DICTIONARY

OF THE

IN WHICH

The WORDS are deduced from their ORIGINALS,

AND

BY

EXAMPLES from the beſt WRITERS.

TO WHICH ARE PREFIXED,

AND

AN ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

By A. M.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

VOL. III

THE SECOND EDITION.

Cum tabulis animum cenſoris ſumet honeſti:
Audebit quæcunque parum ſplendoris habebunt,
Et ſine pondere erunt, et honore indigna ferentur.
Verba movere loco; quamvis invita recedant,
Et verſentur adhuc intra penetralia Veſtæ:
Obſcurata diu populo bonus eruet, atque
Proferet in lucem ſpecioſa vocabula rerum,
Quæ priſcis memorata Catonibus atque Cethegis,
Nunc ſitus informis premit, et deſerta vetuſtas. Ho.

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Come now a *roundel* and a fairy ſong. *Shakeſp.*
They liſt'ning heard him, while he ſearch'd the grove,
And loudly ſung his *roundelay* of love,
But on the ſudden ſtop'd. *Dryden.*

2. [*Rondelle*, Fr.] A round form or figure.
The Spaniards, caſting themſelves into *roundels*, and their ſtrongeſt ſhips walling in the reſt, made a flying march to Calais. *Bacon.*
The muſes and graces made feſtivals; the fawns, ſatyrs, and nymphs did dance their *roundelays*. *Howel.*

ROU'NDER. *n. ſ.* [from *round*.] Circumference; incloſure.
If you fondly paſs our proffer'd offer,
'Tis not the *rounder* of your old fac'd walls
Can hide you from our meſſengers of war. *Shakeſp.*

ROU'NDHEAD. *n. ſ.* [*round* and *head*.] A puritan, ſo named from the practice once prevalent among them of cropping their hair round.
Your petitioner always kept hoſpitality, and drank confuſion to the *roundheads*. *Spectator.*

ROU'NDHOUSE. *n. ſ.* [*round* and *houſe*.] The conſtable's priſon, in which diſorderly perſons, found in the ſtreet, are confined.
They march'd to ſome fam'd *roundhouſe*. *Pope.*

ROU'NDISH. *adj.* [from *round*.] Somewhat round; approaching to roundneſs.
It is not every ſmall crack that can make ſuch a receiver, as is of a *roundiſh* figure, uſeleſs to our experiment. *Boyle.*

ROUNDLY. *adv.* [from *round*.]
1. In a round form; in a round manner.
2. Openly; plainly; without reſerve.
Injoin gainſayers, giving them *roundly* to underſtand; that where our duty is ſubmiſſion, weak oppoſitions betoken pride. *Hooker.*
You'll prove a jolly ſurly groom,
[illegible] ſo *round*. *Shakeſp.*

Bluſt'ring winds had *rous'd* the ſea. *Milton.*

4. To drive a beaſt from his laire.
The blood more ſtirs,
To *rouze* a lion, or to ſtart a hare. *Shakeſ.*
He ſtooped down, he couched as a lion, and as an old lion; who ſhall *rouſe* him up? *Geneſis.*
Th' unexpected ſound
Of dogs and men his wakeful ear does wound;
Rous'd with the noiſe, he ſcarce believes his ear,
Willing to think th' illuſions of his fear
Had giv'n this falſe alarm. *Denham.*
Now Cancer glows with Phœbus' fiery car,
The youth ruſh eager to the ſylvan war;
Swarm o'er the lawns, and foreſt-walks ſurround,
Rouſe the fleet hart, and cheer the op'ning hound. *Pope*

To ROUSE. *v. n.*
1. To awake from ſlumber.
Men, ſleeping found by whom they dread,
Rouſe and beſtir themſelves ere well awake. *Milton.*
Richard, who now was half aſleep,
Rous'd; nor would longer ſilence keep. *Prior.*
Melancholy lifts her head;
Morpheus *rouſes* from his bed. *Pope.*
2. To be excited to thought or action.
Good things of day begin to droop and drowze,
While night's black agents to their prey do *rowze*. *Shakeſp.*

ROUSE. *n. ſ.* [*ruſch*, German, half drunk.] A doſe of liquor rather too large.
They have given me a *rouſe* already.
—Not paſt a pint as I am a ſoldier. *Shakeſpeare.*
So jocund health that Denmark drinks to-day,
But the great cannon to the clouds ſhall tell;
And the king's *rouſe* ſhall bruit it back again,
Reſpeaking earthly thunder. *Shakeſpeare.*

ROU'SER. *n. ſ.* [from *rouſe*.] One who rouſes.
[illegible] *ſ.* [*rot* Dutch.]

When the mind has brought itſelf to attention, it will be able to cope with difficulties, and maſter them, and then it may go on *roundly*. *Locke.*

4. Completely; to the purpoſe; vigorouſly; in earneſt.
I was called any thing, and I would have done any thing, indeed too, and *roundly* too. *Shakeſpeare.*
This lord juſtice cauſed the earl of Kildare to be arreſted, and cancelled ſuch charters as were lately reſumed, and proceeded every way ſo *roundly* and ſeverely, as the nobility did much diſtaſte him. *Davies.*

ROUNDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *round*.]
1. Circularity; ſphericity; cylindrical form.
The ſame reaſon is of the *roundneſs* of the bubble; for the air within avoideth diſcontinuance, and therefore caſteth itſelf into a round figure. *Bacon.*
Bracelets of pearl gave *roundneſs* to her arm,
And ev'ry gem augmented ev'ry charm. *Prior.*
Roundneſs is the primary eſſential mode or difference of a bowl. *Watts.*
2. Smoothneſs.
The whole period and compaſe of this ſpeech was delightſome for the *roundneſs*, and grave for the ſtrangeneſs. *Spenſer.*
3. Honeſty; openneſs; vigorous meaſures.

To ROUSE. *v. a.* [of the ſame claſs of words with *raiſe* and *riſe*.]
1. To wake from reſt.
At once the crowd aroſe, confus'd and high;
For Mars was early up, and *rous'd* the ſky. *Dryden.*
Rev'rent I touch thee! but with honeſt zeal,
To *rouſe* the watchmen of the publick weal.
To virtue's work provoke the tardy hall;
And goad the prelate ſlumb'ring in his ſtall. *Pope.*
2. To excite to thought or action.
The Dane and Swede, *rouz'd* up by fierce alarms,
Bleſs the wiſe conduct of her pious arms;
Soon as her fleets appear, their terrors ceaſe,
And all the northern world lies huſh'd in peace. *Addiſon.*
I'll thunder in their ears their country's cauſe,
And try to *rouſe* up all that's Roman in them. *Addiſon.*
The heat, with which Luther treated his adverſaries, though ſtrained too far, was extremely well fitted by the providence of God to *rouſe* up a people, the moſt phlegmatick of any in Chriſtendom. *Atterbury.*
They would be very much *rouſed* and awakened by ſuch a fight; but they would not however be convinced. *Atterbury.*
3. To put into action.
As an eagle, ſeeing prey appear,
His airy plumes doth *rouſe* full rudely dight;
So ſhaked he, that horror was to hear. *Spenſer.*
To the upper part.
If that rebellion
Came like itſelf in baſe and abject *routs*,
Led on by bloody youth, goaded with rage,
And countenanced by boys and beggary,
You, reverend father, then had not been there.
Farmers were to forfeit their holds in caſe of retainer, or partaking in *routs* and unlawful [illegible]
Such a tacit league is againſt ſuch *routs* and [illegible] utterly degenerated from the laws of nature.
Nor do I name of men the common *rout*,
That wandring looſe about,
Grow up and periſh, as the ſummer fly.
The mad ungovernable *rout*,
Full of confuſion and the fumes of wine,
Lov'd ſuch variety and antick tricks. *Rowe.*
Harley ſpies
The doctor faſten'd by the eye
At Charing-croſs among the *rout*,
Where painted monſters are hiſſing out. *Swift.*

2. [*Route*, Fr.] Confuſion of an army defeated or diſperſed.
Thy army,
As if they could not ſtand when thou wer't down,
Diſpers'd in *rout*, betook them all to fly. *Daniel.*
Their mightieſt quell'd, the battle ſwerv'd,
With many an inrode gor'd; deformed *rout*
Enter'd, and foul diſorder. *Milton.*

To ROUT. *v. a.* To diſſipate and put into confuſion by defeat.
The next way to end the wars with him, and to *rout* him quite, ſhould be to keep him from invading of thoſe countries adjoining. *Spenſer.*
That party of the king's horſe, that charged the Scots, ſo totally *routed* and defeated their whole army, that they fled. *Clarendon.*

To ROUT. *v. n.* To aſſemble in clamorous and tumultuous crouds.
The meaner ſort *routed* together, and ſuddenly aſſailing the earl in his houſe, ſlew him. *Bacon.*

ROUTE. *n. ſ.* [*route*, Fr.] Road; way.
Wide through the fuzzy field their *route* they take,
Their bleeding boſoms force the thorny brake. *Gay.*

ROW. *n. ſ.* [*reigh*, German.] A rank or file; a number of things ranged in a line.
Lips never part, but that they ſhow
Of precious pearl the double *row*. *Sidney.*
After them all dancing on a *row*,
The comely virgins came with garlands dight,
As freſh as flowres *Spenſer.*

Where any *row*
Of fruit trees, overwoody, reach'd too far
Their pamper'd boughs, and needed hands to check
Fruitleſs embraces. *Mi'ton.*
A tripple mounted *row* of pillars, laid
On wheels *Milton.*
t ſeraphim in burning *row*,
angel trumpets blow. *Milton.*
r'd with a nobler veſt,
ple ſtrive in equal *rows*. *Dryden.*
:oaches crowd the white-glov'd beaux,
ox from its inmoſt *rows*. *Pope.*
, Saxon.] To impel a veſſel in the

g in *rowing*; for the wind was con-
Mark.
hs or canoes were ſo great, that above
found *rowing* in one. *Abbot.*
then ſecurely *row'd*;
ıe was their ſacred load. *Waller.*
ed their barge, and *rowed* ſoftly, that
ol of the evening. *Dryden.*
owing crew,
othe all their tilts in blue. *Gay.*
: or help forward by oars.
er ſtate with oary feet. *Milton.*
r.]
turning on an axis.
ıorſe the head,
ırd, ſtruck his agile heels
ſides of his poor jade
d. *Shakeſpeare.*
elf, who ne'er wore *rowel*
. *Shakeſpeare.*
el of a ſpur, and hath never but five
Peacham.
. his fiery ſteed
to provoke his ſpeed. *Dryden.*
ir or ſilk put into a wound to hinder
ovoke a diſcharge.
ierce through the ſkin, and keep the
l.
e cheſt. *Mortimer.*

t up till after Michaelmas, that the
may ſprout into green. *Notes on Tuſſer.*
ıor *rowen*, till Michel be paſt,
v dairie, no better thou haſt. *Tuſſer.*
vs, that give milk, into your *rowens*, till
Mortimer.
ı *row.*] One that manages an oar.
iſt, which equal *rowers* bear,
e watry liſts, appear, *Dryden.*
alisbury ran down with the ſtream thirty
oy the help of but one *rower*. *Addiſon*
', Fr.]
to a king; becoming a king; regal.
c of David. *Milton.*
they, who thus in woods and groves,
ed poſſeſs their peaceful loves:
ow wretched is the fate! *Granville.*

new's from Venice?
yal merchant, good Antonio? *Shakeſp.*
ım, *val.*] Adherent to a king.
h fought, the *royaliſts* prevail'd,
ıge nor his judgment fail'd. *Waller.*
of England *royaliſts*, another name for a
's conſcience before his intereſts, are the
bjects in the world, as having paſſed all
which domineering malice could put them
credit and their conſcience clear. *South.*
from *royal.*] To make royal.
ueen, ay, or your huſband king,
ood, I ſpilt mine own. *Shakeſpeare.*
n *royal.*] In a kingly manner; regal-
ıecomes a king.
It ſhall be my care,
To have you *royally* appointed. *Shakeſpeare.*
His body ſhall be *royally* interr'd,
And the laſt funeral pomps adorn his herſe. *Dryden.*

RO'YALTY. *n. ſ.* [*roialte*, Fr.]

1. The kingſhip; character or office of a king.
Suppoſe, that you have ſeen
The well appointed king at Hampton peer,
Embark his *royalty*. *Shakeſpeare.*
Draw, you raſcal; you come with letters againſt the king, and take vanity the puppet's part againſt the *royalty* of her father. *Shakeſpeare.*
He will looſe his head, ere give conſent,
His maſter's ſon, as worſhipfully he terms it,
Shall looſe the *royalty* of England's throne. *Shakeſp.*
If they had held their *royalties* by this title, either there muſt have been but one ſovereign, or elſe every father of a family had as good a claim to *royalty* as theſe. *Locke.*
2. State of a king.
I will, alas! be wretched to be great,
And ſigh in *royalty*, and grieve in ſtate. *Prior.*
3. Emblems of royalty.
Wherefore do I aſſume
Theſe *royalties*, and not refuſe to reign. *Milton.*

To ROYNE. *v. a.* [*roigner*, Fr.] To gnaw; to bite. *Spenſer.*

RO'YNISH. *adj.* [*roigneux*, Fr. mangy, paltry.] Paltry; dirty; mean; rude.
The *royniſh* clown, at whom ſo oft
Your grace was wont to laugh, is alſo miſſing. *Shak.*

To RUB. *v. a.* [*rhubio*, Welſh; *reiben*, German, to wipe.]

1. To clean or ſmooth any thing by paſſing ſomething over it; to ſcour; to wipe; to perfricate.
2. To touch ſo as to have ſomething of that which touches behind.
Their ſtraw-built citadel new *rub'd* with balm. *Milton.*
In narrow cleſts, in the monument that ſtands over him, catholicks *rub* their beads, and ſmell his bones, which they ſay have in them a natural perfume, though very like apoplectick balſam; and what would make one ſuſpect, that they *rub* the marble with it, it is obſerved, that the ſcent is ſtronger in the morning than at night. *Addiſon.*
3. To move one body upon another.
Look, how ſhe *rubs* her hands.
—It is an accuſtomed action with her, to ſeem thus waſhing her hands. *Shakeſpeare.*
The bare *rubbing* of two bodies violently produces heat, and often fire. *Locke.*
Two bones, *rubbed* hard againſt one another, produce a fetid ſmell. *Arbuthnot.*
4. To obſtruct by colliſion.
'Tis the duke's pleaſure,
Whoſe diſpoſition all the world well know,
Will not be *rubb'd* nor ſtop'd. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. To poliſh; to retouch.
The whole buſineſs of our redemption is, to *rub* over the defaced copy of the creation, to reprint God's image upon the ſoul. *South.*
6. To remove by friction.
A forcible object will *rub* out the freſheſt colours at a ſtroke, and paint others. *Collier.*
If their minds are well principled with inward civility a great part of the roughneſs, which ſticks to the outſide for want of better teaching, time, and obſervation, will *rub* off; but if ill, all the rules in the world will not poliſh them. *Locke.*
7. To touch hard.
He, who before he was eſpied, was afraid, after being perceived, was aſhamed, now being hardly *rubbed* upon, left both fear and ſhame, and was moved to anger. *Sidney.*
8. *To* RUB *down.* To clean or curry a horſe.
When his fellow beaſts are weary grown,
He'll play the groom, give oats, and *rub* 'em *down*. *Dryd.*
9. *To* RUB *up.* To excite; to awaken.
You will find me not to have *rubbed up* the memories of what ſome heretofore in the city did. *Swift.*
10. *To* RUB *up.* To poliſh; to retouch.

To RUB. *v. n.*

1. To fret; to make a friction.
This laſt alluſion gall'd the panther more,
Becauſe indeed it *rubb'd* upon the ſore;
Yet ſeem'd ſhe not to winch, though ſhrewdly pain'd. *Dry.*
2. To get through difficulties.
Many a lawyer, when once hampered, *rubs* off as well as they can. *L'Eſtrange.*
'Tis as much as one can do, to *rub* through the world, though perpetually a doing. *L'Eſtrange.*

RUB. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Colliſion; hindrance; obſtruction.
The breath of what I mean to ſpeak
Shall blow each duſt, each ſtraw, each little *rub*
Out of the path, which ſhall directly lead
Thy foot to England's throne. *Shakeſpeare.*
Now every *rub* is ſmoothed in our way. *Swift.*
Thoſe you make friends,
And give your hearts to, when they once perceive
The leaſt *rub* in your fortunes, fall away. *Bacon.*
Upon this *rub*, the Engliſh embaſſadors thought fit to demur, and ſend to receive directions. *Hayward.*
He expounds the giddy wonder
Of my weary ſteps, and under
Spreads a path clear as the day,
Where no churliſh *rub* ſays nay. *Crashaw.*
He that once ſins, like him that ſlides on ice,
Goes ſwiftly down the ſlippery ways of vice;
Though conſcience checks him, yet thoſe *rubs* gone o'er,
He ſlides on ſmoothly, and looks back no more. *Dryden.*
An hereditary right is to be preferred before election; becauſe the government is ſo diſpoſed, that it almoſt executes itſelf: and upon the death of a prince, the adminiſtration goes on without any *rub* or interruption. *Swift.*

2. Frication; act of rubbing.
3. Inequality of ground, that hinders the motion of a bowl.
We'll play at bowls.
—'Twill make me think the world is full of *rubs*,
And that my fortune runs againſt the bias. *Shakeſp.*
4. Difficulty; cauſe of uneaſineſs.
To ſleep; perchance to dream; ay, there's the *rub*. *Sha.*

RUB-STONE. *n. ſ.* [*rub* and *ſtone*.] A ſtone to ſcour or ſharpen.
A cradle for barlie, with *rub-ſtone* and ſand. *Tuſſer.*

RU'BBER. *n. ſ.* [from *rub*.]
1. One that rubs.
2. The inſtrument with which one rubs.
Servants blow the fire with puffing cheeks, and lay
The *ru'bers*, and the bathing ſheets diſplay. *Dryden.*
Rub the dirty tables with the napkins, for it will ſave your wearing out the common *rubbers*. *Swift.*
3. A coarſe file.
The rough or coarſe file, if large, is called a *rubber*, and takes off the unevenneſs which the hammer made in the forging. *Moxon.*
4. A game; a conteſt; two games out of three.
The aſs was to ſtand by, to ſee two boobies try their title to him by a *rubber* of cuffs. *L'Eſtrange.*
If butchers had but the manners to go to ſharps, gentlemen would be contented with a *rubber* at cuffs. *Collier.*
5. A whetſtone. *Ainſ.*

RUBI'CAN. *adj.* [*rubican*, Fr.] *Rubican* colour of a horſe is one that is bay, ſorrel, or black, with a light grey, or white upon the flanks, but ſo that this grey or white is not predominant there. *Far. Dict.*

RU'BBAGE. } *n. ſ.* [from *rub*; as perhaps meaning, at firſt,
RU'BBISH. } duſt made by rubbing. *Rubbage* is not uſed.]
1. Ruins of building; fragments of matter uſed in building.
What traſh is Rome?
What *rubbiſh*, and what offal? when it ſerves
For the baſe matter to illuminate
So vile a thing as Cæſar. *Shakeſp.*
Such conceits ſeem too fine among this *rubbage*. *Wotton.*
A fabrick, though high and beautiful, if founded on *rubbiſh*, is eaſily made the triumph of the winds. *Glanv.*
When the foundation of a ſtate is once looſened, the leaſt commotion lays the whole in *rubbiſh*. *L'Eſtrange.*
Th' Almighty caſt a pitying eye,
He ſaw the towns one half in *rubbiſh* lie. *Dryden.*
The enemy hath avoided a battle, and taken a ſurer way to conſume us, by letting our courage evaporate againſt [illegible] and *rubbiſh*.
2. Confuſion; mingled maſs
That [illegible]

[illegible] departing *Woodward.*

[illegible], or. *rubicundus*, Lat.] Inclining to [illegible]dneſs. *Dict.*

RU'BIED. *adj.* [from *ruby*.] Red as a ruby.
Thrice upon thy fingers tip,
Thrice upon thy *rubied* lip. *Milton.*
Angels food, and *rubied* nectar flows
In pearl, in diamond, and in maſſy gold. *Milton.*

RUBI'FICK. *adj.* [*ruber* and *facio*, Lat.] Making red.
While the ſeveral ſpecies of rays, as the *rubifick*, are by refraction ſeparated one from another, they retain thoſe motions proper to each. *Grew.*

To RU'BIFY. *v. a.* To make red.
This topically applied, becomes a phænigmus or *rubifying* medicine, and of ſuch fiery parts as to conceive fire of themſelves, and burn a houſe. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

RU'BIOUS. *adj.* [*rubeus*, Lat.] Ruddy; red. Not uſed.
Diana's lip
Is not more ſmooth and *rubious*. *Shakeſp.*

RU'BRICATED. *adj.* [from *rubrica*, Lat.] Smeared with red.

RUBRICK. *n. ſ.* [*rubrique*, Fr. *rubrica*, Lat.] Directions printed in books of law and in prayer books; ſo termed, becauſe they were originally diſtinguiſhed by being in red ink.
No date perfix'd,
Directs me in the ſtarry *rubrick* ſet. *Milton.*
They had their particular prayers according to the ſeveral days and months; and their tables or *rubricks* to inſtruct them. *Stillingfleet.*

RUBRICK. *adj.* Red.
The light and rays, which appeared, or rather make objects appear ſo, I call *rubrick* or red-making. *Newton.*
What though my name ſtood *rubrick* on the walls. *Pope.*

To RU'BRICK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To adorn with red.

RUBIFORM. *adj.* [*ruber*, Lat. and *form*.] Having the form of red.
Of thoſe rays, which paſs cloſe by the ſnow, the *rubiform* will be the leaſt refracted; and ſo come to the eye in the directeſt lines. *Newton.*

RU'BY. *n. ſ.* [from *ruber*, Lat.]
1. A precious ſtone of a red colour, next in hardneſs and [illegible] to a diamond.
Up, up, fair bride! and call
Thy ſtars from out their ſeveral boxes, take
Thy *rubies*, pearls, and diamonds forth, and make
Thyſelf a conſtellation of them all. *Dr*
Melpomene would be repreſented like a manly lady, u[illegible] her head a dreſſing of pearl, diamonds, and *rubies*. *Peach*
Crowns were on their royal ſcutcheons plac'd,
With ſaphires, diamonds, and with *rubies* grac'd. *Dryd*
2. Redneſs.
You can behold ſuch ſights,
And keep the natural *ruby* of your cheeks,
When mine is blanch'd with fear. *Sha*
3. Any thing red.
Deſire of wine
Thou could'ſt repreſs, nor did the dancing *ruby*
Sparkling, out-pour'd, the flavour, or the ſmell,
Or taſte, that chears the hearts of gods and men,
Allure thee from the cool cryſtalline ſtream. *M*
4. A blain; a blotch; a carbuncle.

RU'BY. *adj.* [from the noun.] Of a red colour.
Wounds, like dumb mouths, do ope their *ruby* *Shake*
Diana's lip
Is not more ſmooth and *ruby* than thy ſmall pipe
Is at the maiden's organ ſhrill and ſound. *Sh*

RUCTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ructo*, Lat.] A belching ariſing wind and indigeſtion.

To RUD. *v. a.* [nuðu, Saxon, redneſs.] To make red.
Her cheeks, like apples, which the ſun had *rudded*. [illegible]

RU'DDER. *n. ſ.* [*roeder*, Dutch.]
1. The inſtrument at the ſtern of a veſſel, by which its c[illegible] is governed.
My heart was to thy *rudder* ty'd by th' ſtring,
And thou ſhould'ſt towe me after. *Sh*
They looſed the *rudder* bands, and hoiſed up the main-[illegible], and made toward ſhore. *Acts* xxvii. 40
Thoſe, that attribute unto the faculty any firſt [illegible] power, have therein no other underſtandi[illegible] hath, who, looking into the [illegible] guided by the helm [illegible] virtue to [illegible] *Dryden.*

[illegible] the courſe.

[illegible]ruddy.] The quality of approaching to

The *ruddineſs* upon her lip is wet;
You'll mar it, if you kiſs it. *Shakeſp.*
If the fleſh loſe its *ruddineſs*, and look pale and withered, you may ſuſpect it corrupting. *Wiſeman.*

RU'DDLE. *n. ſ.* [*rudul*, Iſlandick.] Red earth.
Ruddle owes its colour to an admixture of iron; and as that is in greater or leſs proportion, it is of a greater or leſs ſpecifick gravity, conſiſtence, or hardneſs. *Woodward.*

RU'DDOCK. *n. ſ.* [*rubecula*, Lat.] A kind of bird.
Of ſinging birds, they have lir[illegible] yo[illegible], and *ruddocks*. *Carew.*

RU'DDY. *adj.* [nuðu, Saxon.]
1. Approaching to redneſs; pale [illegible]
We may ſee the old man i[illegible] morning,
Luſty as health, come *ruddy* to the field,
And there purſue the chaſe, as if he meant
To o'ertake time, and bring back youth again. *Otway.*
New leaves on ev'ry bough were ſeen;
Some *ruddy* colour'd, ſome of lighter green. *Dryden.*
Ten wildings have I gather'd for my dear;
How *ruddy* like your lips their ſtreaks appear! *Dryden.*
Ceres, in her prime,
Seems fertile, and with *ruddieſt* freight bedeckt. *Philips.*
2. Yellow. Uſed, if to be uſed at all, only in poetry.
A crown of *ruddy* gold inclos'd her brow,
Plain without pomp. *Dryden.*

RUDE. *adj.* [nebe, Saxon; *rudis*, Lat.]
1. Rough; ſavage; coarſe of manners; uncivil; brutal.
Ruffian, let go that *rude* uncivil touch;
Thou friend of an ill faſhion. *Shakeſp.*
Vane's bold anſwers, termed *rude* and ruff[illegible]n-like, furthered his condemnation. *Hayward.*
You can with ſingle look inflame
The coldeſt breaſt, the *rudeſt* tame. *Waller.*
It has been ſo uſual to write prefaces, that a man is thought *rude* to his reader, who does not give him ſome account beforehand. *Walſh.*
2. Violent; tumultuous; boiſterous; turbulent.
Clouds puſh'd with winds *rude* in their ſhock. *Milton.*
The water appears white near the ſhore, and a ſhip; becauſe the *rude* agitation breaks it into foam. *Boyle.*
3. Haſh

3. Harſh; inclement.
Spring does to flow'ry meadows bring,
What the *rude* winter from them tore. *Waller.*
4. Ignorant; raw; untaught.
Though I be *rude* in ſpeech, yet not in knowledge. 2 *Cor.*
He was yet but *rude* in the profeſſion of arms, though greedy of honour. *Wotton.*
Such tools as art yet *rude* had form'd. *Milton.*
5. [*Rude*, Fr.] Rugged; uneven; ſhapeleſs.
It was the cuſtom to worſhip *rude* and unpoliſhed ſtones. *Stillingfleet.*
6. Artleſs; inelegant.
I would know what ancient ground of authority he hath for ſuch a fabulous fable; and if we have any of the *rude* Iriſh books. *Spenſer.*
One example may ſerve, till you review the Æneis in the original, unblemiſhed by my *rude* tranſlation. *Dryden.*
7. Such as may be done with ſtrength without art.
To his country farm the fool confin'd;
Rude work well ſuited with a ruſtick mind. *Dryden.*

RU'DELY. *adv.* [from *rude*.]
1. In a rude manner.
Whether to knock againſt the gates of Rome,
Or *rudely* viſit them in parts remote,
To fright them ere deſtroy. *Shakeſp.*
exactneſs; without nicety; coarſely.
It am not ſhap'd for ſportive tricks,
Nor *rudely* ſtampt, and want love's majeſty
To before a wanton ambling nymph. *Shakeſp.*
ly.
muſe, though *rudely*, has reſign'd
aint reſemblance of his godlike mind. *Dryden.*
; boiſterouſly.
n his truncheon he ſo *rudely* ſtroke
les twice, that twice him forced his foot revoke. *Spen.*
n. ſ. [*rudeſſe*, Fr. from *rude*.]
ſs of manners; incivility.
rudeneſs is a ſauce to his good wit,
gives men ſtomach to digeſt his words
etter appetite. *Shakeſp.*
publick will in triumphs rudely ſhare,
ngs the *rudeneſs* of their joy muſt bear. *Dryden.*
udeneſs, tyranny, the oppreſſion, and ingratitude of
avourites towards their miſtreſs, were no longer to
Swift.
; unſkilfulneſs
ne d s rather through *rudeneſs* and want
ot, icious meaning. *Hayward.*
s; in arſeneſs.
Le ſcorn,
ve the at antique age
n, tha in ſtate forlorn. *Spenſer.*
; boiſt
ram, ti vn the wall,
great fw eſs of his poize,
ace befo nat made the engine. *Shakeſp.*
s; rigour
n hardly be too ſparing of water to your houſed
e not obſerving of this, deſtroys more plants than
neſſes of the ſeaſon. *Evelyn.*
RE. *n. ſ.* [French.] In architecture, the figure of
aff, ſometimes plain and ſometimes carved, where-
atings of col s are frequently filled up. *Bailey.*
. *adj.* [*rudera*, Lat.] Belonging to rubbiſh. *Dict.*
ON. *n. ſ.* In architecture, the laying of a pave-
pebbles or little ſtones. *Bailey.*
. *ſ.* [from *rude*.] An uncivil turbulent fellow. A
now little uſed.
I muſt be forced
my hand, oppoſed againſt my heart,
mad-brain *rudeſby*, full of ſpleen. *Shakeſp.*
of my ſight, *rudeſby* be gone. *Shakeſp.*
T. *n. ſ.* [*rudiment*, Fr. *rudimentum*, Lat.]
principles; the firſt elements of a ſcience.
were trained up in the *rudiments*, and were ſo
ul be by baptiſm received into the church, the fathers
uſually term hearers. *Hooker.*
To learn the order of my fingering,
I muſt begin with *rudiments* of art. *Shakeſp.*
Thou ſoon ſhalt quit
Thoſe *rudiments*, and ſee before thine eyes
The monarchies of th' earth, their pomp, and ſtate,
Sufficient introduction to inform
Thee, of thyſelf ſo apt, in regal arts. *Milton.*
Could it be believed, that a child ſhould be forced to learn the *rudiments* of a language, which he is never to uſe, and neglect the writing a good hand, and caſting accounts. *Locke.*
The firſt part of education.
He was nurtured where he was born in his firſt *rudiments*, till the years of ten, and then taught the principles of muſick. *Wotton.*
The ſkill and *rudiments* auſtere of war. *Philips.*

3. The firſt, inaccurate, unſhapen beginning or original of any thing.
Moſs is but the *rudiment* of a plant, and the mould of earth or bark. *Bacon.*
The *rudiments* of nature are very unlike the groſſer appearances. *Glanville.*
So looks our monarch on this early fight,
Th' eſſay and *rudiments* of great ſucceſs,
Which all-maturing time muſt bring to light. *Dryden.*
Shall that man pretend to religious attainments, who is defective and ſhort in moral? which are but the *rudiments*, the beginnings, and firſt draught of religion; as religion is the perfection, refinement, and ſublimation of morality. *South.*
God beholds the firſt imperfect *rudiments* of virtue in the ſoul, and keeps a watchful eye over it, till it has received every grace it is capable of. *Addiſon.*
The ſappy boughs
Attire themſelves with blooms, ſweet *rudiments*
Of future harveſt. *Philips.*

RUDIME'NTAL. *adj.* [from *rudiment*.] Initial; relating to firſt principles.
Your firſt *rudimental* eſſays in ſpectatorſhip were made in my ſhop, where you often practiſed for hours. *Spectator.*

To RUE. *v. a.* [neopprian, Saxon.] To grieve for; to regret; to lament.
Thou tempeſt me in vain;
To tempt the thing which daily yet I *rue*,
And the old cauſe of my continued pain,
With like attempts to like end to renew. *Spenſer.*
You'll *rue* the time,
That clogs me with this anſwer. *Shakeſp.*
France, thou ſhalt *rue* this treaſon with thy tears,
If Talbot but ſurvive. *Shakeſp.*
There are two councils held;
And that may be determin'd at the one,
Which may make you and him to *rue* at th' other. *Shakeſp.*
Oh! treacherous was that breaſt, to whom you
Did truſt our counſels, and we both may *rue*,
Having his falſhood found too late, 'twas he
That made me caſt you guilty, and you me. *Donne.*
I *rue*
That error now, which is become my crime. *Milton.*
Againſt this, thy will
Choſe freely what it now ſo juſtly *rues*. *Milton.*

RUE. *n. ſ.* [*rue*, Fr. *ruta*, Lat.] An herb called herb of grace, becauſe holy water was ſprinkled with it.
The flower of *rue* for the moſt part conſiſts of four hollow leaves, which are placed orbicularly, and expand in form of a roſe; out of whoſe flower-cup riſes the pointal, which afterward becomes a roundiſh fruit, which is generally four-cornered, and compoſed of four cells fixed to an hard ſhell of ſmall angular ſeeds. *Miller.*
What ſavor is better,
For places infected, than wormwood and *rue*. *Tuſſer.*
Here did ſhe drop a tear; here, in this place,
I'll ſet a bank of *rue*, ſour herb of grace;
Rue, even for Ruth, here ſhortly ſhall be ſeen,
In the remembrance of a weeping queen. *Shakeſp.*
The weaſel, to encounter the ſerpent, arms herſelf with eating of *rue*. *More.*

RUE'FUL. *adj.* [*rue* and *full*.] Mournful; woful; ſorrowful.
When we have our armour buckled on,
The venom'd vengeance ride upon our ſwords,
Spur them to *rueful* work, rein them from ruth. *Shakeſp.*
Cocytus, nam'd of lamentation loud,
Heard on the *rueful* ſtream. *Milton.*
He ſigh'd, and caſt a *rueful* eye;
Our pity kindles, and our paſſions die. *Dryden.*

RUE'FULLY. *adv.* [from *rueful*.] Mournfully; ſorrowfully.
Why ſhould an ape run away from a ſnail, and very *ruefully* and frightfully look back, as being afraid? *More.*

RUE FULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *rueful*.] Sorrowfulneſs; mournfulneſs.

RUE'LLE. n. ſ. [French.] A circle; an aſſembly at a private houſe.
The poet, who flouriſhed in the ſcene, is condemned in the *ruelle*. *Dryden.*

RUFF. *n. ſ.*
A puckered linen ornament, formerly worn about the neck. See RUFFLE.
You a captain; for what? for tearing a whore's *ruff* in a bawdy houſe? *Shakeſp.*
We'll revel it,
With *ruffs*, and cuffs, and fardingals. *Shakeſp.*
Like an uproar in the town,
Before them every thing went down,
Some tore a *ruff*, and ſome a gown. *Drayton.*
Sooner may a gulling weather ſpy,
By drawing forth heav'n's ſcheme tell certainly,
What faſhion'd hats, or *ruffs*, or ſuits next year,
Our giddy-headed antick youth will wear. *Donne.*
The ladies freed the neck from thoſe yokes, thoſe linnen *ruffs* in which the ſimplicity of their grandmothers had enclоſed it. *Addiſon.*

I rear'd this flow'r,
Soft on the paper *ruff* its leaves I spread. *Pope.*

2. [From *rough* scales.] Small river fish.
A *ruff* or pope is much like the pearch for shape, and taken to be better, but will not grow bigger than a gudgeon: he is an excellent fish and of a pleasant taste. *Walton.*

3. A state of roughness. Obsolete.
As fields set all their bristles up; in such a *ruff* wert thou. *Chapman.*

4. New state. This seems to be the meaning of this cant word.
How many princes that, in the *ruff* of all their glory, have been taken down from the head of a conquering army to the wheel of the victor's chariot. *L'Estrange.*

RU'FFIAN. *n. s.* [*ruffiano*, Italian; *ruffien*, Fr. a bawd; *raffver* Danish, to pillage; perhaps it may be best derived from *rough*.] A brutal, boisterous, mischievous fellow; a cut-throat; a robber; a murderer.
Ruffian, let go that rude uncivil touch,
Thou friend of an ill fashion! *Shakesp.*
Have you a *ruffian* that will swear? drink? dance?
Revel the night? rob? murder? *Shakesp.*
Sir Ralph Vane's bold answers termed rude and *ruffian* like, falling into ears apt to take offence, furthered his condemnation. *Hayward.*
The boasted ancestors of these great men,
Whose virtues you admire, were all such *ruffians*,
This dread of nations, this almighty Rome,
That comprehends in her wide empire's bounds
All under heaven, was founded on a rape. *Addison.*

RU'FFIAN. *adj.* Brutal; savagely boisterous.
Experienc'd age
May timely intercept the *ruffian* rage,
Convene the tribes. *Pope.*

To RU'FFIAN. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To rage; to raise tumults; to play the ruffian. Not in use.
A fuller blast ne'er shook our battlements;
If it hath *ruffian'd* so upon the sea,
What ribs of oak, when mountains melt on them,
Can hold the mortise. *Shakesp.*

To RU'FFLE. *v. a.* [*ruyffelen*, Dutch, to wrinkle.]
1. To disorder; to put out of form; to make less smooth.
Naughty lady,
These hairs, which thou dost ravish from my chin,
Will quicken and accuse thee; I'm your host;
With robbers hands, my hospitable favour
You should not *ruffle* thus. *Shakesp.*
In changeable taffeties, differing colours emerge and vanish upon the *ruffling* of the same piece of silk. *Boyle.*
As you come here to *ruffle* vizard punk;
When sober rail, and roar when you are drunk. *Dryden.*
As she first began to rise,
She smooth'd the *ruffled* seas, and clear'd the skies. *Dryden.*
Bear me, some god! oh quickly bear me hence
To wholsome solitude, the nurse of sense;
Where contemplation prunes her *ruffled* wings,
And the free soul looks down to pity kings. *Pope.*

2. To discompose; to disturb; to put out of temper.
Were I Brutus,
And Brutus, Antony, there were an Antony
Would *ruffle* up your spirits, and put a tongue
In every wound of Cæsar, that should move
The stones of Rome to rise and mutiny. *Shakesp.*
We are transported by passions, and our minds *ruffled* by the disorders of the body; nor yet can we tell, how the soul should be affected by such kind of agitations. *Glanvile.*

3. To put out of order; to surprise.
The knight found out
Th' advantage of the ground, where best
He might the *ruff'd* foe infest. *Hudibras, p.* i.

4. To throw disorderly together.
Within a thicket I repos'd, when round
I *ruff'd* up fal'n leaves in heap, and found,
Let fall from heaven, a sleep interminate. *Chapman.*

5. To contract into plaits.
A small skirt of fine *ruffled* linnen, running along the upper part of the stays before, is called the modesty-piece. *Addison.*

To RU'FFLE. *v. n.*
1. To grow rough or turbulent.
The night comes on; and the high winds
Do sorely *ruffle*, for many miles about
There's scarce a bush. *Shakesp.*
The rising winds a *ruffling* gale afford. *Dryden.*

2. To be in loose motion; to flutter.
The fiery courser, when he hears from far
The sprightly trumpets and the shouts of war,
On his right shoulder his thick mane reclin'd,
Ruffles at speed, and dances in the wind. *Dryden.*

3. To be rough; to jar; to be in contention. Out of use.
A valiant son-in-law thou shalt enjoy;
One fit to bandy with thy lawless sons,
To *ruffle* in the commonwealth of Rome. *Shakesp.*
They would *ruffle* with jurors, and inforce them to find as they would direct. *Bacon.*

RU'FFLE. *n. s.* [from the verb.]
1. Plaited linnen used as an ornament.
The tucker is a slip of fine linnen, run in a small kind of *ruffle* round the uppermost verge of the women's stays. *Addison.*

2. Disturbance; contention; tumult.
Conceive the mind's perception of some object, and the consequent *ruffle* or special commotion of the blood. *Watts.*

RU'FFTERHOOD. *n. s.* In falconry, a hood to be worn by a hawk when she is first drawn. *Bailey.*

RUG. *n. s.* [*rugget*, rough, Swedish.]
1. A coarse, nappy, woollen cloth.
January must be expressed with a horrid and fearful aspect, clad in Irish *rug* or coarse freeze. *Peacham.*

2. A coarse nappy coverlet used for mean beds.
A *rug* was o'er his shoulders thrown;
A *rug*; for night-gown he had none. *Swift.*

3. A rough woolly dog.
Mungrels, spaniels, curs,
Shoughes, water *rugs*, and demy wolves are cleped
All by the name of dogs. *Shakesp.*

RUGGED. *adj.* [*rugget*, Swedish.]
1. Rough; full of unevenness and asperity.
Nature, like a weak and weary traveller,
Tir'd with a tedious and *rugged* way. *Denham.*
Since the earth revolves not upon a material and *rugged*, but a geometrical plane, their proportions may be varied in innumerable degrees. *Bentley.*

2. Not neat; not regular.
His hair is sticking;
His well-proportion'd beard made rough and *rugged*,
Like to the summer's corn by tempest lodg'd. *Shakesp.*

3. Savage of temper; brutal; rough.
The greatest favours to such an one neither soften nor win upon him; they neither melt nor endear him, but leave him as hard, as *rugged*, and as unconcerned as ever. *South's Sermons.*

4. Stormy; rude; tumultuous; turbulent; tempestuous.
Now bind my brows with iron, and approach
The *rugged'st* hour that time and spite dare bring,
To frown upon th' enrag'd Northumberland. *Shakesp.*

5. Rough or harsh to the ear.
A monosyllable line turns verse to prose, and even that prose is *rugged* and unharmonious. *Dryden.*

6. Sour; surly; discomposed.
Sleek o'er your *rugged* looks,
Be bright and jovial 'mong your guests to-night. *Shakespeare.*

7. Violent; rude; boisterous.
Fierce Talgol, gath'ring might,
With *rugged* truncheon charg'd the knight. *Hudibras.*

8. Rough; shaggy.
Through forests wild,
To chase the lion, boar, or *rugged* bear. *Fairfax.*

RU'GGEDLY. *adv.* [from *rugged*.] In a rugged manner.

RU'GGEDNESS. *n. s.* [from *rugged*.]
1. The state or quality of being rugged.
2. Roughness; asperity.
Hardness and *ruggedness* is unpleasant to the touch. *Bacon.*
Syrups immediately abate and sweeten the hoarseness and violence of a cough, by mollifying the *ruggedness* of the intern tunick of the gullet. *Harvey.*
This softness of the foot, which yields and fits itself to the *ruggedness* and unevenness of the roads, does render it less capable of being worn. *Ray on the Creation.*

RU'GIN. *n. s.* A nappy cloth.
The lips grew so painful, that she could not endure the wiping the ichor from it with a soft *rugin* with her own hand. *Wiseman.*

RU'GINE. *n. s.* [*rugine*, Fr.] A chirurgeon's rasp.
If new flesh should not generate, bore little orifices into the bone, or rasp it with the *rugine*. *Sharp.*

RUGO'SE. *adj.* [*rugosus*, Lat.] Full of wrinkles.
It is a relaxation of the sphincter to such a degree, that the internal *rugose* coat of the intestine turneth out, and beareth down. *Wiseman.*

RU'IN. *n. s.* [*ruine*, Fr. *ruina*, Lat.]
1. The fall or destruction of cities or edifices.
2. The remains of building demolished.
The Veian and the Gabian tow'rs shall fall,
And one promiscuous *ruin* cover all;
Nor, after length of years, a stone betray
The place where once the very *ruins* lay. *Addison.*
Judah shall fall, oppress'd by grief and shame,
And men shall from her *ruins* know her fame. *Prior.*
Such a fool was never found,
Who pull'd a palace to the ground,
Only to have the *ruins* made
Materials for a house decay'd. *Swift.*

3. Destruction;

3. Deſtruction; loſs of happineſs or fortune; overthrow.
Departed frowning from me, as if *ruin*
Leapt from his eyes. *Shakeſp.*
Thoſe whom God to *ruin* has deſign'd,
He fits for fate, and firſt deſtroys their mind. *Dryden.*
4. Miſchief; bane.
The errors of young men are the *ruin* of buſineſs. *Bacon.*
Havock, and ſpoil, and *ruin* are my gain. *Milton.*

To RU'IN. *v. a.* [*ruiner*, Fr. from the noun.]
1. To ſubvert; to demoliſh.
A nation loving gold muſt rule this place,
Our temples *ruin*, and our rites deface. *Dryden.*
2. To deſtroy; to deprive of felicity or fortune.
By thee rais'd I *ruin* all my foes. *Milton.*
Diſpoſe all honours of the ſword and gown,
Grace with a nod, and *ruin* with a frown. *Dryden.*
A confident dependence ill-grounded creates ſuch a negligence, as will certainly *ruin* us in the end. *Wake.*
3. To impoveriſh.
She would *ruin* me in ſilks, were not the quantity that goes to a large pincuſhion ſufficient to make her a gown and petticoat. *Addiſon.*

To RU'IN. *v. n.*
1. To fall in ruins.
Hell heard th' unſufferable noiſe, hell ſaw
Heav'n *ruining* from heav'n, and would have fled
Affrighted, but ſtrict fate had fix'd too deep
Her dark foundations, and too faſt had bound. *Milton.*
2. To run to ruin.
Though he his houſe of poliſh'd marble build,
Yet ſhall it *ruin* like the moth's frail cell,
Or ſheds of reeds, which ſummer's heat repel. *Sandys.*
3. To be brought to poverty or miſery.
If we are idle, and diſturb the induſtrious in their buſineſs, we ſhall *ruin* the faſter. *Locke.*

To RU'INATE. *v. a.* [from *ruin*. This word is now obſolete.]
1. To ſubvert; to demoliſh.
I will not *ruinate* my father's houſe,
Who gave his blood to lime the ſtones together,
And ſet up Lancaſter. *Shakeſp.*
We'll order well the ſtate,
That like events may ne'er it *ruinate*. *Shakeſp.*
2. To bring to meanneſs or miſery irrecoverable.
The Romans came to pull down kingdoms; Philip and Perſeus were already *ruinated*, and now was his turn to be foiled. *Bacon.*
So ſhall the great revenger *ruinate*
Him and his iſſue by a dreadful fate. *Sandys.*

RU'INATION. *n. ſ.* [from *ruinate*.] Subverſion; demolition; overthrow. Obſolete.
Roman coins were overcovered in the ſudden *ruination* of towns by the Saxons. *Camden.*

RU'INOUS. *adj.* [*ruinoſus*, Lat. *ruineux*, Fr.]
1. Fallen to ruin; dilapidated; demoliſhed.
It is leſs dangerous, when divers parts of a tower are decayed, and the foundation firm, than when the foundation is *ruinous*. *Hayward.*
2. Miſchievous; pernicious; baneful; deſtructive.
The birds,
After a night of ſtorm ſo *ruinous*,
Clear'd up their choiceſt notes in buſh and ſpray,
To gratulate the ſweet return of morn. *Milton.*
Thoſe ſucceſſes more glorious, which bring benefit to the world, than ſuch *ruinous* ones, as are dyed in human blood. *Glanville.*
A ſtop might be put to that *ruinous* practice of gaming. *Sw.*

RU'INOUSLY. *adv.* [from *ruinous*.]
1. In a ruinous manner.
2. Miſchievouſly; deſtructively.
If real uneaſineſſes may be admitted to be as deterring as imaginary ones, his own decree will retort the moſt *ruinouſly* on himſelf. *Decay of Piety.*

RULE. *n. ſ.* [*regula*, Lat.]
1. Government; empire; ſway; ſupreme command.
I am aſham'd, that women
Shou'd ſeek for *rule*, ſupremacy, or ſway,
When they are bound to ſerve, love, and obey. *Shakeſp.*
May he live
Ever belov'd, and loving may his *rule* be! *Shakeſp.*
A wiſe ſervant ſhall have *rule* over a ſon that cauſeth ſhame. *Proverbs* xvii. 2.
There being no law of nature nor poſitive law of God, that determines which is the poſitive heir, the right of ſucceſſion, and conſequently of bearing *rule*, could not have been determined. *Locke.*
This makes them apprehenſive of every tendency, to endanger that form of *rule* eſtabliſhed by the law of their country. *Addiſon.*
Inſtruct me whence this uproar;
And wherefore Vanoc, the ſworn friend to Rome,
Should ſpurn againſt our *rule*, and ſtir
The tributary provinces to war. *A. Philips.*
Sev'n years the traytor rich Mycenæ ſway'd,
And his ſtern *rule* the groaning land obey'd. *Pope.*
2. An inſtrument by which lines are drawn.
If your influence be quite damm'd up
With black uſurping miſts, ſome gentle taper,
Though a ruſh-candle from the wicker hole
Of ſome clay habitation, viſit us
With thy long level'd *rule* of ſtreaming light. *Milton.*
A judicious artiſt will uſe his eye, but he will truſt only to his *rule*. *South's Sermons.*
3. Canon; precept by which the thoughts or actions are directed.
Adam's ſin did not deprive him of his *rule*, but left the creatures to a reluctation. *Bacon.*
This little treatiſe will furniſh you with infallible *rules* of judging truly. *Dryden.*
Know'ſt with an equal hand to hold the ſcale;
See'ſt where the reaſons pinch, and where they fail,
And where exceptions o'er the general *rule* prevail. *Dry.*
We profeſs to have embraced a religion, which contains the moſt exact *rules* for the government of our lives. *Tillotſ.*
We owe to chriſtianity the diſcovery of the moſt certain and perfect *rule* of life. *Tillotſon.*
4. Regularity; propriety of behaviour.
Some ſay he's mad; others, that leſſer hate him,
Do call it valiant fury; but for certain,
He cannot buckle his diſtemper'd cauſe
Within the belt of *rule*. *Shakeſp.*

To RULE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To govern; to controll; to manage with power and authority.
It is a purpos'd thing
To curb the will of the nobility;
Suffer't, and live with ſuch as cannot *rule*,
Nor ever will be *rul'd*. *Shakeſp.*
Marg'ret ſhall now be queen, and *rule* the king;
But I will *rule* both her, the king, and realm. *Shakeſp.*
A greater power now *rul'd* him. *Milton.*
Rome! 'tis thine alone with awful ſway,
To *rule* mankind, and make the world obey,
Diſpoſing peace and war thy own majeſtick way. *Dry.*
2. To manage.
He ſought to take unto him the *ruling* of the affairs. 1 *Mac.*
3. To ſettle as by a rule.
Had he done it with the pope's licenſe, his adverſaries muſt have been ſilent; for that's a *ruled* caſe with the ſchoolmen. *Atterbury.*

To RULE. *v. n.* To have power or command.
Judah yet *ruleth* with God, and is faithful with the ſaints. *Hoſea* xi. 12.
Thrice happy men! whom God hath thus advanc'd!
Created in his image, there to dwell,
And worſhip him; and in reward to *rule*
Over his works. *Milton.*
We ſubdue and *rule* over all other creatures; and uſe for our own behoof thoſe qualities wherein they excel. *Ray.*
He can have no divine right to my obedience, who cannot ſhew his divine right to the power of *ruling* over me. *Locke.*

RU'LER. *n. ſ.* [from *rule*.]
1. Governour; one that has the ſupreme command.
Soon *rulers* grow proud, and in their pride fooliſh. *Sidney.*
God, by his eternal providence, has ordained kings; and the law of nature, leaders and *rulers* over others. *Raleigh.*
The pompous manſion was deſign'd
To pleaſe the mighty *rulers* of mankind;
Inferior temples uſe on either hand. *Addiſon.*
2. An inſtrument, by the direction of which lines are drawn.
They know how to draw a ſtraight line between two points by the ſide of a *ruler*. *Moxon.*

RUM. *n. ſ.*
1. A country parſon. A cant word.
I'm grown a mere mopus; no company comes,
But a rabble of tenants and ruſty dull *rums*. *Swift.*
2. A kind of ſpirits diſtilled from moloſſes.

To RU'MBLE. *v. n.* [*rommelen*, Dutch.] To make a hoarſe low continued noiſe.
The trembling ſtreams, which wont in channels clear
To *rumble* gently down with murmur ſoft,
And were by them right tuneful taught to bear
A baſe's part amongſt their conſorts oft,
Now forc'd to overflow with brackiſh tears,
With troublous noiſe did dull their dainty ears. *Spenſer.*
Rumble thy belly full, ſpit fire, ſpout rain;
Nor rain, wind, thunder, fire are my daughters;
I tax not you, you elements, with unkindneſs. *Shakeſp.*
At the ruſhing of his chariots, and at the *rumbling* of his wheels, the fathers ſhall not look back to their children for feebleneſs. *Jeremiah* xlvii. 3.
Our courtier thinks that he's preferr'd, whom every man envies;
When love ſo *rumbles* in his pate, no ſleep comes in his eyes. *Suckling.*

Apollo ſtarts, and Parnaſſus ſhakes
At the rude *rumb'ling* Baralipton makes. *Roſcommon.*
The fire ſhe fann'd, with greater fury burn'd,
Rumbling within. *Dryden.*
Th' included vapours, that in caverns dwell,
Lab'ring with colick pangs, and cloſe confin'd,
In vain ſought iſſue from the *rumbling* wind. *Dryden.*
On a ſudden there was heard a moſt dreadful *rumbling* noiſe within the entrails of the machine, after which the mountain burſt. *Addiſon.*
Several monarchs have acquainted me, how often they have been ſhook from their reſpective thrones, by the *rumbling* of a wheelbarrow. *Spectator.*

RU'MBLER. *n. ſ.* [from *rumble.*] The perſon or thing that rumbles.

RU'MINANT. *adj.* [*ruminant*, Fr. *ruminans*, Latin.] Having the property of chewing the cud.
Ruminant creatures have a power of directing this periſtaltick motion upwards and downwards. *Ray.*
The deſcription, given of the muſcular part of the gullet, is very exact in *ruminants*, but not in men. *Derham.*

To RU'MINATE. *v. n.* [*ruminer*, Fr. *rumino*, Lat.]
1. To chew the cud.
Others fill'd with paſture gazing ſat,
Or bedward *ruminating*. *Milton.*
The neceſſity of ſpittle to diſſolve the aliment, appears from the contrivance of nature in making the ſalivary ducts of animals, which *ruminate* or chew the cud, extremely open. *Arbuthnot.*
On graſſy banks herds *ruminating* lie. *Thomſon.*
2. To muſe; to think again and again.
Alone ſometimes ſhe walk'd in ſecret where,
To *ruminate* upon her diſcontent. *Fairfax.*
Of ancient prudence here he *ruminates*,
Of riſing kingdoms, and of falling ſtates. *Waller.*
I am at a ſolitude, an houſe between Hampſtead and London, wherein ſir Charles Sedley died! this circumſtance ſets me a thinking and *ruminating* upon the employments in which men of wit exerciſe themſelves. *Steele.*
He practiſes a ſlow meditation, and *ruminates* on the ſubject; and perhaps in two nights and days rouſes thoſe ſeveral ideas which are neceſſary. *Watts.*

To RU'MINATE. *v. a.* [*rumino*, Lat.]
1. To chew over again.
2. To muſe on; to meditate over and over again.
'Tis a ſtudied, not a preſent thought,
By duty *ruminated*. *Shakeſpeare.*
Knock at the ſtudy, where he keeps,
To *ruminate* ſtrange plots of dire revenge. *Shakeſpeare.*
The condemned Engliſh
Sit patiently, and inly *ruminate*
The morning's danger. *Shakeſpeare.*
Mad with deſire ſhe *ruminates* her ſin,
And wiſhes all her wiſhes o'er again;
Now ſhe deſpairs, and now reſolves to try;
Wou'd not, and wou'd again, ſhe knows not why. *Dryd.*

RUMINA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ruminatio*, Lat. from *ruminate.*]
1. The property or act of chewing the cud.
Rumination is given to animals, to enable them at once to lay up a great ſtore of food, and afterwards to chew it. *Arb.*
2. Meditation; reflection.
It is a melancholy of mine own, extracted from many objects, in which my often *rumination* wraps me in a moſt humorous ſadneſs. *Shakeſpeare.*
Retiring, full of *rumination* ſad,
He mourns the weakneſs of theſe latter times. *Thomſon.*

To RU'MMAGE. *v. a.* [*rammen*, German, to empty. *Skinner. rimari*, Lat.] To ſearch; to plunder; to evacuate.
Our greedy ſeamen *rummage* every hold,
Smile on the booty of each wealthier cheſt. *Dryden.*

To RU'MMAGE. *v. n.* To ſearch places.
A fox was *rummaging* among a great many carved figures, there was one very extraordinary piece. *L'Eſtrange.*
Some on antiquated authors pore;
Rummage for ſenſe. *Dryden.*
I have often *rummaged* for old books in Little-Britain and Duck-Lane. *Swift.*

RU'MMER. *n. ſ.* [*roemer*, Dutch.] A glaſs; a drinking cup.
Imperial Rhine beſtow'd the generous *rummer*. *Philips.*

RU'MOUR *n. ſ.* [*rumeur*, Fr. *rumor*, Lat.] Flying or popular report; bruit; fame.
We hold *rumour* from what we fear. *Shakeſpeare.*
There ran a *rumour*
Of many worthy fellows that were out. *Shakeſpeare.*
Great is the *rumour* of this dreadful knight,
And his atchievements of no leſs account. *Shakeſpeare.*
This *rumour* of him went forth throughout all Judea. *Luke.*
Rumour next and chance,
And tumult and confuſion all embroil'd, *Milton.*
She heard an ancient *rumour* fly,
That times to come ſhould ſee the Trojan race
Her Carthage ruin. *Dryden.*

To RU'MOUR. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To report abroad; to bruit.
Cateſby, *rumour* it abroad,
That Anne my wife is ſick, and like to die. *Shakeſpeare.*
All abroad was *rumour'd*, that this day
Samſon ſhould be brought forth. *Milton.*
'Twas *rumour'd*,
My father 'ſcap'd from out the citadel. *Dryden.*

RU'MOURER. *n. ſ.* [from *rumour.*] Reporter; ſpreader of news.
A ſlave
Reports, the Volſcians, with two ſeveral powers,
Are entered into the Roman territories.
—Go ſee this *rumourer* whipt: it cannot be. *Shakeſp.*

RUMP. *n. ſ.* [*rumpff*, German.]
1. The end of the backbone.
At her *rump* ſhe growing had behind
A fox's tail. *Spenſer.*
If his holineſs would thump
His reverend bum 'gainſt horſe's *rump*,
He might b' equipt from his own ſtable. *Prior.*
Rumps of beef with virgin honey ſtrew'd. *King.*
Laſt trotted forth the gentle ſwine,
To eaſe her itch againſt the ſtump,
And diſmally was heard to whine,
All as ſhe ſcrubb'd her meazly *rump*. *Swift.*
2. The buttocks.
A ſailor's wife had cheſnuts in her lap,
And mouncht,—give me, quoth I,
Aroint the witch!—the *rump* fed ronyon cries. *Shakeſp.*
He charg'd him firſt to bind
Crowdero's hands on *rump* behind. *Hudibras.*

To RU'MPLE. *v. a.* [*rompelen*, Dutch.] To cruſh or contract into inequalities and corrugations; to cruſh together out of ſhape.
Each vital ſpeck, in which remains
Th' entire, but *rumpled* animal, contains
Organs perplex'd. *Blackmore.*
I *rumpled* petticoats, or tumbled beds,
Or diſcompos'd the head-dreſs of a prude. *Pope.*
Never put on a clean apron, 'till you have made your lady's bed, for fear of *rumpling* your apron. *Swift.*

RU'MPLE. *n. ſ.* [hpýmpelle, Saxon.] Pucker; rude plait.
Fair Virginia would her fate beſtow
On Rutila, did change her faultleſs make
For [illegible] *rumple* of her camel-back. *Dryden.*

To RUN. *v. a.* pret. *ran.* [*rinnan*, Gothick; ỳnnan, Saxon; *rennen*, Dutch.]
1. To move ſwiftly; to ply the legs in ſuch a manner, as that both feet are at every ſtep off the ground at the ſame time; to make haſte; to paſs with very quick pace.
Their feet *run* to evil, and make haſte to ſhed blood. *Prov.*
Laban *ran* out unto the man unto the well. *Gen.* xxiv. 29.
When ſhe knew Peter's voice, ſhe *ran* in, and told how Peter ſtood before the gate. *Acts* xii. 14.
Since death's near, and *runs* with ſo much force,
We muſt meet firſt, and intercept his courſe. *Dryden.*
He *ran* up the ridges of the rocks amain. *Dryden.*
Let a ſhoe-boy clean your ſhoes and *run* of errands. *Swift.*
2. To uſe the legs in motion.
Seldom there is need of this, till young children can *run* about. *Locke.*
3. To move in a hurry.
The prieſt and people *run* about,
And at the ports all thronging out,
As if their ſafety were to quit
Their mother. *Ben. Johnſon.*
4. To paſs on the ſurface, not through the air.
The Lord ſent thunder, and the fire *ran* along upon the ground. *Exodus* ix. 25.
5. To ruſh violently.
Let not thy voice be heard, leſt angry fellows *run* upon thee, and thou loſe thy life. *Judges* xviii. 25.
Now by the winds and raging waves I ſwear,
Your ſafety more than mine was thus my care;
Leſt of the guide bereft, the rudder loſt,
Your ſhip ſhou'd *run* againſt the rocky coaſt. *Dryden*
They have avoided that rock, but *run* upon another no leſs dangerous. *Burnet.*
I diſcover thoſe ſhoals of life which are concealed, in order to keep the unwary from *running* upon them, *Addiſon.*
6. To take a courſe at ſea.
Running under the iſland Clauda, we had much work to come by the boat. *Acts* xxvii. 16.
7. To contend in a race.
A horſe-boy, being lighter than you, may be truſted to *run* races with leſs damage to the horſes. *Swift.*
8. To fly; not to ſtand. It is often followed by *away* in this ſenſe.
My conſcience will ſerve me to *run* from this Jew, my maſter. *Shakeſpeare.*

The difference between the valour of the Iriſh rebels and the Spaniards was, that the one *ran away* before they were charged, and the other ſtreight after. *Bacon.*

I do not ſee a face
Worthy a man, that dares look up and ſtand
One thunder out; but downward all like beaſts,
Running away at every flaſh. *Benj. Johnſon.*

The reſt diſpers'd *run*, ſome diſguis'd,
To unknown coaſts; ſome to the ſhores do fly. *Daniel.*

They, when they're out of hopes of flying,
Will *run away* from death by dying. *Hudibras.*

Your child ſhrieks, and *runs away* at a frog. *Locke.*

9. To ſtream; to flow.

My ſtatues,
Like a fountain, with a hundred ſpouts,
Did *run* pure blood. *Shakeſpeare.*

I command, that the conduit *run* nothing but claret. *Shak.*

The precious ointment upon the head *run* down upon Aaron's beard. *Pſalm* cxxxiii. 2.

In ſome houſes, wainſcots will ſweat, ſo that they will almoſt *run* with water. *Bacon.*

Rivers *run* potable gold. *Milton.*

Caicus roll'd a crimſon flood,
And Thebes *ran* red with her own natives blood. *Dryden.*

The greateſt veſſel, when full, if you pour in ſtill, it muſt *run* out ſome way, and the more it *runs* out at one ſide, the leſs it *runs* out at the other. *Temple.*

Innumerable iſlands were covered with flowers, and interwoven with ſhining ſeas that *ran* among them. *Addiſon.*

Her fields he cloath'd, and chear'd her blaſted face
With *running* fountains and with ſpringing graſs. *Addiſon.*

10. To be liquid; to be fluid.

In lead melted, when it beginneth to congeal, make a little hole, in which put quickſilver wrapped in a piece of linnen, and it will fix and *run* no more, and endure the hammer. *Bacon.*

Stiff with eternal ice, and hid in ſnow,
The mountain ſtands; nor can the riſing ſun
Unfix her froſts, and teach 'em how to *run*. *Addiſon.*

As wax diſſolves, as ice begins to *run*,
And trickle into drops before the ſun,
So melts the youth. *Addiſon.*

11. To be fuſible; to melt.

Her form glides through me, and my heart gives way;
This iron heart, which no impreſſion took
From wars, melts down, and *runs*, if ſhe look. *Dryden.*

Suſſex iron ores *runs* freely in the fire. *Woodward.*

Your iron muſt not burn in the fire; that is, *run* or melt; for then it will be brittle. *Moxon.*

12. To paſs; to proceed.

You, having *run* through ſo much publick buſineſs, have found out the ſecret ſo little known, that there is a time to give it over. *Temple.*

If there remains an eternity to us after the ſhort revolution of time, we ſo ſwiftly *run* over here, 'tis clear, that all the happineſs, that can be imagined in this fleeting ſtate, is not valuable in reſpect of the future. *Locke.*

13. To go away; to vaniſh.

As faſt as our time *runs*, we ſhould be very glad, in moſt parts of our lives, that it *ran* much faſter. *Addiſon.*

14. To have a legal courſe; to be practiſed.

Cuſtoms *run* only upon our goods imported or exported, and that but once for all; whereas intereſt *runs* as well upon our ſhips as goods, and muſt be yearly paid. *Child.*

15. To have a courſe in any direction.

A hound *runs* counter, and yet draws dry foot well. *Shak.*

Little is the wiſdom, where the flight
So *runs* againſt all reaſon. *Shakeſpeare.*

That puniſhment follows not in this life the breach of this rule, and conſequently has not the force of a law, in countries where the generally allowed practice *runs* counter to it, is evident. *Locke.*

Had the preſent war *run* againſt us, and all our attacks upon the enemy been vain, it might look like a degree of frenzy to be determined on ſo impracticable an undertaking. *Addiſon.*

16. To paſs in thought or ſpeech.

Cou'd you hear the annals of our fate;
Through ſuch a train of woes if I ſhould *run*,
The day wou'd ſooner than the tale be done. *Dryden.*

By reading, a man antedates his life; and this way of *running* up beyond one's nativity, is better than Plato's preexiſtence. *Collier.*

Virgil, in his firſt Georgick, has *run* into a ſet of precepts foreign to his ſubject. *Addiſon.*

Raw and injudicious writers propoſe one thing for their ſubject, and *run* off to another. *Felton.*

17. To be mentioned curſorily or in few words.

The whole *runs* on ſhort, like articles in an account; whereas, if the ſubject were fully explained, each of them might take up half a page. *Arbuthnot.*

18. To have a continual tenour of any kind.

Diſcourſes *ran* thus among the cleareſt obſervers: it was ſaid, that the prince, without any imaginable ſtain of his religion, had, by the ſight of foreign courts, much corroborated his judgment. *Wotton.*

The king's ordinary ſtyle *runneth*, our ſovereign lord the king. *Saunderſon.*

19. To be buſied upon.

His griſly beard his penſive boſom ſought,
And all on Lauſus *ran* his reſtleſs thought. *Dryden.*

When we deſire any thing, our minds *run* wholly on the good circumſtances of it; when 'tis obtained, our minds *run* wholly on the bad ones. *Swift.*

20. To be popularly known.

Men gave them their own names, by which they *run* a great while in Rome. *Temple.*

21. To have reception, ſucceſs, or continuance.

22. To go on by ſucceſſion of parts.

She ſaw with joy the line immortal *run*,
Each fire impreſt, and glaring in his ſon. *Pope.*

23. To proceed in a train of conduct.

If you ſuſpend your indignation againſt my brother, till you can derive from him better teſtimony of his intent, you ſhould *run* a certain courſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

24. To paſs into ſome change.

Is it really deſirable, that there ſhould be ſuch a being in the world as takes care of the frame of it, that it do not *run* into confuſion, and ruin mankind? *Tillotſon.*

Wonder at my patience;
Have I not cauſe to rave, and beat my breaſt,
To rend my heart with grief, and *run* diſtracted? *Addiſon.*

25. To paſs.

We have many evils to prevent, and much danger to *run* through. *Taylor.*

26. To proceed in a certain order.

Day yet wants much of his race to *run*. *Milton.*

Thus in a circle *runs* the peaſant's pain,
And the year rolls within itſelf again. *Dryden.*

This church is very rich in relicks, which *run* up as high as Daniel and Abraham. *Addiſon.*

Milk by boiling will change to yellow, and *run* through all the intermediate degrees, till it ſtops in an intenſe red. *Arbuth.*

27. To be in force.

The owner hath incurred the forfeiture of eight years profits of his lands, before he cometh to the knowledge of the proceſs that *runneth* againſt him. *Bacon.*

The time of inſtance ſhall not commence or *run* till after conteſtation of ſuit. *Ayliffe.*

28. To be generally received.

Neither was he ignorant of what report *ran* of himſelf, and how he had loſt the hearts of his ſubjects. *Knolles.*

29. To be carried on in any manner.

Conceſſions, that *run* as high as any, the moſt charitable proteſtants make. *Atterbury.*

In popiſh countries the power of the clergy *runs* higher, and excommunication is more formidable. *Ayliffe.*

30. To have a track or courſe.

Searching the ulcer with my probe, the ſinus *run* up above the orifice. *Wiſeman.*

One led me over thoſe parts of the mines, where metalline veins *run*. *Boyle.*

31. To paſs progreſſively.

The planets do not of themſelves move in curve lines, but are kept in them by ſome attractive force, which, if once ſuſpended, they would for ever *run* out in right lines. *Cheyne.*

32. To make a gradual progreſs.

The wing'd colonies
There ſettling, ſeize the ſweets the bloſſoms yield,
And a low murmur *runs* along the field. *Pope.*

33. To be predominant.

This *run* in the head of a late writer of natural hiſtory, who is not wont to have the moſt lucky hits in the conduct of his thoughts. *Woodward.*

34. To tend in growth.

A man's nature *runs* either to herbs or weeds; therefore let him ſeaſonably water the one, and deſtroy the other. *Bac.*

35. To grow exuberantly.

Joſeph is a fruitful bough, whoſe branches *run* over the wall. *Geneſis* xlix. 22.

Study your race, or the ſoil of your family will dwindle into cits, or *run* into wits. *Tatler.*

If the richneſs of the ground cauſe turnips to *run* to leaves, treading down the leaves will help their rooting. *Mortimer.*

In ſome, who have *run* up to men without a liberal education, many great qualities are darkened. *Felton.*

Magnanimity may *run* up to profuſion or extravagance. *Pope.*

36. To excern pus or matter.

Whether his fleſh *run* with his iſſue, or be ſtopped, it is his uncleanneſs. *Leviticus* xiii. 3.

37. To become irregular; to change to ſomething wild.

Many have *run* out of their wits for women. 1 *Eſdr.* iv.

Our king return'd,
The muſe *ran* mad to ſee her exil'd lord;
On the crack'd ſtage the bedlam heroes roar'd. *Granville.*

38. *To*

38. To get by artifice or fraud.
Hath publick faith, like a young heir,
For this tak'n up all ſorts of ware,
And *run* int' ev'ry tradeſman's book,
'Till both turn'd bankrupts. *Hudibras.*
Run in truſt, and pay for it out of your wages. *Swift.*

39. To fall by haſte, paſſion, or folly into fault or misfortune.
If thou rememb'reſt not the ſlighteſt folly,
That ever love did make thee *run* into,
Thou haſt not lov'd. *Shakeſpeare.*
Solyman himſelf, in puniſhing the perjury of another, *ran* into wilful perjury himſelf, perverting the commendation of juſtice, which he had ſo much deſired, by his moſt bloody and unjuſt ſentence. *Knolles.*
From not uſing it right, come all thoſe miſtakes we *run* into in our endeavours after happineſs. *Locke.*

40. To fall; to paſs.
In the middle of a rainbow, the colours are ſufficiently diſtinguiſhed; but near the borders they *run* into one another, ſo that you hardly know how to limit the colours. *Watts.*

41. To have a general tendency.
Temperate climates *run* into moderate governments, and the extremes into deſpotick power. *Swift.*

42. To proceed as on a ground or principle.
It is a confederating with him, to whom the ſacrifice is offered; for upon that the apoſtle's argument *runs*. *Atterbury.*

43. To go on with violence.
Tarquin, *running* into all the methods of tyranny, after a cruel reign was expelled. *Swift.*

44. *To* RUN *after*. To ſearch for; to endeavour at, though out of the way.
The mind, upon the ſuggeſtion of any new notion, *runs after* ſimilies, to make it the clearer to itſelf; which, though it may be uſeful in explaining our thoughts to others, is no right method to ſettle true notions in ourſelves. *Locke.*

45. *To* RUN *away with*. To hurry without conſent.
Thoughts will not be directed what objects to purſue, but *run away with* a man in purſuit of thoſe ideas they have in view. *Locke.*

46. *To* RUN *in with*. To cloſe; to comply.
Though Ramus *run in with* the firſt reformers of learning, in his oppoſition to Ariſtotle; yet he has given us a plauſible ſyſtem. *Baker.*

47. *To* RUN *on*. To be continued.
If, through our too much ſecurity, the ſame ſhould *run on*, ſoon might we feel our eſtate brought to thoſe lamentable terms, whereof this hard and heavy ſentence was by one of the ancients uttered. *Hooker.*

48. *To* RUN *over*. To be ſo full as to overflow.
He fills his famiſh'd maw, his mouth *runs o'er*
With unchew'd morſels, while he churns the gore. *Dryd.*

49. To be ſo much as to overflow.
Milk while it boils, or wine while it works, *runs* over the veſſels they are in, and poſſeſs more place than when they were cool. *Digby.*

50. *To* RUN *out*. To be at an end.
When a leaſe had *run out*, he ſtipulated with the tenant to reſign up twenty acres, without leſſening his rent, and no great abatement of the fine. *Swift.*

51. *To* RUN *out*. To ſpread exuberantly.
Inſectile animals, for want of blood, *run* all *out* into legs. *Hammond.*
The zeal of love *runs out* into ſuckers, like a fruitful tree. *Taylor.*
Some papers are written with regularity; others *run out* into the wildneſs of eſſays. *Spectator.*

52. *To* RUN *out*. To expatiate.
Nor is it ſufficient to *run out* into beautiful digreſſions, unleſs they are ſomething of a piece with the main deſign of the Georgick. *Addiſon.*
On all occaſions, ſhe *run out* extravagantly in praiſe of Hocus. *Arbuthnot.*
They keep to their text, and *run out* upon the power of the pope, to the diminution of councils. *Baker.*
He ſhews his judgment, in not letting his fancy *run out* into long deſcriptions. *Broome.*

53. *To* RUN *out*. To be waſted or exhauſted.
He hath *run out* himſelf, and led forth
His deſp'rate party with him; blown together
Aids of all kinds. *Benj. Johnſon.*
Th' eſtate *runs out*, and mortgages are made,
Their fortune ruin'd, and their fame betray'd. *Dryden.*
From growing riches with good cheer,
To *running out* by ſtarving here. *Swift.*
So little gets for what ſhe gives,
We really wonder how ſhe lives!
And had her ſtock been leſs, no doubt,
She muſt have long ago *run out*. *Swift.*

To RUN. *v. a.*

1. To pierce; to ſlab.
Poor Romeo is already dead, *run* through the ear with a love ſong. *Shakeſpeare.*

Hipparchus, going to marry, conſulted Philander upon the occaſion: Philander repreſented his miſtreſs in ſuch ſtrong colours, that the next morning he received a challenge, and before twelve he was *run* through the body. *Spectator.*

2. To force; to drive.
In nature, it is not convenient to conſider every difference that is in things, and divide them into diſtinct claſſes: this will *run* us into particulars, and we ſhall be able to eſtabliſh no general truth. *Locke.*
Though putting the mind unprepared upon an unuſual ſtreſs may diſcourage it, yet this muſt not *run* it, by an over-great ſhyneſs of difficulties, into a lazy ſauntring about ordinary things. *Locke.*

3. To force into any way or form.
Some, uſed to mathematical figures, give a preference to the methods of that ſcience in divinity or politick enquiries; others, accuſtomed to retired ſpeculations, *run* natural philoſophy into metaphyſical notions. *Locke.*
What is raiſed in the day, ſettles in the night; and its cold *runs* the thin juices into thick ſizy ſubſtances. *Cheyne.*
The daily complaiſance of gentlemen *runs* them into variety of expreſſions; whereas your ſcholars are more cloſe, and frugal of their words. *Felton.*

4. To drive with violence.
They *ran* the ſhip aground. *Acts* xxvii. 41.
This proud Turk offered ſcornfully to paſs by without vailing, which the Venetian captains not enduring, ſet upon him with ſuch fury, that the Turks were enforced to *run* both their gallies on ſhore. *Knolles.*
A talkative perſon *runs* himſelf upon great inconveniencies, by blabbing out his own or others ſecrets. *Ray.*

5. To melt.
The pureſt gold muſt be *run* and waſhed. *Felton.*

6. To incur.
He *runneth* two dangers, that he ſhall not be faithfully counſelled, and that he ſhall have hurtful counſel given. *Bacon.*
The tale I tell is only of a cock,
Who had not *run* the hazard of his life,
Had he believ'd his dream, and not his wife. *Dryden.*
Conſider the hazard I have *run* to ſee you here. *Dryden.*
O that I could now prevail with any one to count up what he hath got by his moſt beloved ſins, what a dreadful danger he *runs*. *Calamy.*
I ſhall *run* the danger of being ſuſpected to have forgot what I am about. *Locke.*

7. To venture; to hazard.
He would himſelf be in the Highlands to receive them, and *run* his fortune with them. *Clarendon.*
Take here her reliques and her gods, to *run*
With them thy fate, with them new walls expect. *Denh.*
A wretched exil'd crew
Reſolv'd, and willing under my command,
To *run* all hazards both of ſea and land. *Dryden.*

8. To import or export without duty.
Heavy impoſitions leſſen the import, and are a ſtrong temptation of *running* goods. *Swift.*

9. To proſecute in thought.
To *run* the world back to its firſt original, and view nature in its cradle, to trace the outgoings of the ancient of days in the firſt inſtance of his creative power, is a reſearch too great for mortal enquiry. *South.*
The world hath not ſtood ſo long, but we can ſtill *run* it up to thoſe artleſs ages, when mortals lived by plain nature. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*
I would gladly underſtand the formation of a ſoul, and *run* it up to its *punctum ſaliens*. *Collier.*
I have choſen to preſent you with ſome peculiar thoughts, rather than *run* a needleſs treatiſe upon the ſubject at length. *Felton.*

10. To puſh.
Some Engliſh ſpeakers *run* their hands into their pockets, others look with great attention on a piece of blank paper. *Add.*

11. *To* RUN *down*. To chaſe to wearineſs.
They *ran down* a ſtag, and the aſs divided the prey very honeſtly. *L'Eſtrange.*

12. *To* RUN *down*. To cruſh; to overbear.
Though out-number'd, overthrown,
And by the fate of war *run down*,
Their duty never was defeated. *Hudibras.*
Some corrupt affections in the ſoul urge him on with ſuch impetuous fury, that, when we ſee a man overborn and *run down* by them, we cannot but pity the perſon, while we abhor the crime. *South.*
It is no ſuch hard matter to convince or *run down* a drunkard, and to anſwer any pretences he can alledge for his ſin. *South.*
The common cry
Then *ran* you *down* for your rank loyalty. *Dryden.*
Religion is *run down* by the licenſe of theſe times. *Berkley.*

13. *To* RUN *over*. To recount curſorily.
I ſhall *run* them *over* ſlightly, remarking chiefly what is obvious to the eye. *Ray.*

I ſhall

I ſhall not *run over* all the particulars, that would ſhew what pains are uſed to corrupt children. *Locke.*

4. *To* RUN *over.* To conſider curſorily.

Theſe four every man ſhould *run over*, before he cenſures the works he ſhall view. *Wotton.*

If we *run over* the other nations of Europe, we ſhall only paſs through ſo many different ſcenes of poverty. *Addiſon.*

15. To run through.

Should a man *run* over the whole circle of earthly pleaſures, he would be forced to complain that pleaſure was not ſatisfaction. *South.*

RUN. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Act of running.

The aſs ſets up a hideous bray, and fetches a *run* at them open-mouth. *L'Eſtrange.*

2. Courſe; motion.

Want of motion, whereby the *run* of humours is ſtayed, furthers putrefaction. *Bacon.*

3. Flow; cadence.

He no where uſes any ſoftneſs, or any *run* of verſes to pleaſe the ear. *Broome.*

4. Courſe; proceſs.

5. Way of management; uncontrolled courſe.

Talk of ſome other ſubject; the thoughts of it make me mad; our family muſt have their *run.* *Arbuthnot.*

6. Long reception; continued ſucceſs.

It is impoſſible for detached papers to have a general *run* or long continuance, if not diverſified with humour. *Addiſon.*

7. Modiſh clamour.

You cannot but have obſerved, what a violent *run* there is among too many weak people againſt univerſity education. *Sw.*

8. *At the long* RUN. In fine; in concluſion; at the end.

They produce ill-conditioned ulcers, for the moſt part mortal *in the long run* of the diſeaſe. *Wiſeman.*

Wickedneſs may proſper for a while; but *at the long run*, he that ſets all knaves at work, will pay them. *L'Eſtrange.*

Shuffling may ſerve for a time, but truth will moſt certainly carry it *at the long run.* *L'Eſtrange.*

Hath falſhood proved *at the long run* more for the advancement of his eſtate than truth? *Tillotſon.*

RU'NAGATE. *n. ſ.* [corrupted from *renegat*, Fr.] A fugitive; rebel; apoſtate.

The wretch compel'd, a *runagate* became,
And learn'd what ill a miſer ſtate doth breed. *Sidney.*

God bringeth the priſoners out of captivity; but letteth the *runagates* continue in ſcarceneſs. *Pſalm* lxviii. 6.

I dedicate myſelf to your ſweet pleaſure,
More noble than that *runagate* to your bed. *Shakeſp.*

As Cain, after he had ſlain Abel, had no certain abiding; ſo the Jews, after they had crucified the ſon of God, became *runagates.* *Raleigh.*

RU'NAWAY. *n. ſ.* [*run* and *away.*] One that flies from danger; a fugitive.

Come at once,
For the cloſe night doth play the *runaway*,
And we are ſtaid for. *Shakeſpeare.*

Thou *runaway*, thou coward, art thou fled?
Speak in ſome buſh; where do'ſt thou hide thy head? *Shak.*

RU'NDLE. *n. ſ.* [corrupted from *roundle*, of *round.*]

1. A round; a ſtep of a ladder.

The angels did not fly, but mounted the ladder by degrees; we are to conſider the ſeveral ſteps and *rundles* we are to aſcend by. *Dupla.*

2. A peritrochium; ſomething put round an axis.

The third mechanical faculty, ſtiled *axis in peritrochio*, conſiſts of an axis or cylinder, having a *rundle* about it, wherein are faſtened divers ſpokes, by which the whole may be turned round. *Wilkins.*

RU'NDLET. *n. ſ.* [perhaps *runlet* or *roundlet.*] A ſmall barrel.

Set a *rundlet* of verjuice over againſt the ſun in ſummer, to ſee whether it will ſweeten. *Bacon.*

RUNG. pret. and part. paſſ. of *ring.*

The heav'ns and all the conſtellations *rung.* *Milton.*

RU'NNEL. *n. ſ.* [from *run.*] A rivulet; a ſmall brook.

With murmur loud, down from the mountain's ſide,
A little *runnel* tumbled neere the place. *Fairfax.*

RU'NNER. *n. ſ.* [from *run.*]

1. One that runs.

2. A racer.

Fore-ſpent with toil, as *runners* with a race,
I lay me down a little while to breathe. *Shakeſpeare.*

Here thoſe that in the rapid courſe delight,
The rival *runners* without order ſtand. *Dryden.*

3. A meſſenger.

To Tonſon or Lintot his lodgings are better known than to the *runners* of the poſt-office. *Swift.*

4. A ſhooting ſprig.

In every root there will be one *runner*, which hath little buds on it, which may be cut into. *Mortimer.*

5. One of the ſtones of a mill.

The mill goes much heavier by the ſtone they call the *runner*, being ſo large. *Mortimer.*

6. A bird. *Ainſ.*

RU'NNET. *n. ſ.* [ȝerunnen, Saxon, coagulated.] A liquor made by ſteeping the ſtomach of a calf in hot water, and uſed to coagulate milk for curds and cheeſe. It is ſometimes written *rennet.*

The milk of the fig hath the quality of *runnet* to gather cheeſe. *Bacon.*

It coagulates the blood, as *runnet* turns milk. *More.*

The milk in the ſtomach of calves, coagulated by the *runnet*, is rendered fluid by the gall in the duodenum. *Arbuth.*

RU'NNION. *n. ſ.* [*rognant*, Fr. ſcrubbing.] A paltry ſcurvy wretch.

You witch! you poulcat! you *runnion!* *Shakeſp.*

RUNT. *n. ſ.* [*runte*, in the Teutonick dialects, ſignifies a bull or cow, and is uſed in contempt by us for ſmall cattle; as *keyſtd*, the Welſh term for a horſe, is uſed for a worthleſs horſe.] Any animal ſmall below the natural growth of the kind.

Reforming Tweed
Hath ſent us *runts* even of her church's breed. *Cleaveland.*

Of tame pigeons, are cropers, carriers, and *runts.* *Walton.*

This overgrown *runt* has ſtruck off his heels, lowered his foretop, and contracted his figure. *Addiſon.*

RU'PTION. *n. ſ.* [*ruptus*, Lat.] Breach; ſolution of continuity.

The plenitude of veſſels or plethora cauſes an extravaſation of blood, by *ruption* or apertion. *Wiſeman.*

RU'PTURE. *n. ſ.* [*rupture*, Fr. from *ruptus*, Lat.]

1. The act of breaking; ſtate of being broken; ſolution of continuity.

Th' egg,
Burſting with kindly *rupture*, forth diſclos'd
Their callow young. *Milton.*

A lute ſtring will bear a hundred weight without *rupture*, but at the ſame time cannot exert its elaſticity. *Arbuthnot.*

The diets of infants ought to be extremely thin, ſuch as lengthen the fibres without *rupture.* *Arbuthnot.*

2. A breach of peace; open hoſtility.

When the parties, that divide the commonwealth, come to a *rupture*, it ſeems every man's duty to chuſe a ſide. *Swift.*

3. Burſtenneſs; hernia; preternatural eruption of the gut.

The *rupture* of the groin or ſcrotum is the moſt common ſpecies of hernia. *Sharp.*

To RU'PTURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To break; to burſt; to ſuffer diſruption.

The veſſels of the brain and membranes, if *ruptured*, abſorb the extravaſated blood. *Sharp.*

RU'PTUREWORT. *n. ſ.* [*herniaria*, Lat.] A plant.

The calyx of *rupturewort* is quadrifid, or, for the moſt part, quinquefid, and expanded in form of a ſtar, having five ſtamina in the centre: the fruit, which grows in the bottom of the flower, becomes a membranaceous, furrowed, round capſule, which is divided into eight cells, each of which contains one ſmall pointed ſeed. *Miller.*

RU'RAL. *adj.* [*rural*, Fr. *ruralis*, from *rura*, Lat.] Country; exiſting in the country, not in cities; ſuiting the country; reſembling the country.

Lady, reſerved to do paſtor company honour,
Joining your ſweet voice to the *rural* muſick of deſert. *Sid.*

Here is a *rural* fellow,
That will not be deny'd your highneſs' preſence;
He brings you figs. *Shakeſpeare.*

We turn
To where the ſilver Thames firſt *rural* grows. *Thomſon.*

RURA'LITY. } *n. ſ.* [from *rural.*] The quality of being
RU'RALNESS. } rural. *Diet.*

RU'RICOLIST. *n. ſ.* [*ruricola*, Latin.] An inhabitant of the country. *Dict.*

RU'RIGENOUS. *adj.* [*rura* and *gigno*, Latin.] Born in the country. *Dict.*

RUSE. *n. ſ.* [French.] Cunning; artifice; little ſtratagem; trick; wile; fraud; deceit. A French word neither elegant nor neceſſary.

I might here add much concerning the wiles and *ruſes*, which theſe timid creatures uſe to ſave themſelves. *Ray.*

RUSH. *n. ſ.* [ꝛyꝛc, Saxon.]

1. A plant.

A *ruſh* hath a flower compoſed of many leaves, which are placed orbicularly, and expand in form of a roſe; from the centre of which riſes the pointal, which afterward becomes a fruit or huſk, which is generally three-cornered, opening into three parts, and full of roundiſh ſeeds: they are planted with great care on the banks of the ſea in Holland, in order to prevent the water from waſhing away the earth; for the roots of theſe *ruſhes* faſten themſelves very deep in the ground, and mat themſelves near the ſurface, ſo as to hold the earth cloſely together. *Miller.*

He taught me how to know a man in love; in which cage of *ruſhes* I am ſure you are not priſoner. *Shakeſp.*

Man but a *ruſh* againſt Othello's breaſt,
And he retires. *Shakeſpeare.*

Is ſupper ready, the houſe trimm'd, *ruſhes* ſtrew'd, cobwebs ſwept? *Shakeſpeare.*

Your farm requites your pains;
Though *ruſhes* overſpread the neighb'ring plains. *Dryden.*

2. Any thing proverbially worthleſs.
Not a *ruſh* matter, whether apes go on four legs or two. *L'Eſtrange.*
What occaſion haſt thou to give up? John Bull's friendſhip is not worth a *ruſh*. *Arbuthnot.*

RUSH-CANDLE. *n. ſ.* [*ruſh* and *candle.*] A ſmall blinking taper, made by ſtripping a ruſh, except one ſmall ſtripe of the bark which holds the pith together, and dipping it in tallow.
Be it moon or ſun, or what you pleaſe;
And if you pleaſe to call it a *ruſh-candle*,
Henceforth it ſhall be ſo for me. *Shakeſp.*
If your influence be quite dam'd up
With black uſurping miſts, ſome gentle taper,
Though a *ruſh-candle* from the wicker hole
Of ſome clay habitation, viſit us. *Milton.*

To RUSH. *v. n.* [hneoran, Saxon.] To move with violence; to go on with tumultuous rapidity.
The liers in wait haſted and *ruſhed* upon Gibeah. *Judges.*
Gorgias removed out of the camp by night, to the end he might *ruſh* upon the camp of the Jews. 1 *Mac.*
Every one that was a warrior *ruſhed* out upon them. *Judith.*
Armies *ruſh* to battle in the clouds. *Milton.*
Why wilt thou *ruſh* to certain death, and rage
In *raſh* attempts beyond thy tender age,
Betray'd by pious love? *Dryden.*
Deſperate ſhould he *ruſh*, and loſe his life,
With odds oppreſs'd. *Dryden.*
They will always ſtrive to be good chriſtians, but never think it to be a part of religion, to *ruſh* into the office of princes or miniſters. *Sprat.*
You ſay, the ſea
Does with its waves fall backward to the Weſt,
And, thence repell'd, advances to the Eaſt;
While this revolving motion does indure,
The deep muſt reel, and *ruſh* from ſhoar to ſhoar. *Blackm.*
With a *ruſhing* ſound th' aſſembly bend
Diverſe their ſteps. *Pope.*
Now ſunk the ſun from his aereal height,
And o'er the ſhaded billows *ruſh'd* the night. *Pope.*
At firſt an azure ſheet it *ruſhes* broad,
Then whit'ning by degrees, as prone it falls,
Daſh'd in a cloud of foam, it ſends aloft
A hoary miſt. *Thomſon.*

RUSH. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Violent courſe.
A gentleman of his train ſpurred up his horſe, and with a violent *ruſh* ſevered him from the duke. *Wotton.*
Him while freſh and fragrant time
Cheriſht in his golden prime,
Ere Hebe's hand had overlaid
His ſmooth cheeks with a downy ſhade,
The *ruſh* of death's unruly wave
Swept him off into his grave. *Craſhaw.*
Auſter ſpy'd him,
Cruel Auſter thither hy'd him,
And with the *ruſh* of one rude blaſt,
Sham'd not ſpitefully to caſt
All his leaves ſo freſh, ſo ſweet,
And laid them trembling at his feet. *Craſhaw.*

RU'SHY. *adj.* [from *ruſh.*]
1. Abounding with ruſhes.
In *ruſhy* grounds, ſprings are found at the firſt ſpit. *Mort.*
The timid hare to ſome lone ſeat
Retir'd; the *ruſhy* fen or rugged furze. *Thomſon.*
2. Made of ruſhes.
What knight like him could toſs the *ruſhy* lance. *Tickel.*

RUSK. *n. ſ.* Hard bread for ſtores.
The lady ſent me divers preſents of fruits, ſugar, and *ruſk*. *Raleigh.*

RU'SMA. *n. ſ.* A brown and light iron ſubſtance, with half as much quicklime ſteeped in water, the Turkiſh women make their pſilothron, to take off their hair. *Grew.*

RU'SSET. *adj.* [*rouſſet*, Fr. *ruſſus*, Lat.]
1. Reddiſhly brown.
The morn, in *ruſſet* mantle clad,
Walks o'er the dew of yon high eaſtward hill. *Shakeſp.*
Our ſummer ſuch a *ruſſet* livery wears,
As in a garment often dy'd appears. *Dryden.*
2. *Newton* ſeems to uſe it for grey; but, if the etymology be regarded, improperly.
This white ſpot was immediately encompaſſed with a dark grey or *ruſſet*, and that dark grey with the colours of the firſt iris. *Newton.*
3. Coarſe; homeſpun; ruſtick. It is much uſed in deſcriptions of the manners and dreſſes of the country, I ſuppoſe, becauſe it was formerly the colour of ruſtick dreſs: in ſome places, the ruſticks ſtill die cloaths ſpun at home with bark, which muſt make them *ruſſet*.
Taffata phraſes, ſilken terms preciſe,
Figures pedantical: theſe ſummer flies
Have blown me full of maggot oſtentation:
Henceforth my wooing mind ſhall be expreſt
In *ruſſet* yeas, and honeſt kerſy noes. *Shakeſpeare.*

RU'SSET. *n. ſ.* Country dreſs. See RUSSET, *adj.*
The Dorick dialect has a ſweetneſs in its clowniſhneſs, like a fair ſhepherdeſs in her country *ruſſet*. *Dryden.*

RU'SSET. } *n. ſ.* A name given to ſeveral ſorts of pears or
RU'SSETING. } apples from their colour.
The *ruſſet* pearmain is a very pleaſant fruit, continuing long on the tree, and in the conſervatory partakes both of the *ruſſeting* and pearmain in colour and taſte; the one ſide being generally *ruſſet*, and the other ſtreaked like a pearmain. *Mortimer.*

RUST: *n. ſ.* [ruſt, Saxon.]
1. The red deſquamation of old iron.
This iron began at the length to gather *ruſt*. *Hooker.*
Ruſt eaten pikes and ſwords in time to come,
When crooked plows dig up earth's fertile womb,
The huſbandman ſhall oft diſcover. *May.*
But Pallas came in ſhape of *ruſt*,
And 'twixt the ſpring and hammer thruſt,
Her Gorgon ſhield, which made the cock
Stand ſtiff, as 'twere transform'd to ſtock. *Hudibras.*
My ſcymitar got ſome *ruſt* by the ſea water. *Swift.*
2. The tarniſhed or corroded ſurface of any metal.
By dint of ſword his crown he ſhall increaſe,
And ſcour his armour from the *ruſt* of peace. *Dryden.*
3. Loſs of power by inactivity.
4. Matter bred by corruption or degeneration.
Let her ſee thy ſacred truths cleared from all *ruſt* and droſs of human mixtures. *King Charles.*

To RUST. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To gather ruſt; to have the ſurface tarniſhed or corroded.
Her fallow leas,
The darnel, hemlock, and rank fumitory
Doth reſt upon, while that the culter *ruſts*,
That ſhould deracinate ſuch ſavagery. *Shakeſpeare.*
Our armours now may *ruſt*, our idle ſcymiters
Hang by our ſides for ornament, not uſe. *Dryden.*
2. To degenerate in idleneſs.
Muſt I *ruſt* in Egypt, never more
Appear in arms, and be the chief of Greece.

To RUST. *v. a.*
1. To make ruſty.
Keep up your bright ſwords, for the dew will *ruſt* them. *Shakeſp. Othello.*
2. To impair by time or inactivity.

RU'STICAL. *adj.* [*ruſticus*, Lat. *ruſtique*, Fr.] Rough; ſavage; boiſterous; brutal; rude.
On he brought me unto ſo bare a houſe, that it was the picture of miſerable happineſs and rich beggary, ſerved only by a company of *ruſtical* villains, full of ſweat and duſt, not one of them other than a labourer. *Sidney.*
This is by a *ruſtical* ſeverity to baniſh all urbanity, whoſe harmleſs and confined condition is conſiſtent with religion. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*
He confounds the ſinging and dancing of the ſatires with the *ruſtical* entertainment of the firſt Romans. *Dryden.*

RU'STICALLY. *adv.* [from *ruſtical.*] Savagely; rudely; inelegantly.
My brother Jaques he keeps at ſchool,
And report ſpeaks goldenly of his profit;
For my part he keeps me *ruſtically* at home. *Shakeſp.*
Quintius here was born,
Whoſe ſhining plough-ſhare was in furrows worn,
Met by his trembling wife, returning home,
And *ruſtically* joy'd, as chief of Rome. *Dryden.*

RU'STICALNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ruſtical.*] The quality of being ruſtical; rudeneſs; ſavageneſs.

To RU'STICATE. *v. n.* [*ruſticor*, Latin.] To reſide in the country.
My lady Scudamore, from having *ruſticated* in your company too long, pretends to open her eyes for the ſake of ſeeing the ſun, and to ſleep becauſe it is night. *Pope.*

To RU'STICATE. *v. a.* To baniſh into the country.
I was deeply in love with a milliner, upon which I was ſent away, or, in the univerſity phraſe, *ruſticated* for ever. *Spect.*

RU'STICITY. *n. ſ.* [*ruſticité*, Fr. *ruſticitas*, from *ruſticus*, Lat.]
1. Qualities of one that lives in the country; ſimplicity; artleſſneſs; rudeneſs; ſavageneſs.
There preſented himſelf a tall, clowniſh, young man, who, falling before the queen of the fairies, deſired that he might have the atchievement of any adventure, which, during the feaſt, might happen; that being granted, he reſted him on the floor, unfit for a better place by his *ruſticity*. *Spenſer.*
The ſweetneſs and *ruſticity* of a paſtoral cannot be ſo well expreſt in any other tongue as in the Greek, when rightly mixt with the Dorick dialect. *Addiſon.*
This ſo general expence of their time would curtail the ordinary means of knowledge, as t'would ſhorten the opportunities of vice; and ſo accordingly an univerſal *ruſticity* preſently took place, and ſtopped not till it had over-run the whole ſtock of mankind. *Woodward.*
2. Rural appearance.

RU'STICK. *adj.* [*ruſticus*, Lat.]

1. Rural; country.

By Lelius willing miſſing was the odds of the Iberian ſide, and continued ſo in the next by the excellent running of a knight, though foſtered ſo by the muſes, as many times the very *ruſtick* people left both their delights and profits to harken to his ſongs. *Sidney.*

2. Rude; untaught; inelegant.

An ignorant clown cannot learn fine language or a courtly behaviour, when his *ruſtick* airs have grown up with him till the age of forty. *Watts.*

3. Brutal; ſavage.

My ſoul foreboded I ſhould find the bow'r
Of ſome fell monſter, fierce with barb'rous pow'r;
Some *ruſtick* wretch, who liv'd in heav'n's deſpight,
Contemning laws, and trampling on the right. *Pope.*

4. Artleſs; honeſt; ſimple.

5. Plain; unadorned.

An altar ſtood, *ruſtick*, of graſſy ſord. *Milton.*
With unguents ſmooth the poliſh'd marble ſhone,
Where ancient Neleus ſat, a *ruſtick* throne. *Pope.*

RU'STICK. *n. ſ.* A clown; a ſwain; an inhabitant of the country.

As nothing is ſo rude and inſolent as a wealthy *ruſtick*, all this his kindneſs is overlooked, and his perſon moſt unworthily railed at. *South.*

RU'STINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ruſty.*] The ſtate of being ruſty.

To RU'STLE. *v. n.* [hpiꝛzlan, Saxon.] To make a low continued rattle; to make a quick ſucceſſion of ſmall noiſes.

Let not the creaking of ſhoes, nor the *ruſtling* of ſilks, betray thy poor heart to woman. *Shakeſpeare.*
He is coming; I hear the ſtraw *ruſtle*. *Shakeſpeare.*
This life
Is nobler than attending for a check;
Richer, than doing nothing for a bauble;
Prouder, than *ruſtling* in unpaid-for ſilk. *Shakeſpeare.*
Thick ſwarm'd, both on the ground, and in the air
Briſh'd with the hiſs of *ruſtling* wings. *Milton.*
As when we ſee the winged winds engage,
Ruſtling from ev'ry quarter of the ſky
North, Eaſt, and Weſt, in airy ſwiftneſs vy. *Granville.*
All begin the attack;
Fans clap, ſilks *ruſtle*, and tough whalebones crack. *Pope.*
Not leſs their number than the milk-white ſwans,
That o'er the winding of Cyaſter's ſprings,
Stretch their long necks, and clap their *ruſtling* wings. *Po.*

RU'STY. *adj.* [from *ruſt.*]

1. Covered with ruſt; infected with ruſt.

After a long calm of peace, he was left engaged in a war with a *ruſty* ſword and empty purſe. *Howel.*
Part ſcour the *ruſty* ſhields with ſeam, and part
New grind the blunted ax. *Dryden.*

2. Impaired by inactivity.

Hector, in his dull and long continued truce,
Is *ruſty* grown. *Shakeſpeare.*

To RUT. *v. n.* [*ruir*, Fr.] To deſire to come together. Uſed of deer.

RUT. *n. ſ.* [*rut*, Fr.]

1. Copulation of deer.

The time of going to *rut* of deer is in September; for that they need the whole ſummer's feed to make them fit for generation: and if rain come about the middle of September, they go to *rut* ſomewhat the ſooner. *Bacon.*

The ground hereof was the obſervation of this part in deer after immoderate venery, and about the end of their *rut*. *Bro.*

2. [*Route*, Fr.] The track of a cart wheel. *Ainſworth.*

RUTH. *n. ſ.* [from *rue.*] Mercy; pity; tenderneſs; ſorrow for the miſery of another.

The Britons, by Maximilian laid way
With wretched miſeries and woful *ruth*,
Were to thoſe pagans made an open prey *Spenſer.*
All *ruth*, compaſſion, mercy he forgot. *Fairfax.*
She fair, he full of baſhfulneſs and truth
Lov'd much, hop'd little, and deſired nought;
He durſt not ſpeak, by ſuit to purchaſe *ruth*. *Fairfax.*
The better part with Mary and with Ruth
Choſen thou haſt; and they that overween,
And at thy growing virtues fret their ſpleen,
No anger find in thee, but pity and *ruth*. *Milton.*

RU'THFUL. *adj.* [*ruth* and *full.*] Rueful; woful; ſorrowful.

The inhabitants ſeldom take a *ruthful* and reaving experience of thoſe harms, which infectious diſeaſes carry with them. *Grew.*

RU'THFULLY. *adv.* [from *ruthful.*]

1. Wofully; ſadly.

The flower of horſe and foot, loſt by the valour of the enemy, *ruthfully* periſhed. *Knolles.*

2. Sorrowfully; mournfully.

Help me, ye baneful birds, whoſe ſhrieking ſound
Is ſign of dreary death, my deadly cries
Moſt *ruthfully* to tune. *Spenſer.*

3. Wofully. In irony.

By this Minerva's friend bereft
Oileades of that rich bowl, and left his lips, noſe, eyes
Ruthfully ſmear'd. *Chapman.*

RU'THLESS. *adj.* [from *ruth.*] Cruel; pitileſs; uncompaſſionate; barbarous.

What is Edward but a *ruthleſs* ſea?
What Clarence but a quickſand of deceit? *Shakeſpeare.*
The *ruthleſs* flint doth cut my tender feet;
And when I ſtart, the cruel people laugh. *Shakeſpeare.*
His archers circle me; my reins they wound,
And *ruthleſs* ſhed my gall upon the ground. *Sandys.*
Their rage the hoſtile powers reſtrain,
All but the *ruthleſs* monarch of the main. *Pope.*
To *ruthleſs* deeds, blind rage, and fell revenge,
Their fervid ſpirits fires. *Thomſon.*

RU'THLESSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ruthleſs.*] Want of pity.

RU'THLESLY. *adv.* [from *ruthleſs.*] Without pity; cruelly; barbarouſly.

RU'TTIER. *n. ſ.* [*routiere*, Fr.] A direction of the road or courſe at ſea.

RU'TTISH. *adj.* [from *rut.*] Wanton; libidinous; ſalacious; luſtful; lecherous.

That is an advertiſement to one Diana, to take heed of the allurement of count Rouſillon, a fooliſh idle boy; but for all that very *ruttiſh*. *Shakeſp.*

RYE. *n. ſ.* [ꝛyȝe, Saxon.]

1. A coarſe kind of bread corn.

Between the acres of the *rye*,
Theſe pretty country folks would lye. *Slaleigh.*
Rye is more acrid, laxative, and leſs nouriſhing than wheat. *Arbuthnot.*

2. A diſeaſe in a hawk. *Ainſ.*

RYE'GRASS. *n. ſ.* A kind of ſtrong graſs.

Some ſow *ryegraſs* with the corn at Michaelmas. *Mortimer.*

S.

S A B

S, Has in Engliſh the ſame hiſſing ſound as in other languages, and unhappily prevails in ſo many of our words that it produces in the ear of a foreigner a continued ſibilation.

In the beginning of words it has invariably its natural and genuine ſound: in the middle it is ſometimes uttered with a ſtronger appulſe of the tongue to the palate, like *z*; as *roſe*, *roſeate*, *roſy*, *oſier*, *noſel*, *reſident*, *buſy*, *buſineſs*. It ſometimes keeps its natural ſound; as *looſe*, *deſignation*; for which I know not whether any rules can be given.

In the end of monoſyllables it is ſometimes *s*, as in *this*; and ſometimes *z*, as in *as*, *has*; and generally where *es* ſtands in verbs for *eth*, as *gives*. It ſeems to be eſtabliſhed as a rule, that no noun ſingular ſhould end with *ſ* ſingle: therefore in words written with diphthongs, and naturally long, an *e* is nevertheleſs added at the end, as *gooſe*, *houſe*; and where the ſyllable is ſhort the *ſ* is doubled, and was once *ſſe*, as *aſs*, anciently *aſſe*; *wilderneſs*, anciently *wilderneſſe*; *diſtreſs*, anciently *diſtreſſe*.

SABA'OTH. *n. ſ.* [Hebrew.] Hoſts; powers; armies.

Holy Lord God of *ſabaoth*. *Common Prayer.*

SA'BBATH. *n. ſ.* [An Hebrew word ſignifying *reſt*; *ſabbat*, French; *ſabatum*, Latin.

1. A day appointed by God among the Jews, and from them eſtabliſhed among Chriſtians for publick worſhip; the ſeventh day ſet apart from works of labour to be employed in piety.

I purpoſe,
And by our holy *ſabbath* have I ſworn,
To have the due and forfeit of my bond. *Shakeſpeare.*

Glad we return'd up to the coaſts of light,
Ere *ſabbath* ev'ning. *Milton.*

Here ev'ry day was *ſabbath*: only free
From hours of pray'r, for hours of charity,
Such as the Jews from ſervile toil releaſt,
Where works of mercy were a part of reſt:
Such as bleſt angels exerciſe above,
Vary'd with ſacred hymns and acts of love;
Such *ſabbaths* as that one ſhe now enjoys,
Ev'n that perpetual one, which ſhe employs:
For ſuch viciſſitudes in heav'n there are,
In praiſe alternate, and alternate pray'r. *Dryden.*

2. Intermiſſion of pain or ſorrow; time of reſt.

Never any *ſabbath* of releaſe
Could free his travels and afflictions deep. *Daniel.*

Nor can his bleſſed ſoul look down from heav'n,
Or break th' eternal *ſabbath* of his reſt,
To ſee her miſeries on earth. *Dryden.*

Peaceful ſleep out the *ſabbath* of the tomb,
And wake to raptures in a life to come. *Pope.*

SA'BBATHBREAKER. *n. ſ.* [*ſabbath* and *break*.] Violater of the ſabbath by labour or wickedneſs.

The uſurer is the greater *ſabbathbreaker*, becauſe his plough goeth every Sunday. *Bacon.*

SABBA'TICAL. *adj.* [*ſabbaticus*, Lat. *ſabbatique*, Fr. from *ſabbath*.] Reſembling the ſabbath; enjoying or bringing intermiſſion of labour.

The appointment and obſervance of the *ſabbatical* year, and after the ſeventh *ſabbatical* year, a year of jubilee, is a circumſtance of great moment. *Forbes.*

SA'BBATISM. *n. ſ.* [from *ſabbatum*, Latin.] Obſervance of the ſabbath ſuperſtitiouſly rigid.

SA'BINE. *n. ſ.* [*ſabine*, Fr. *ſabina*, Latin.] A plant.

Sabine or ſavin will make fine hedges, and may be brought into any form by clipping, much beyond any of the ſorts of trees commonly made uſe of for that purpoſe. *Mortimer.*

SA'BLE. *n. ſ.* [*zibella*, Latin.] Fur.

Sable is worn of great perſonages, and brought out of Ruſſia, being the fur of a little beaſt of that name, eſteemed for the perfectneſs of the colour of the hairs, which are very black. Hence *ſable*, in heraldry, ſignifies the black colour in gentlemens arms. *Peacham.*

Furiouſly running in upon him, with tumultuous ſpeech, he violently raught from his head his rich cap of *ſables*. *Knolles.*

The peacocks plumes thy tackle muſt not fail,
Nor the dear purchaſe of the *ſable*'s tail. *Gay.*

SA'BLE. *adj.* [Fr.] Black. A word uſed by heralds and poets.

S A C

By this the drooping daylight 'gan to fade,
And yield his room to ſad ſucceeding night,
Who with her *ſable* mantle 'gan to ſhade
The face of earth, and ways of living wight. *Spenſer.*

With him enthron'd
Sat *ſable* veſted night, eldeſt of things,
The conſort of his reign. *Milton.*

They ſoon begin that tragick play,
And with their ſmoaky cannons baniſh day:
Night, horrour, ſlaughter, with confuſion meet,
And in their *ſable* arms embrace the fleet. *Waller.*

Adoring firſt the genius of the place,
And night, and all the ſtars that gild her *ſable* throne. *Dryd.*

SA'BLIERE. n. ſ. [French.]

1. A ſandpit. *Bailey.*
2. [In carpentry.] A piece of timber as long, but not ſo thick, as a beam. *Bailey.*

SA'BRE. *n. ſ.* [*ſabre*, French; I ſuppoſe, of Turkiſh original.] A cymetar; a ſhort ſword with a convex edge; a faulchion.

To me the cries of fighting fields are charms;
Keen be my *ſabre*, and of proof my arms;
I aſk no other bleſſing of my ſtars,
No prize but fame, no miſtreſs but the wars. *Dryden.*

Seam'd o'er with wounds, which his own *ſabre* gave,
In the vile habit of a village ſlave,
The foe deceiv'd. *Pope.*

SABULO'SITY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſabulous*.] Grittineſs; ſandineſs.

SA'BULOUS. *adj.* [*ſabulum*, Latin.] Gritty; ſandy.

SACCA'DE. n. ſ. [French.] A violent check the rider gives his horſe, by drawing both the reins very ſuddenly: a correction uſed when the horſe bears heavy on the hand. *Bailey.*

SA'CCHARINE. *adj.* [*ſaccharum*, Latin.] Having the taſte or any other of the chief qualities of ſugar.

Manna is an eſſential *ſaccharine* ſalt, ſweating from the leaves of moſt plants. *Arbuthnot.*

SACERDO'TAL. *adj.* [*ſacerdotalis*, Latin.] Prieſtly; belonging to the prieſthood.

They have ſeveral offices and prayers, eſpecially for the dead, in which functions they uſe *ſacerdotal* garments. *Stillingfleet.*

He fell violently upon me, without reſpect to my *ſacerdotal* orders. *Dryden.*

If ample powers, granted by the rulers of this world, add dignity to the perſons intruſted with theſe powers, behold the importance and extent of the *ſacerdotal* commiſſion. *Atterbury.*

SA'CHEL. *n. ſ.* [*ſaculus*, Lat.] A ſmall ſack or bag.

SACK. *n. ſ.* [שק Hebrew; σάκκος; *ſaccus*, Latin; ſæc, Sax. It is obſervable of this word, that it is found in all languages, and it is therefore conceived to be antediluvian.]

1. A bag; a pouch; commonly a large bag.

Our *ſacks* ſhall be a mean to ſack the city,
And we be lords and rulers over Roan. *Shakeſpeare.*

Vaſtius cauſed the authors of that mutiny to be thruſt into *ſacks*, and in the ſight of the fleet caſt into the ſea. *Knolles.*

2. The meaſure of three buſhels.
3. A woman's looſe robe.

To SACK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To put in bags.

Now the great work is done, the corn is ground,
The griſt is *ſack'd*, and every ſack well bound. *Bretton.*

2. [From *ſaquear*, Spaniſh.] To take by ſtorm; to pillage; to plunder.

Edward Bruce ſpoiled and burnt all the old Engliſh pale inhabitants, and *ſacked* and raſed all cities and corporate towns. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

I'll make thee ſtoop and bend thy knee,
Or *ſack* this country with a mutiny. *Shakeſpeare.*

What armies conquer'd, periſh'd with thy ſword?
What cities *ſack'd*? *Fairfax.*

Who ſees theſe diſmal heaps, but would demand
What barbarous invader *ſacked* the land? *Denham.*

The pope himſelf was ever after unfortunate, Rome being twice taken and *ſacked* in his reign. *South.*

The great magazine for all kinds of treaſure is the bed of the Tiber: when the Romans lay under the apprehenſions of ſeeing their city *ſacked* by a barbarous enemy, they would take care

care to beſtow ſuch of their riches this way as could beſt bear the water. *Addiſon.*

SACK. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Storm of a town; pillage; plunder.
   If Saturn's ſon beſtows
   The *ſack* of Troy, which he by promiſe owes,
   Then ſhall the conq'ring Greeks thy loſs reſtore. *Dryden.*
2. A kind of ſweet wine, now brought chiefly from the Canaries. [*Sec*, French, of uncertain etymology; but derived by *Skinner*, after *Mandeſto*, from *Xeque*, a city of *Morocco*.]
   Pleaſe you drink a cup of *ſack*. *Shakeſpeare.*
   The butler hath great advantage to allure the maids with a glaſs of *ſack*. *Swift.*

SA'CKBUT. *n. ſ.* [*ſacabuche*, Spaniſh; *ſambuca*, Latin; *ſambuque*, French.] A kind of pipe.
   The trumpets, *ſackbuts*, pſalteries and fife,
   Make the ſun dance. *Shakeſpeare.*

SA'CKCLOATH. *n. ſ.* [*ſack* and *cloath*.] Cloath of which ſacks are made; coarſe cloath ſometimes worn in mortification.
   A ſort of coarſe ſtuff made of goats hair, of a black or dark colour, worn by ſoldiers and mariners; and uſed as a habit among the Hebrews in times of mourning and diſtreſs. It was called *ſackcloth*, either becauſe ſacks were made of this ſort of ſtuff, or becauſe haircloaths were ſtrait and cloſe like a ſack. *Calmet.*
   To augment her painful penance more,
   Thrice every week in aſhes ſhe did ſit,
   And next her wrinkled ſkin rough *ſackcloth* wore. *Spenſer.*
   Thus with *ſackcloth* I inveſt my woe,
   And duſt upon my clouded forehead throw. *Sandys.*
   Being clad in *ſackcloth*, he was to lie on the ground, and conſtantly day and night to implore God's mercy for the ſin he had committed. *Ayliffe.*

SA'CKER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſack*.] One that takes a town.

SA'CKFUL. *n. ſ.* [*ſack* and *full*.] Top full.
   Wood goes about with *ſackfuls* of droſs, odiouſly miſrepreſenting his prince's countenance. *Swift.*

SA'CKPOSSET. *n. ſ.* [*ſack* and *poſſet*.] A poſſet made of milk, ſack, and ſome other ingredients.
   Snuff the candles at ſupper on the table, becauſe the burning ſnuff may fall into a diſh of ſoup or *ſackpoſſet*. *Swift.*

SA'CRAMENT. *n. ſ.* [*ſacrement*, Fr. *ſacramentum*, Latin.]

1. An oath; any ceremony producing an obligation.
2. An outward and viſible ſign of an inward and ſpiritual grace.
   As often as we mention a *ſacrament*, it is improperly underſtood; for in the writings of the ancient fathers all articles which are peculiar to Chriſtian faith, all duties of religion containing that which ſenſe or natural reaſon cannot of itſelf diſcern, are moſt commonly named *ſacraments*; our reſtraint of the word to ſome few principal divine ceremonies, importeth in every ſuch ceremony two things, the ſubſtance of the ceremony itſelf, which is viſible; and beſides that, ſomewhat elſe more ſecret, in reference whereunto we conceive that ceremony to be a *ſacrament*. *Hooker.*
3. The euchariſt; the holy communion.
   Ten thouſand French have ta'en the *ſacrament*
   To rive their dangerous artillery
   Upon no Chriſtian ſoul but Engliſh Talbot. *Shakeſp.*
   As we have ta'en the *ſacrament*,
   We will unite the white roſe with the red. *Shakeſpeare.*
   Before the famous battle of Creſſy, he ſpent the greateſt part of the night in prayer; and in the morning received the *ſacrament*, with his ſon, and the chief of his officers. *Addiſon.*

SACRAME'NTAL. *adj.* [*ſacramental*, Fr. from *ſacrament*.] Conſtituting a ſacrament; pertaining to a ſacrament.
   To make complete the outward ſubſtance of a ſacrament, there is required an outward form, which form *ſacramental* elements receive from *ſacramental* words. *Hooker.*
   The words of St. Paul are plain; and whatever interpretation can be put upon them, it can only vary the way of the *ſacramental* efficacy, but it cannot evacuate the bleſſing. *Taylor.*

SACRAME'NTALLY. *adv.* [from *ſacramental*.] After the manner of a ſacrament.
   My body is *ſacramentally* contained in this ſacrament of bread. *Hall.*
   The law of circumciſion was meant by God *ſacramentally* to impreſs the duty of ſtrict purity. *Hammond.*

SA'CRED. *adj.* [*ſacre*, French; *ſacer*, Latin.]

1. Devoted to religious uſes; holy.
   Gods love to haunt her *ſacred* ſhades. *Milton.*
2. Dedicated; conſecrate; conſecrated.
   This temple and his holy ark,
   With all his *ſacred* things. *Milton.*
   O'er its eaſtern gate was rais'd above
   A temple, *ſacred* to the queen of love. *Dryden.*
3. Inviolable.
   The honour's *ſacred*, which he talks on now,
   Suppoſing that I lackt it. *Shakeſpeare.*
   How haſt thou yielded to tranſgreſs
   The ſtrict forbiddance? how to violate
   The *ſacred* fruit? *Milton.*
   Secrets of marriage ſtill are *ſacred* held;
   There ſweet and bitter by the wiſe conceal'd. *Dryden.*

SA'CREDLY. *adv.* [from *ſacred*.] Inviolably; religiouſly.
   When God had manifeſted himſelf in the fleſh, how *ſacredly* did he preſerve this privilege? *South.*

SA'CREDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſacred*.] The ſtate of being ſacred; ſtate of being conſecrated to religious uſes; holineſs; ſanctity.
   In the ſanctuary the cloud, and the oracular anſwers, were prerogatives peculiar to the *ſacredneſs* of the place. *South.*
   This inſinuates the *ſacredneſs* of power, let the adminiſtration of it be what it will. *L'Eſtrange.*

SACRI'FICK. *adj.* [*ſacrificus*, Latin.] Employed in ſacrifice.

SACRI'FICABLE. *adj.* [from *ſacrificor*, Lat.] Capable of being offered in ſacrifice.
   Although Jephtha's vow run generally for the words, whatſoever ſhall come forth; yet might it be reſtrained in the ſenſe, for whatſoever was *ſacrificable*, and juſtly ſubject to lawful immolation, and ſo would not have ſacrificed either horſe or dog. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

SACRIFICA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [*ſacrificateur*, Fr. from *ſacrificor*, Latin.] Sacrificer; offerer of ſacrifice.
   Not only the ſubject of ſacrifice is unqueſtionable, but alſo the *ſacrificator*, which the picture makes to be Jephtha. *Brown.*

SACRIFICA'TORY. *adj.* [from *ſacrificor*, Latin.] Offering ſacrifice.

To SA'CRIFICE. *v. a.* [*ſacrifier*, French; *ſacrifico*, Latin.]

1. To offer to heaven; to immolate.
   Alarbus' limbs are lopt,
   And intrails feed the *ſacrificing* fire. *Shakeſpeare.*
   This blood, like *ſacrificing* Abel's, cries
   To me for juſtice. *Shakeſpeare.*
   I *ſacrifice* to the Lord all that openeth the matrix, being males. *Exodus.*
   Men from the herd or flock
   Of *ſacrificing* bullock, lamb, or kid. *Milton.*
2. To deſtroy or give up for the ſake of ſomething elſe.
   'Tis a ſad contemplation, that we ſhould *ſacrifice* the peace of the church to a little vain curioſity. *Decay of Piety.*
   The breach of this rule, To do as one would be done to, would be contrary to that intereſt men *ſacrifice* to when they break it. *Locke.*
   Syphax loves you, and would *ſacrifice*
   His life, nay more, his honour, in your ſervice. *Addiſon.*
   A great genius ſometimes *ſacrifices* ſound to ſenſe. *Broome.*
3. To deſtroy; to kill.
4. To devote with loſs.
   Condemn'd to *ſacrifice* his childiſh years
   To babbling ign'rance, and to empty fears. *Prior.*

To SA'CRIFICE. *v. n.* To make offerings; to offer ſacrifice.
   He that *ſacrificeth* of things wrongfully gotten, his offering is ridiculous. *Eccluſ.* xxxiv. 18.
   Let us go to *ſacrifice* to the Lord, *Exodus.*
   Some miſchief is befallen
   To that meek man who well had *ſacrific'd*. *Milton.*

SA'CRIFICE. *n. ſ.* [*ſacrifice*, French; *ſacrificium*, Latin.]

1. The act of offering to heaven.
   God will ordain religious rites
   Of *ſacrifice*. *Milton.*
2. The thing offered to heaven, or immolated.
   Upon ſuch *ſacrifice*
   The gods themſelves throw incenſe. *Shakeſpeare.*
   Go with me like good angels to my end,
   And as the long divorce of ſteel falls on me,
   Make of your prayers one ſweet *ſacrifice*,
   And lift my ſoul to heav'n. *Shakeſpeare.*
   Moloch beſmear'd with blood
   Of human *ſacrifice*. *Milton.*
   My life if thou preſerv'ſt, my life
   Thy *ſacrifice* ſhall be;
   And death, if death muſt be my doom,
   Shall join my ſoul to thee. *Addiſon.*
3. Any thing deſtroyed, or quitted for the ſake of ſomething elſe.
4. Any thing deſtroyed.

SA'CRIFICER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſacrifice*.] One who offers ſacrifice; one that immolates.
   Let us be *ſacrificers*, but not butchers. *Shakeſp.*
   When ſome brawny *ſacrificer* knocks,
   Before an altar led, an offer'd ox,
   His eyeballs rooted out are thrown to ground. *Dryden.*
   A prieſt pours wine between the horns of a bull: the prieſt is veiled after the manner of the old Roman *ſacrificers*. *Addiſon.*

SACRIFI'CIAL. *adj.* [from *ſacrifice*.] Performing ſacrifice; included in ſacrifice.
   Rain *ſacrificial* whiſp'rings in his ear;
   Make ſacred even his ſtirrop. *Shakeſpeare.*
   Tertullian's obſervation upon theſe *ſacrificial* rites, is pertinent to this rule. *Taylor.*

SA'CRILEGE. *n. ſ.* [*ſacrilege*, Fr. *ſacrilegium*, Lat.] The crime of appropriating to himſelf what is devoted to religion; the crime of robbing heaven; the crime of violating or profaning things ſacred.
   By what eclipſe ſhall that ſun be defac'd,
   What mine hath erſt thrown down ſo fair a tower!
   What *ſacrilege* hath ſuch a ſaint diſgrac'd? *Sidney.*

Then

Then 'gan a curſed hand the quiet womb
Of his great grandmother with ſteel to wound,
And the hid treaſures in her ſacred tomb
With *ſacrilege* to dig. *Spenſer.*

We need not go many ages back to ſee the vengeance of God upon ſome families, raiſed upon the ruins of churches, and enriched with the ſpoils of *ſacrilege.* *South.*

SACRILE'GIOUS. *adj.* [*ſacrilegus*, Lat. from *ſacrilege.*] Violating things ſacred; polluted with the crime of ſacrilege.

To *ſacrilegious* perjury ſhould I be betrayed, I ſhould account it greater miſery. *King Charles.*

By vile hands to common uſe debas'd,
With *ſacrilegious* taunt, and impious jeſt. *Prior.*

Still green with bays each ancient altar ſtands,
Above the reach of *ſacrilegious* hands. *Pope.*

Blaſphemy is a malediction, and a *ſacrilegious* detraction from the Godhead. *Ayliffe.*

SACRILE'GIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *ſacrilegious.*] With ſacrilege.

When theſe evils befell him, his conſcience tells him it was for moſt *ſacrilegiouſly* pillaging and invading God's houſe. *South's Sermons.*

SA'CRING. *part.* [This is a participle of the French *ſacrer.* The verb is not uſed in Engliſh.] Conſecrating.

I'll ſtartle you,
Worſe than the *ſacring* bell. *Shakeſpeare.*

The *ſacring* of the kings of France is the ſign of their ſovereign prieſthood as well as kingdom, and in the right thereof they are capable of holding all vacant benefices. *Temple.*

SA'CRIST. } *n. ſ.* [*ſacriſtain*, French.] He that has the care
SA'CRISTAN. } of the utenſils or moveables of the church.

A *ſacriſt* or treaſurer are not dignitaries in the church of common right, but only by cuſtom. *Ayliffe.*

SA'CRISTY. *n. ſ.* [*ſacriſtie*, French.] An apartment where the conſecrated veſſels or moveables of a church are repoſited.

Bold Amycus from the robb'd veſtry brings
A ſconce that hung on high,
With tapers fill'd, to light the *ſacriſty.* *Dryden.*

A third apartment ſhould be a kind of *ſacriſty* for altars, idols, and ſacrificing inſtruments. *Addiſon.*

SAD. *adj.* [Of this word, ſo frequent in the language, the etymology is not known. It is probably a contraction of *ſagged*, heavy, burthened, overwhelmed, from *To ſag*, to load.]

1. Sorrowful; full of grief.

Do you think I ſhall not love a *ſad* Pamela ſo well as a joyful? *Sidney.*

I now muſt change
Thoſe notes to tragick; *ſad* taſk! *Milton.*

Six brave companions from each ſhip we loſt:
With ſails outſpread we fly th' unequal ſtrife,
Sad for their loſs, but joyful of our life. *Pope.*

2. Habitually melancholy; heavy; gloomy; not gay; not cheerful.

It miniſtreth unto men, and other creatures, all celeſtial influences: it diſſipateth thoſe *ſad* thoughts and ſorrows, which the darkneſs both begetteth and maintaineth. *Raleigh.*

See in her cell *ſad* Eloiſa ſpread,
Propp'd on ſome tomb, a neighbour of the dead. *Pope.*

3. Serious; not light; not volatile; grave.

He with utterance grave, and countenance *ſad*,
From point to point diſcours'd his voyage. *Spenſer.*

The lady Katharine, a *ſad* and religious woman, when Henry VIII's reſolution of a divorce from her was firſt made known, ſaid that ſhe had not offended; but it was a judgment of God, for that her former marriage was made in blood. *Bac.*

If it were an embaſſy of weight, choice was made of ſome *ſad* perſon of known judgment and experience, and not of a young man, not weighed in ſtate matters. *Bacon.*

A *ſad* wiſe valour is the brave complexion
That leads the van, and ſwallows up the cities:
The gigler is a milk-maid, whom inflection,
Or a fir'd beacon, frighteth from his ditties. *Herbert.*

4. Afflictive; calamitous.

5. Bad; inconvenient; vexatious. A word of burleſque complaint.

Theſe qualifications make him a *ſad* huſband. *Addiſon.*

6. Dark coloured.

Cryſtal, in its reduction into powder, hath a veil and ſhadow of blue; and in its coarſe pieces is of a *ſadder* hue than the powder of Venice glaſs. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

I met him accidentally in London in *ſad* coloured clothes, far from being coſtly. *Walton.*

Scarce any tinging ingredient is of ſo general uſe as woad, or glaſtum; for though of itſelf it dye but a blue, yet it is uſed to prepare cloth for green, and many of the *ſadder* colours, when the dyers make them laſt without fading. *Boyle.*

Woad or wade is uſed by the dyers to lay the foundation of all *ſad* colours. *Mortimer.*

7. Heavy; weighty; ponderous.

With that his hand, more *ſad* than lump of lead,
Ul[illegible] high, he weened with Morddure,
His [illegible] good ſword, Morddure, to cleave his head. *Spenſer.*

8. Coheſive; not light; firm; cloſe.

Chalky lands are naturally cold and *ſad*, and therefore require warm applications, and light compoſt. *Mortimer.*

To SA'DDEN. *v. a.* [from *ſad.*]

1. To make ſad.

2. To make melancholy; to make gloomy.

Her gloomy preſence *ſaddens* all the ſcene,
Shades ev'ry flower, and darkens ev'ry green;
Deepens the murmurs of the falling floods,
And breathes a browner horror on the woods. *Pope.*

3. To make dark coloured.

4. To make heavy; to make coheſive.

Marl is binding, and *ſaddening* of land is the great prejudice it doth to clay lands. *Mortimer.*

SA'DDLE. *n. ſ.* [ꝛabl, Saxon; *ſadel*, Dutch.] The ſeat which is put upon the horſe for the accommodation of the rider.

His horſe hipped with an old moth-eaten *ſaddle*, and the ſtirrups of no kindred. *Shakeſ. eare.*

The law made for apparel, and riding in *ſaddles*, after the Engliſh faſhion, is penal only to Engliſhmen. *Davies.*

One hung a pole-ax at his *ſaddle* bow,
And one a heavy mace. *Dryden.*

'Tis good to provide ourſelves of the virtuoſo's *ſaddle*, which will be ſure to amble, when the world is upon the hardeſt trot. *Dryden.*

The vent'rous knight is from the *ſaddle* thrown;
But 'tis the fault of fortune, not his own. *Dryden.*

To SA'DDLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover with a ſaddle.

I will *ſaddle* me an aſs, that I may ride thereon. 2 *Sa.* xix.

Rebels, by yielding, do like him, or worſe,
Who *ſaddled* his own back to ſhame his horſe. *Cleaveland.*

No man, ſure, e'er left his houſe,
And *ſaddl'd* Ball, with thoughts ſo wild,
To bring a midwife to his ſpouſe,
Before he knew ſhe was with child. *Prior.*

2. To load; to burthen.

Reſolv'd for ſea, the ſlaves thy baggage pack,
Each *ſaddl'd* with his burden on his back;
Nothing retards thy voyage. *Dryden.*

SA'DDLEBACKED. *adj.* [*ſaddle* and *back.*]

Horſes, *ſaddlebacked*, have their backs low, and a raiſed head and neck. *Farrier's Dict.*

SA'DDLEMAKER. } *n. ſ.* [from *ſaddle.*] One whoſe trade is to
SA'DDLER. } make ſaddles.

Sixpence that I had
To pay the *ſaddler* for my miſtreſs' crupper,
The *ſaddler* had it. *Shakeſpeare.*

The utmoſt exactneſs in theſe belongs to farriers, *ſaddlers*, and ſmiths. *Digby.*

The ſmith and the *ſaddler's* journeyman ought to partake of your maſter's generoſity. *Swift.*

SA'DLY. *adv.* [from *ſad.*]

1. Sorrowfully; mournfully.

My father is gone wild into his grave;
For in his tomb lie my affections;
And with his ſpirit *ſadly* I ſurvive,
To mock the expectations of the world. *Shakeſp.*

He griev'd, he wept, the ſight an image brought
Of his own filial love; a *ſadly* pleaſing thought. *Dryden.*

He *ſadly* ſuffers in their grief,
Out-weeps an hermit, and out-prays a ſaint. *Dryden.*

Common dangers paſt, a *ſadly* pleaſing theme. *Dryden.*

2. Calamitouſly; miſerably.

We may at preſent eaſily ſee, and one day *ſadly* feel. *South's Sermons.*

SA'DNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſad.*]

1. Sorrowfulneſs; mournfulneſs; dejection of mind.

The ſoul receives intelligence
By her near genius of the body's end,
And ſo imparts a *ſadneſs* to the ſenſe. *Daniel.*

And let us not be wanting to ourſelves,
Leſt ſo ſevere and obſtinate a *ſadneſs*
Tempt a new vengeance. *Denham.*

A paſſionate regret at ſin, a grief and *ſadneſs* of its memory, enter into God's roll of mourners. *Decay of Piety.*

If the ſubject be mournful, let every thing in it have a ſtroke of *ſadneſs.* *Dryden.*

2. Melancholy look.

Dim *ſadneſs* did not ſpare
Celeſtial viſages. *Milton.*

3. Seriouſneſs; ſedate gravity.

SAFE. *adj.* [*ſauf*, French; *ſalvus*, Latin.]

1. Free from danger.

Our ſeparated fortune
Shall keep us both the *ſafer*; where we are,
There's daggers in men's ſmiles. *Shakeſpeare.*

But Trivia kept in ſecret ſhades alone,
Her care, Hippolytus, to fate unknown;
And call'd him Virbius in th' Egerian grove,
Where then he liv'd obſcure, but *ſafe* from Jove. *Dryden.*

Beyond the beating ſurge his courſe he bore,
With longing eyes obſerving, to ſurvey
Some ſmooth aſcent, or *ſafe* ſequeſter'd bay. *Pope.*

2. Free from hurt.

Put your head into the mouth of a wolf, and when you've brought it out *ſafe* and ſound, talk of a reward. *L'Eſtrange.*

3. Conferring ſecurity.

To write the ſame things to you, to me is not grievous, but to you *ſafe*. *Phil.* iii. 1.

Aſcend; I follow thee, *ſafe* guide, the path
Thou lead'ſt me. *Milton.*

4. No longer dangerous; repoſited out of the power of doing harm.

Banquo's *ſafe*.
——Ay, my good lord; *ſafe* in a ditch: he lies
With twenty trenched gaſhes on his head,
The leaſt a death to nature. *Shakeſpeare.*

Our great forbidder *ſafe*, with all his ſpies
About him. *Milton.*

SAFE. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] A buttery; a pantry. *Ainſw.*

SA'FECONDUCT. *n. ſ.* [*ſauf conduit*, French.]

1. Convoy; guard through an enemy's country.

A trumpet was ſent to ſir William Waller, to deſire a *ſafe-conduct* for a gentleman. *Clarendon.*

2. Paſs; warrant to paſs.

SA'FEGUARD. *n. ſ.* [*ſafe* and *guard*.]

1. Defence; protection; ſecurity.

We ſerve the living God as near as our wits can reach to the knowledge thereof, even according to his own will; and do therefore truſt, that his mercy ſhall be our *ſafeguard*. *Hook.*

If you do fight in *ſafeguard* of your wives,
Your wives ſhall welcome home the conquerors. *Shakeſp.*

The ſmalleſt worm will turn, if trod upon;
And doves will peck in *ſafeguard* of their brood. *Shakeſp.*

Cæſar, where dangers threatned on the one ſide, and the opinion that there ſhould be in him little *ſafeguard* for his friends on the other, choſe rather to venture upon extremities, than to be thought a weak protector. *Raleigh.*

Great numbers, deſcended from them, have, by the bleſſing of God upon their induſtry, raiſed themſelves ſo high in the world as to become, in times of difficulty, a protection and a *ſafeguard* to that altar, at which their anceſtors miniſtred. *Atterbury.*

Thy ſword, the *ſafeguard* of thy brother's throne,
Is now become the bulwark of thy own. *Granville.*

2. Convoy; guard through any interdicted road, granted by the poſſeſſor.

3. Paſs; warrant to paſs.

On *ſafeguard* he came to me. *Shakeſpeare.*

A trumpet was ſent to the earl of Eſſex for a *ſafeguard* or paſs to two lords, to deliver a meſſage from the king to the two houſes. *Clarendon.*

To SA'FEGUARD. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To guard; to protect.

We have locks to *ſafeguard* neceſſaries,
And pretty traps to catch the pretty thieves. *Shakeſp.*

SA'FELY. *adv.* [from *ſafe*.]

1. In a ſafe manner; without danger.

Who is there that hath the leiſure and means to collect all the proofs, concerning moſt of the opinions he has, ſo as *ſafely* to conclude that he hath a clear and full view? *Locke.*

All keep aloof, and *ſafely* ſhout around;
But none preſumes to give a nearer wound. *Dryden.*

2. Without hurt.

God *ſafely* quit her of her burthen, and with gentle travel, to the gladding of your highneſs with an heir. *Shakeſp.*

SA'FENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſafe*.] Exemption from danger.

If a man ſhould forbear his food or his buſineſs, 'till he had certainty of the *ſafeneſs* of what he was going about, he muſt ſtarve and die diſputing. *South.*

SA'FETY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſafe*.]

1. Freedom from danger.

To that dauntleſs temper of his mind,
He hath a wiſdom that doth guide his valour
To act in *ſafety*. *Shakeſpeare.*

If her acts have been directed well,
While with her friendly clay ſhe deign'd to dwell,
Shall ſhe with *ſafety* reach her priſtine ſeat,
Find her reſt endleſs, and her bliſs complete? *Prior.*

2. Exemption from hurt.

3. Preſervation from hurt.

Let not my jealouſies be your diſhonours,
But mine own *ſafeties*: you may be rightly juſt,
Whatever I ſhall think. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. Cuſtody; ſecurity from eſcape.

Impriſon him;
Deliver him to *ſafe y*, and return. *Shakeſpeare.*

SA'FFLOW. *n. ſ.* A plant.

An herb they call *ſafflow*, or baſtard ſaffron, dyers uſe for ſcarlet. *Mortimer.*

SA'FFRON. *n. ſ.* [*ſafran*, French, from *ſaphar*, Arabick. It was yellow, according to *Davies* in his Welſh dictionary. *Crocus*, Latin.]

It hath a flower conſiſting of one leaf, which is ſhaped like a lily, fiſtulous underneath, the tube widening into ſix ſegments, and reſting on the footſtalk: the pointal riſes out of the bottom of the flower, and is divided into three-headed or creſted capillaments; but the empalement afterwards turns to an oblong triangular fruit, divided into three cells, full of roundiſh ſeeds. It hath a tuberoſe root, and long nervous graſſy leaves, with a longitudinal furrow through the middle of each. There are Spring-flowering crocuſes, and thoſe which flower in Autumn. Their ſeeds are ripe about the latter end of April: the time of planting is in July. About the beginning of September they begin to ſpire, and ſometime after appear the ſaffron flowers, which are gathered as well before as after they are full-blown; and the moſt proper time for this is early in the morning: the chives being all picked out of the flowers, the next labour about them is to dry them on the kiln: at firſt they give it a pretty ſtrong heat. The charges and profits attending the culture of ſaffron, have been computed in the following manner: the rent of an acre of ground, and the expence of manuring it, is reckoned at twenty-three pounds: the value of twenty-ſix pounds of ſaffron, the computed produce of an acre in three years, is, at a mean, ſuppoſed to be thirty-nine pounds; and conſequently the neat profits of an acre of ground, producing ſaffron, will in three years amount to ſixteen pounds. *Miller.*

Grind your bole and chalk, and five or ſix ſhives of ſaffron. *Peacham.*

SA'FFRON *Baſtard*. *n. ſ.* [*carthamus*, Latin.] A plant.

This plant agrees with the thiſtle in moſt of its characters; but the ſeeds of it are always deſtitute of down. It is very much cultivated in Germany for the dyers uſe, and is brought from thence into England. As it grows it ſpreads into many branches, each producing a flower at the top of the ſhoot, which, when fully blown, is cut or pulled off, and dried, and it is the part the dyers uſe. *Miller.*

SA'FFRON. *adj.* Yellow; having the colour of ſaffron.

Are theſe your cuſtomers?
Did this companion, with the *ſaffron* face,
Revel and feaſt it at my houſe to-day,
Whilſt upon me the guilty doors were ſhut? *Shakeſp.*

Soon as the white and red mixt finger'd dame
Had guilt the mountains with her *ſaffron* flame,
I ſent my men to Circe's houſe. *Chapman.*

Now when the roſy morn began to riſe,
And wav'd her *ſaffron* ſtreamer through the ſkies. *Dryden.*

To SAG. *v. n.* To hang heavy.

The mind I ſay by, and the heart I bear,
Shall never *ſag* with doubt, nor ſhake with fear. *Shakeſp.*

To SAG. *v. a.* To load; to burthen.

SAGA'CIOUS. *adj.* [*ſagax*, Latin.]

1. Quick of ſcent.

So ſcented the grim feature, and up-turn'd
His noſtrils wide into the murky air;
Sagacious of his quarry from ſo far. *Milton.*

With might and main they chas'd the murd'rous fox,
Nor wanted horns t' inſpire *ſagacious* hounds. *Dryden.*

2. Quick of thought; acute in making diſcoveries.

Only *ſagacious* heads light on theſe obſervations, and reduce them into general propoſitions. *Locke.*

SAGA'CIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *ſagacious*.]

1. With quick ſcent.

2. With acuteneſs of penetration.

SAGA'CIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſagacious*.] The quality of being ſagacious.

SAGA'CITY. *n. ſ.* [*ſagacité*, French; *ſagacitas*, Latin.]

1. Quickneſs of ſcent.

2. Acuteneſs of diſcovery.

It requires too great a *ſagacity* for vulgar minds to draw the line nicely between virtue and vice. *South.*

Sagacity finds out the intermediate ideas, to diſcover what connection there is in each link of the chain, whereby the extremes are held together. *Locke.*

Many were eminent in former ages for their diſcovery of it; but though the knowledge they have left be worth our ſtudy, yet they left a great deal for the induſtry and *ſagacity* of after-ages. *Locke.*

SA'GAMORE. *n. ſ.*

1. [Among the American Indians.] A king or ſupreme ruler. *Bailey.*

2. The juice of ſome unknown plant uſed in medicine.

SAGE. *n. ſ.* [*ſauge*, French; *ſalvia*, Latin.] A plant of which the ſchool of *Salernum* thought ſo highly, that they left this verſe:

Cur moriatur homo cui ſalvia creſcit in horto.

It hath a labiated flower, conſiſting of one leaf, whoſe upper lip is ſometimes arched, and ſometimes hooked; but the under lip or beard is divided into three parts, bunching out, and not hollowed at the clare: out of the flower-cup riſes the pointal, attended, as it were, by four embryoes, which afterward become ſo many ſeeds, which are roundiſh, ſhut up in a huſk, which before was the flower-cup: to which may be added, that the ſtamina do ſomewhat reſemble the os hyoides. *Miller.*

By the colour, figure, taſte, and ſmell, we have as clear ideas of *ſage* and hemlock, as we have of a circle. *Locke.*

Marbled with *ſage* the hard'ning cheeſe ſhe preſs'd. *Gay.*

SAGE. *adj.* [*ſage*, Fr. *ſaggio*, Ital.] Wiſe; grave; prudent.

Tired limbs to reſt,
O matron *ſage*, quoth ſhe, I hither came. *Spenſer.*

Vane, young in years, but in *ſage* councils old,
Than whom a better ſenator ne'er held
The helm of Rome. *Milton.*

Can you expect that ſhe ſhould be ſo *ſage*
To rule her blood, and you not rule your rage. *Waller.*

SAGE. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] A philoſopher; a man of gravity and wiſdom.

Though you profeſs
Yourſelves ſuch *ſages*; yet know I no leſs,
Nor am to you inferior. *Sandys.*

At his birth a ſtar proclaims him come,
And guides the eaſtern *ſages*, who enquire
His place, to offer incenſe, myrrh, and gold. *Milton.*

For ſo the holy *ſages* once did ſing,
That he our deadly forfeit ſhould releaſe,
And with his father work us a perpetual peace. *Milton.*

Groves, where immortal *ſages* taught,
Where heav'nly viſions Plato fir'd. *Pope.*

SA'GELY. *adv.* [from *ſage*.] Wiſely; prudently.

SA'GENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſage*.] Gravity; prudence. *Ainſw.*

SAGI'TTAL. *adj.* [from *ſagitta*, Lat. an arrow.]

1. Belonging to an arrow.
2. [In anatomy.] A ſuture ſo called from its reſemblance to an arrow.

His wound was between the *ſagittal* and coronal ſutures to the bone. *Wiſeman.*

SAGI'TTARY. *n. ſ.* [*ſagittarius*, Latin; *ſagittaire*, French.] A centaur; an animal half man half horſe, armed with a bow and quiver.

The dreadful *ſagittary*
Appals our numbers. *Shakeſpeare.*

SA'GO. *n. ſ.* A kind of eatable grain. *Bailey.*

SA'ICK. *n. ſ.* [*ſaica*, Italian; *ſaique*, Fr.] A Turkiſh veſſel proper for the carriage of merchandiſe. *Bailey.*

SAID. *preterite* and *part. paſſ.* of *ſay*.

1. Aforeſaid.

King John ſucceeded his *ſaid* brother in the kingdom of England and dutchy of Normandy. *Hale.*

2. Declared; ſhewed.

SAIL. *n. ſ.* [ſæ̆gl, Saxon; *ſeyhel*, *ſeyl*, Dutch.]

1. The expanded ſheet which catches the wind, and carries on the veſſel on the water.

He came too late; the ſhip was under *ſail*. *Shakeſpeare.*

They looſed the rudder-bands, and hoiſted up the main *ſail* to the wind. *Acts.*

The galley born from view by riſing gales,
She follow'd with her ſight and flying *ſails*. *Dryden.*

2. [In poetry.] Wings.

He cutting way
With his broad *ſails*, about him ſoared round;
At laſt, low ſtooping with unwieldy ſway,
Snatch'd up both horſe and man. *Spenſer.*

3. A ſhip; a veſſel.

A *ſail* arriv'd
From Pompey's ſon, who through the realms of Spain
Calls out for vengeance on his father's death. *Addiſon.*

4. *Sail* is a collective word, noting the number of ſhips.

So by a roaring tempeſt on the flood,
A whole armado of collected *ſail*
Is ſcatter'd. *Shakeſpeare.*

It is written of Edgar, that he increaſed the fleet he found two thouſand ſix hundred *ſail*. *Raleigh.*

A feigned tear deſtroys us, againſt whom
Tydides nor Achilles could prevail,
Nor ten years conflict, nor a thouſand *ſail*. *Denham.*

He had promiſed to his army, who were diſcouraged at the ſight of Seleucus's fleet, conſiſting of an hundred *ſail*, that at the end of the ſummer they ſhould ſee a fleet of his of five hundred *ſail*. *Arbuthnot.*

5. *To ſtrike* SAIL. To lower the ſail.

Fearing leſt they ſhould fall into the quickſands, they *ſtrike ſail*, and ſo were driven. *Acts.*

6. A proverbial phraſe for abating of pomp or ſuperiority.

Margaret
Muſt *ſtrike* her *ſail*, and learn a while to ſerve
Where kings command. *Shakeſpeare.*

To SAIL. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To be moved by the wind with ſails.

I ſhall not mention any thing of the *ſailing* waggons. *Mort.*

2. To paſs by ſea.

When *ſailing* was now dangerous, Paul admoniſhed them. *Acts.*

3. To ſwim.

To which the ſtores of Crœſus, in the ſcale,
Would look like little dolphins, when they *ſail*
In the vaſt ſhadow of the Britiſh whale. *Dryden.*

4. To paſs ſmoothly along.

Speak again, bright angel! for thou art
As glorious to this ſight, being o'er my head,
As is a winged meſſenger from heav'n,
When he beſtrides the lazy pacing clouds,
And *ſails* upon the boſom of the air. *Shakeſpeare.*

To SAIL. *v. a.*

1. To paſs by means of ſails.

A thouſand ſhips were mann'd to *ſail* the ſea. *Dryden.*

View Alcinous' groves, from whence
Sailing the ſpaces of the boundleſs deep,
To Ariconium precious fruits arriv'd. *Philips.*

2. To fly through.

Sublime ſhe *ſails*
Th' aerial ſpace, and mounts the winged gales. *Pope.*

SAI'LER. } *n. ſ.* [*ſailor* is more uſual, *ſailer* more analogical;
SAI'LOR. } from *ſail*.] A ſeaman; one who practiſes or underſtands navigation.

They had many times men of other countries that were no *ſailors*. *Bacon.*

Batter'd by his lee they lay;
The paſſing winds through their torn canvas play,
And flagging ſails on heartleſs *ſailors* fall. *Dryden.*

Young Pompey built a fleet of large ſhips, and had good *ſailors*, commanded by experienced captains. *Arbuthnot.*

Full in the openings of the ſpacious main
It rides, and, lo, deſcends the *ſailer* train. *Pope.*

SAILYA'RD. *n. ſ.* [*ſail* and *yard*.] The pole on which the ſail is extended.

With glance ſo ſwift the ſubtle lightning paſt,
As ſplit the *ſailyards*. *Dryden.*

SAIM. *n. ſ.* [*ſaime*, Italian.] Lard. It ſtill denotes this in Scotland: as, ſwine's *ſaim*.

SAIN.

Some obſcure precedence, that hath tofore been *ſain*. *Shak.*

SA'INFOIN. *n. ſ.* [*ſainfoin*, Fr.] A kind of herb.

SAINT. *n. ſ.* [*ſaint*, French; *ſanctus*, Latin.] A perſon eminent for piety and virtue.

To thee be worſhip and thy *ſaints* for aye. *Shakeſp.*

She will not ſtay the ſiege of loving terms,
Nor ope her lap to *ſaint* ſeducing gold. *Shakeſpeare.*

Then thus I cloath my naked villainy
With old odd ends, ſtol'n forth of holy writ,
And ſeem a *ſaint*, when moſt I play the devil. *Shakeſpeare.*

Miracles are required of all who aſpire to this dignity, becauſe they ſay an hypocrite may imitate a *ſaint* in all other particulars. *Addiſon.*

By thy example kings are taught to ſway,
Heroes to fight, and *ſaints* may learn to pray. *Granville.*

So unaffected, ſo compos'd a mind;
So firm, yet ſoft, ſo ſtrong, yet ſo refin'd,
Heav'n, as its pureſt gold, by tortures try'd;
The *ſaint* ſuſtain'd it, but the woman dy'd. *Pope.*

To SAINT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To number among ſaints; to reckon among ſaints by a publick decree; to canonize.

Are not the principles of thoſe wretches ſtill owned, and their perſons *ſainted*, by a race of men of the ſame ſtamp? *South.*

Over againſt the church ſtands a large hoſpital, erected by a ſhoemaker, who has been beatified, though never *ſainted*. *Add.*

Thy place is here, ſad ſiſter; come away:
Once, like thyſelf, I trembled, wept, and pray'd;
Love's victim then, though now a *ſainted* maid. *Pope.*

To SAINT. *v. n.* To act with a ſhew of piety.

Whether the charmer ſinner it or *ſaint* it,
If folly grows romantick, I muſt paint it. *Pope.*

SAI'NTED. *adj.* [from *ſaint*.]

1. Holy; pious; virtuous.

Thy royal father
Was a moſt *ſainted* king: the queen that bore thee,
Oftner upon her knees than on her feet,
Died every day ſhe liv'd. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Holy; ſacred.

I hold you as a thing enſkied and *ſainted*,
By your renouncement an immortal ſpirit,
And to be talk'd with in ſincerity
As with a ſaint. *Shakeſpeare.*

The crown virtue gives,
After this mortal change, to her true ſervants,
Amongſt the enthron'd gods on *ſainted* hills. *Milton.*

SAINT *John's Wort. n. ſ.* A plant.

This plant hath a fibroſe root: the leaves grow oppoſite by pairs at the joints of the ſtalks: the flower-cup conſiſts of one leaf, which is divided into five parts, and expanded: the flower conſiſts of five leaves expanded like a roſe, having many ſtamina in the centre ſurrounding a conical ovary, which becomes a three-cornered pointed fruit, and is divided into three cells, containing many ſmall ſeeds. There are thirty ſpecies of this plant, of which the four firſt ſorts grow wild, and the reſt are exoticks. The firſt ſort, called common *Saint John's wort*, is uſed in medicine. *Miller.*

SA'INTLIKE. *adj.* [*ſaint* and *like*.]

1. Suiting a ſaint; becoming a ſaint.

If ſtill thou do'ſt retain
The ſame ill habits, the ſame follies too,
Gloſs'd over only with a *ſaintlike* ſhow,
Still thou art bound to vice. *Dryden.*

2. Reſembling a ſaint.

The king, in whoſe time it paſſed, whom catholicks count a *ſaintlike* and immaculate prince, was taken away in the flower of his age. *Bacon.*

SA'INTLY. *adj.* [from *ſaint.*] Like a ſaint; becoming a ſaint.

I mention ſtill
Him whom thy wrongs, with *ſaintly* patience borne,
Made famous in a land and times obſcure. *Milton.*

SA'INTSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *ſaint.*] The character or qualities of a ſaint.

He that thinks his *ſaintſhip* licenſes him to cenſures, is to be looked on not only as a rebel, but an uſurper. *Decay of Piety.*

This ſavours ſomething ranker than the tenets of the fifth monarchy, and of ſovereignty founded upon *ſaintſhip.* *South.*

The devil was piqu'd ſuch *ſaintſhip* to behold,
And long'd to tempt him. *Pope.*

SAKE. *n. ſ.* [rac, Saxon; *ſaecke*, Dutch.]

1. Final cauſe; end; purpoſe.

Thou neither do'ſt perſuade me to ſeek wealth
For empire's *ſake*, nor empire to affect
For glory's *ſake.* *Milton.*

The profane perſon ſerves the devil for nought, and ſins only for ſin's *ſake.* *Tillotſon.*

Wyndham like a tyrant throws the dart,
And takes a cruel pleaſure in the ſmart;
Proud of the ravage that her beauties make,
Delights in wounds, and kills for killing's *ſake.* *Granville.*

2. Account; regard to any perſon or thing.

Would I were young for your *ſake*, miſtreſs Anne! *Shakeſp.*

The general ſo likes your muſick, that he deſires you, for love's *ſake*, to make no more noiſe with it. *Shakeſp.*

SA'KER. *n. ſ.* [*Saker* originally ſignifies an hawk, the pieces of artillery being often denominated from birds of prey.]

The cannon, blunderbuſs, and *ſaker*,
He was th' inventor of, and maker. *Hudibras.*

According to obſervations made with one of her majeſty's *ſakers*, and a very accurate pendulum-chronometer, a bullet, at its firſt diſcharge, flies five hundred and ten yards in five half ſeconds, which is a mile in a little above ſeventeen half ſeconds. *Derham.*

SA'KERET. *n. ſ.* [from *ſaker.*] The male of a ſaker-hawk. This kind of hawk is eſteemed next after the falcon and gyr-falcon, but differently to be managed. *Bailey.*

SAL. n. ſ. [Latin.] Salt. A word often uſed in pharmacy.

Salſo acids will help its paſſing off; as *ſal* prunel. *Floyer.*

Sal gem is ſo called from its breaking frequently into gem-like ſquares. It differs not in property from the common ſalt of the ſalt ſprings, or that of the ſea, when all are equally pure. *Woodward.*

Sal Ammoniack is found ſtill in Ammonia, as mentioned by the ancients, and from whence it had its name. *Woodward.*

SALA'CIOUS. *adj.* [*ſalacis*, Lat. *ſalace*, Fr.] Luſtful; lecherous.

One more *ſalacious*, rich, and old,
Out bids, and buys her. *Dryden.*

Feed him with herbs
Of generous warmth, and of *ſalacious* kind. *Dryden.*

Animals ſpleened, grow extremely *ſalacious.* *Arbuthnot.*

SALA'CIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *ſalacious.*] Lecherouſly; luſtfully.

SALA'CITY. *n. ſ.* [*ſalacitas*, Lat. from *ſalacious.*] Luſt; lechery.

Immoderate *ſalacity* and exceſs of venery is ſuppoſed to ſhorten the lives of cocks. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

A corroſive acrimony in the ſeminal lympha produces *ſalacity.* *Floyer.*

SA'LAD. *n. ſ.* [*ſalade*, Fr. *ſalaet*, Germ.] Food of raw herbs.

I climbed into this garden to pick a *ſalad*, which is not amiſs to cool a man's ſtomach. *Shakeſpeare.*

My *ſallet* days,
When I was green in judgment, cold in blood. *Shakeſpeare.*

You have, to rectify your palate,
An olive, capers, or ſome better *ſalad*,
Uſh'ring the mutton. *Ben. Johnſon.*

Some coarſe cold *ſalad* is before thee ſet;
Fall on. *Dryden.*

The happy old Corician's fruits and *ſalads*, on which he lived contented, were all of his own growth. *Dryden.*

Leaves, eaten raw, are termed *ſalad*; if boiled, they become potherbs; and ſome of thoſe plants which are potherbs in one family, are *ſallad* in another. *Watts.*

SALAMA'NDER. *n. ſ.* [*ſalamandre*, Fr. *ſalamandra*, Lat.] An animal ſuppoſed to live in the fire, and imagined to be very poiſonous. *Ambroſe Parey* has a picture of the ſalamander, with a receipt for her bite; but there is no ſuch creature, the name being now given to a poor harmleſs inſect.

The *ſalamander* liveth in the fire, and hath force alſo to extinguiſh it. *Bacon.*

According to this hypotheſis the whole lunar world is a torrid zone, and may be ſuppoſed uninhabitable, except they are *ſalamanders* which dwell therein. *Granville.*

Whereas it is commonly ſaid that a *ſalamander* extinguiſheth fire, we have found by experience, that on hot coals it dieth immediately. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The artiſt was ſo encompaſſed with fire and ſmoke, that one would have thought nothing but a *ſalamander* could have been ſafe in ſuch a ſituation. *Addiſon.*

SALAMA'NDER's *Hair.* } *n. ſ.* A kind of aſbeſtos, or mineral
SALAMA'NDER's *Wool.* } flax.

There may be ſuch candles as are made of *ſalamander's wool*, being a kind of mineral, which whiteneth in the burning, and conſumeth not. *Bacon.*

Of Engliſh talc, the coarſer ſort is called plaiſter or parget; the finer, ſpaad, earth flax, or *ſalamander's hair.* *Woodward.*

SALAMA'NDRINE. *adj.* [from *ſalamander.*] Reſembling a ſalamander.

Laying it into a pan of burning coals, we obſerved a certain *ſalamandrine* quality, that made it capable of living in the midſt of fire, without being conſumed or finged. *Spectator.*

SA'LARY. *n. ſ.* [*ſalaire*, Fr. *ſalarium*, Latin.]

1. Salarium, or *ſalary*, is derived from *ſal.* *Arbuthnot.*

2. Stated hire; annual or periodical payment.

This is hire and *ſalary*, not revenge. *Shakeſp.*

Several perſons, out of a *ſalary* of five hundred pounds, have always lived at the rate of two thouſand. *Swift.*

SALE. *n. ſ.* [*ſaal*, Dutch.]

1. The act of ſelling.

2. Vent; power of ſelling; market.

Nothing doth more enrich any country than many towns; for the countrymen will be more induſtrious in tillage, and rearing of all huſbandry commodities, knowing that they ſhall have ready *ſale* for them at thoſe towns. *Spenſer.*

3. A publick and proclaimed expoſition of goods to the market; auction.

Thoſe that won the plate, and thoſe thus ſold, ought to be marked ſo as they may never return to the race, or to the *ſale.* *Temple.*

4. State of being venal; price.

The other is not a thing for *ſale*, and only the gift of the gods. *Shakeſpeare.*

Others more moderate ſeeming, but their aim
Private reward; for which both God and ſtate
They'd ſet to *ſale.* *Milton.*

The more money a man ſpends, the more muſt he endeavour to encreaſe his ſtock; which at laſt ſets the liberty of a commonwealth to *ſale.* *Addiſon.*

5. It ſeems in *Spenſer* to ſignify a wicker baſket; perhaps from *ſallow*, in which fiſh are caught.

To make baſkets of bulruſhes was my wont;
Who to entrap the fiſh in winding *ſale*
Was better ſeen? *Spenſer.*

SA'LEABLE. *adj.* [from *ſale.*] Vendible; fit for ſale; marketable.

I can impute this general enlargement of *ſaleable* things to no cauſe ſooner than the Corniſhman's want of vent and money. *Carew.*

This vent is made quicker or ſlower, as greater or leſs quantities of any *ſaleable* commodity are removed out of the courſe of trade. *Locke.*

SA'LEABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſaleable.*] The ſtate of being ſaleable.

SA'LEABLY. *adv.* [from *ſaleable.*] In a ſaleable manner.

SA'LEBROUS. *adj.* [*ſalebroſus*, Latin.] Rough; uneven; rugged.

SA'LESMAN. *n. ſ.* [*ſale* and *man.*] One who ſells cloaths ready made.

Poets make characters, as *ſaleſmen* cloaths;
We take no meaſure of your fops and beaus. *Swift.*

SA'LEWORK. *n. ſ.* [*ſale* and *work.*] Work for ſale; work careleſly done.

I ſee no more in you than in the ordinary
Of nature's *ſalework.* *Shakeſpeare.*

SA'LIANT. adj. [French.] Denotes a lion in a leaping poſture, and ſtanding ſo that his right foot is in the dexter point, and his hinder left foot in the ſiniſter baſe point of the eſcutcheon, by which it is diſtinguiſhed from rampant. *Harris.*

SA'LIANT, in heraldry, is when the lion is ſporting himſelf. *Peacham.*

SA'LIENT. *adj.* [*ſaliens*, Latin.]

1. Leaping; bounding; moving by leaps.

The legs of both ſides moving together, as frogs, and *ſalient* animals, is properly called leaping. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

2. Beating; panting.

A *ſalient* point ſo firſt is call'd the heart,
By turns dilated, and by turns compreſt,
Expels and entertains the purple gueſt. *Blackmore.*

3. Springing or ſhooting with a quick motion.

Who beſt can ſend on high
The *ſalient* ſpout, far ſtreaming to the ſky. *Pope.*

SA'LINE. } *adj.* [*ſalinus*, Latin.] Conſiſting of ſalt; con-
SA'LINOUS. } ſtituting ſalt.

We do not eaſily aſcribe their induration to cold; but rather unto *ſalinous* ſpirits and concretive juices. *Brown.*

This *ſaline* ſap of the veſſels, by being refuſed reception of the parts, declares itſelf in a more hoſtile manner, by drying the radical moiſture. *Harvey.*

If a very ſmall quantity of any ſalt or vitriol be diſſolved in a great quantity of water, the particles of the ſalt or vitriol will not ſink to the bottom, though they be heavier in ſpecie than the water; but will evenly diffuſe themſelves into all the water, ſo as to make it as *ſaline* at the top as at the bottom. *Newton's Opt.*

As the ſubſtance of coagulations is not merely *ſaline*, nothing diſſolves them but what penetrates and relaxes at the ſame time. *Arbuthnot.*

SA'LIGOTS. *n. ſ.* A kind of thiſtle. *Ainſworth.*

SALIVA. n. ſ. [Latin.] Every thing that is ſpit up; but it more ſtrictly ſignifies that juice which is ſeparated by the glands called ſalival. *Quincy.*

Not meeting with diſturbance from the *ſaliva*, I the ſooner extirpated them. *Wiſeman.*

SA'LIVAL. } *adj.* [from *ſaliva*, Latin.] Relating to ſpittle.
SA'LIVARY. }

The woodpecker, and other birds that prey upon flies, which they catch with their tongue, in the room of the ſaid glands have a couple of bags filled with a viſcous humour, which, by ſmall canals, like the *ſalival*, being brought into their mouths, they dip their tongues herein, and ſo with the help of this natural birdlime attack the prey. *Grew.*

The neceſſity of ſpittle to diſſolve the aliment appears from the contrivance of nature in making the *ſalivary* ducts of animals which ruminate, extremely open: ſuch animals as ſwallow their aliment without chewing, want *ſalivary* glands. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

To SA'LIVATE. *v. a.* [from *ſaliva*, Latin.] To purge by the ſalival glands.

She was prepoſſeſſed with the ſcandal of *ſalivating*, and went out of town. *Wiſeman.*

SALIVA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *ſalivate.*] A method of cure much practiſed of late in venereal, ſcrophulous, and other obſtinate caſes, by promoting a ſecretion of ſpittle. *Quincy.*

Holding of ill-taſted things in the mouth will make a ſmall *ſalivation.* *Grew.*

SALI'VOUS. *adj.* [from *ſaliva.*] Conſiſting of ſpittle; having the nature of ſpittle.

There happeneth an elongation of the uvula, through the abundance of *ſalivous* humour flowing upon it. *Wiſeman.*

SA LLET. }
SA'LLETING. } *n. ſ.* [corrupted by pronunciation from *ſalad.*]

I tried upon *ſallet* oil. *Boyle.*

Sow ſome early *ſalleting.* *Mortimer.*

SA'LLIANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *ſally.*] The act of iſſuing forth; ſally. A word not inelegant, but out of uſe.

Now mote I weet,
Sir Guyon, why with ſo fierce *ſalliance*
And fell intent, ye did at earſt me meet. *Spenſer.*

SA'LLOW. *n. ſ.* [*ſalix*, Latin.] A tree of the genus of willow. See WILLOW.

Sallows and reeds on banks of rivers born,
Remain to cut to ſtay thy vines. *Dryden.*

SA'LLOW. *adj.* [*ſalo*, German, black; *ſale*, French, foul.] Sickly; yellow.

What a deal of brine
Hath waſht thy *ſallow* cheeks for Roſaline? *Shakeſpeare.*

The ſcene of beauty and delight is chang'd:
No roſes bloom upon my fading cheek,
Nor laughing graces wanton in my eyes;
But haggard grief, lean-looking *ſallow* care,
And pining diſcontent, a rueful train,
Dwell on my brow, all hideous and forlorn. *Rowe.*

SA'LLOWNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſallow.*] Yellowneſs; ſickly paleneſs.

A fiſh-diet would give ſuch a *ſallowneſs* to the celebrated beauties of this iſland, as would ſcarce make them diſtinguiſhable from thoſe of France. *Addiſon.*

SA'LLY. *n. ſ.* [*ſallie*, French.]

1. Eruption; iſſue from a place beſieged; quick egreſs.

The deputy ſat down before the town for the ſpace of three winter months; during which time *ſallies* were made by the Spaniards, but they were beaten in with loſs. *Bacon.*

2. Range; excurſion.

Every one ſhall know a country better, that makes often *ſallies* into it, and traverſes it up and down, than he that, like a mill-horſe, goes ſtill round in the ſame track. *Locke.*

3. Flight; volatile or ſprightly exertion.

Theſe paſſages were intended for *ſallies* of wit; but whence comes all this rage of wit? *Stillingfleet.*

4. Eſcape; levity; extravagant flight; frolick; wild gaity; exorbitance.

At his return all was clear, and this excurſion was eſteemed but a *ſally* of youth. *Wotton.*

'Tis but a *ſally* of youth. *Denham.*

We have written ſome things which we may wiſh never to have thought on: ſome *ſallies* of levity ought to be imputed to youth. *Swift.*

The epiſodical part, made up of the extravagant *ſallies* of the prince of Wales and Falſtaff's humour, is of his own invention. *Shakeſpeare Illuſtrated.*

To SA'LLY. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make an eruption; to iſſue out.

The Turks *ſallying* forth, received thereby great hurt
The noiſe of ſome tumultuous fight. *Knolles.*

They break the truce, and *ſally* out by night. *Dryden.*

The ſummons take of the ſame trumpet's call,
To *ſally* from one port, or man one publick wall. *Tate.*

SA'LLYPORT. *n. ſ.* [*ſally* and *port.*] Gate at which ſallies are made.

My ſlippery ſoul had quit the fort,
But that ſhe ſtopp'd the *ſallyport.* *Cleaveland.*

Love to our citadel reſorts
Through thoſe deceitful *ſallyports*;
Our ſentinels betray our forts. *Denham.*

SA'LMAGUNDI. *n. ſ.* [It is ſaid to be corrupted from *ſelon mon gout*, or *ſale à mon goût.*] A mixture of chopped meat and pickled herrings with oil, vinegar, pepper, and onions.

SA'LMON. *n. ſ.* [*ſalmo*, Latin; *ſaûmon*, French.]

The ſalmon is accounted the king of freſh-water fiſh, and is bred in rivers relating to the ſea, yet ſo far from it as admits no tincture of brackiſhneſs. He is ſaid to breed or caſt his ſpawn in moſt rivers in the month of Auguſt: ſome ſay that then they dig a hole in a ſafe place in the gravel, and there place their eggs or ſpawn, after the melter has done his natural office, and then cover it over with gravel and ſtones, and ſo leave it to their Creator's protection; who, by a gentle heat which he infuſes into that cold element, makes it brood and beget life in the ſpawn, and to become ſamlets early in the Spring: having ſpent their appointed time, and done this natural duty in the freſh waters, they haſte to the ſea before winter, both the melter and ſpawner. Sir Francis Bacon obſerves the age of a *ſalmon* exceeds not ten years: his growth is very ſudden, ſo that after he is got into the ſea he becomes from a ſamlet, not ſo big as a gudgeon, to be a ſalmon, in as ſhort a time as a goſlin becomes a gooſe. *Walton.*

They poke them with an inſtrument ſomewhat like the *ſalmon* ſpear. *Carew.*

They take *ſalmon* and trouts by groping and tickling them under the bellies in the pools, where they hover, and ſo throw them on land. *Carew.*

Of fiſhes, you find in arms the whale, dolphin, *ſalmon* and trout. *Peacham.*

SA'LMONTROUT. *n. ſ.* A trout that has ſome reſemblance to a ſalmon; a ſamlet.

There is in many rivers that relate to the ſea *ſalmontrouts* as much different from others, in ſhape and ſpots, as ſheep differ in their ſhape and bigneſs. *Walton.*

SALPI'CON. *n. ſ.* [In cookery.] A kind of farce put into holes cut in legs of beef, veal, or mutton. *Bailey.*

SALSAMENTA'RIOUS. *adj.* [*ſalſamentarius*, Latin.] Belonging to ſalt things. *Dict.*

SA'LSIFY. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] A plant.

Salſify, or the common ſort of goatſbeard, is of a very long oval figure, as if it were cods all over ſtreaked, and engraven in the ſpaces between the ſtreaks, which are ſharp pointed towards the end. *Mortimer.*

SALSOA'CID. *adj.* [*ſalſus* and *acidus*, Latin.] Having a taſte compounded of ſaltneſs and ſourneſs.

The *ſalſoacids* help its paſſing off; as ſal prunel. *Floyer.*

SALSU'GINOUS. *adj.* [*ſalſugo*, Latin.] Saltiſh; ſomewhat ſalt.

The diſtinction of ſalts, whereby they are diſcriminated into acid, volatile, or *ſalſuginous*, if I may ſo call the fugitive ſalts of animal ſubſtances, and fixed or alcalizate, may appear of much uſe in natural philoſophy. *Boyle.*

SALT. *n. ſ.* [*ſalt*, Gothick; *realt*, Saxon; *ſal*, Latin; *ſel*, French.]

1. *Salt* is a body whoſe two eſſential properties ſeem to be diſſolubility in water, and a pungent ſapor: it is an active incombuſtible ſubſtance: it gives all bodies conſiſtence, and preſerves them from corruption, and occaſions all the variety of taſtes. There are three kinds of ſalts, fixed, volatile, and eſſential: fixed ſalt is drawn by calcining the matter, then boiling the aſhes in a good deal of water: after this the ſolution is filtrated, and all the moiſture evaporated, when the ſalt remains in a dry form at the bottom: this is called a lixivious ſalt. Eſſential ſalt is that drawn chiefly from the parts of animals, and ſome putrified parts of vegetables: it riſes eaſily, and is the moſt volatile of any. The eſſential ſalt is drawn from the juice of plants by cryſtalization. *Harris.*

Is not diſcourſe, manhood, learning, gentleneſs, virtue and liberality, the ſpice and *ſalt* that ſeaſons a man? *Shakeſp.*

He perfidiouſly has given up,
For certain drops of *ſalt*, your city Rome,
To his wife and mother. *Shakeſpeare.*

Since *ſalts* differ much, ſome being fixt, ſome volatile, ſome acid, and ſome urinous, the two qualities wherein they agree are, that it is eaſily diſſoluble in water, and affects the palate with a ſapour, good or evil. *Boyle.*

A particle

A particle of *salt* may be compared to a chaos, being denſe, hard, dry, and earthy in the centre, and rare, ſoft, and moiſt in the circumference. *Newton.*

Salts are bodies friable and brittle, in ſome degree pellucid, ſharp or pungent to the taſte, and diſſoluble in water; but after that is evaporated, incorporating, cryſtalizing, and forming themſelves into angular figures. *Woodward.*

2. Taſte; ſmack.

Though we are juſtices and doctors, and churchmen, Mr. Page, we have ſome *ſalt* of our youth in us; we are the ſons of women. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. Wit; merriment.

SALT. *adj.*

1. Having the taſte of ſalt: as, *ſalt* fiſh.

We were better parch in Africk ſun,
Than in the pride and *ſalt* ſcorn of his eyes. *Shakeſp.*

Thou old and true Menenius,
Thy tears are *ſalter* than a younger man's,
And venomous to thine eyes. *Shakeſpeare.*

It hath been obſerved by the ancients, that *ſalt* water will diſſolve ſalt put into it in leſs time than freſh water. *Bacon.*

2. Impregnated with ſalt.

Hang him, mechanical *ſalt* butter rogue: I will awe him with my cudgel. *Shakeſpeare.*

A leap into *ſalt* waters very often gives a new motion to the ſpirits, and a new turn to the blood. *Addiſon.*

3. Abounding with ſalt.

He ſhall inhabit the parched places in the wilderneſs in a *ſalt* land, and not inhabited. *Jer.*

In Cheſhire they improve their lands by letting out the water of the *ſalt* ſprings on them, always after rain. *Mortim.*

4. [*Salax*, Lat.] Lecherous; ſalacious.

Be a whore ſtill:
Make uſe of thy *ſalt* hours, ſeaſon the ſlaves
For tubs and baths; bring down the roſe-cheek'd youth
To the tub-faſt, and the diet. *Shakeſp.*

All the charms of love,
Salt Cleopatra, ſoften thy wan lip! *Shakeſpeare.*

This new married man, approaching here,
Whoſe *ſalt* imagination yet hath wrong'd
Your well defended honour, you muſt pardon. *Shakeſp.*

To SALT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſeaſon with ſalt.

If the offering was of fleſh, it was *ſalted* thrice. *Brown.*

SA'LT-PAN. } *n. ſ.* [*ſalt* and *pan*, or *pit*.] Pit where ſalt is
SA'LT-PIT. } got.

Moab and Ammon ſhall be as the breeding of nettles, *ſalt-pits*, and a perpetual deſolation. *Zeph.*

Cicero prettily calls them ſalinas *ſalt-pans*, that you may extract ſalt out of, and ſprinkle where you pleaſe. *Bacon.*

The ſtratum lay at about twenty-five fathom, by the duke of Somerſet's *ſalt-pans* near Whitehaven. *Woodward.*

SA'LTANT. *adj.* [*ſaltans*, Latin.] Jumping; dancing.

SALTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſaltatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of dancing or jumping.

The locuſts being ordained for *ſaltation*, their hinder legs do far exceed the others. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

2. Beat; palpitation.

If the great artery be hurt, you will diſcover it by its *ſaltation* and florid colour. *Wiſeman.*

SA'LTCAT. *n. ſ.*

Many give a lump of ſalt, which they uſually call a *ſaltcat*, made at the ſalterns, which makes the pigeons much affect the place. *Mortimer.*

SALTCE'LLAR. *n. ſ.* [*ſalt* and *cellar*.] Veſſel of ſalt ſet on the table.

When any ſalt is ſpilt on the table-cloth, ſhake it out into the *ſaltcellar*. *Swift.*

SA'LTER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſalt*.]

1. One who ſalts.

2. One who ſells ſalt.

After theſe local names, the moſt have been derived from occupations; as ſmith, *ſalter*, armorer. *Camden.*

SA'LTERN. *n. ſ.* A ſaltwork.

A lump of ſalt, which they uſually call a ſaltcat, made for that purpoſe at the *ſalterns*, makes the pigeons much affect the place. *Mortimer.*

SALTI'NBANCO. *n. ſ.* [*ſaltare in banco*, to climb on a bench, as a mountebank mounts a bank.] A quack or mountebank.

Saltinbancoes, quackſalvers, and charlatans deceive them: were Æſop alive, the Piazza and Pont-neuf could not ſpeak their fallacies. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

He play'd the *ſaltinbanco*'s part,
Transform'd t' a Frenchman by my art. *Hudibras.*

SA'LTIER. *n. ſ.* [*ſaultiere*, French.]

A *ſaltier* is made in the form of a St. Andrew's croſs, and by ſome is taken to be an engine to take wild beaſts withal: in French it is called *un ſautoir*: it is an honourable bearing. *Peacham on Blazoning.*

SA'LTISH. *adj.* [from *ſalt*.] Somewhat ſalt.

Soils of a *ſaltiſh* nature improve ſandy grounds. *Mortimer.*

SA'LTLESS. *adj.* [from *ſalt*.] Inſipid; not taſting of ſalt.

SA'LTLY. *adv.* [from *ſalt*.] With taſte of ſalt; in a ſalt manner.

SA'LTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſalt*.] Taſte of ſalt.

Salt water paſſing through earth, through ten veſſels, one within another, hath not loſt its *ſaltneſs*, ſo as to become potable; but drained through twenty, become freſh. *Bacon.*

Some think their wits have been aſleep, except they dart out ſomewhat that is piquant and to the quick: men ought to find the difference between *ſaltneſs* and bitterneſs. *Bacon.*

SA'LTPETRE. *n. ſ.* [*ſal petræ*, Latin; *ſal petre*, Fr.] Nitre.

Nitre, or *ſaltpetre*, having a crude and windy ſpirit, by the heat of the fire ſuddenly dilateth. *Bacon.*

Nitre or *ſaltpetre*, in heaps of earth, has been extracted, if they be expoſed to the air, ſo as to be kept from rain. *Locke.*

SALVABI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſalvable*.] Poſſibility of being received to everlaſting life.

Why do we Chriſtians ſo fiercely argue againſt the *ſalvability* of each other, as if it were our wiſh that all ſhould be damned, but thoſe of our particular ſect. *Decay of Piety.*

SA'LVABLE. *adj.* [from *ſalvo*, Latin.] Poſſible to be ſaved.

Our wild fancies about God's decrees, have in event reprobated more than thoſe decrees, and have bid fair to the damning of many whom thoſe left *ſalvable*. *Decay of Piety.*

SA'LVAGE. *adj.* [*ſaulvage*, French; *ſelvaggio*, Italian, from *ſilva*, Latin.] Wild; rude; cruel. It is now ſpoken and written *ſavage*.

May the Eſſexian plains
Prove as a deſert, and none there make ſtay
But *ſavage* beaſts, or men as wild as they. *Waller.*

A *ſavage* race inur'd to blood. *Dryden.*

SALVA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *ſalvo*, Latin.] Preſervation from eternal death; reception to the happineſs of heaven.

As life, and death, mercy and wrath, are matters of mere underſtanding or knowledge, all mens *ſalvation*, and all mens endleſs perdition, are things ſo oppoſite, that whoſoever doth affirm the one muſt neceſſarily deny the other. *Hooker.*

Him the moſt High,
Wrap'd in a balmy cloud with winged ſteeds,
Did, as thou ſaw'ſt, receive; to walk with God
High in *ſalvation*, and the climes of bliſs,
Exempt from death. *Milton.*

SA'LVATORY. *n. ſ.* [*ſalvatoire*, French.] A place where any thing is preſerved.

I conſider the admirable powers of ſenſation, phantaſy, and memory, in what *ſalvatories* or repoſitories the ſpecies of things paſt are conſerved. *Hale.*

SALU'BRIOUS. *adj.* [*ſalubris*, Latin.] Wholeſome; healthful; promoting health.

The warm limbeck draws
Salubrious waters from the nocent brood. *Philips.*

Muſt we then reſign our worthy paſtor to the *ſalubrious* air of Kiltearn, rather than he ſhould longer breathe in the groſſer vapours of Inverneſs? *Mackbean.*

SALU'BRITY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſalubrious*.] Wholeſomeneſs; healthfulneſs.

SALVE. *n. ſ.* [This word is originally and properly *ſalf*, which having *ſalves* in the plural, the ſingular in time was borrowed from it: ꝛealꝼ, Saxon, undoubtedly from *ſalvus*, Latin.]

1. A glutinous matter applied to wounds and hurts; an emplaſter.

Let us hence, my ſov'reign, to provide
A *ſalve* for any ſore that may betide. *Shakeſpeare.*

Go ſtudy *ſalve* and treacle; ply
Your tenant's leg, or his ſore eye. *Cleaveland.*

Sleep is pain's eaſieſt *ſalve*, and doth fulfil
All offices of death, except to kill. *Donne.*

The royal ſword thus drawn, has cur'd a wound,
For which no other *ſalve* could have been found. *Waller.*

Though moſt were ſorely wounded, none were ſlain;
The ſurgeons ſoon deſpoil'd them of their arms,
And ſome with *ſalves* they cure. *Dryden.*

2. Help; remedy.

If they ſhall excommunicate me, hath the doctrine of meekneſs any *ſalve* for me then? *Hammond.*

To SALVE. *v. a.* [*ſalvo*, Latin; or from the noun.]

1. To cure with medicaments applied.

Many ſkilful leeches him abide,
To *ſalve* his hurts. *Spenſer.*

It ſhould be to little purpoſe for them to *ſalve* the wound, by making proteſtations in diſgrace of their own actions. *Hook.*

The which if I perform, and do ſurvive,
I do beſeech your majeſty may *ſalve*
The long grown wounds of my intemperature. *Shakeſp.*

2. To help; to remedy.

Some ſeek to *ſalve* their blotted name
With others blot, 'till all do taſte of ſhame. *Sidney.*

Our mother-tongue, which truly of itſelf is both full enough for proſe, and ſtately enough for verſe, hath long time been counted moſt bare and barren of both; which default, when as ſome endeavoured to *ſalve* and cure, they patched up the holes with rags from other languages. *Spenſer.*

3. To help or ſave by a *ſalvo*, an excuſe, or reſervation.

Ignorant I am not how this is *ſalved*: they do it but after the truth is made manifeſt. *Hooker.*

My more particular,
And that which moſt with you ſhould *ſalve* my going,
Is Fulvia's death. *Shakeſpeare.*

The ſchoolmen were like the aſtronomers, who, to *ſalve* phœnomena, framed to their conceit eccentricks and epicycles; ſo they, to *ſalve* the practice of the church, had devised a great number of ſtrange poſitions. *Bacon.*

There muſt be another ſtate to make up the inequalities of this, and *ſalve* all irregular appearances. *Atterbury.*

This conduct might give Horace the hint to ſay, that when Homer was at a loſs to bring any difficult matter to an iſſue, he laid his hero aſleep, and this *ſalved* all difficulty. *Broome.*

4. [From *ſalve*, Latin.] To ſalute. Obſolete.

That ſtranger knight in preſence came,
And goodly *ſalved* them; who nought again
Him anſwered as courteſy became. *Spenſer.*

SA'LVER. *n. ſ.* [A veſſel, I ſuppoſe, uſed at firſt to carry away or ſave what was left.] A plate on which any thing is preſented.

He has printed them in ſuch a portable volume, that many of them may be ranged together on a ſingle plate; and is of opinion, that a *ſalver* of ſpectators would be as acceptable an entertainment for the ladies, as a *ſalver* of ſweetmeats. *Addiſ.*

Between each act the trembling *ſalvers* ring,
From ſoup to ſweet wine. *Pope.*

SA'LVO. n. ſ. [from *ſalvo jure*, Latin, a form uſed in granting any thing: as *ſalvo jure putei.*] An exception; a reſervation: an excuſe.

They admit many *ſalvoes*, cautions, and reſervations, ſo as they croſs not the chief deſign. *King Charles.*

It will be hard if he cannot bring himſelf off at laſt with ſome *ſalvo* or diſtinction, and be his own confeſſor. *L'Eſtr.*

If others of a more ſerious turn join with us deliberately in their religious profeſſions of loyalty, with any private *ſalvoes* or evaſions, they would do well to conſider thoſe maxims in which all caſuiſts are agreed.

SA'LUTARINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſalutary.*] Wholſomeneſs; quality of contributing to health or ſafety.

SA'LUTARY. *adj.* [*ſalutaire*, Fr. *ſalutaris*, Latin.] Wholſome; healthful; ſafe; advantageous; contributing to health or ſafety.

The gardens, yards, and avenues are dry and clean; and ſo more *ſalutary* as more elegant. *Ray.*

It was want of faith in our Saviour's countrymen, which hindered him from ſhedding among them the *ſalutary* emanations of his divine virtue; and he did not many mighty works there, becauſe of their unbelief. *Bentley.*

SALUTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſalutation*, Fr. *ſalutatio*, Latin.] The act or ſtile of ſaluting; greeting.

The early village cock
Hath twice done *ſalutation* to the morn. *Shakeſpeare.*

Thy kingdom's peers
Speak my *ſalutation* in their minds;
Whoſe voices I deſire aloud with mine,
Hail, king of Scotland! *Shakeſpeare.*

On her the angel hail
Beſtow'd, the holy *ſalutation* uſed
To bleſt Mary. *Milton.*

In all publick meetings, or private addreſſes, uſe thoſe forms of *ſalutation*, reverence and decency, uſual amongſt the moſt ſober perſons. *Taylor.*

Court and ſtate he wiſely ſhuns;
Nor brib'd, to ſervile *ſalutations* runs. *Dryden.*

To SALU'TE. *v. a.* [*ſaluto*, Latin; *ſaluer*, French.]

1. To greet; to hail.

The golden ſun *ſalutes* the morn,
And, having gilt the ocean with his beams,
Gallops the zodiack in his gliſt'ring coach. *Shakeſp.*

One hour hence
Shall *ſalute* your grace of York as mother. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. To pleaſe; to gratify.

Would I had no being,
If this *ſalute* my blood a jot: it faints me,
To think what follows. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. To kiſs.

SALU'TE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Salutation; greeting.

The cuſtom of praying for thoſe that ſneeze is more ancient than theſe opinions hereof: ſo that not any one diſeaſe has been the occaſion of this *ſalute* and deprecation. *Brown.*

O, what avails me now that honour high
To have conceiv'd of God, or that *ſalute*,
Hail highly favour'd, among women bleſt! *Milton.*

Continual *ſalutes* and addreſſes entertaining him all the way, kept him from ſaving ſo great a life, but with one glance of his eye upon the paper, 'till he came to the fatal place where he was ſtabbed. *South.*

I ſhall not trouble my reader with the firſt *ſalutes* of our three friends.

2. A kiſs.

There cold *ſalutes*, but here a lover's kiſs. *Roſcommon.*

SALU'TER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſalute.*] He who ſalutes.

SALUTI'FEROUS. *adj.* [*ſalutifer*, Latin.] Healthy; bringing health.

The king commanded him to go to the ſouth of France, believing that nothing would contribute more to the recovering of his former vigour than the gentle *ſalutiferous* air of Montpelier. *Dennis.*

SAME. *adj.* [*ſamo*, Gothick; *ſammo*, Swediſh.]

1. Not different; not another; identical, being of the like kind, ſort, or degree.

Miſo, as ſpitefully as her rotten voice could utter it, ſet forth the *ſame* ſins of Amphilus. *Sidney.*

The tenor of man's woe
Holds on the *ſame*. *Milton.*

Th' etherial vigour is in all the *ſame*,
And ev'ry ſoul is fill'd with equal flame. *Dryden.*

If itſelf had been coloured, it would have tranſmitted all viſible objects tinctured with the *ſam* colour; as we ſee whatever is beheld through a coloured glaſs, appears of the *ſame* colour with the glaſs. *Ray.*

The merchant does not keep money by him; but if you conſider what money muſt be lodged in the bankers hands, the caſe will be much the *ſame*. *Locke.*

The *ſame* plant produceth as great a variety of juices as there is in the *ſame* animal. *Arbuthnot.*

2. That which was mentioned before.

Do but think how well the *ſame* he ſpends,
Who ſpends his blood his country to relieve. *Daniel*

SA'MENESS. *n ſ.* [from *ſame.*] Identity; the ſtate of being not another; not different.

Difference of perſuaſion in matters of religion may eaſily fall out, where there is the *ſameneſs* of duty, allegiance, and ſubjection. *King Charles.*

If all courts have a *ſameneſs* in them, things may be as they were in my time, when all employments went to parliamentmens friends. *Swift.*

SA'MLET. *n. ſ.* [*ſalmonet*, or *ſalmonlet.*] A little ſalmon.

Sir Francis Bacon obſerves the age of a ſalmon exceeds not ten years, ſo his growth is very ſudden: after he is got into the ſea he becomes from a *ſamlet*, not ſo big as a gudgeon, to be a ſalmon, in as ſhort a time as a goſling becomes a gooſe. *Walton's Angler.*

SA'MPHIRE. *n. ſ.* [*ſaint Pierre*, French; *rithmum*, Latin.] A plant preſerved in pickle.

The leaves are thick, ſucculent, narrow, branchy, and trifid: the flowers grow in an umbel, each conſiſting of five leaves, which expand in form of a roſe: the empalement of the flower becomes a fruit, conſiſting of two plain and gently ſtreaked leaves. This plant grows in great plenty upon the rocks near the ſea-ſhore, where it is waſhed by the ſalt water. It is greatly eſteemed for pickling, and is ſometimes uſed in medicine. *Miller.*

Half way down
Hangs one that gathers *ſamphire*: dreadful trade!
Methinks he ſeems no bigger than his head. *Shakeſp.*

SA'MPLE. *n. ſ.* [from *example.*] A ſpecimen; a part of the whole ſhown that judgment may be made of the whole.

He intreated them to tarry but two days, and he himſelf would bring them a *ſample* of the ore. *Raleigh.*

I have not engaged myſelf to any: I am not loaded with a full cargo: 'tis ſufficient if I bring a *ſample* of ſome goods in this voyage.

I deſign this but for a *ſample* of what I hope more fully to diſcuſs. *Woodward.*

Determinations of juſtice were very ſummary and deciſive, and generally put an end to the vexations of a law-ſuit by the ruin both of plaintiff and defendant: travellers have recorded ſome *ſamples* of this kind. *Addiſon.*

From moſt bodies
Some little bits aſk leave to flow;
And, as through theſe canals they roll,
Bring up a *ſample* of the whole. *Prior.*

To SA'MPLE. *v. a.* To ſhow ſomething ſimilar. *Ainſworth.*

SA'MPLER. *n. ſ.* [*exemplar*, Latin; whence it is ſometimes written *ſamplar.*] A pattern of work; a piece worked by young girls for improvement.

O love, why do'ſt thou in thy beautiful *ſampler* ſet ſuch a work for my deſire to ſet out, which is impoſſible. *Sidney.*

Fair Philomela, ſhe but loſt her tongue,
And in a tedious *ſampler* ſew'd her mind. *Shakeſpeare.*

We created with our needles both one flower,
Both on one *ſamplar*, ſitting on one cuſhion;
Both warbling of one ſong, both in one key,
As if our hands, our ſides, voices and minds
Had been incorp'rate. *Shakeſpeare.*

Coarſe complexions,
And cheeks of ſorry grain, will ſerve to ply
The *ſamplar*, and to teize the houſewife's wool. *Milton.*

I ſaw her ſober over a *ſampler*, or gay over a jointed baby. *Pope.*

SA'NABLE. *adj.* [*ſanabilis*, Latin.] Curable; ſuſceptive of remedy; remediable.

SANA'TION. *n. ſ* [*ſanatio*, Latin.] The act of curing.

Conſider well the member, and, if you have no probable hope of *ſanation*, cut it off quickly. *Wiſeman.*

SA'NATIVE. *adj.* [from *ſano.*] Powerful to cure; healing.

The vapour of coltsfoot hath a *ſanative* virtue towards the lungs. *Bacon.*

SA'NATIVENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſanative.*] Power to cure.

SANCTIFICATION. *n. ſ.* [*ſanctification*, Fr. from *ſanctifico*, low Latin.]

1. The ſtate of being freed, or act of freeing from the dominion of ſin for the time to come.

The grace of his *ſanctification* and life, which was firſt received in him, might paſs from him to his whole race, as malediction came from Adam unto all mankind. *Hooker.*

2. The act of making holy; conſecration.

The biſhop kneels before the croſs, and devoutly adores and kiſſes it: after this follows a long prayer for the *ſanctification* of that new ſign of the croſs. *Stillingfleet.*

SA'NCTIFIER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſanctify.*] He that ſanctifies or makes holy.

To be the *ſanctifier* of a people, and to be their God, is all one. *Derham.*

To SA'NCTIFY. *v. a.* [*ſanctifier*, Fr. *ſanctifico*, Latin.]

1. To free from the power of ſin for the time to come.

For if the blood of bulls, ſprinkling the unclean, *ſanctifieth* to the purifying of the fleſh, how much more ſhall the blood of Chriſt? *Hebrews.*

2. To make holy; to make a means of holineſs.

The goſpel, by not making many things unclean, as the law did, hath *ſanctified* thoſe things generally to all, which particularly each man to himſelf muſt *ſanctify* by a reverend and holy uſe. *Hooker.*

Thoſe judgments God hath been pleaſed to ſend upon me, are ſo much the more welcome, as a means which his mercy hath *ſanctified* ſo to me as to make me repent of that unjuſt act. *King Charles.*

Thoſe external things are neither parts of our devotion, or by any ſtrength in themſelves direct cauſes of it; but the grace of God is pleaſed to move us by ways ſuitable to our nature, and to *ſanctify* theſe ſenſible helps to higher purpoſes. *South.*

What actions can expreſs the intire purity of thought, which refines and *ſanctifies* a virtuous man? *Addiſon.*

3. To make free from guilt.

The holy man, amaz'd at what he ſaw,
Made haſte to *ſanctify* the bliſs by law. *Dryden.*

4. To ſecure from violation.

Truth guards the poet, *ſanctifies* the line. *Pope.*

SANCTIMO'NIOUS. *adj.* [from *ſanctimonia*, Latin.] Saintly; having the appearance of ſanctity.

A *ſanctimonious* pretence, under a pomp of form, without the grace of an inward integrity, will not ſerve the turn. *L'Eſt.*

SA'NCTIMONY. *n. ſ.* [*ſanctimonia*, Latin.] Holineſs; ſcrupulous auſterity; appearance of holineſs.

If *ſanctimony*, and a frail vow between an errant Barbarian and a ſuperſubtle Venetian, be not too hard for my wit, and all the tribe of hell, thou ſhalt enjoy her. *Shakeſpeare.*

Her pretence is a pilgrimage to St. Jaques le Grand, which holy undertaking, with moſt auſtere *ſanctimony*, ſhe accompliſh'd. *Shakeſpeare.*

There was great reaſon why all diſcreet princes ſhould beware of yielding haſty belief to the robes of *ſanctimony*. *Ral.*

SA'NCTION. *n. ſ.* [*ſanction*, French; *ſanctio*, Latin.]

1. The act of confirmation which gives to any thing its obligatory power; ratification.

I have kill'd a ſlave,
And of his blood caus'd to be mixt with wine:
Fill every man his bowl. There cannot be
A fitter drink to make this *ſanction* in. *Ben. Johnſon.*

Againſt the publick *ſanctions* of the peace,
With fates averſe, the rout in arms reſort,
To force their monarch. *Dryden.*

There needs no poſitive law or *ſanction* of God to ſtamp an obliquity upon ſuch a diſobedience. *South.*

By the laws of men, enacted by civil power, gratitude is not enforced; that is, not enjoined by the *ſanction* of penalties, to be inflicted upon the perſon that ſhall not be found grateful. *South.*

The ſatisfactions of the Chriſtian life, in its preſent practice and future hopes, are not the mere raptures of enthuſiaſm, as the ſtricteſt profeſſors of reaſon have added the *ſanction* of their teſtimony. *Watts.*

This word is often made the *ſanction* of an oath: it is reckoned a great commendation to be a man of honour. *Swift.*

Wanting *ſanction* and authority, it is only yet a private work. *Baker.*

2. A law; a decree ratified. Improper.

'Tis the firſt *ſanction* nature gave to man,
Each other to aſſiſt in what they can. *Denham.*

SA'NCTITUDE. *n. ſ.* [from *ſanctus*, Latin.] Holineſs; goodneſs; ſaintlineſs.

In their looks divine
The image of their glorious Maker ſhone,
Truth, wiſdom, *ſanctitude*, ſerene and pure. *Milton.*

SA'NCTITY. *n. ſ.* [*ſanctitas*, Latin.]

1. Holineſs; the ſtate of being holy.

At his touch,
Such *ſanctity* hath heaven given his hand,
They preſently amend. *Shakeſpeare.*

God attributes to place
No *ſanctity*, if none be thither brought
By men who there frequent. *Milton.*

2. Goodneſs; the quality of being good; purity; godlineſs.

This youth
I reliev'd with ſuch *ſanctity* of love,
And to his image, which methought did promiſe
Moſt venerable worth, did I devotion. *Shakeſpeare.*

It was an obſervation of the ancient Romans, that their empire had not more increaſed by the ſtrength of their arms than the *ſanctity* of their manners. *Addiſon.*

3. Saint; holy being.

About him all the *ſanctities* of heav'n
Stood thick as ſtars, and from his ſight receiv'd
Beatitude paſt utt'rance. *Milton.*

To SA'NCTUARISE. *v. n.* [from *ſanctuary.*] To ſhelter by means of ſacred privileges.

No place indeed ſhould murder *ſanctuariſe*. *Shakeſp.*

SA'NCTUARY. *n. ſ.* [*ſanctuaire*, Fr. *ſanctuarium*, Latin.]

1. A holy place; holy ground. Properly the *penetralia*, or moſt retired and awful part of a temple.

Having waſte ground enough,
Shall we deſire to raze the *ſanctuary*,
And pitch our evils there. *Shakeſpeare.*

They often plac'd
Within his *ſanctuary* itſelf their ſhrines. *Milton.*

Let it not be imagined, that they contribute nothing to the happineſs of the country who only ſerve God in the duties of a holy life, who attend his *ſanctuary*, and daily addreſs his goodneſs. *Rogers.*

2. A place of protection; a ſacred aſylum: whence a *ſanctuary man*, one who takes ſhelter in a holy place.

Come, my boy, we will to *ſanctuary*. *Shakeſpeare.*

I'll hence forthwith unto the *ſanctuary*,
To ſave at leaſt the heir of Edward's right. *Shakeſpeare.*

Oft have I heard of *ſanctuary* men;
But *ſanctuary* children, ne'er till now. *Shakeſpeare.*

He fled to Beverly, where he and divers of his company regiſtered themſelves *ſanctuary* men. *Bacon.*

Howſoever the *ſanctuary* man was protected from his creditors, yet his goods out of *ſanctuary* ſhould not. *Bacon.*

This our high place, our *ſanctuary*, our hill. *Milton.*

3. Shelter; protection.

What are the bulls to the frogs, or the lakes to the meadows? very much, ſays the frog; for he that's worſted will be ſure to take *ſanctuary* in the fens. *L'Eſtrange.*

The admirable works of painting were made fuel for the fire; but ſome reliques of it took *ſanctuary* under ground, and eſcaped the common deſtiny. *Dryden.*

SAND. *n. ſ.* [*ſand*, Daniſh and Dutch.]

1. Particles of ſtone not conjoined, or ſtone broken to powder.

That finer matter called *ſand*, is no other than very ſmall pebbles. *Woodward.*

Here i' th' *ſands*
Thee I'll rake up, the poſt unſanctified. *Shakeſpeare.*

Hark, the fatal followers do purſue!
The *ſands* are number'd that make up my life:
Here muſt I ſtay, and here my life muſt end. *Shakeſp.*

Sand hath always its root in clay, and there be no veins of *ſand* any great depth within the earth. *Bacon.*

Calling for more paper to reſcribe, king Philip ſhewed him the difference betwixt the ink box and *ſand* box. *Howel.*

If quickſilver be put into a convenient glaſs veſſel, and that veſſel exactly ſtopped, and kept for ten weeks in a *ſand* furnace, whoſe heat may be conſtant, the corpuſcles that conſtitute the quickſilver will, after innumerable revolutions, be ſo connected to one another, that they will appear in the form of a red powder. *Boyle.*

Engag'd with money bags, as bold
As men with *ſand* bags did of old. *Hudibras.*

The force of water caſts gold out from the bowels of mountains, and expoſes it among the *ſands* of rivers. *Dryden.*

Shells are found in the great *ſand* pit at Woolwich. *Woodw.*

Celia and I, the other day,
Walk'd o'er the *ſand* hills to the ſea. *Prior.*

2. Barren country covered with ſands.

Moſt of his army being ſlain, he, with a few of his friends, fought to ſave themſelves by flight over the deſert *ſands*. *Knolles.*

Her ſons ſpread
Beneath Gibraltar to the Lybian *ſands*. *Milton.*

SA'NDAL. *n. ſ.* [*ſandale*, Fr. *ſandalium*, Latin.] A looſe ſhoe.

Thus ſung the uncouth ſwain to th' oaks and rills,
While the ſtill morn went out with *ſandals* grey. *Milton.*

From his robe
Flows light ineffable: his harp, his quiver,
And Lycian bow are gold: with golden *ſandals*
His feet are ſhod. *Prior.*

The

The *ſandals* of celeſtial mold,
Fledg'd with ambroſial plumes, and rich with gold,
Surround her feet. *Pope.*

SA'NDARAK. *n. ſ.* [*ſandaraque*, French; *ſandaraca*, Latin.]
1. A mineral of a bright colour, not much unlike to red arſenick. *Bailey.*
2. A white gum oozing out of the juniper-tree. *Bailey.*

SA'NDBLIND. *adj.* [*ſand* and *blind.*] Having a defect in the eyes, by which ſmall particles appear to fly before them.
My true begotten father, being more than *ſandblind*, high gravelblind, knows me not. *Shakeſpeare.*

SA NDBOX *Tree. n. ſ.* [*hura*, Latin.] A plant.
It hath a funnel-ſhaped flower, conſiſting of one leaf, which is ſpread open at the brim, and ſlightly cut into twelve parts: at the bottom of the tube is placed the pointal, which afterward becomes a globular compreſſed fruit, which has twelve cells, in each of which is contained one roundiſh flat ſeed. The fruit of this plant, if ſuffered to remain on 'till they are fully ripe, burſt in the heat of the day with a violent exploſion, making a noiſe like the firing of a piſtol, and hereby the ſeeds are thrown about to a conſiderable diſtance. Theſe ſeeds, when green, vomit and purge, and are ſuppoſed to be ſomewhat a-kin to *nux vomica*. *Miller.*

SA'NDED. *adj.* [from *ſand.*]
1. Covered with ſand; barren.
In well *ſanded* lands little or no ſnow lies. *Mortimer.*
The river pours along
Reſiſtleſs, roaring dreadful down it comes;
Then o'er the *ſanded* valley floating ſpreads. *Thomſon.*
2. Marked with ſmall ſpots; variegated with duſky ſpecks.
My hounds are bred out of the Spartan kind,
So flew'd, ſo *ſanded*, and their heads are hung
With ears that ſweep away the morning dew;
Crook-knee'd and dewlap'd, like Theſſalian bulls;
Slow in purſuit; but match'd in mouth like bells,
Each under each. *Shakeſpeare.*

SA'NDERLING. *n. ſ.* A bird.
Among the firſt ſort we reckon coots, *ſanderlings*, pewets, and mews. *Carew.*

SA'NDERS. *n. ſ.* [*ſantalum*, Latin.] A precious kind of Indian wood, of which there are three ſorts, red, yellow, and green. *Bailey.*
Aromatize it with *ſanders*. *Wiſeman.*

SA'NDEVER. *n. ſ.*
That which our Engliſh glaſſmen call *ſandever*, and the French, of whom probably the name was borrowed, *ſuindever*, is that recrement that is made when the materials of glaſs, namely, ſand and a fixt lixiviate alkali, having been firſt baked together, and kept long in fuſion, the mixture caſts the ſuperfluous ſalt which the workmen afterwards take off with ladles, and lay by as little worth. *Boyle.*

SA'NDISH. *adj.* [from *ſand.*] Approaching to the nature of ſand; looſe; not cloſe; not compact.
Plant the tenuifolia's and ranunculus's in freſh *ſandiſh* earth, taken from under the turf. *Evelyn.*

SA'NDSTONE. *n. ſ.* [*ſand* and *ſtone.*] Stone of a looſe and friable kind, that eaſily crumbles into ſand.
Grains of gold in *ſandſtone* grey, variegated with a faint green and blue, from the mine of Coſta Rica, which is not reckoned rich; but every hundred weight yields about an ounce of gold. *Woodward.*

SA'NDY. *adj.* [from *ſand.*]
1. Abounding with ſand; full of ſand.
I ſhould not ſee the *ſandy* hourglaſs run,
But I ſhould think of ſhallows and of flats. *Shakeſp.*
Safer ſhall he be on the *ſandy* plains,
Than where caſtles mounted ſtand. *Shakeſpeare.*
A region ſo deſert, dry, and *ſandy*, that travellers are fain to carry water on their camels. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*
Rough unweildy earth, nor to the plough
Nor to the cattle kind, with *ſandy* ſtones
And gravel o'er-abounding. *Philips.*
O'er *ſandy* wilds were yellow harveſts ſpread. *Pope.*
2. Conſiſting of ſand; unſolid.
Favour, ſo bottomed upon the *ſandy* foundation of perſonal reſpects only, cannot be long lived. *Bacon to Villiers.*

SANE. *adj.* [*ſanus*, Latin.] Sound; healthy. *Baynard* wrote a poem on preſerving the body in a *ſane* and ſound ſtate.

SANG. The preterite of *ſing*.
Then *ſang* Moſes and Iſrael this ſong unto the Lord. *Ex.*
The next they *ſang*, of all creation firſt. *Milton.*

SANGUI'FEROUS. *adj.* [*ſanguifer*, Latin.] Conveying blood.
The fifth conjugation of the nerves is branched to the muſcles of the face, particularly the cheeks, whoſe *ſanguiferous* veſſels it twiſts about. *Derham.*

SANGUIFICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſanguification*, Fr. *ſanguis* and *facio*, Lat.] The production of blood; the converſion of the chyle into blood.
Since the lungs are the chief inſtrument of *ſanguification*, the animal that has that organ faulty can never have the vital juices, derived from the blood, in a good ſtate. *Arbuthnot.*
Aſthmatick perſons have voracious appetites, and conſequently, for want of a right *ſanguification*, are leucophlegmatick. *Arbuthnot.*

SA'NGUIFIER. *n. ſ.* [*ſanguis* and *facio*, Latin.] Producer of blood.
Bitters, like choler, are the beſt *ſanguifiers*, and alſo the beſt febrifuges. *Floyer*

To SA'NGUIFY. *v. n.* [*ſanguis* and *facio*, Latin.] To produce blood.
At the ſame time I think, I command: in inferior faculties, I walk, ſee, hear, digeſt, *ſanguify*, and carnify, by the power of an individual ſoul. *Hale.*

SA'NGUINARY. *adj.* [*ſanguinarius*, Lat. *ſanguinaire*, French; from *ſanguis*, Latin.] Cruel; bloody; murtherous.
We may not propagate religion by wars, or by *ſanguinary* perſecutions to force conſciences. *Bacon.*
The ſcene is now more *ſanguinary*, and fuller of actors: never was ſuch a confuſed myſterious civil war as this. *Howel.*
Paſſion transforms us into a kind of ſavages, and make us brutal and *ſanguinary*. *Broome.*

SA'NGUINARY. *n. ſ.* [*ſanguis*, Lat.] An herb. *Ainſworth.*

SA'NGUINE. *adj.* [*ſanguin*, Fr. *ſanguineus*, from *ſanguis*, Lat.]
1. Red; having the colour of blood.
This fellow
Upbraided me about the roſe I wear;
Saying, the *ſanguine* colour of the leaves
Did repreſent my maſter's bluſhing cheeks. *Shakeſpeare.*
A ſtream of nect'rous humour iſſuing flow'd
Sanguine. *Milton.*
Dire Tiſiphone there keeps the ward,
Girt in her *ſanguine* gown. *Dryden.*
Her flag aloft, ſpread ruffling to the wind,
And *ſanguine* ſtreamers ſeem the flood to fire:
The weaver, charm'd with what his loom deſign'd,
Goes on to ſea, and knows not to retire. *Dryden.*
2. Abounding with blood more than any other humour; cheerful.
The cholerick fell ſhort of the longevity of the *ſanguine*. *Bro.*
Though theſe faults differ in their complexions as *ſanguine* from melancholy, yet they are frequently united. *Gov. of Tongue.*
3. Warm; ardent; confident.
A ſet of *ſanguine* tempers ridicule, in the number of fopperies, all ſuch apprehenſions. *Swift.*

SA'NGUINE. *n. ſ.* [from *ſanguine.*] Blood colour.
A griſly wound,
From which forth guſh'd a ſtream of gore, blood thick,
That all her goodly garments ſtain'd around,
And in deep *ſanguine* dy'd the graſſy ground. *Spenſer.*

SA'NGUINENESS. } *n. ſ.* [from *ſanguine.*] Ardour; heat of ex-
SA'NGUINITY. } pectation; confidence. *Sanguinity* is perhaps only uſed by *Swift.*
Rage, or phrenſy it may be, in ſome perhaps, natural courage, or *ſanguineneſs* of temper in others; but true valour it is not, if it knows not as well to ſuffer as to do. That mind is truly great, and only that, which ſtands above the power of all extrinſick violence; which keeps itſelf a diſtinct principality, independent upon the outward man. *Decay of Piety.*
I very much diſtruſt your *ſanguinity*. *Swift.*

SANGUI'NEOUS. *adj.* [*ſanguineus*, Latin; *ſanguin*, French.]
1. Conſtituting blood.
This animal of Plato containeth not only *ſanguineous* and reparable particles, but is made up of veins, nerves, and arteries. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*
2. Abounding with blood.
A plethorick conſtitution, in which true blood abounds, is called *ſanguineus*. *Arbuthnot.*

SA'NHEDRIM. *n. ſ.* [*ſynedrium*, Latin.] The chief council among the Jews, conſiſting of ſeventy elders, over whom the high prieſt preſided.

SA'NICLE. *n. ſ.* [*ſanicle*, Fr. *ſanicula*, Latin.] A plant.
It is an umbelliferous plant, and its flower conſiſts of five leaves, placed orbicularly; but bent back to the centre of the flower, and reſting on the empalement, which becomes a fruit compoſed of two ſeeds, which are gibbous and prickly on one ſide, but plain on the other. *Miller.*

SA'NIES. n. ſ. [Latin.] Thin matter; ſerous excretion.
It began with a round crack in the ſkin, without other matter than a little *ſanies*. *Wiſeman.*

SA'NIOUS. *adj.* [from *ſanies.*] Running a thin ſerous matter, not a well digeſted pus.
Obſerving the ulcer *ſanious*, I propoſed digeſtion as the only way to remove the pain. *Wiſeman.*

SA'NITY. *n. ſ.* [*ſanitas*, Latin.] Soundneſs of mind.
How pregnant, ſometimes, his replies are?
A happineſs that often madneſs hits on,
Which *ſanity* and reaſon could not be
So proſp'rouſly delivered of. *Shakeſpeare.*

SANK. The preterite of *ſink.*
As if the opening of her mouth to Zelmane had opened ſome great floodgate of ſorrow, whereof her heart could not abide the violent iſſue, ſhe *ſank* to the ground. *Sidney.*
Our men followed them cloſe, took two ſhips, and gave divers others of their ſhips their death's wound, whereof ſoon after they *ſank* and periſhed. *Bacon.*

SANS. prep. [French.] Without. Out of use.

Laſt ſcene of all,
That ends this ſtrange eventful hiſtory,
Is ſecond childiſhneſs and mere oblivion,
Sans teeth, *ſans* eyes, *ſans* taſte, *ſans* every thing. *Shakeſp.*

For nature ſo prepoſterouſly to err,
Being not deficient, blind, or lame of ſenſe,
Sans witchcraft could not. *Shakeſpeare.*

SAP. *n. ſ.* [ræpe, Saxon; *ſap*, Dutch.] The vital juice of plants; the juice that circulates in trees and herbs.

Now ſucking of the *ſap* of herbs moſt ſweet,
Or of the dew, which yet on them does lie,
Now in the ſame bathing his tender feet. *Spenſer.*

Though now this grained face of mine be hid
In *ſap* conſuming Winter's drizzled ſnow,
And all the conduits of my blood froze up,
Yet hath my night of life ſome memory. *Shakeſpeare.*

Wound the bark of our fruit-trees,
Leſt, being over-proud with *ſap* and blood,
With too much riches it confound itſelf. *Shakeſpeare.*

His preſence had infus'd
Into the plant ſciential *ſap*. *Milton.*

The *ſap* which at the root is bred
In trees, through all the boughs is ſpread. *Waller.*

Vegetables conſiſt of the ſame parts with animal ſubſtances, ſpirit, water, ſalt, oil, earth; all which are contained in the *ſap* they derive from the earth. *Arbuthnot.*

To SAP. *v. a.* [*ſapper*, French; *zappare*, Italian.] To undermine; to ſubvert by digging; to mine.

Their dwellings were *ſapp'd* by floods,
Their houſes fell upon their houſhold gods. *Dryden.*

To SAP. *v. n.* To proceed by mine; to proceed inviſibly.

For the better ſecurity of the troops, both aſſaults are carried on by *ſapping*. *Tatler.*

In vain may heroes fight, and patriots rave,
If ſecret gold *ſaps* on from knave to knave. *Pope.*

SA'PPHIRE. *n. ſ.* [*ſapphirus*, Latin: ſo that it is improperly written *ſaphyre*.] A precious ſtone of a blue colour.

Saphire is of a bright blue colour. *Woodward.*

In enroll'd tuffs, flow'rs purfled, blue and white,
Like *ſaphire*, pearl, in rich embroidery. *Shakeſpeare.*

He tinctures rubies with their roſy hue,
And on the *ſaphire* ſpreads a heavenly blue. *Blackmore.*

That the *ſaphire* ſhould grow foul, and loſe its beauty, when worn by one that is lecherous, and many other fabulous ſtories of gems, are great arguments that their virtue is equivalent to their value. *Derham.*

SA'PPHIRINE. *adj.* [*ſapphirinus*, Latin.] Made of ſapphire; reſembling ſapphire.

She was too *ſaphirine* and clear for thee;
Clay, flint, and jet now thy fit dwellings be. *Donne.*

A few grains of ſhell ſilver, with a convenient proportion of powdered cryſtal glaſs, having been kept three hours in fuſion, I found the colliquated maſs, upon breaking the crucible, of a lovely *ſaphirine* blue. *Boyle.*

SA'PID. *adj.* [*ſapidus*, Latin.] Taſteful; palatable; making a powerful ſtimulation upon the palate.

Thus camels, to make the water *ſapid*, do raiſe the mud with their feet. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The moſt oily parts are not ſeparated by a ſlight decoction 'till they are diſentangled from the ſalts; for if what remains of the ſubject, after the infuſion and decoction be continued to be boiled down with the addition of freſh water, a fat, *ſapid*, odorous, viſcous, inflammable, frothy water will conſtantly be found floating a-top of the boiling liquor. *Arbuthn.*

SAPI'DITY. } *n. ſ.* [from *ſapid*.] Taſtefulneſs; power of ſti-
SA'PIDNESS. } mulating the palate.

As for their taſte, if their nutriment be air, neither can it be an inſtrument thereof; for the body of that element is inguſtible, and void of all *ſapidity*. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

If *ſapidneſs* belong not to the mercurial principle of vegetables and animals, it will ſcarce be diſcriminated from their phlegm. *Boyle.*

SA'PIENCE. *n. ſ.* [*ſapience*, Fr. *ſapientia*, Latin.] Wiſdom; ſageneſs; knowledge.

By *ſapience*, I mean what the ancients did by philoſophy; the habit or diſpoſition of mind which importeth the love of wiſdom. *Grew.*

Ne only they that dwell in lowly duſt,
The ſons of darkneſs and of ignorance;
But they whom thou, great Jove, by doom unjuſt,
Did'ſt to the top of honour earſt advance:
They now, puft up with's deignful inſolence,
Deſpiſe the brood of bleſſed *ſapience*. *Spenſer.*

King James, of immortal memory, among all the lovers and admirers of divine and human *ſapience*, accompliſhed at Theobalds his own days on earth. *Wotton.*

Becauſe enterpriſes guided by ill counſels have equal ſucceſs to thoſe by the beſt judgment conducted, therefore had violence the ſame external figure with *ſapience*. *Raleigh.*

Sapience and love
Immenſe, and all his father in him ſhone. *Milton.*

O ſov'reign, virtuous, precious of all trees
In Paradiſe! of operation bleſt
To *ſapience*. *Milton.*

Many a wretch in Bedlam,
Though perhaps among the rout
He wildly flings his filth about,
Still has gratitude and *ſapience*
To ſpare the folks that give him ha'pence. *Swift.*

SA'PIENT. *adj.* [*ſapiens*, Latin.] Wiſe; ſage.

There the *ſapient* king held dalliance. *Milton.*

SA'PLESS. *adj.* [*ſaploos*, Dutch.]

1. Wanting ſap; wanting vital juice.

Pithleſs arms, like to a wither'd vine,
That droops his *ſapleſs* branches to the ground. *Shakeſp.*

The tree of knowledge, blaſted by diſputes,
Produces *ſapleſs* leaves inſtead of fruits. *Denham.*

This ſingle ſtick was full of ſap; but now in vain does art tie that withered bundle of twigs to its *ſapleſs* trunk. *Swift.*

2. Dry; old; huſky.

If by this bribe, well plac'd, he would enſnare
Some *ſapleſs* uſurer that wants an heir. *Dryden.*

SA'PLING. *n. ſ.* [from *ſap*.] A young tree; a young plant.

Look how I am bewitch'd; behold, mine arm
Is, like a blaſted *ſapling*, wither'd up. *Shakeſpeare.*

Nurſe the *ſaplings* tall, and curl the grove
With ringlets quaint. *Milton.*

A *ſapling* pine he wrench'd from out the ground,
The readieſt weapon that his fury found. *Dryden.*

What planter will attempt to yoke
A *ſapling* with a falling oak? *Swift.*

Slouch turn'd his head, ſaw his wife's vig'rous hand
Wielding her oaken *ſapling* of command. *King's Laura.*

SAPONA'CEOUS. } *adj.* [from *ſapo*, Latin, ſoap.] Sopy; re-
SA'PONARY. } ſembling ſoap; having the qualities of ſoap.

By digeſting a ſolution of ſalt of tartar with oil of almonds, I could reduce them to a ſoft *ſaponary* ſubſtance. *Boyle.*

Any mixture of an oily ſubſtance with ſalt, may be called a ſoap: bodies of this nature are called *ſaponaceous*. *Arbuthnot.*

SA'POR. n. ſ. [Latin.] Taſte; power of affecting or ſtimulating the palate.

There is ſome *ſapor* in all aliments, as being to be diſtinguiſhed and judged by the guſt, which cannot be admitted in air. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The ſhape of thoſe little particles of matter which diſtinguiſh the various *ſapors*, odours, and colours of bodies. *Watts.*

SAPORI'FICK. *adj.* [*ſaporifique*, Fr. *ſapor* and *facio*, Latin.] Having the power to produce taſtes.

SA'PPINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſappy*.] The ſtate or the quality of abounding in ſap; ſucculence; juiceneſs.

SA'PPY. *adj.* [from *ſap*.]

1. Abounding in ſap; juicy; ſucculent.

The *ſappy* parts, and next reſembling juice,
Were turn'd to moiſture for the body's uſe,
Supplying humours, blood, and nouriſhment. *Dryden.*

The *ſappy* boughs
Attire themſelves with blooms, ſweet rudiments
Of future harveſt. *Philips.*

The green heat the ripe, and the ripe give fire to the green; to which the bigneſs of their leaves, and hardneſs of their ſtalks, which continue moiſt and *ſappy* long, doth much contribute. *Mortimer.*

2. Young; not firm; weak:

This young prince was brought up among nurſes, 'till he arrived to the age of ſix years: when he had paſſed this weak and *ſappy* age, he was committed to Dr. Cox. *Hayward.*

SA'RABAND. *n. ſ.* [*ſarabande*, Spaniſh; *ſarabande*, French.] A Spaniſh dance.

The ſeveral modifications of this tune-playing quality in a fiddle, to play preludes, *ſarabands*, jigs and gavots, are as much real qualities in the inſtrument as the thought is in the mind of the compoſer. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

SA'RCASM. *n. ſ.* [*ſarcaſme*, Fr. *ſarcaſmus*, Latin.] A keen reproach; a taunt; a gibe.

Sarcaſms of wit are tranſmitted in ſtory. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

Rejoice, O young man, ſays Solomon, in a ſevere *ſarcaſm*, in the days of thy youth, and walk in the ways of thy heart; but know that for theſe things God will bring thee into judgment. *Rogers.*

When an angry maſter ſays to his ſervant it is bravely done, it is one way of giving a ſevere reproach; for the words are ſpoken by way of *ſarcaſm*, or irony. *Watts.*

SARCA'STICALLY. *adv.* [from *ſarcaſtick*.] Tauntingly; ſeverely.

He aſked a lady playing with a lap-dog, whether the women of that country uſed to have any children or no; thereby *ſarcaſtically* reproaching them for miſplacing that affection upon brutes, which could only become a mother to her child. *South.*

SARCA'STICAL. } *adj.* [from *ſarcaſm*.] Keen; taunting; ſe-
SARCA'STICK. } vere.

What a fierce and *ſarcaſtick* reprehenſion would this have drawn from the friendſhip of the world, and yet what a gentle one did it receive from Chriſt? *South.*

SA'RCENET.

SA'RCENET. *n. ſ.* [Suppoſed by *Skinner* to be *ſericum ſaracenicum*, Latin.] Fine thin woven ſilk.

Why art thou then exaſperate, thou idle immaterial ſkein of ſley'd ſilk, thou green *ſarcenet* flap for a ſore eye, thou taſſel of a prodigal's purſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

If they be covered, though but with linnen or *ſarcenet*, it intercepts the effluvium. *Brown.*

Theſe are they that cannot bear the heat
Of figur'd ſilks, and under *ſarcenets* ſweat. *Dryden.*

She darts from *ſarcenet* ambuſh wily leers,
Twitches thy ſleeve, or with familiar airs
Her fan will pat the cheek; theſe ſnares diſdain. *Gay.*

To SA'RCLE. *v. a.* [*ſarcler*, French; *ſarculo*, Latin.] To weed corn. *Ainſworth.*

SARCOCE'LE. *n. ſ.* [σὰρξ and κήλη; *ſarcocele*, Fr.] A fleſhy excreſcence of the teſticles, which ſometimes grow ſo large as to ſtretch the ſcrotum much beyond its natural ſize. *Quincy.*

SARCO'MA. *n. ſ.* [σὰρκωμα.] A fleſhy excreſcence, or lump, growing in any part of the body, eſpecially the noſtrils. *Bailey.*

SARCO'PHAGOUS. *adj.* [σὰρξ and φάγω.] Fleſh-eating; feeding on fleſh.

SARCO'PHAGY. *n. ſ.* [σὰρξ and φάγω.] The practice of eating fleſh.

There was no *ſarcophagy* before the flood; and, without the eating of fleſh, our fathers preſerved themſelves unto longer lives than their poſterity. *Brown.*

SARCO'TICK *n. ſ.* [from σὰρξ; *ſarcotique*, Fr.] Medicines which fill up ulcers with new fleſh; the ſame as incarnatives.

By this means the humour was moderately repreſſed, and breathed forth; the eſcar alſo ſeparated in the fontanel: after which the ulcer incarned with common *ſarcoticks*, and the ulcerations about it were cured by ointment of tuty, and ſuch like epuloticks. *Wiſeman.*

SARCULA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſarculus*, Latin.] The act of weeding; plucking up weeds. *Dict.*

SA'RDEL.
SA'RDINE *Stone.*
SA'RDIUS. } *n. ſ.* A ſort of precious ſtone.

He that ſat was to look upon, like a jaſper and a *ſardine ſtone.* *Revelations.*

Thou ſhalt ſet in it four rows of ſtones: the firſt row ſhall be a *ſardius.* *Exodus.*

SA'RDONYX. *n. ſ.* A precious ſtone.

The onyx is an accidental variety of the agat kind: 'tis of a dark horny colour, in which is a plate of a bluiſh white, and ſometimes of red: when on one or both ſides the white there happens to lie alſo a plate of a reddiſh colour, the jewellers call the ſtone a *ſardonyx.* *Woodward.*

SARK. *n. ſ.* [ꝛcẏꝛk, Saxon.]

1. A ſhark or ſhirk. *Bailey.*
2. In Scotland it denotes a ſhirt.

Flaunting beaus gang with their breaſts open, and their *ſarks* over their waiſtcoats. *Arbuthnot.*

SARN. *n. ſ.* A Britiſh word for pavement, or ſtepping ſtones, ſtill uſed in the ſame ſenſe in Berkſhire and Hampſhire.

SA'RPLIER. *n. ſ.* [*ſarpilliere*, French.] A piece of canvas for wrapping up wares; a packing cloth. *Bailey.*

SA'RRASINE. *n. ſ.* [In botany.] A kind of birthwort. *Bailey.*

SA'RSA.
SARSAPARE'LLA. } *n. ſ.* Both a tree and a plant. *Ainſworth.*

SARSE. *n. ſ.* A ſort of fine lawn ſieve. *Bailey.*

To SARSE. *v. a.* [*ſaſſer*, French.] To ſift through a ſarſe or ſearſe. *Bailey.*

SART. *n. ſ.* [In agriculture.] A piece of woodland turned into arable. *Bailey.*

SASH. *n. ſ.* [Of this word the etymologiſts give no account: I ſuppoſe it comes from *ſtache*, of *ſçavoir*, to know, a *ſaſh* worn being a mark of diſtinction; and a *ſaſh* window being made particularly for the ſake of ſeeing and being ſeen.]

1. A belt worn by way of diſtinction; a ſilken band worn by officers in the army.
2. A window ſo formed as to be let up and down by pullies.

She ventures now to lift the *ſaſh*;
The window is her proper ſphere. *Swift.*

As for the poem he writ on your *ſaſh*,
My ſiſter tranſcrib'd it laſt night. *Swift.*

She broke a pane in the *ſaſh* window that looked into the yard. *Swift.*

SA'SHOON. *n. ſ.* A kind of leather ſtuffing put into a boot for the wearer's eaſe. *Ainſworth.*

SA'SSAFRAS. *n. ſ.* A tree: one of the ſpecies of the cornelian cherry. The wood is medicinal.

SAT. The preterite of *ſit.*

The picture of fair Venus, that
For which, men ſay, the goddeſs *ſat*,
Was loſt, 'till Lely from your look
Again that glorious image took. *Waller.*

I anſwered not the Rehearſal, becauſe I knew the author *ſat* to himſelf when he drew the picture, and was the very Bays of his own farce. *Dryden.*

SA'TAN. *n. ſ.* [שָׂטָן *Satanas*, Latin.] The prince of hell; the devil; any wicked ſpirit.

I beheld *Satan* as lightning fall from heaven. *Luke.*

They are much increaſed by the falſe ſuggeſtions of *Satan.* *Sanderſon.*

The deſpiteful act
Of *Satan* done in Paradiſe. *Milton.*

SATA'NICAL.
SATA'NICK. } *adj.* [from *Satan.*] Deviliſh; infernal.

The faint *ſatanick* hoſt
Defenſive ſcarce. *Milton.*

SA'TCHEL. *n. ſ.* [*ſe kel*, German; *ſaccuius*, Latin.] A little bag: commonly a bag uſed by ſchoolboys to carry their books.

The whining ſchoolboy with his *ſatchel*,
And ſhining morning face, creeping like ſnail
Unwillingly to ſchool. *Shakeſpeare.*

Schoolboys lag with *ſatchels* in their hands. *Swift.*

To SATE. *v. a.* [*ſatio*, Latin.] To ſatiate; to glut; to pall; to feed beyond natural deſires.

Sated at length, ere long I might perceive
Strange alteration in me. *Milton.*

How will their bodies ſtript
Enrich the victors, while the vultures *ſate*
Their maws with full repaſt. *Philips.*

Thy uſeleſs ſtrength, miſtaken king, employ,
Sated with rage, and ignorant of joy. *Prior.*

SATE'LLITE. *n. ſ.* [*ſatelles*, Lat. *ſatellite*, Fr. This word is commonly pronounced in proſe with the *e* mute in the plural, as in the ſingular, and is therefore only of three ſyllables; but *Pope* has in the plural continued the Latin form, and aſſigned it four; I think, improperly.] A ſmall planet revolving round a larger.

Four moons move about Jupiter, and five about Saturn, called their *ſatellites.* *Locke.*

The ſmalleſt planets are ſituated neareſt the ſun and each other; whereas Jupiter and Saturn, that are vaſtly greater, and have many *ſatellites* about them, are wiſely removed to the extreme regions of the ſyſtem. *Bentley.*

Aſk of yonder argent fields above,
Why Jove's *ſatellites* are leſs than Jove? *Pope.*

SATELLI'TIOUS. *adj.* [from *ſatelles*, Lat.] Conſiſting of ſatellites.

Their ſolidity and opacity, and their *ſatellitious* attendance, their revolutions about the ſun, and their rotations about their axis, are exactly the ſame. *Cheyne.*

To SA'TIATE. *v. a.* [*ſatio*, Latin.]

1. To ſatisfy; to fill.

Thoſe ſmells are the moſt grateful where the degree of heat is ſmall, or the ſtrength of the ſmell allayed; for theſe rather woo the ſenſe than *ſatiate* it. *Bacon.*

Buying of land is the reſult of a full and *ſatiated* gain; and men in trade ſeldom think of laying out their money upon land, 'till their profit has brought them in more than their trade can well employ. *Locke.*

The looſen'd winds
Hurl'd high above the clouds; 'till all their force
Conſum'd, her rav'nous jaws th' earth *ſatiate* cloſ'd. *Philips.*

2. To glut; to pall; to fill beyond natural deſire.

They *ſatiate* and ſoon fill,
Though pleaſant. *Milton.*

Whatever novelty preſents, children are preſently eager to have a taſte, and are as ſoon *ſatiated* with it. *Locke.*

He may be *ſatiated*, but not ſatisfy'd. *Norris.*

3. To gratify deſire.

I may yet ſurvive the malice of my enemies, although they ſhould be *ſatiated* with my blood. *King Charles.*

4. To ſaturate; to impregnate with as much as can be contained or imbibed.

Why does not ſalt of tartar draw more water out of the air, than in a certain proportion to its quantity, but for want of an attractive force after it is *ſatiated* with water? *Newton.*

SA'TIATE. *adj.* [from the verb.] Glutted; full to ſatiety.

When it has *with*, it ſeems a participle; when *of*, an adjective.

Our generals, retir'd to their eſtates,
In life's cool evening, *ſatiate of* applauſe,
Nor think of bleeding ev'n in Brunſwick's cauſe. *Pope.*

Now may'rs and ſhrieves all huſh'd and *ſatiate* lay,
Yet eat, in dreams, the cuſtard of the day. *Pope.*

SATI'ETY. *n. ſ.* [*ſatietas*, Latin; *ſatieté*, Fr.] Fulneſs beyond deſire or pleaſure; more than enough; wearineſs of plenty; ſtate of being palled or glutted.

He leaves a ſhallow plaſh to plunge him in the deep,
And with *ſatiety* ſeeks to quench his thirſt. *Shakeſp.*

Nothing more jealous than a favourite, eſpecially towards the waining time and ſuſpect of *ſatiety.* *Wotton.*

In all pleaſures there is *ſatiety*; and after they be uſed, their verdure departeth. *Hakewill.*

They ſatiate and ſoon fill,
Though pleaſant; but thy words, with grace divine
Imbu'd, bring to their ſweetneſs no *ſatiety.* *Milton.*

No action, the uſefulneſs of which has made it the matter of duty, but a man may bear the continual purſuit of, without loathing or *ſatiety.* *South.*

The joy unequall'd, if its end it gain,
Without *ſatiety*, though e'er ſo bleſt,
And but more reliſh'd as the more diſtreſs'd. *Pope.*

SA'TIN. *n. ſ.* [*ſatin*, French; *drapo di ſetan*, Italian; *ſattin*, Dutch.] A ſoft cloſe and ſhining ſilk.

Such a glittering ſhew it bare, and ſo bravely it was held up from the head: upon her body ſhe wore a doublet of ſky colour *ſatin*, covered with plates of gold, and as it were nailed with precious ſtones, that in it ſhe might ſeem armed. *Sidney.*

The ladies dreſs'd in rich ſymars were ſeen,
Of Florence *ſatin*, flower'd with white and green,
And for a ſhade betwixt the bloomy girdelin. *Dryden.*

Her petticoat, transform'd apace,
Became black *ſatin* flounc'd with lace. *Swift.*

Lay the child carefully in a caſe, covered with a mantle of blue *ſatin*. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

SA'TIRE. *n. ſ.* [*ſatira*, anciently *ſatura*, Lat. not from *ſatyru*, a ſatyr; *ſatire*, Fr.] A poem in which wickedneſs or folly is cenſured. Proper *ſatire* is diſtinguiſhed, by the generality of the reflections, from a *lampoon*, which is aimed againſt a particular perſon; but they are too frequently confounded.

He dares to ſing thy praiſes in a clime
Where vice triumphs, and virtue is a crime;
Where ev'n to draw the picture of thy mind,
Is *ſatyr* on the moſt of human kind. *Dryden.*

SATI'RICAL. } *adj.* [*ſatiricus*, Latin; *ſatirique*, French; from
SATI'RICK. } *ſatire.*]

1. Belonging to ſatire; employed in writing of invective.

You muſt not think, that a *ſatyrick* ſtyle
Allows of ſcandalous and brutiſh words. *Roſcommon.*

What human kind deſires, and what they ſhun,
Rage, paſſions, pleaſures, impotence of will,
Shall this *ſatirical* collection fill. *Dryden.*

2. Cenſorious; ſevere in language.

Slanders, ſir; for the *ſatirical* ſlave ſays here, that old men have grey beards; that their faces are wrinkled. *Shakeſp.*

He that hath a *ſatirical* vein, as he maketh others afraid of his wit, ſo he had need be afraid of others memory. *Bacon.*

On me when dunces are *ſatyrick*,
I take it for a panegyrick. *Swift.*

SATI'RICALLY. *adv.* [from *ſatirical.*] With invective; with intention to cenſure or villify.

He applies them *ſatirically* to ſome cuſtoms, and kinds of philoſophy, which he arraigns. *Dryden.*

SA'TIRIST. *n. ſ.* [from *ſatire.*] One who writes ſatires.

Wycherly, in his writings, is the ſharpeſt *ſatyriſt* of his time; but, in his nature, he has all the ſoftneſs of the tendereſt diſpoſitions: in his writings he is ſevere, bold, undertaking; in his nature gentle, modeſt, inoffenſive. *Granville.*

All vain pretenders have been conſtantly the topicks of the moſt candid *ſatyriſts*, from the Codrus of Juvenal to the Damon of Boileau. *Letter to the Publiſher of the Dunciad.*

Yet ſoft his nature, though ſevere his lay;
His anger moral, and his wiſdom gay:
Bleſt *ſatyriſt!* who touch'd the mean ſo true,
As ſhow'd vice had his hate and pity too. *Pope.*

To SA'TIRIZE. *v. a.* [*ſatirizer*, Fr. from *ſatire.*] To cenſure as in a ſatire.

Covetouſneſs is deſcribed as a veil caſt over the true meaning of the poet, which was to *ſatirize* his prodigality and voluptuouſneſs. *Dryden.*

Should a writer ſingle out and point his raillery at particular perſons, or *ſatirize* the miſerable, he might be ſure of pleaſing a great part of his readers; but muſt be a very ill man if he could pleaſe himſelf. *Addiſon.*

I inſiſt that my lion's mouth be not defiled with ſcandal; for I would not make uſe of him to revile the human ſpecies, and *ſatirize* his betters. *Addiſon.*

It is as hard to *ſatirize* well a man of diſtinguiſhed vices, as to praiſe well a man of diſtinguiſhed virtues. *Swift.*

SATISFA'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*ſatisfactio*, Latin; *ſatisfaction*, French.]

1. The act of pleaſing to the full.

The mind, having a power to ſuſpend the execution and *ſatisfaction* of any of its deſires, is at liberty to conſider the objects of them. *Locke.*

2. The ſtate of being pleaſed.

'Tis a wretched *ſatisfaction* a revengeful man takes, even in loſing his life, provided his enemy go for company. *L'Eſtr.*

There are very few diſcourſes ſo ſhort, clear, and conſiſtent, to which moſt men may not, with *ſatisfaction* enough to themſelves, raiſe a doubt. *Locke.*

3. Releaſe from ſuſpence, uncertainty, or uneaſineſs.

Wilt thou leave me ſo unſatisfied?
—What *ſatisfaction* can you have? *Shakeſp.*

4. Gratification; that which pleaſes.

Run over the circle of earthly pleaſures, and had not God ſecured a man a ſolid pleaſure from his own actions, he would be forced to complain that pleaſure was not *ſatisfaction.* *South.*

Of ev'ry nation each illuſtrious name,
Such toys as theſe have cheated into fame;
Exchanging ſolid quiet to obtain
The windy *ſatisfaction* of the brain. *Dryden.*

5. Amends; atonement for a crime; recompenſe for an injury.

Die he or juſtice muſt; unleſs for him
Some other able, and as willing, pay
The rigid *ſatisfaction*, death for death. *Milton.*

SATISFA'CTIVE. *adj.* [*ſatisfactus*, Lat.] Giving ſatisfaction.

By a final and *ſatisfactive* diſcernment of faith, we lay the laſt effects upon the firſt cauſe of all things. *Brown.*

SATISFA'CTORILY. *adv.* [from *ſatisfactory.*] To ſatisfaction.

Bellonius hath been more *ſatisfactorily* experimental, not only affirming that chameleons feed on flies, but upon exenteration he found theſe animals in their bellies. *Brown.*

They ſtrain their memory to anſwer him *ſatisfactorily* unto all his demands. *Digby.*

SATISFA'CTORINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſatisfactory.*] Power of ſatisfying; power of giving content.

The incompleatneſs of the ſeraphick lover's happineſs, in his fruition, proceeds not from their want of *ſatisfactoriness*, but his want of an intire poſſeſſion of them. *Boyle.*

SATISFA'CTORY. *adj.* [*ſatisfactoire*, Fr *ſatisfactus*, Latin.]

1. Giving ſatisfaction; giving content.

An intelligent American would ſcarce take it for a *ſatisfactory* account, if, deſiring to learn our architecture, he ſhou'd be told that a pillar was a thing ſupported by a baſis. *Locke.*

2. Atoning; making amends.

A moſt wiſe and ſufficient means of redemption and ſalvation, by the *ſatisfactory* and meritorious death and obedience of the incarnate ſon of God, Jeſus Chriſt. *Sanderſon.*

To SA'TISFY. *v. a.* [*ſatisfaire*, Fr. *ſatisfacio*, Latin.]

1. To content; to pleaſe to ſuch a degree as that nothing more is deſired.

A good man ſhall be *ſatisfied* from himſelf. *Proverbs.*

Will he ſatisfy his rigour,
Satisfy'd never? *Milton.*

2. To feed to the full.

Who hath cauſed it to rain on the earth, to *ſatisfy* the deſolate and waſte ground, and to cauſe the bud of the tender tree to ſpring forth? *Job.*

I will purſue and divide the ſpoil: my luſt ſhall be *ſatisfied* upon them. *Exodus.*

The righteous eateth to the *ſatisfying* of his ſoul. *Prov.*

3. To recompenſe; to pay to content.

He is well paid that is well *ſatisfied*;
And I, delivering you, am *ſatisfied*,
And therein do account myſelf well paid. *Shakeſp.*

4. To free from doubt, perplexity, or ſuſpenſe.

Of many things uſeful and curious you may *ſatisfy* yourſelves in Leonardo de Vinci. *Dryden.*

When come to the utmoſt extremity of body, what can there put a ſtop and *ſatisfy* the mind that it is at the end of ſpace, when it is *ſatisfied* that body itſelf can move into it? *Locke.*

This I would willingly be *ſatisfied* in, whether the ſoul, when it thinks thus, ſeparate from the body, acts leſs rationally than when conjointly with it? *Locke.*

5. To convince.

He declares himſelf *ſatisfied* to the contrary, in which he has given up the cauſe. *Dryden.*

The ſtanding evidences of the truth of the Goſpel, are in themſelves moſt firm, ſolid, and *ſatisfying.* *Atterbury*

To SA'TISFY. *v. n.* To make payment.

By the quantity of ſilver they give or take, they eſtimate the value of other things, and *ſatisfy* for them: thus ſilver becomes the meaſure of commerce. *Locke.*

SA'TURABLE. *adj.* [from *ſaturate.*] Impregnable with any thing 'till it will receive no more.

Be the figures of the ſalts never ſo various, yet if the atoms of water were fluid, they would always ſo conform to thoſe figures as to fill up all vacuities; and conſequently the water would be *ſaturable* with the ſame quantity of any ſalt, which it is not. *Grew.*

SA'TURANT. *adj.* [from *ſaturans*, Latin.] Impregnating to the fill.

To SA'TURATE. *v. a.* [*ſaturo*, Latin.] To impregnate 'till no more can be received or imbibed.

Rain-water is plentifully *ſaturated* with terreſtrial matter, and more or leſs ſtored with it. *Woodward.*

His body has been fully *ſaturated* with the fluid of light, to be able to laſt ſo many years without any ſenſible diminution, though there are conſtant emanations thereof. *Cheyne.*

Still night ſucceeds
A ſoften'd ſhade, and *ſaturated* earth
Awaits the morning beam. *Thomſon.*

SA'TURDAY. *n. ſ.* [ſæteꝛnꝺæg, or ſæteꝛnꝺæg, Saxon, according to *Verſtegan*, from ſæteꝛn, a Saxon idol; more probably from *Saturn*, *dies Saturni.*] The laſt day of the week.

This matter I handled fully in laſt *Saturday's* Spectator. *Add.*

SATU'RITY. *n. ſ.* [*ſaturitas*, from *ſaturo*, Latin.] Fulneſs; the ſtate of being ſaturated; repletion

SA'TURN. *n. ſ.* [*ſaturne*, French; *ſatu nus*, Latin.]

1. The remoteſt planet of the ſolar ſyſtem: ſuppoſed by aſtrologers to impreſs melancholy, dulneſs, or ſeverity of temper.

The ſmalleſt planets are placed neareſt the ſun and each other; whereas Jupiter and *Saturn*, that are vaſtly greater, are wiſely removed to the extreme regions. *Bentley.*

From the far bounds
Of utmoſt *Saturn*, wheeling wide his round. *Thomſon.*

2. [In

2. [In chemistry.] Lead.

SA'TURNINE. *adj.* [*saturninus*, Lat. *saturnien*, Fr. from *Saturn*.] Not light; not volatile; gloomy; grave; melancholy; severe of temper: supposed to be born under the dominion of Saturn.

I may cast my readers under two divisions, the mercurial and *saturnine*: the first are the gay part, the others are of a more sober and solemn turn. *Addison.*

SATU'RNIAN. *adj.* [*saturnius*, Latin.] Happy; golden: used by poets for times of felicity, such as are feigned to have been in the reign of *Saturn*.

Th' Augustus, born to bring *Saturnian* times. *Pope.*

SA'TYR. *n. s.* [*satyrus*, Latin.] A sylvan god: supposed among the ancients to be rude and lecherous.

Satyrs, as Pliny testifies, were found in times past in the eastern mountains of India. *Peacham.*

SA'TYRIASIS. *n. s.* [from *satyr.*]

If the chyle be very plentiful it breeds a *satyriasis*, or an abundance of seminal lympha's. *Floyer.*

SAVAGE. *adj.* [*sauvage*, French; *selvaggio*, Italian.]

1. Wild; uncultivated.

These godlike virtues wherefore do'st thou hide,
Affecting private life, or more obscure
In *savage* wilderness? *Milton.*
Cornels, and *savage* berries of the wood,
And roots and herbs, have been my meagre food. *Dryd.*

2. Untamed; cruel.

Chain me to some steepy mountain's top,
Where roaring bears and *savage* lions roam. *Shakesp.*
Tyrants no more their *savage* nature kept,
And foes to virtue wonder'd how they wept. *Pope.*

3. Uncivilized; barbarous; untaught.

Hence with your little ones:
To fright you thus, methinks, I am too *savage*;
To do worse to you, were fell cruelty. *Shakesp.*
Thus people lived altogether a *savage* life, 'till Saturn, arriving on those coasts, devised laws to govern them by. *Ral.*
The *savage* clamour drown'd
Both harp and voice. *Milton.*
A herd of wild beasts on the mountains, or a *savage* drove of men in caves, might be so disordered; but never a peculiar people. *Stratt.*

SA'VAGE. *n. s.* [from the adjective.] A man untaught and uncivilized; a barbarian.

Long after these times were they but *savages*. *Raleigh.*
The seditious lived by rapine and ruin of all the country, omitting nothing of that which *savages*, enraged in the height of their unruly behaviour, do commit. *Hayward.*
To deprive us of metals is to make us mere *savages*; to change our corn for the old Arcadian diet, our houses and cities for dens and caves, and our cloathing for skins of beasts: 'tis to bereave us of all arts and sciences, nay, of revealed religion. *Bentley.*

To SA'VAGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make barbarous, wild, or cruel. A word not well authorised.

Friends, relations, love himself,
Savag'd by woe, forget the tender tie. *Thomson.*

SA'VAGELY. *adv.* [from *savage.*] Barbarously; cruelly.

Your castle is surpris'd, your wife and babes
Savagely slaughter'd. *Shakespeare.*

SA'VAGENESS. *n. s.* [from *savage.*] Barbarousness; cruelty; wildness.

A *savageness* in unreclaimed blood
Of general assault. *Shakespeare.*
Wolves and bears, they say,
Casting their *savageness* aside, have done
Like offices of pity. *Shakespeare.*
The Cyclops were a people of Sicily, remarkable for *savageness* and cruelty. *Broome.*

SA'VAGERY. *n. s.* [from *savage.*]

1. Cruelty; barbarity.

This is the bloodiest shame,
The wildest *savag'ry*, the vilest stroke,
That ever wall-ey'd wrath, or staring rage,
Presented to the tears of soft remorse. *Shakespeare.*

2. Wild growth.

Her fallow lees
The darnel, hemlock, and rank fumitory,
Doth root upon; while that the culter rusts,
That should deracinate such *savagery*. *Shakesp.*

SA'VANNA. *n. s.* [Spanish, according to *Bailey.*] An open meadow without wood; pasture ground in America.

He that rides post through a country may tell how, in general, the parts lie; here a morass, and there a river; woodland in one part, and *savanna's* in another. *Locke.*
Plains immense,
And vast *savanna's*, where the wand'ring eye,
Unfix'd, is in a verdant ocean lost. *Thomson.*

SAUCE. *n. s.* [*sauce*, *saulse*, French; *salsa*, Italian.]

1. Something eaten with food to improve its taste.

The bitter *sauce* of the sport was, that we had our honours for ever lost, partly by our own faults, but principally by his faulty using of our faults. *Sidney.*
To feed were best at home;
From thence the *sauce* to meat is ceremony,
Meeting were bare without it. *Shakesp.*
Epicurean cooks
Sharpen with cloyless *sauce* his appetite. *Shakesp.*
Such was the *sauce* of Moab's ill-bred feast,
'Till night for scent invite them to their rest. *Cowley.*
He that spends his time in sport is like him whose meat is nothing but *sauces*; they are healthless, chargeable, and useless. *Taylor.*
High *sauces* and rich spices are fetched from the Indies. *Bacon.*

2. *To serve one the same* SAUCE. A vulgar phrase to retaliate one injury with another.

To SAUCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To accompany meat with something of higher relish.
2. To gratify with rich tastes. Obsolete.

Earth yield me roots;
Who seeks for better of thee, *sauce* his palate
With thy most operant poison. *Shakespeare.*

3. To intermix or accompany with any thing good, or, ironically, with any thing bad.

Then fell she to *sauce* her desires with threatnings, so that we were in a great perplexity, restrained to so unworthy a bondage, and yet restrained by love, which I cannot tell how, in noble minds, by a certain duty, claims an answering. *Sidney.*
All the delights of love, wherein wanton youth walloweth, be but folly mixed with bitterness, and sorrow *sauced* with repentance. *Spenser.*
Thou say'st his meat was *sauc'd* with thy upbraidings;
Unquiet meals make ill digestions. *Shakesp.*

SA'UCEBOX. *n. s.* [from *sauce*, or rather from *saucy.*] An impertinent or petulant fellow.

The foolish old poet says, that the souls of some women are made of sea-water: this has encouraged my *saucebox* to be witty upon me *Addison.*

SA'UCIPAN. *n. s.* [*sauce* and *pan.*] A small skillet with a long handle, in which sauce or small things are boiled.

Your master will not allow you a silver *saucepan*. *Swift.*

SAU'CER. *n. s.* [*sauciere*, Fr. from *sauce.*]

1. A small pan or platter in which sauce is set on the table.

Infuse a pugil of new violets seven times, and it shall make the vinegar so fresh of the flower, as, if brought in a *saucer*, you shall smell it before it come at you. *Bacon.*
Some have mistaken blocks and posts
For spectres, apparitions, ghosts,
With *saucer* eyes and horns. *Hudibras.*

2. A piece or platter of china, into which a tea-cup is set.

SA'UCILY. *adv.* [from *saucy.*] Impudently; impertinently; petulantly; in a saucy manner.

Though this knave came somewhat *saucily* into the world before he was sent for, yet was his mother fair. *Shakesp.*
A freed servant, who had much power with Claudius, very *saucily*, had almost all the words; and amongst other things, he asked in scorn one of the examinates, who was likewise a freed servant of Scribonianus, I pray, sir, if Scribonianus had been emperor, what would you have done? He answered, I would have stood behind his chair, and held my peace. *Bacon.*
A trumpet behaved himself very *saucily*. *Addison.*

SAU'CINESS. *n. s.* [from *saucy.*] Impudence; petulance; impertinence, contempt of superiours.

With how sweet saws she blam'd their *sauciness*,
To feel the panting heart, which through her side
Did beat their hands. *Sidney.*
By his authority he remains here, which he thinks is a patent for his *sauciness*. *Shakespeare.*
Being intercepted in your sport,
Great reason that my noble lord be rated
For *sauciness*. *Shakespeare.*
It is *sauciness* in a creature, in this case, to reply. *Braml.*
Imputing it to the natural *sauciness* of a pedant, they made him eat his words. *L'Estrange.*
You *sauciness*, mind your pruning-knife, or I may use it for you. *Dryden.*
This might make all other servants challenge the same liberty, and grow pert upon their masters; and when this *sauciness* became universal, what less mischief could be expected than an old Scythian rebellion? *Collier.*

SAUCISSE. n. s. [French.] In gunnery, a long train of powder sewed up in a roll of pitched cloth, about two inches diameter, in order to fire a bomchest. *Bailey.*

SAUCISSON. n. s. [French.] In military architecture, faggots or fascines made of large boughs of trees bound together. They are commonly used to cover men, to make epaulments, traverses, or breastworks in ditches full of water, to render the way firm for carriages. *Bailey.*

SA'UCY. *adj.* [I know not how this word can be easily deduced from *sauce*: it may come more properly from *salsus*, Latin.] Pert; petulant; contemptuous of superiours; insolent; impertinent.

You are more *saucy* with lords than the heraldry of your birth and virtue gives you commission. *Shakesp.*

Stu ly

Study is like the heav'ns glorious ſun,
That will not be deep ſearch'd with *ſaucy* looks;
Small have continual plodders ever won,
Save baſe authority from other's books. *Shakeſp.*

And if thou haſt the mettle of a king,
Being wrong'd as we are by this peeviſh town,
Turn thou the mouth of thy artillery,
As we will ours againſt theſe *ſaucy* walls. *Shakeſp.*

Power's firſt pedigree from force derives,
And calls to mind the old prerogatives
Of free-born man; and with a *ſaucy* eye
Searches the heart and ſoul of majeſty. *Denham.*

I loſe my patience, when with *ſaucy* pride
By untun'd ears I hear his numbers try'd. *Roſcommon.*

No *ſaucy* citizen ſhall dare
To ſtrike a ſoldier, nor, when ſtruck, reſent
The wrong. *Dryden.*

Homer, to expreſs a man both timorous and *ſaucy*, makes uſe of a kind of point, namely, that he had the eyes of a dog, but the heart of a deer. *Addiſon.*

To SAVE. *v. a.* [*ſauver*, *ſaulver*, French; *ſalvo*, Latin.]

1. To preſerve from danger or deſtruction.

Let me die ere men can ſay God *ſave* the queen. *Shak.*

One ſhall cry, yet cannot he anſwer, nor *ſave* him out of his trouble. *Iſaiah.*

A wond'rous ark,
To *ſave* himſelf and houſhold from amidſt
A world devote to univerſal wreck. *Milton.*

We may be confident whatever he does is intended for our good, and whatever we interpret otherwiſe we can get nothing by repining, nor *ſave* any thing by reſiſting. *Temple.*

The circling ſtreams, once thought but pools of blood,
From dark oblivion Harvey's name ſhall *ſave*. *Dryden.*

2. To preſerve finally from eternal death.

Whatſoever we read in Scripture concerning the endleſs love and *ſaving* mercy which God ſheweth towards his church, the only proper ſubject thereof is this church. *Hooker.*

There are ſome that will be *ſaved*, and ſome that will be damned. *Shakeſpeare.*

We are not of them who draw back unto perdition; but of them that believe, to the *ſaving* of the ſoul. *Heb.*

His merits *ſave* them. *Milton.*

He who feareth God, and worketh righteouſneſs, and perſeveres in the faith and duties of our religion, ſhall certainly be *ſaved*. *Rogers.*

3. Not to ſpend; to hinder from being ſpent.

With your coſt you terminate the cauſe,
And *ſave* th' expence of long litigious laws,
Where ſuits are travers'd, and ſo little won,
That he who conquers is but laſt undone. *Dryden.*

4. To reſerve or lay by.

He ſhall not feel quietneſs, he ſhall not *ſave* of that which he deſired. *Job.*

5. To ſpare; to excuſe.

Will you not ſpeak to *ſave* a lady's bluſh? *Dryden.*

Our author *ſaves* me the compariſon with tragedy. *Dryd.*

Theſe ſinews are not ſo much unſtrung,
To fail me when my maſter ſhould be ſerv'd;
And when they are, then will I ſteal to death,
Silent and unobſerv'd, to *ſave* his tears. *Dryden.*

6. To ſalve; to reconcile.

How build, unbuild, contrive
To *ſave* appearances; how gird the ſphere
With centrick and eccentrick. *Milton.*

7. To take or embrace opportunely, ſo as not to loſe.

The ſame perſons, who were chief confidents to Cromwell, foreſeeing a reſtoration, ſeized the caſtles in Ireland, juſt *ſaving* the tide, and putting in a ſtock of merit ſufficient. *Swift.*

To SAVE. *v. n.* To be cheap.

Braſs ordnance *ſaveth* in the quantity of the material, and in the charge of mounting and carriage. *Bacon.*

SAVE. *adv.* [This word, adverbially uſed, is, like *except*, originally the imperative of the verb.] Except; not including.

But being all defeated, *ſave* a few,
Rather than fly, or be captiv'd, herſelf ſhe flew. *Spenſer.*

All the conſpirators, *ſave* only he,
Did that they did in envy of great Cæſar. *Shakeſp.*

He never put down a near ſervant, *ſave* only Stanley, the lord chamberlain. *Bacon.*

How have I then with whom to hold converſe,
Save with the creatures which I made? *Milton.*

SA'VEALL. *n. ſ.* [*ſave* and *all.*] A ſmall pan inſerted into a candleſtick to ſave the ends of candles.

SA'VER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſave.*]

1. Preſerver; reſcuer.

They were manifoldly acknowledged the *ſavers* of that country. *Sidney.*

2. One who eſcapes loſs, though without gain.

Laws of arms permit each injur'd man
To make himſelf a *ſaver* where he can. *Dryden.*

Who dares affirm this is no pious age,
When charity begins to tread the ſtage?
When actors, who at beſt are hardly *ſavers*,
Will give a night of benefit to weavers? *Swift.*

3. A good huſband.

4. One who lays up and grows rich.

By nature far from profuſion, and yet a greater ſparer than a *ſaver*; for though he had ſuch means to accumulate, yet his garriſons and his feaſtings ſoaked his exchequer. *Wotton.*

SA'VIN. *n. ſ.* [*ſabina*, Latin; *ſavin*, *ſabin*, Fr.] A tree.

It hath compact, rigid, and prickly ever-green leaves: the fruit is ſmall, ſpherical, and warted; and the whole plant has a very rank ſtrong ſmell. The ſpecies are three, and commonly cultivated for medicinal uſe. *Miller.*

SA'VING. *adj.* [from *ſave.*]

1. Frugal; parcimonious; not laviſh.

She loved money; for ſhe was *ſaving*, and applied her fortune to pay John's clamorous debts. *Arbuthnot.*

Be *ſaving* of your candle. *Swift.*

2. Not turning to loſs, though not gainful.

Silvio, finding his application unſucceſsful, was reſolved to make a *ſaving* bargain; and ſince he could not get the widow's eſtate, to recover what he had laid out of his own. *Addiſon.*

SA'VING. *adv.* [This is nothing more than a participle of the verb *ſave* adverbially uſed.] With exception in favour of.

All this world's glory ſeemeth vain,
And all their ſhows but ſhadows, *ſaving* ſhe. *Spenſer.*

Such laws cannot be abrogated, *ſaving* only by whom they were made; becauſe the intent of them being known unto none but the author, he alone can judge how long it is requiſite they ſhould endure. *Hooker.*

Saving the reverence due to ſo great a man, I doubt not but they did all creep out of their holes. *Ray.*

SA'VING. *n. ſ.* [from *ſave.*]

1. Eſcape of expence; ſomewhat preſerved from being ſpent.

It is a great *ſaving* in all ſuch lights, if they can be made as fair and right as others, and yet laſt longer. *Bacon.*

By reducing intereſt to four *per cent.* there was a conſiderable *ſaving* to the nation; but this year they give ſix. *Addiſon.*

2. Exception in favour.

Contend not with thoſe that are too ſtrong for us, but ſtill with a *ſaving* to honeſty; for integrity muſt be ſupported againſt all violence. *L'Eſtrange.*

SA'VINGLY. *adv.* [from *ſaving.*] With parcimony.

SA'VINGNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſaving.*]

1. Parcimony; frugality.

2. Tendency to promote eternal ſalvation.

SA'VIOUR. *n. ſ.* [*ſauveur*, French.] Redeemer; he that has ſaved mankind from eternal death.

So judg'd he man, both judge and *Saviour* ſent. *Milton.*

However conſonant to reaſon his precepts appeared, nothing could have tempted men to acknowledge him as their God and *Saviour*, but their being firmly perſuaded of the miracles he wrought. *Addiſon.*

To SA'UNTER. *v. n.* [*aller à la ſainte terre*, from idle people who roved about the country, and aſked charity under pretence of going *à la ſainte terre*, to the holy land; or *ſans terre*, as having no ſettled home.] To wander about idly; to loiter; to linger.

The cormorant is ſtill *ſauntering* by the ſea-ſide, to ſee if he can find any of his braſs caſt up. *L'Eſtrange.*

Tell me, why *ſaunt'ring* thus from place to place
I meet thee? *Dryden.*

Though putting the mind upon an unuſual ſtreſs that may diſcourage, ought to be avoided; yet this muſt not run it into a lazy *ſauntering* about ordinary things. *Locke.*

Yourſelf look after him, to cure his *ſauntering* at his buſineſs. *Locke.*

If men were weaned from their *ſauntering* humour, wherein they let a good part of their lives run uſeleſly away, they would acquire ſkill in hundreds of things. *Locke.*

So the young 'ſquire, when firſt he comes
From country ſchool to Will's or Tom's,
Without one notion of his own,
He *ſaunters* wildly up and down. *Prior.*

The brainleſs ſtripling
Spells uncouth Latin, and pretends to Greek;
A *ſaunt'ring* tribe! ſuch born to wide eſtates,
With yea and no in ſenates hold debates. *Tickel.*

Here *ſaunt'ring* 'prentices o'er Otway weep. *Gay.*

Led by my hand, he *ſaunter'd* Europe round,
And gather'd ev'ry vice. *Pope.*

SA'VORY. *n. ſ.* [*ſavorée*, French; *ſatureia*, Latin.] A plant.

It is of the verticillate kind, with a labiated flower, whoſe upper lip or creſt is divided into two parts; but the lower lip or beard is divided into three parts, the middle part being crenated: theſe flowers are produced from the wings of the leaves in a looſe order, and not in whorles or ſpikes, as are moſt of this tribe of plants. *Miller.*

SA'VOUR. *n. ſ.* [*ſauveur*, French]

1. A ſcent; odour.

What *ſavour* is better, if phyſick be true,
For places infected, than wormwood and rue? *Tuſſer.*

Benzo calls its ſmell a tartarous and helliſh *ſavour*. *Abbot.*

Turn then my freſheſt reputation to
A *ſavour* that may ſtrike the dulleſt noſtril? *Shakeſp.*
I ſmell ſweet *ſavours*, and I feel ſoft things. *Shakeſp.*
That Jews ſtink naturally, that is, that there is in their race an evil *ſavour*, is a received opinion we know not how to admit. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*
Truffles, which have an excellent oil, and a volatile ſalt of a grateful *avour*, are heating. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Taſte; power of affecting the palate.
I taſte
The *ſavour* of death from all things. *Milton.*
A directer influence from the ſun gives fruit a better *ſavour* and a greater worth *South.*

To SAVOUR. *v. n.* [*ſavourer*, Fr. from the noun.]
1. To have any particular ſmell or taſte.
2. To betoken; to have an appearance or taſte of ſomething.
This ripping of anceſtors is very pleaſing, and *ſavoureth* of good conceit and ſome reading. *Spenſer.*
The duke's anſwers to his appeachments are very diligently and civilly couched; and though his heart was big, yet they all *ſavour* of an humble ſpirit. *Wotton.*
If 'twere a ſecret that concern'd my life,
Th s boldneſs might become thee;
But ſuch unneceſſary rudeneſs *ſavours*
Of ſome deſign. *Denham.*
I have rejected every thing that *ſavours* of party. *Addiſon.*

To SAVOUR. *v. a.*
1. To like.
Wiſdom and goodneſs to the vile ſeem vile;
Filths *ſavour* but themſelves. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To exhibit taſte of.
Thou *ſavoureſt* not the things that be of God. *Goſpel.*
That *ſavours* only of rancour and pride. *Milton.*

SA'VOURILY. *adv.* [from *ſavoury.*]
1. With guſt; with appetite.
The collation he fell to very *ſavourily*. *L'Eſtrange.*
This muſti is ſome Engliſh renegado, he talks ſo *ſavourily* of toaping. *Dryden.*
2. With a pleaſing reliſh.
Here's a dearth of wit in this dull town,
When ſilly plays ſo *ſavourily* go down. *Dryden.*

SA'VOURINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſavoury.*]
1. Taſte pleaſing and picquant.
2. Pleaſing ſmell.

SA'VOURY. *adj.* [*ſavoureux*, Fr. from *ſavour.*]
1. Pleaſing to the ſmell.
The pleaſant *ſavoury* ſmell
So quicken'd appetite, that I
Could not but taſte! *Milton.*
From the boughs a *ſavoury* odour blown,
Grateful to appetite! more pleas'd my ſenſe
Than ſmell of ſweeteſt fennel, or the teats
Of ewe, or goat, dropping with milk at ev'n. *Milton.*
2. Picquant to the taſte.
Savoury meat, ſuch as my father loveth. *Geneſis.*
The *ſavoury* pulp they chew. *Milton.*

SAVO'Y. *n. ſ.* [*braſſica ſubaudica*, Latin.] A ſort of colwort.

SAUSAGE. *n. ſ* [*ſauciſſe*, French; *ſalſum*, Latin.] A roll or ball made commonly of pork or veal, and ſometimes of beef, minced very ſmall, with ſalt and ſpice; ſometimes it is ſtuffed into the guts of fowls, and ſometimes only rolled in flower.

SAW. The preterite of *ſee.*
I never *ſaw* 'till now
Sight more deteſtable. *Milton.*

SAW. *n. ſ.* [*ſawe*, Daniſh; ꝛaxa, or ꝛıge, Saxon; *ſcie*, Fr.]
1. A dentated inſtrument, by the attrition of which wood or metal is cut.
The teeth are filed to an angle, pointing towards the end of the *ſaw*, and not towards the handle of the *ſaw*, or ſtraight between the handle and end; becauſe the *ſaw* is deſigned to act only in its progreſs forwards, a man having in that more ſtrength than he can have in drawing back his *ſaw*, and therefore when he draws it back, he bears it lightly off the unſawn ſtuff, which enables him the longer to continue his ſeveral progreſſions of the *ſaw*. *Moxon.*
The roach is a leather-mouth'd fiſh, and has *ſaw* like teeth in his throat. *Walton.*
Then *ſaws* were tooth'd, and ſounding axes made. *Dryd.*
If they cannot cut,
His *ſaws* are toothleſs, and his hatchets lead. *Pope.*
2. [Saga, Sax. *ſaeghe*, Dut.] A ſaving; a ſentence; a proverb.
Good king, that muſt approve the common *ſaw*:
Thou out of heaven's benediction com'ſt
To the warm ſun! *Shakeſpeare.*
From the table of my memory
I'll wipe away all *ſaws* of books. *Shakeſpeare.*
His weapons, holy *ſaws* of ſacred writ;
His ſtudy in his tilt-yard. *Shakeſpeare.*
Strict age and ſour ſeverity,
With their grave *ſaws* in ſlumber lie. *Milton.*

To SAW. part. *ſawed* and *ſawn.* [*ſcier*, French; from the noun.] To cut timber or other matter with a ſaw.
They were ſtoned, they were *ſawn* aſunder. *Hebrews.*
A carpenter, after he hath *ſawn* down a tree, and wrought it handſomely, ſets it in a wall. *Wiſd.* xiii. 11.
It is an inceſcency, from a ſwift motion, ſuch as that of running, threſhing, or *ſawing*. *Ray.*
If I cut my finger, I ſhall as certainly feel pain as if my ſoul was co-extended with the limb, and had a piece of it *ſawn* through. *Collier.*
Maſter-workmen, when they direct any of their underlings to *ſaw* a piece of ſtuff, have ſeveral phraſes for the *ſawing* of it: they ſeldom ſay, *ſaw* the piece of ſtuff; but, draw the ſaw through it; give the piece of ſtuff a kerf. *Moxon.*
It is the carpenters work to hew the timber, *ſaw* it out, and frame it. *Mortimer.*

SA'WDUST. *n. ſ.* [*ſaw* and *duſt.*] Duſt made by the attrition of the ſaw.
If the membrane be fouled by the *ſawduſt* of the bone, wipe it off with a ſponge. *Wiſeman.*
Rotten *ſawduſt*, mixed with earth, enriches it very much. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

SA'WFISH. *n. ſ.* [*ſaw* and *fiſh.*] A ſort of fiſh. *Ainſw.*

SA'WPIT. *n. ſ.* [*ſaw* and *pit.*] Pit over which timber is laid to be ſawn by two men.
Let them from forth a *ſawpit* ruſh at once
With ſome diffuſed ſong. *Shakeſpeare.*
They colour it by laying it in a *ſawpit* that hath oak ſawduſt therein. *Mortimer.*

SAW-WORT. *n. ſ.* [*ſerratula*, Latin.] A plant.
It hath a floſculous flower, conſiſting of ſeveral florets divided into many parts, reſting on the embryo, and contained in a ſcaly empalement, like the greater centaury, from which this differs in having ſmaller heads, and from the knapweed in having the borders of the leaves cut into ſmall ſharp ſegments, reſembling the teeth of a ſaw. *Miller.*

SAW-WREST. *n. ſ.* [*ſaw* and *wreſt.*] A ſort of tool.
With the *ſaw-wreſt* they ſet the teeth of the ſaw; that is, they put one of the notches of the wreſt between the firſt two teeth on the blade of the ſaw, and then turn the handle horizontally a little about upon the notch towards the end of the ſaw; and that at once turns the firſt tooth ſomewhat towards you, and the ſecond tooth from you. *Moxon.*

SA'WER. } *n. ſ.* [*ſcieur*, French; from *ſaw.*] One whoſe trade
SA'WYER. } is to ſaw timber into boards or beams.
The pit ſaw is uſed by joiners, when what they have to do may be as ſoon done at home as ſend it to the ſawyer. *Moxon.*

SA'XIFRAGE. *n. ſ.* [*ſaxifrage*, Fr. *ſaxifraga*, Lat.] A plant.
The flower conſiſts of ſeveral leaves placed orbicularly, which expand in form of a roſe, out of whoſe tubulous flower-cup riſes the pointal, which commonly ends in two horns, and afterward turns, together with the flower-cup, into a roundiſh fruit, which has likewiſe two horns, and two cells, which are full of ſmall ſeeds. *Miller.*
Saxifrage, *quaſi ſaxum frangere*, to break the ſtone, is applicable to any thing having this property; but is a term moſt commonly given to a plant, from an opinion of its medicinal virtues to this effect. *Quincy.*

SA'XIFRAGE *Meadow.* *n. ſ.* [*ſilanum*, Latin.] A plant.
It hath a roſe and umbellated flower, conſiſting of ſeveral leaves placed circularly, and reſting upon the empalement, which afterward becomes a fruit compoſed of two ſhort channelled ſeeds.

SA'XIFRAGOUS. *adj.* [*ſaxum* and *frago*, Latin.] Diſſolvent of the ſtone.
Becauſe goat's blood was found an excellent medicine for the ſtone, it might be conceived to be able to break a diamond; and ſo it came to be ordered that the goats ſhould be fed on *ſaxifragous* herbs, and ſuch as are conceived of power to break the ſtone. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To SAY. *v. a.* preter. *ſaid.* [ꝛecgan, Saxon; *ſeggen*, Dutch.]
1. To ſpeak; to utter in words; to tell.
Say it out, Diggon, for whatever it hight;
For nought but well mought him betight,
He is ſo meek. *Spenſer.*
In this ſlumbry agitation what have you heard her *ſay*? *Shak.*
Speak unto Solomon; for he will not *ſay* thee nay. 1 *Kings.*
2. To allege.
After all can be *ſaid* againſt a thing, this will ſtill be true, that many things poſſibly are, which we know not of. *Tillotſ.*
In vain ſhall we attempt to juſtify ourſelves, as the rich young man in the goſpel did, by appealing to the great duties of the law; unleſs we can *ſay* ſomewhat more, even that we have been liberal in our diſtributions to the poor. *Atterbury.*
3. To tell in a manner.
With flying ſpeed, and ſeeming great pretence,
Came meſſenger with letters which his meſſage *ſaid.* *Spenſer.*

To SAY. *v. n.*
1. To ſpeak; to pronounce; to utter.
He *ſaid* moreover, I have ſomewhat to *ſay* unto thee; and ſhe *ſaid*, *ſay* on. 1 *Kings.*
Say nothing to any man, but go thy way. *Mark.*
To the others he *ſaid*, go ye after him. *Ezekiel.*
The council-table and ſtar-chamber hold, as Thucydides *ſaid* of the Athenians, for honourable that which pleaſed, and for juſt that which profited. *Clarendo.*

The lion here has taken his right meaſures, that is to *ſay*, he has made a true judgment. *L'Eſtrange.*

He has left his ſucceſſion as undetermined as if he had *ſaid* nothing about it. *Locke.*

This ought to weigh with thoſe whoſe reading is deſigned for much talk and little knowledge, and I have nothing to *ſay* to it. *Locke.*

Of ſome propoſitions it may be difficult to *ſay* whether they affirm or deny; as when we *ſay*, Plato was no fool. *Watts.*

2. In poetry, *ſay* is often uſed before a queſtion; tell.

Say firſt what cauſe
Mov'd our grand parents to fall off? *Milton.*

Say, Stella, feel you no content,
Reflecting on a life well-ſpent. *Swift.*

SAY. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A ſpeech; what one has to ſay.

He no ſooner ſaid out his *ſay*, but up riſes a cunning ſnap. *L'Eſtrange.*

2. [For *eſſay*.] Sample.

Since thy outſide looks ſo fair and warlike,
And that thy tongue ſome *'ſay* of breeding breathes,
By rule of knighthood I diſdain. *Shakeſpeare.*

So good a *ſay* invites the eye,
A little downward to eſpy
The lively cluſters of her breaſts. *Sidney.*

3. Trial by a ſample.

This gentleman having brought that earth to the publick *'ſay* maſters, and upon their being unable to bring it to fuſion, or make it fly away, he had procured a little of it, and with a peculiar flux ſeparated a third part of pure gold. *Boyle.*

4. [*Soie*, French.] Silk. Obſolete.

5. A kind of woollen ſtuff.

SA'YING. *n. ſ.* [from *ſay*.] Expreſſion; words; opinion ſententiouſly delivered.

I thank thee, Brutus,
That thou haſt prov'd Lucilius' *ſaying* true. *Shakeſpeare.*

Moſes fled at this *ſaying*, and was a ſtranger in Median. *Acts.*

Many are the *ſayings* of the wiſe,
Extolling patience as the trueſt fortitude. *Milton.*

Others try to divert the troubles of other men by pretty and plauſible *ſayings*, ſuch as this, that if evils are long, they are but light. *Tillotſon.*

We poetick folks, who muſt reſtrain
Our meaſur'd *ſayings* in an equal chain,
Have troubles utterly unknown to thoſe,
Who let their fancy looſe in rambling proſe. *Prior.*

The ſacred function can never be hurt by their *ſayings*, if not firſt reproached by our doings. *Atterbury.*

SCAB. *n. ſ.* [ſcæb, Saxon; *ſcabbia*, Italian; *ſchabbe*, Dutch; *ſcabies*, Latin.]

1. An incruſtation formed over a ſore by dried matter.

What's the matter, you diſſentious rogues,
That rubbing the poor itch of your opinion,
Make yourſelves *ſcabs*? *Shakeſpeare.*

That free from gouts thou may'ſt preſerve thy care,
And clear from *ſcabs*, produc'd by freezing air. *Dryden.*

2. The itch or mange of horſes.

3. A paltry fellow, ſo named from the itch often incident to negligent poverty.

I would thou did'ſt itch from head to foot, and I had the ſcratching of thee, I would make thee the loathſom'ſt *ſcab* in Greece. *Shakeſpeare.*

Well ſaid, Wart, thou art a good *ſcab*: there is a teſter for thee. *Shakeſpeare.*

One of the uſurers, a head man of the city, took it in dudgeon to be ranked, cheek by joul, with a *ſcab* of a currier. *L'Eſtrange.*

This vap'ring *ſcab* muſt needs deviſe
To ape the thunder of the ſkies. *Swift.*

SCA'BBARD. *n. ſ.* [*ſchap*, German. *Junius.*] The ſheath of a ſword.

Enter fortune's gate,
Nor in thy *ſcabbard* ſheath that famous blade,
'Till ſettled be thy kingdom and eſtate. *Fairfax.*

What eyes! how keen their glances! you do well to keep 'em veil'd: they are too ſharp to be truſted out o' th' *ſcabbard*. *Dryden.*

SCA'BBED. *adj.* [from *ſcab*.]

1. Covered or diſeaſed with ſcabs.

The briar fruit makes thoſe that eat them *ſcabbed*. *Bacon.*

2. Paltry; ſorry.

To you ſuch *ſcabb'd* harſh fruit is giv'n, as raw
Young ſoldiers at their exerciſings gnaw. *Dryden.*

SCA'BBEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſcabbed*.] The ſtate of being ſcabbed.

SCA'BBINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſcabby*.] The quality of being ſcabby.

SCA'BBY. *adj.* [from *ſcab*.] Diſeaſed with ſcabs.

Her writhled ſkin, as rough as mapple rind,
So *ſcabby* was, that would have loath'd all womankind. *Spenſ.*

A *ſcabby* tetter on their pelts will ſtick,
When the raw rain has pierc'd them to the quick. *Dryden.*

If the grazier ſhould bring me one wether, fat and well fleeced, and expect the ſame price for a whole hundred, without giving me ſecurity to reſtore my money for thoſe that were lean, ſhorn, or *ſcabby*, I would be none of his cuſtomer. *Swift.*

SCA'BIOUS. *adj.* [*ſcabioſus*, Latin.] Itchy; leprous.

In the ſpring *ſcabious* eruptions upon the ſkin were epidemical, from the acidity of the blood. *Arbuthnot.*

SCA'BIOUS. *n. ſ.* [*ſcabieuſe*, Fr. *ſcabioſa*, Latin.] A plant.

It hath a floſculous flower, conſiſting of many unequal florets, contained in a common empalement: ſome of theſe, which occupy the middle, are cut into four or five ſegments; the reſt, which are placed at the edge, are bilabiated: each of theſe ſits on the top of the embryo, which is crowned, and is contained in a proper empalement: which afterward becomes a capſule, either ſimple or funnel-ſhaped, pregnant with a ſeed crowned, which before was the embryo. *Miller.*

SCA'BROUS. *adj.* [*ſcabreux*, Fr. *ſcaber*, Latin.]

1. Rough; rugged; pointed on the ſurface.

Urine, black and bloody, is occaſioned by ſomething ſharp or *ſcabrous* wounding the ſmall blood-veſſels: if the ſtone is ſmooth and well bedded, this may not happen. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Harſh; unmuſical.

Lucretius is *ſcabrous* and rough in theſe: he ſeeks them, as ſome do Chauceriſms with us, which were better expunged. *Ben. Johnſon.*

SCA'BROUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſcabrous*.] Roughneſs; ruggedneſs.

SCA'BWORT. *n. ſ.* A plant. *Ainſworth.*

SCAD. *n. ſ.* A kind of fiſh. Probably the ſame with *ſhad*.

Of round fiſh there are ſprat, barn, ſmelts, and *ſcad*. *Carew.*

SCA'FFOLD. *n. ſ.* [*eſchafaut*, French; *ſchavot*, Dutch, from *ſchawen*, to ſhow.]

1. A temporary gallery or ſtage raiſed either for ſhows or ſpectators.

Pardon
The flat unraiſed ſpirit, that hath dar'd
On this unworthy *ſcaffold* to bring forth
So great an object. *Shakeſpeare.*

The throng
On banks and *ſcaffolds* under ſky might ſtand. *Milton.*

2. The gallery raiſed for execution of great malefactors.

Fortune ſmiling at her fortune therein, that a *ſcaffold* of execution ſhould grow a *ſcaffold* of coronation. *Sidney.*

3. Frames of timber erected on the ſide of a building for the workmen.

Theſe outward beauties are but the props and *ſcaffolds*
On which we built our love, which, now made perfect,
Stands without thoſe ſupports. *Denham.*

Sylla added three hundred commons to the ſenate; then aboliſhed the office of tribune, as being only a *ſcaffold* to tyranny, whereof he had no further uſe. *Swift.*

To SCA'FFOLD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To furniſh with frames of timber.

SCA'FFOLDAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *ſcaffold*.] Gallery; hollow floor.

A ſtrutting player doth think it rich
To hear the wooden dialogue and ſound,
'Twixt his ſtretch'd footing and the *ſcaffoldage*. *Shakeſp.*

SCA'FFOLDING. *n. ſ.* [from *ſcaffold*.]

1. Temporary frames or ſtages.

What are riches, empire, power,
But ſteps by which we climb to riſe and reach
Our wiſh; and, that obtain'd, down with the *ſcaffolding*
Of ſceptres and of thrones. *Congreve.*

Sickneſs, contributing no leſs than old age to the ſhaking down this *ſcaffolding* of the body, may diſcover the inward ſtructure. *Pope.*

2. Building ſlightly erected.

Send forth your lab'ring thought;
Let it return with empty notions fraught,
Of airy columns every moment broke,
Of circling whirlpools, and of ſpheres of ſmoke:
Yet this ſolution but once more affords
New change of terms and *ſcaffolding* of words. *Prior.*

SCALA'DE. } *n. ſ.* [French; *ſcalada*, Spaniſh, from *ſcala*, Latin,
SCALA'DO. } a ladder.] A ſtorm given to a place by raiſing ladders againſt the walls.

What can be more ſtrange than that we ſhould within two months have won one town of importance by *ſcalado*, battered and aſſaulted another, and overthrown great forces in the field? *Bacon.*

Thou raiſedſt thy voice to record the ſtratagems, the arduous exploits, and the nocturnal *ſcalade* of needy heroes, the terror of your peaceful citizens. *Arbuthnot.*

SCA'LARY. *adj.* [from *ſcala*, Latin.] Proceeding by ſteps like thoſe of a ladder.

He made at nearer diſtances certain elevated places and *ſcalary* aſcents, that they might better aſcend or mount their horſes. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To SCALD. *v. a.* [*ſcaldare*, Italian; *calidus*, Latin.] To burn with hot liquor.

I am *ſcalded* with my violent motion,
And ſpleen of ſpeed to ſee you. *Shakeſpeare.*

O majeſty!

O majeſty!
When thou do'ſt pinch thy bearer, thou do'ſt ſit
Like a rich armour worn in heat of day,
That *ſcalds* with ſafety. *Shakeſpeare.*

Thou art a ſoul in bliſs; but I am bound
Upon a wheel of fire, that mine own tears
Do *ſcald* like molten lead. *Shakeſpeare.*

Here the blue flames of *ſcalding* brimſtone fall,
Involving ſwiftly in one ruin all. *Cowley.*

Scalding tears wore a channel where they fell. *Dryden.*

That I grieve, 'tis true;
But 'tis a grief of fury, not deſpair!
And if a manly drop or two fall down;
It *ſcalds* along my cheeks, like the green wood,
That, ſputt'ring in the flame, works outward into tears.
Dryden's Cleomenes.

It depends not on his will to perſuade himſelf, that what actually *ſcalds* him, feels cold. *Locke.*

Has he any other wound about him, except the accidental *ſcaldings* of his wort? *Addiſon.*

Warm cataplaſms diſcuſs; but *ſcalding* hot may confirm the tumour: heat, in general, doth not reſolve and attenuate the juices of a human body; for too great heat will produce concretions. *Arbuthnot.*

The beſt thing we can do is to *ſcald* him;
For which operation there's nothing more proper
Than the liquor he deals in, his own melted copper. *Swift.*

2. A provincial phraſe in huſbandry.

In Oxfordſhire the ſour land they fallow when the ſun is pretty high, which they call a *ſcalding* fallow. *Mortimer.*

SCALD. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Scurff on the head.

Her head, altogether bald,
Was overgrown with ſcurff and filthy *ſcald.* *Spenſer.*

SCALD. *adj.* Paltry; ſorry.

Saucy lictors
Will catch at us like ſtrumpets, and *ſcald* rhymers
Ballad us out o' tune. *Shakeſp.*

SCA'LDHEAD. *n. ſ.* [*ſkalladur*, bald, Iſlandick. *Hickes.*] A loathſome diſeaſe; a kind of local leproſy in which the head is covered with a continuous ſcab.

The ſerum is corrupted by the infection of the touch of a ſalt humour, to which the ſcab, pox, and *ſcaldhead* are referable. *Floyer.*

SCALE. *n. ſ.* [ꝛcale, Saxon; *ſchael*, Dutch; *ſkal*, Iſlandick.]

1. A balance; a veſſel ſuſpended by a beam againſt another veſſel.

If thou tak'ſt more
Or leſs than juſt a pound, if the *ſcale* turn
But in the eſtimation of a hair,
Thou dieſt. *Shakeſpeare.*

Your vows to her and me, put in two *ſcales*,
Will even weigh, and both as light as tales. *Shakeſpeare.*

Here's an equivocator, that could ſwear, in both the *ſcales*, againſt either *ſcale*; who committed treaſon enough for God's ſake, yet could not equivocate to heaven. *Shakeſpeare.*

Long time in even *ſcale*
The battle hung. *Milton.*

The world's *ſcales* are even; what the main
In one place gets, another quits again. *Cleaveland.*

The *ſcales* are turn'd, her kindneſs weighs no more
Now than my vows. *Waller.*

In full aſſemblies let the crowd prevail;
I weigh no merit by the common *ſcale*,
The conſcience is the teſt. *Dryden.*

If we conſider the dignity of an intelligent being, and put that in the *ſcales* againſt brute inanimate matter, we may affirm, without overvaluing human nature, that the ſoul of one virtuous and religious man is of greater worth and excellency than the ſun and his planets. *Bentley.*

2. The ſign Libra in the Zodiack.

Juno pours out the urn, and Vulcan claims
The *ſcales*, as the juſt product of his flames. *Creech.*

3. [*Eſcaille*, French; *ſquama*, Latin.] The ſmall ſhells or cruſts which lying one over another make the coats of fiſhes.

He puts him on a coat of mail,
Which was made of a fiſh's *ſcale.* *Drayton.*

Standing aloof, with lead they bruiſe the *ſcales*,
And tear the fleſh of the incenſed whales. *Waller.*

4. Any thing exfoliated or deſquamated; a thin lamina.

Take jet and the *ſcales* of iron, and with a wet feather, when the ſmith hath taken an heat, take up the *ſcales* that fly from the iron, and thoſe *ſcales* you ſhall grind upon your painter's ſtone. *Peacham.*

When a *ſca'e* of bone is taken out of a wound, burning retards the ſeparation. *Sharp.*

5. [*Scala*, a ladder, Latin.] Ladder; means of aſcent.

Love refines
The thoughts, and heart enlarges; hath his ſeat
In reaſon, and is judicious; is the *ſcale*
By which to heav'nly love thou may'ſt aſcend. *Milton.*

On the bendings of theſe mountains the marks of ſeveral ancient *ſcales* of ſtairs may be ſeen, by which they uſ'd to aſcend them. *Addiſon.*

6. The act of ſtorming by ladders.

Others to a city ſtrong
Lay ſiege, encamp'd; by batt'ry, *ſcale*, and mine
Aſſaulting. *Milton.*

7. Regular gradation; a regular ſeries riſing like a ladder.

Well haſt thou the *ſcale* of nature ſet,
From centre to circumference; whereon
In contemplation of created things,
By ſteps we may aſcend to God. *Milton.*

The *ſcale* of the creatures is a matter of high ſpeculation. *Grew.*

The higher nature ſtill advances, and preſerves his ſuperiority in the *ſcale* of being. *Addiſon.*

All the integral parts of nature have a beautiful analogy to one another, and to their mighty original, whoſe images are more or leſs expreſſive, according to their ſeveral gradations in the *ſcale* of beings. *Cheyne.*

We believe an inviſible world, and a *ſcale* of ſpiritual beings all nobler than ourſelves. *Bentley.*

Far as creation's ample range extends,
The *ſcale* of ſenſual mental pow'rs aſcends. *Pope.*

In contemplation's *ſcale* I'll ſoar,
And be enraptur'd more and more;
Whilſt thus new matter of ſurpriſe
In each gradation ſhall ariſe. *Macbean.*

8. A figure ſubdivided by lines like the ſteps of a ladder, which is uſed to meaſure proportions between pictures and the thing repreſented.

The map of London was ſet out in the year 1658 by Mr. Newcourt, drawn by a *ſcale* of yards. *Graunt.*

9. The ſeries of harmonick or muſical proportions.

The bent of his thoughts and reaſonings run up and down this *ſcale*, that no people can be happy but under good governments. *Temple.*

10. Any thing marked at equal diſtances.

They take the flow o' th' Nile
By certain *ſcale* i' th' pyramid: they know
By th' height, the lowneſs, or the mean, if dearth
Or foizon follow. *Shakeſp.*

To SCALE. *v. a.* [*ſcalare*, Italian.]

1. To climb as by ladders.

Often have I *ſcal'd* the craggy oak,
All to diſlodge the raven of her neſt:
How have I wearied, with many a ſtroke;
The ſtately walnut-tree, the while the reſt
Under the tree fell all for nuts at ſtrife! *Spenſer.*

Upon the ceaſing of the great artillery they aſſailed the breach, and others with their ſcalding ladders *ſcaled* the walls. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

The way ſeems difficult, and ſteep, to *ſcale*
With upright wing againſt a higher foe. *Milton.*

Heav'n with theſe engines had been *ſcal'd*,
When mountains heap'd on mountains fail'd. *Waller*

When the bold Typhæus *ſcal'd* the ſky,
And forc'd great Jove from his own heav'n to fly,
The leſſer gods all ſuffer'd. *Dryden*

2. To meaſure or compare; to weigh.

You have found,
Scaling his preſent bearing with his paſt,
That he's your fixed enemy. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. [From *ſcale* of a fiſh.] To take off a thin lamina.

Raphael was ſent to *ſcale* away the whiteneſs of Tobit's eyes. *Tob.* iii. 17.

4. To pare off a ſurface.

If all the mountains were *ſcaled*, and the earth made even, the waters would not overflow its ſmooth ſurface. *Burnet.*

To SCALE. *v. n.* To peel off in thin particles.

Thoſe that caſt their ſhell are the lobſter and crab: the old ſkins are found, but the old ſhells never; ſo as it is like they *ſcale* off, and crumble away by degrees. *Bacon.*

SCA'LED. *adj.* [from *ſcale.*] Squamous; having ſcales like fiſhes.

Half my Egypt was ſubmerg'd, and made
A ciſtern for *ſcal'd* ſnakes. *Shakeſpeare.*

SCALE'NE. n. ſ. [French; *ſcalenum*, Latin.] In geometry, a triangle that has its three ſides unequal to each other. *Bailey.*

SCA'LINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſcaly.*] The ſtate of being ſcaly.

SCALL. *n. ſ.* [*ſkalladur*, bald, Iſlandick. See SCALDHEAD.] Leproſy; morbid baldneſs.

It is a dry *ſcall*, a leproſy upon the head. *Lev.*

SCA'LLION. *n. ſ.* [*ſcalogna*, Italian; *aſcalonia*, Latin.] A kind of onion.

SCA'LLOP. *n. ſ.* [*eſcallop*, French.] A fiſh with a hollow pectinated ſhell.

So th' emperour Caligula,
That triumph'd o'er the Britiſh ſea,
Engag'd his legions in fierce buſtles
With periwincles, prawns, and muſcles;
And led his troops with furious gallops,
To charge whole regiments of *ſcallops.* *Hudibras.*

The

The ſand is in Scilly gliſtening, which may be occaſioned from free ſtone mingled with white *ſcallop* ſhells. *Mortimer.*

To SCA'LLOP. *v. a.* To mark on the edge with ſegments of circles.

SCALP. *n. ſ.* [*ſchelte*, Dutch, a ſhell; *ſcalpo*, Italian.]

1. The ſcull; the cranium; the bone that incloſes the brain.

High brandiſhing his bright dew-burning blade,
Upon his creſted *ſcalp* ſo ſore did ſmite,
That to the ſcull a yawning wound it made. *Spenſer.*

O gentle Puck, take this transformed *ſcalp*
From off the head of this Athenian ſwain,
That he awaking, when the others do,
May all to Athens back again repair. *Shakeſpeare.*

White beards have arm'd their thin and hairleſs *ſcalps*
Againſt thy majeſty. *Shakeſpeare.*

The hairy *ſcalps*
Are whirl'd aloof, while numerous trunks beſtrow
Th' enſanguin'd field. *Philips.*

If the fracture be not complicated with a wound of the *ſcalp*, or the wound is too ſmall to admit of the operation, the fracture muſt be laid bare by taking away a large piece of the *ſcalp*. *Sharp.*

2. The integuments of the head.

To SCALP. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To deprive the ſcull of its integuments.

We ſeldom inquire for a fracture of the ſcull by *ſcalping*, but that the ſcalp itſelf is contuſed. *Sharp.*

SCA'LPEL. n. ſ. [Fr. *ſcalpellum*, Latin.] An inſtrument uſed to ſcrape a bone by chirurgeons.

SCA'LY. *adj.* [from *ſcale.*] Covered with ſcales.

The river horſe and *ſcaly* crocodile. *Milton.*

His awful ſummons they ſo ſoon obey;
So hear the *ſcaly* herd when Proteus blows,
And ſo to paſture follow through the ſea. *Dryden.*

A *ſcaly* fiſh with a forked tail. *Woodward.*

To SCA'MBLE. *v. n.* [This word, which is ſcarcely in uſe, has much exerciſed the etymological ſagacity of *Meric Caſaubon*; but, as is uſual, to no purpoſe.]

1. To be turbulent and rapacious; to ſcramble; to get by ſtruggling with others.

Have freſh chaff in the bin,
And ſomewhat to *ſcamble* for hog and for hen. *Tuſſer.*

Scambling, out-facing, faction-mong'ring boys,
That lie, and cog, and flout, deprave and ſlander. *Shakeſp.*

That ſelf bill is urg'd, and had againſt us paſt,
But that the *ſcambling* and unquiet time
Did puſh it out of further queſtion. *Shakeſpeare.*

He was no ſooner entered into the town but a *ſcambling* ſoldier clapt hold of his bridle, which he thought was in a begging or a drunken faſhion. *Wotton.*

2. To ſhift aukwardly.

Some *ſcambling* ſhifts may be made without them. *More.*

To SCA'MBLE. *v. a.* To mangle; to maul.

My wood was cut in patches, and other parts of it *ſcambled* and cut before it was at its growth. *Mortimer.*

SCA'MBLER. *n. ſ.* [Scottiſh.] A bold intruder upon one's generoſity or table.

SCAMBLINGLY. *adv.* [from *ſcambling.*] With turbulence and noiſe; with intruſive audaciouſneſs.

SCAMMONIATE. *adj.* [from *ſcammony.*] Made with ſcammony.

It may be excited by a local, *ſcammoniate*, or other acrimonious medicines. *Wiſeman.*

SCA'MMONY. *n. ſ.* [Latin; *ſcammonée*, French.] A concreted reſinous juice, light, tender, friable, of a greyiſh-brown colour, and diſagreeable odour. It flows upon inciſion of the root of a kind of convolvulus, that grows in many parts of Aſia. *Trevoux.*

To SCA'MPER. *v. n.* [*ſchampen*, Dutch; *ſcampare*, Italian.] To fly with ſpeed and trepidation.

A fox ſeized upon a fawn, and fairly *ſcampered* away with him. *L'Eſtrange.*

You will ſuddenly take a reſolution, in your cabinet of Highlanders, to *ſcamper* off with your new crown. *Addiſon.*

Be quick, nay very quick, or he'll approach,
And as you're *ſcamp'ring* ſtop you in your coach. *King.*

To SCAN. *v. a.* [*ſcandre*, French; *ſcando*, Latin.]

1. To examine a verſe by counting the feet.

Harry, whoſe tuneful and well meaſur'd ſong
Firſt taught our Engliſh muſick how to ſpan
Words with juſt note and accent, not to *ſcan*
With Midas' ears, committing ſhort and long. *Milton.*

They *ſcan* their verſes upon their fingers, run after conceits and glaring thoughts. *Walſh.*

2. To examine nicely.

So he goes to heav'n,
And ſo am I reveng'd: that would be *ſcann'd*. *Shakeſp.*

The reſt the great architect
Did wiſely to conceal; and not divulge
His ſecrets to be *ſcann'd* by them, who ought
Rather admire. *Milton.*

Every man has ſome guilts, which he deſires ſhould not be rigorouſly *ſcanned*; and therefore, by the rule of charity and juſtice, ought not to do that which he would not ſuffer. *Government of the Tongue.*

At the final reckoning, when all mens actions ſhall be *ſcanned* and judged, the great king ſhall paſs his ſentence, according to the good men have done, or neglected to do. *Calamy.*

Sir Roger expoſing his palm, they crumpled it into all ſhapes, and diligently *ſcanned* every wrinkle that could be made in it. *Addiſon.*

The actions of men in high ſtations are all conſpicuous, and liable to be *ſcanned* and ſifted. *Atterbury.*

In full fruition of ſucceſsful pow'r,
One moment and one thought might let him *ſcan*
The various tunes of life, and fickle ſtate of man. *Prior.*

SCA'NDAL. *n. ſ.* [σκανδαλον; *ſcandle*, French.]

1. Offence given by the faults of others.

His luſtful orgies he enlarg'd
Even to the hill of *ſcandal*, by the grove
Of Moloch homicide. *Milton.*

2. Reproachful aſperſion; opprobrious cenſure; infamy.

If black *ſcandal*, or foul-fac'd reproach,
Attend the ſequel of your impoſition,
Your meer enforcement ſhall acquittance me
From all the impure blots and ſtains thereof. *Shakeſp.*

My known virtue is from *ſcandal* free,
And leaves no ſhadow for your calumny. *Dryden.*

In the caſe of *ſcandal*, we are to reflect how men ought to judge. *Rogers.*

To SCA'NDAL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To treat opprobriouſly; to charge falſely with faults.

You repin'd,
Scandal'd the ſuppliants; for the people call'd them
Time-pleaſers, flatterers. *Shakeſpeare.*

I do fawn on men, and hug them hard,
And after *ſcandal* them. *Shakeſpeare.*

To SCA'NDALIZE. *v. a.* [σκανδαλίζω; *ſcandaliſer*, French; from *ſcandal.*]

1. To offend by ſome action ſuppoſed criminal.

I demand who they are whom we *ſcandalize* by uſing harmleſs things? Among ourſelves, that agree in this uſe, no man will ſay that one of us is offenſive and ſcandalous unto another. *Hooker.*

It had the excuſe of ſome baſhfulneſs, and care not to *ſcandalize* others. *Hammond.*

Whoever conſiders the injuſtice of ſome miniſters, in thoſe intervals of parliament, will not be *ſcandalized* at the warmth and vivacity of thoſe meetings. *Clarendon.*

Many were *ſcandalized* at the perſonal ſlander and reflection flung out by *ſcandalizing* libellers. *Addiſon.*

2. To reproach; to diſgrace; to defame.

Thou do'ſt appear to *ſcandalize*
The publick right, and common cauſe of kings. *Daniel.*

SCA'NDALOUS. *adj.* [*ſcandaleux*, French; from *ſcandal.*]

1. Giving publick offence.

Nothing *ſcandalous* or offenſive unto any, eſpecially unto the church of God: all things in order, and with ſeemlineſs. *Hooker.*

Something ſavouring
Of tyranny, which will ignoble make you,
Yea, *ſcandalous* to the world. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Opprobrious; diſgraceful.

3. Shameful; openly vile.

You know the *ſcandalous* meanneſs of that proceeding, which was uſed. *Pope.*

SCA'NDALOUSLY. *adv.* [from *ſcandalous.*]

1. Cenſoriouſly; opprobriouſly.

Shun their fault, who, *ſcandalouſly* nice,
Will needs miſtake an author into vice. *Pope.*

2. Shamefully; ill to a degree that gives publick offence.

His diſcourſe at table was *ſcandalouſly* unbecoming the dignity of his ſtation; noiſe, brutality, and obſceneneſs *Swift.*

SCA'NDALOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſcandalous.*] The quality of giving publick offence.

SCA'NSION. *n. ſ.* [*ſcanſio*, Latin.] The act or practice of ſcanning a verſe.

To SCANT. *v. a.* [ȝeꝛcænan, Saxon, to break; *ſkaaner*, Daniſh, to ſpare.] To limit; to ſtraiten.

You think
I will your ſerious and great buſineſs *ſcant*,
For ſhe is with me. *Shakeſpeare.*

They need rather to be *ſcanted* in their nouriſhment than repleniſhed, to have them ſweet. *Bacon.*

We might do well to think with ourſelves, what time of ſtay we would demand, and he bade us not to *ſcant* ourſelves. *Bacon.*

Looking on things through the wrong end of the perſpective, which *ſcants* their dimenſions, we neglect and contemn them. *Glanville.*

Starve them,
For fear the rankneſs of the ſwelling womb
Should *ſcant* the paſſage and confine the room. *Dryden.*
I am *ſcanted* in the pleaſure of dwelling on your actions.
Dryden's Fables, Dedication.

SCANT. *adj.* [from the verb.]
1. Wary; not liberal; parcimonious.
From this time,
Be ſomewhat *ſcanter* of your maiden preſence. *Shakeſp.*
2. Not plentiful; ſcarce; leſs than what is proper or competent.
White is a penurious colour, and where moiſture is *ſcant*: ſo blue violets, and other flowers, if they be ſtarved, turn pale and white. *Bacon.*
A ſingle violet tranſplant:
The ſtrength, the colour, and the ſize,
All which before was poor and *ſcant*,
Redoubles ſtill and multiplies. *Donne.*
To find out that,
In ſuch a *ſcant* allowance of ſtar-light,
Would over-taſk the beſt land-pilot's art. *Milton.*

SCANT. *adv.* [from the adjective.] Scarcely; hardly.
The people, beſide their travail, charge, and long attendance, received of the bankers *ſcant* twenty ſhillings for thirty. *Camden.*
We *ſcant* read in any writer, that there have been ſeen any people upon the ſouth coaſt. *Abbot.*
A wild pamphlet, beſides other malignities, would *ſcant* allow him to be a gentleman. *Wotton.*
G'er yonder hill does *ſcant* the dawn appear. *Gay.*

SCA'NTILY. *adv.* [from *ſcanty.*]
1. Sparingly; niggardly.
He ſpoke
Scantily of me, when perforce he could not
But pay me terms of honour. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Narrowly; not plentifully.

SCA'NTINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſcanty.*]
1. Narrowneſs; want of ſpace; want of compaſs.
Virgil has ſometimes two of them in a line; but the *ſcantineſs* of our heroick verſe is not capable of receiving more than one. *Dryden.*
2. Want of amplitude or greatneſs.
Alexander was much troubled at the *ſcantineſs* of nature itſelf, that there were no more worlds for him to diſturb. *South.*

SCA'NTLET. *n. ſ.* [corrupted, as it ſeems, from *ſcantling.*] A ſmall pattern; a ſmall quantity; a little piece.
While the world was but thin, the ages of mankind were longer; and as the world grew fuller, ſo their lives were ſucceſſively reduced to a ſhorter *ſcantlet*, 'till they came to that time of life which they now have. *Hale.*

SCA'NTLING. *n. ſ.* [*eſchantillon*, French; *ciantellino*, Italian.]
1. A quantity cut for a particular purpoſe.
'Tis hard to find out a woman that's of a juſt *ſcantling* for her age, humour, and fortune, to make a wife of. *L'Eſtrange.*
2. A certain proportion.
The ſucceſs,
Although particular, ſhall give a *ſcantling*
Of good or bad unto the general. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. A ſmall quantity.
Reduce deſires to narrow *ſcantlings* and ſmall proportions. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*
A *ſcantling* of wit lay gaſping for life, and groaning beneath a heap of rubbiſh. *Dryden.*
In this narrow *ſcantling* of capacity, we enjoy but one pleaſure at once. *Locke.*

SCA'NTLY. *adv.* [from *ſcant.*]
1. Scarcely; hardly.
England, in the opinion of the popes, was preferred, becauſe it contained in the eccleſiaſtical diviſion two large provinces, which had their ſeveral *legati nati*; whereas France had *ſcantly* one. *Camden.*
2. Narrowly; penuriouſly; without amplitude.
My eager love, I'll give myſelf the lye;
The very hope is a full happineſs,
Yet *ſcantly* meaſures what I ſhall poſſeſs. *Dryden.*

SCA'NTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſcant.*] Narrowneſs; meanneſs; ſmalneſs.
He was a man of a fierce ſpirit, and of no evil diſpoſition, ſaving that he thought *ſcantneſs* of eſtate too great an evil. *Hayward.*
Did we but compare the miſerable *ſcantneſs* of our capacities with the vaſt profundity of things, truth and modeſty would teach us wary language. *Glanville.*

SCA'NTY. *adj.* [The ſame with *ſcant.*]
1. Narrow; ſmall; wanting amplitude; ſhort of quantity ſufficient.
As long as one can increaſe the number, he will think the idea he hath a little too *ſcanty* for poſitive infinity. *Locke.*
His dominions were very narrow and *ſcanty*; for he had not the poſſeſſion of a foot of land, 'till he bought a field of the ſons of Heth. *Locke.*

Now *ſcantier* limits the proud arch confine,
And ſcarce are ſeen the proſtrate Nile and Rhine;
A ſmall Euphrates through the piece is roll'd,
And little eagles wave their wings in gold. *Pope.*
2. Small; poor; not copious; not ample.
Their language being *ſcanty*, and accommodated only to the few neceſſaries of a needy ſimple life, had no words in it to ſtand for a thouſand. *Locke.*
There remained few marks of the old tradition, ſo they had narrow and *ſcanty* conceptions of providence. *Woodward.*
They with ſuch *ſcanty* wages pay
The bondage and the ſlavery of years. *Swift.*
3. Sparing; niggardly; parcimonious.
In illuſtrating a point of difficulty, be not too *ſcanty* of words, but rather become copious in your language. *Watts.*

To SCAPE. *v. a.* [contracted from *eſcape.*] To eſcape; to avoid; to ſhun; not to incur; to fly.
What, have I *ſcaped* love-letters in the holyday time of my beauty, and am I now a ſubject for them? *Shakeſpeare.*
I doubt not but to die a fair death, if I *ſcape* hanging. *Shak.*
What can 'ſcape the eye
Of God all-ſeeing? *Milton.*

To SCAPE. *v. n.* To get away from hurt or danger.
Could they not fall unpity'd on the plain,
But ſlain revive, and, taken, *ſcape* again. *Dryden.*

SCAPE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Eſcape; flight from hurt or danger; the act of declining or running from danger; accident of ſafety.
I ſpoke of moſt diſaſtrous chances,
Of hair-breadth *ſcapes* in th' imminent deadly breach. *Shak.*
2. Means of eſcape; evaſion.
Having purpos'd falſhood, you
Can have no way but falſhood to be true!
Vain lunatick, againſt theſe *ſcapes* I could
Diſpute, and conquer, if I would. *Donne.*
3. Negligent freak.
No natural exhalation in the ſky,
No *ſcape* of nature, no diſtemper'd day,
But they will pluck away its nat'ral cauſe,
And call them meteors, prodigies, and ſigns. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. Looſe act of vice or lewdneſs.
A bearne! a very pretty bearne! ſure ſome *ſcape*: though I am not bookiſh, yet I can read waiting-gentlewoman in the *ſcape*. *Shakeſpeare.*
Thou lurk'dſt
In valley or green meadow, to way-lay
Some beauty rare, Caliſto, Clymene:
Too long thou laid'ſt thy *ſcapes* on names ador'd. *Milton.*

SCAPULA. n. ſ. [Latin.] The ſhoulder-blade.
The heat went off from the parts, and ſpread up higher to the breaſt and *ſcapula*. *Wiſeman.*

SCA'PULAR. } *adj.* [*ſcapulaire*, Fr. from *ſcapula*, Lat.] Re-
SCA'PULARY. } lating or belonging to the ſhoulders.
The humours diſperſed through the branches of the axillary artery to the *ſcapulary* branches. *Wiſeman.*
The viſcera were counterpoiſed with the weight of the *ſcapular* part. *Derham.*

SCAR. *n. ſ.* [from *eſchar*, *eſcare*, French; *ſκχάρα.*] A mark made by a hurt or fire; a cicatrix.
Scratch thee but with a pin, and there remains
Some *ſcar* of it. *Shakeſpeare.*
The ſoft delicious air,
To heal the *ſcars* of theſe corroſive fires,
Shall breathe her balm. *Milton.*
It may be ſtruck out of the omniſciency of God, and leave no *ſcar* nor blemiſh behind. *More.*
This earth had the beauty of youth and blooming nature, and not a wrinkle, *ſcar*, or fracture on all its body. *Burnet.*
In a hemorrhage from the lungs ſtypticks are often inſignificant; and if they could operate upon the affected part, ſo far as to make a *ſcar*, when that fell off, the diſeaſe would return. *Arbuthnot.*

To SCAR. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To mark as with a ſore or wound.
Yet I'll not ſhed her blood,
Nor *ſcar* that whiter ſkin of her's than ſnow,
And ſmooth as monumental alabaſter. *Shakeſpeare.*

SCA'RAB. *n. ſ.* [*ſcarabée*, Fr. *ſcarabæus*, Latin.] A beetle; an inſect with ſheathed wings.
A ſmall *ſcareb* is bred in the very tips of elm-leaves: theſe leaves may be obſerved to be dry and dead, as alſo turgid, in which lieth a dirty, whitiſh, rough maggot, from which proceeds a beetle. *Derham.*

SCA'RAMOUCH. *n. ſ.* [*eſcarmouche*, Fr.] A buffoon in motly dreſs.
It makes the ſolemnities of juſtice pageantry, and the bench reverend poppets, or *ſcaramouches* in ſcarlet. *Collier.*

SCARCE. *adj.* [*ſcarſo*, Italian; *ſchaers*, Dutch.]
1. Not plentiful.
A Swede will no more ſell you his hemp for leſs ſilver, becauſe you tell him ſilver is *ſcarcer* now in England, and there-

fore riſen one fifth in value, than a tradeſman of London will ſell his commodity cheaper to the Iſle of Man, becauſe money is *ſcarce* there. *Locke.*

2. Rare; not common.

The *ſcarceſt of* all is a Peſcennius Niger on a medallion well preſerved. *Addiſon.*

SCARCE. } SCA'RCELY. } *adv.* [from the adjective.]

1. Hardly; ſcantly.

A thing which we ſo little hoped to ſee, that even they which beheld it done *ſcarcely* believed their own ſenſes. *Hooker.*

When we our betters ſee bearing our woes,
We *ſcarcely* think our miſeries our foes. *Shakeſpeare.*

Age, which unavoidably is but one remove from death, and conſequently ſhould have nothing about it but what looks like a decent preparation for it, *ſcarce* ever appears, of late days, but in the high mode, the flaunting garb, and utmoſt gaudery of youth. *South.*

You neither have enemies, nor can *ſcarce* have any. *Dryd.*

2. With difficulty.

He *ſcarcely* knew him, ſtriving to diſown
His blotted form, and bluſhing to be known. *Dryden.*
Slowly he ſails, and *ſcarcely* ſtems the tides;
The preſſing water pours within her ſides. *Dryden.*

SCA'RCENESS. } SCA'RCITY. } *n. ſ.* [from *ſcarce.*]

1. Smalneſs of quantity; not plenty; penury.

Scarcity and want ſhall ſhun you;
Ceres' bleſſing ſo is on you. *Shakeſpeare.*

Raphael writes thus concerning his Galatea: to paint a fair one, 'tis neceſſary for me to ſee many fair ones; but, becauſe there is ſo great a *ſcarcity* of lovely women, I am conſtrained to make uſe of one certain idea, which I have formed in my fancy. *Dryden.*

Corn does not riſe or fall by the differences of more or leſs plenty of money, but by the plenty and *ſcarcity* that God ſends. *Locke.*

In this grave age, when comedies are few,
We crave your patronage for one that's new,
And let the *ſcarceneſs* recommend the fare. *Addiſon.*

They drink very few liquors that have not lain in freſco, inſomuch that a *ſcarcity* of ſnow would raiſe a mutiny at Naples. *Addiſon.*

2. Rareneſs; infrequency; not commonneſs.

They that find fault with our ſtore, ſhould be leaſt willing to reprove our *ſcarcity* of thankſgivings. *Hooker.*

Since the value of an advantage is enhanced by its *ſcarceneſs*, it is hard not to give a man leave to love that moſt which is moſt ſerviceable. *Collier.*

To SCARE. *v. a.* [*ſcorare*, Italian. *Skinner.*] To fright; to frighten; to affright, to terrify; to ſtrike with ſudden fear.

They have *ſcared* away two of my beſt ſheep, which, I fear, the wolf will ſooner find than the maſter. *Shakeſpeare.*

Poor Tom had been *ſcared* out of his good wits. *Shakeſp.*

My grained aſh an hundred times hath broke,
And *ſcar'd* the moon with ſplinters. *Shakeſpeare.*

The noiſe of thy croſs-bow
Will *ſcare* the herd, and ſo my ſhoot is ſoft. *Shakeſp.*

Scarecrows are ſet up to keep birds from corn and fruit; and ſome report that the head of a wolf, whole, dried, and hanged up in a dovehouſe, will *ſcare* away vermin. *Bacon.*

The wing of the Iriſh was ſo grievouſly either galled or *ſcared* therewith, that being ſtrangers, and in a manner neutrals, they had neither good heart to go forward, nor good liking to ſtand ſtill, nor good aſſurance to run away. *Hayward.*

The light
Waves threaten now, as that was *ſcar'd* by fire. *Waller.*

One great reaſon why mens good purpoſes ſo often fail, is, that when they are devout, or *ſcared*, they then in the general reſolve to live religiouſly. *Calamy.*

Let wanton wives by death be *ſcar'd*;
But, to my comfort, I'm prepar'd. *Prior.*

SCA'RECROW. *n. ſ.* [*ſcare* and *crow.*] An image or clapper ſet up to fright birds: thence any vain terrour.

Thereat the *ſcarecrow* waxed wond'rous proud,
Through fortune of his firſt adventure fair,
And with big thundering voice revil'd him loud. *Spenſer.*

No eye hath ſeen ſuch *ſcarecrows*: I'll not march through Coventry with them, that's flat. *Shakeſpeare.*

We muſt not make a *ſcarecrow* of the law,
Setting it up to fear the birds of prey,
And let it keep one ſhape, 'till cuſtom make it
Their pearch, and not their terrour. *Shakeſpeare.*

Many of thoſe great guns, wanting powder and ſhot, ſtood but as cyphers and *ſcarecrows*. *Raleigh.*

A *ſcarecrow* ſet to frighten fools away. *Dryden.*

SCA'REFIRE. *n. ſ.* [*ſcare* and *fire.*] A fright by fire; a fire breaking out ſo as to raiſe terrour.

The drum and trumpet, by their ſeveral ſounds, ſerve for many kind of advertiſements; and bells ſerve to proclaim a *ſcarefire*, and in ſome places water-breaches. *Holder.*

SCARF. *n. ſ.* [*eſcharfe*, French.] Any thing that hangs looſe upon the ſhoulders or dreſs.

The matrons flung their gloves,
Ladies and maids their *ſcarfs* and handkerchiefs,
Upon him as he paſs'd. *Shakeſpeare.*

Will you wear the garland about your neck, or under your arm, like a lieutenant's *ſcarf*? *Shakeſpeare.*

Iris there, with humid bow,
Waters th' odorous banks, that blow
Flowers of more mingled hew
Than her purfled *ſcarf* can ſhow. *Milton.*

Titian, in his triumph of Bacchus, having placed Ariadne on one of the borders of the picture, gave her a *ſcarf* of a vermilion colour upon a blue drapery. *Dryden.*

The ready nymphs receive the crying child;
They ſwath'd him with their *ſcarfs*. *Dryden.*

My learned correſpondent writes a word in defence of large *ſcarves*. *Spectator.*

Put on your hood and *ſcarf*, and take your pleaſure. *Swift.*

To SCARF. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To throw looſely on.

My ſea-grown *ſcarf* about me, in the dark
Grop'd I to find them out. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. To dreſs in any looſe veſture.

How like a younker, or a prodigal,
The *ſcarfed* bark puts from her native bay,
Hugg'd and embraced by the ſtrumpet wind! *Shakeſpeare.*

Come, feeling night,
Scarf up the tender eye of pitiful day. *Shakeſpeare.*

SCA'RFSKIN. *n. ſ.* [*ſcarf* and *ſkin.*] The cuticle; the epidermis; the outer ſcaly integuments of the body.

The *ſcarfskin*, being uppermoſt, is compoſed of ſeveral lays of ſmall ſcales, which lie thicker according as it is thicker in one part of the body than another: between theſe the excretory ducts of the miliary glands of the true ſkin open *Cheyne.*

SCARIFICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſcarificatio*, Lat. *ſcarification*, Fr. from *ſcarify.*] Inciſion of the ſkin with a lancet, or ſuch like inſtrument. It is moſt practiſed in cupping. *Quincy.*

Hippocrates tells you, that, in applying of cups, the *ſcarification* ought to be made with crooked inſtruments. *Arbuthnot.*

SCARIFICATOR. *n. ſ.* [from *ſcarify.*] One who ſcarifies.

SCA'RIFIER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſcarify.*]

1. He who ſcarifies.

2. The inſtrument with which ſcarifications are made.

To SCA'RIFY. *v. a.* [*ſcarifico*, Lat. *ſcarifier*, Fr.] To let blood by inciſions of the ſkin, commonly after the application of cupping-glaſſes.

Waſhing the ſalts out of the eſchar, and *ſcarifying* it, I dreſſed it. *Wiſeman.*

You quarter foul language upon me, without knowing whether I deſerve to be cupped and *ſcarified* at this rate. *Spectator.*

SCA'RLET. *n. ſ.* [*eſcarlate*, French; *ſcarlato*, Ital.] A colour deeply red, but not ſhining; cloath dyed with a ſcarlet colour.

If we live thus tamely,
To be thus jaded by a piece of *ſcarlet*,
Farewel nobility. *Shakeſpeare.*

As a bull
Amid' the circus roars; provok'd from far
By ſight of *ſcarlet* and a ſanguine war. *Dryden.*

Would it not be inſufferable for a learned profeſſor all that which his *ſcarlet* would bluſh at, to have his authority of forty years ſtanding in an inſtant overturned. *Locke.*

SCA'RLET. *adj.* [from the noun.] Of the colour of ſcarlet; red deeply died.

I conjure thee,
By her high forehead and her *ſcarlet* lip. *Shakeſpeare.*

Thy ambition,
Thou *ſcarlet* ſin, robb'd this bewailing land
Of noble Buckingham. *Shakeſpeare.*

The Chineſe, who are of an ill complexion, being oliv after, paint their cheeks *ſcarlet*. *Bacon.*

The *ſcarlet* honour of your peaceful gown. *Dryden.*

SCA'RLETBEAN. *n. ſ.* [*ſcarlet* and *bean.*] A plant.

The *ſcarletbean* has a red huſk, and is not the beſt to eat in the ſhell, as kidneybeans; but is reputed the beſt to be eaten in Winter, when dry and boiled. *Mortimer.*

SCA'RLETOAK. *n. ſ.* The ilex. A ſpecies of oak.

SCAR'MAGE. } SCA'RMOGE. } *n. ſ.* [For ſkirmiſh. *Spenſer.*]

Such cruel game my *ſcarmages* diſarms;
Another war, and other weapons I,
Do love, when love does give his ſweet alarms. *Spenſer.*

SCARP. *n. ſ.* [*eſcarpe*, French.] The ſlope on that ſide of a ditch which is next to a fortified place, and looks towards the fields. *Dict.*

SCATCH. *n. ſ.* [*eſcache*, French.] A kind of horſebit for bridles. *Bailey.*

SCA'TCHES. *n. ſ.* [*chauſſes*, French] Stilts to put the feet in to walk in dirty places. *Bailey.*

SCATE. *n. ſ.* [*ſkidor*, Swediſh; *ſkid*, Iſlandick.] A kind of wooden ſhoe, with a ſteel plate underneath, on which they ſlide over the ice.

To SCATE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To ſlide on ſcates.

SCATE. *n. ſ.* [*quatus*, Latin.] A fiſh of the ſpecies of thornback.

SCA'TEBROUS *adj.* [from *ſcatebræ*, Latin.] Abounding with ſprings. *Dict.*

To SCATH. *v. a.* [ꝩceaðan, ꝩcaðan, Saxon; *ſchaeden*, Dut.] To waſte; to damage; to deſtroy.

As when heaven's fire
Hath *ſcath'd* the foreſt oaks, or mountain pines,
With ſinged top their ſtately growth, though bare,
Stands on the blaſted heath. *Milton.*

SCATH. *n. ſ.* [ꝩceað, Saxon.] Waſte; damage; miſchief; depopulation. *Scath* in Scotland denotes ſpoil or damage: as, he bears the *ſcath* and the ſcorn. A proverb.

She ſuborned hath
This crafty meſſenger, with letters vain,
To work new woe and unprovided *ſcath*. *Spenſer.*
The ear that budded fair is burnt and blaſted,
And all my hoped gain is turn'd to *ſcath*. *Spenſer.*
He bore a ſpiteful mind againſt king Edward, doing him all the *ſcath* that he could, and annoying his territories. *Spenſer.*
My proud one doth work the greater *ſcath*,
Through ſweet allurement of her lovely hue. *Spenſer.*
They placed them in Rhodes, where daily doing great *ſcath* to the Turk, the great warrior Soliman, with a mighty army, ſo overlaid them, that he won the iſland from them. *Knolles.*
Still preſerv'd from danger, harm, and *ſcath*,
By many a ſea and many an unknown ſhore. *Fairfax.*

SCA'THFUL. *adj.* [from *ſcath*.] Miſchievous; deſtructive.

A bawbling veſſel was he captain of,
For ſhallow draught, and bulk unprizable,
With which ſuch *ſcathful* grapple did he make,
That very envy, and the tongue of loſs,
Cried fame and honour on him. *Shakeſpeare.*

To SCA'TTER. *v. a.* [ꝩceaṫenan, Saxon; *ſchatteren*, Dutch.]

1. To throw looſely about; to ſprinkle.

Where cattle paſtur'd late, now *ſcatter'd* lies
With carcaſes and arms th' enſanguin'd field. *Milton.*
Teach the glad hours to *ſcatter*, as they fly,
Soft quiet, gentle love, and endleſs joy. *Prior.*
Corruption, ſtill
Voracious, ſwallow'd what the liberal hand
Of bounty *ſcatter'd* o'er the ſavage year. *Thomſon.*

2. To diſſipate; to diſperſe.

A king, that ſitteth in the throne of judgment, *ſcattereth* away all evil with his eyes. *Proverbs.*
The Lord ſhall cauſe his glorious voice to be heard with *ſcattering* and tempeſt and ſtones. *Iſ.* xxx. 30.
Samuel came not to Gilgal, and the people were *ſcattered* from Saul. 1 *Sa.* xiii. 8.
Adam by this from the cold ſudden damp
Recovering, and his *ſcatter'd* ſp'rits return'd. *Milton.*

3. To ſpread thinly.

Why ſhould my muſe enlarge on Libyan ſwains,
Their *ſcatter'd* cottages and ample plains. *Dryden.*

To SCA'TTER. *v. n.* To be diſſipated; to be diſperſed.

Sound diffuſeth itſelf in rounds; but if that which would *ſcatter* in open air, be made to go into a canal, it gives greater force to the ſound. *Bacon.*
The ſun
Shakes from his noon-day throne the *ſcattering* clouds. *Thom.*

SCA'TTERINGLY. *adv.* [from *ſcattering*.] Looſely; diſperſedly.

The Spaniards have here and there *ſcatteringly*, upon the ſea-coaſts, ſet up ſome towns. *Abbot.*
Thoſe drops of prettineſs, *ſcatteringly* ſprinkled amongſt the creatures, were deſigned to defecate and exalt our conceptions, not to inveigle or detain our paſſions. *Boyle.*

SCA'TTERLING. *n. ſ.* [from *ſcatter*.] A vagabond; one that has no home or ſettled habitation.

Such loſels and *ſcatterlings* cannot eaſily, by any ordinary officer, be gotten, when challenged for any ſuch fact. *Spenſer.*
Gathering unto him all the *ſcatterlings* and outlaws out of all the woods and mountains, in which they long had lurked, he marched forth into the Engliſh pale. *Spenſer.*

SCATU'RIENT. *adj.* [*ſcaturiens*, Latin.] Springing as a fountain. *Dict.*

SCATURI'GINOUS. *adj.* [from *ſcaturigo*, Latin.] Full of ſprings or fountains. *Dict.*

SCA'VENGER. *n. ſ.* [from ꝩcafan, to ſhave, perhaps to ſweep, Saxon.] A petty magiſtrate, whoſe province is to keep the ſtreets clean.

Since it is made a labour of the mind, as to inform mens judgments, and move their affections, to reſolve difficult places of Scripture, to decide and clear off controverſies, I cannot ſee how to be a butcher, *ſcavenger*, or any other ſuch trade, does at all qualify men for this work. *South.*
Faſting's nature's *ſcavenger*. *Baynard.*
Dick the *ſcavenger*, with equal grace,
Flirts from his cart the mud in Walpole's face. *Swift.*

SCE'LERAT. n. ſ. [French; *ſceleratus*, Latin.] A villain; a wicked wretch. A word introduced unneceſſarily from the French by a Scottiſh author.

Scelerats can by no arts ſtifle the cries of a wounded conſcience. *Cheyne.*

SCE'NARY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſcene*.]

1. The appearances of place or things.

He muſt gain a reliſh of the works of nature, and be converſant in the various *ſcenary* of a country life. *Addiſon.*

2. The repreſentation of the place in which an action is performed.

The progreſs of the ſound, and the *ſcenary* of the bordering regions, are imitated from Æn. vii. on the ſounding the horn of Alecto. *Pope.*

3. The diſpoſition and conſecution of the ſcenes of a play.

To make a more perfect model of a picture, is, in the language of poets, to draw up the *ſcenary* of a play. *Dryden.*

SCENE. *n. ſ.* [*ſcæna*, Latin; σκηνὴ; *ſcene*, French.]

1. The ſtage; the theatre of dramatick poetry.

Cedar and pine, and fir and branching palm,
A ſylvan *ſcene*; and as the ranks aſcend
Shade above ſhade, a woody theatre
Of ſtatelieſt view. *Milton.*

2. The general appearance of any action; the whole contexture of objects; a diſplay; a ſeries; a regular diſpoſition.

Now prepare thee for another *ſcene*. *Milton.*
A mute *ſcene* of ſorrow, mixt with fear;
Still on the table lay the unfiniſh'd cheer. *Dryden.*
A larger *ſcene* of action is diſplay'd,
And, riſing hence, a greater work is weigh'd. *Dryden.*
Ev'ry ſev'ral place muſt be
A *ſcene* of triumph and revenge to me. *Dryden.*
When riſing Spring adorns the mead,
A charming *ſcene* of nature is diſplay'd. *Dryden.*
Eternity! thou pleaſing, dreadful thought!
Through what variety of untry'd beings,
Through what new *ſcenes* and changes muſt we paſs! *Addiſ.*
About eight miles diſtance from Naples lies a very noble *ſcene* of antiquities: what they call Virgil's tomb is the firſt. *Addiſon.*
Say, ſhepherd, ſay, are theſe reflections true?
Or was it but the woman's fear that drew
This cruel *ſcene*, unjuſt to love and you. *Prior.*

3. Part of a play.

It ſhall be ſo my care
To have you royally appointed, as if
The *ſcene* you play were mine. *Shakeſpeare.*
Our author would excuſe theſe youthful *ſcenes*
Begotten at his entrance. *Granville.*

4. So much of an act of a play as paſſes between the ſame perſons in the ſame place.

If his characters were good, *nſelf*
The *ſcenes* entire, and freed from noiſe and blood, *South.*
The action great, yet circumſcrib'd by time, *n who*
The words not forc'd, but ſliding into rhime,
He thought in hitting theſe, his buſineſs done. *ſerable*
greſs.

5. The place repreſented by the ſtage.

The king is ſet from London, and the *ſcene*
Is now tranſported to Southampton. *Shakeſpeare.*

6. The hanging of the theatre adapted to the play.

The alteration of *ſcenes* feeds and relieves the eye, before it be full of the ſame object. *Bacon.*

SCE'NICK. *adj.* [*ſcenique*, Fr. from *ſcene*.] Dramatick; theatrical.

With *ſcenick* virtue charm the riſing age. *Anonym.*

SCENOGRA'PHICAL. *adj.* [σκηνὴ and γραφω.] Drawn in perſpective.

SCENOGRA'PHICALLY. *adv.* [from *ſcenographical*.] In perſpective.

If the workman be ſkilled in perſpective, more than one face may be repreſented in our diagram *ſcenographically*. *Mortimer.*

SCE'NOGRAPHY. *n. ſ.* [σκηνὴ and γράφω; *ſcenographie*, Fr.] The art of perſpective.

SCENT. *n. ſ.* [*ſentir*, to ſmell, French.]

1. The power of ſmelling; the ſmell.

A hunted hare treads back her mazes, croſſes and confounds her former track, and uſes all poſſible methods to divert the *ſcent*. *Watts.*

2. The object of ſmell; odour good or bad.

Belman cried upon it at the meereſt loſs,
And twice to day pick'd out the dulleſt *ſcent*. *Shakeſpeare.*
The plague, they report, hath a *ſcent* of the ſmell of a mellow apple. *Bacon.*
Good earth, newly turned up, hath a freſhneſs and good *ſcent*. *Bacon.*
Good *ſcents* do purify the brain,
Awake the fancy, and the wits refine. *Davies.*
Partake
The ſeaſon, prime for ſweeteſt *ſcents* and airs. *Milton.*
Exulting, 'till he finds their nobler ſenſe
Their diſproportion'd ſpeed does recompenſe;
Then curſes his conſpiring feet, whoſe *ſcent*
Betrays that ſafety which their ſwiftneſs lent. *Denham.*
Chearful health,
His duteous handmaid, through the air improv'd,
With laviſh hand diffuſes *ſcents* ambroſial. *Prior.*

3. Chace followed by the ſmell.

He gained the obſervations of innumerable ages, and travelled upon the ſame *ſcent* into Æthiopia. *Temple.*

To

To SCENT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To ſmell; to perceive by the noſe.
So *ſcented* the grim feature, and upturn'd
His noſtrils wide into the murky air,
Sagacious of his quarry from ſo far. *Milton.*
2. To perfume; or to imbue with odour good or bad.
Balm, from a ſilver box diſtill'd around,
Shall all bedew the roots, and *ſcent* the ſacred ground. *Dryd.*
He ſpies
His op'ning hounds, and now he hears their cries;
A gen'rous pack, or to maintain the chace,
Or ſnuff the vapour from the *ſcented* graſs. *Addiſon.*

SCE'NTLESS. *adj.* [from *ſcent.*] Inodorous; having no ſmell.

SCE'PTRE. *n. ſ.* [*ſceptrum*, Latin; *ſceptre*, Fr.] The enſign of royalty born in the hand.
Nor ſhall proud Lancaſter uſurp my right,
Nor hold the *ſceptre* in his childiſh fiſt. *Shakeſpeare.*
Thou *ſceptre*'s heir,
That thus affect'ſt a ſheephook. *Shakeſpeare.*
How, beſt of kings, do'ſt thou a *ſceptre* bear!
How, beſt of poets, do'ſt thou laurel wear!
But two things rare the fates had in their ſtore,
And gave thee both, to ſhew they could no more. *B. Johnſ.*
The *ſceptre* bearers lent
Their free attendance. *Chapman.*
The parliament preſented thoſe acts which were prepared by them to the royal *ſceptre*, in which were ſome laws reſtraining the extravagant power of the nobility. *Clarendon.*
The court of Rome has, in other inſtances, ſo well atteſted its good managery, that it is not credible crowns and *ſceptres* are conferred gratis. *Decay of Piety.*

SCE'PTRED. *adj.* [ſtom *ſceptre.*] Bearing a ſceptre.
The *ſceptred* heralds call
To council, in the city-gates. *Milton.*
To Britain's queen the *ſcepter'd* ſuppliant bends,
To her his crowns and infant race commends. *Tickel.*

SCE'PTICK. *n. ſ.* See SKEPTICK.

SCHE'DULE. *n. ſ.* [*ſchedula*, Latin; *ſchedule*, French.]
1. A ſmall ſcroll.
The firſt publiſhed *ſchedules* being brought to a grave knight, he read over an unſavory ſentence or two, and delivered back the libel. *Hooker.*
All ill, which all
Prophets or poets ſpake, and all which ſhall
B' annex'd in *ſchedules* unto this by me,
Fall on that man. *Donne.*
ttle inventory.
ill give out *ſchedules* of my beauty: it ſhall be inventori-
nd every particle and utenſil label'd to my will. *Shakeſp.*
ATISM. *n. ſ.* [σχηματισμὸς.] Combination of the
s of heavenly bodies; particular form or diſpoſition of a
o.
Every particle of matter, whatever form or *ſchematiſm* it puts on, muſt in all conditions be equally extended, and therefore take up the ſame room. *Creech.*

SCHE'MATIST. *n. ſ.* [from *ſcheme.*] A projector; one given to forming ſchemes.

SCHEME. *n. ſ.* [σχῆμα.]
1. A plan; a combination of various things into one view, deſign, or purpoſe; a ſyſtem.
Were our ſenſes made much quicker, the appearance and outward *ſcheme* of things would have quite another face to us, and be inconſiſtent with our well being. *Locke.*
We ſhall never be able to give ourſelves a ſatisfactory account of the divine conduct, without forming ſuch a *ſcheme* of things as ſhall at once take in time and eternity. *Atterbury.*
2. A project; a contrivance; a deſign.
The haughty monarch was laying *ſchemes* for ſuppreſſing the ancient liberties, and removing the ancient boundaries of kingdoms. *Atterbury.*
He forms the well-concerted *ſcheme* of miſchief;
'Tis fix'd, 'tis done, and both are doom'd to death. *Rowe.*
The ſtoical *ſcheme* of ſupplying our wants by lopping of our deſires, is like cutting off our feet when we want ſhoes. *Swift.*
3. A repreſentation of the aſpects of the celeſtial bodies; any lineal or mathematical diagram.
It hath embroiled the endeavours of aſtrology in the erection of *ſchemes*, and the judgment of death and diſeaſes. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*
It is a *ſcheme* and face of heaven,
As th' aſpects are diſpos'd this even. *Hudibras.*

SCHE'MER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſcheme.*] A projector; a contriver.

SCHE'SIS. *n. ſ.* [σχέσις.] An habitude; ſtate of any thing with reſpect to other things.
If that mind which has exiſting in itſelf from all eternity all the ſimple eſſences of things, and conſequently all their poſſible *ſcheſes* or habitudes, ſhould ever change, there would ariſe a new *ſcheſis* in the mind, which is contrary to the ſuppoſition. *Norris.*

SCIRRHUS. *n. ſ.* [*ſchirre*, French. This ſhould be written *ſkirrhus*, not merely becauſe it comes from σκίῤῥος, but becauſe *c*

in Engliſh has before *e* and *i* the ſound of *ſ*. See SKEPTICK.] An indurated gland.
Any of theſe three may degenerate into a *ſcirrhus*, and that *ſcirrhus* into a cancer. *Wiſeman.*

SCHI'RROUS. *adj.* [from *ſcirrhus.*] Having a gland indurated.
How they are to be treated when they are ſtrumous, *ſcirrhous*, or cancerous, you may ſee. *Wiſeman.*

SCIRRHO'SITY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſcirrhous.*] An induration of the glands.
The difficulty of breathing, occaſioned by *ſcirrhoſities* of the glands, is not to be cured. *Arbuthnot.*

SCHISM. *n. ſ.* [σχίσμα; *ſchiſme*, Fr.] A ſeparation or diviſion in the church of God.
Set bounds to our paſſions by reaſon, to our errours by truth, and to our *ſchiſms* by charity. *King Charles.*
Oppoſe *ſchiſms* by unity, hypocriſy by ſober piety, and debauchery by temperance. *Spratt.*
When a *ſchiſm* is once ſpread, there grows at length a diſpute which are the ſchiſmaticks: in the ſenſe of the law the *ſchiſm* lies on that ſide which oppoſes itſelf to the religion of the ſtate. *Swift.*

SCHISMA'TICAL. *adj.* [*ſchiſmatique*, Fr. from *ſchiſmatick.*] Implying ſchiſm; practiſing ſchiſm.
By theſe tumults all factions, ſeditions, and *ſchimatical* propoſals againſt government, eccleſiaſtical and civil, muſt be backed. *King Charles.*
Here bare anathema's fall but like ſo many *bruta fulmina* upon the obſtinate and *ſchiſmatical*, who are like to think themſelves ſhrewdly hurt by being cut off from that body which they chuſe not to be of, and ſo being puniſhed into a quiet enjoyment of their beloved ſeparation. *South.*

SCHISMA'TICALLY. *adv.* [from *ſchiſmatical.*] In a ſchiſmatical manner.

SCHI'SMATICK. *n. ſ.* [from *ſchiſm.*] One who ſeparates from the true church.
No known heretick nor *ſchiſmatick* ſhould be ſuffered to go into thoſe countries. *Bacon.*
Thus you behold the *ſchiſmaticks* bravado's:
Wild ſpeaks in ſquibs, and Calamy in granado's. *Butler.*
The *ſchiſmaticks* united in a ſolemn league and covenant to alter the whole ſyſtem of ſpiritual government. *Swift.*

To SCHI'SMATIZE. *v. a.* [from *ſchiſm.*] To commit the crime of ſchiſm; to make a breach in the communion of the church.

SCHO'LAR. *n. ſ.* [*ſcholaris*, Latin; *ecolier*, French.]
1. One who learns of a maſter; a diſciple.
Many times that which deſerveth approbation would hardly find favour, if they which propoſe it were not to profeſs themſelves *ſcholars*, and followers of the ancients. *Hooker.*
The *ſcholars* of the Stagyrite,
Who for the old opinion fight,
Would make their modern friends confeſs
The diff'rence but from more to leſs. *Prior.*
2. A man of letters.
This ſame *ſcholar*'s fate, *res anguſti domi*, hinders the promoting of learning. *Wilkins.*
To watch occaſions to correct others in their diſcourſe and not ſlip any opportunity of ſhewing their talents, *ſcholars* are moſt blamed for. *Locke.*
3. A pedant; a man of books.
To ſpend too much time in ſtudies, is ſloth; to make judgment wholly by their rules, is the humour of a *ſcholar*: they perfect nature, and are perfected by experience. *Bacon.*
4. One who has a lettered education.
My couſin William is become a good *ſcholar*: he is at Oxford ſtill, is he not? *Shakeſpeare.*

SCHO'LARSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *ſcholar.*]
1. Learning; literature; knowledge.
It pitied my very heart to think that a man of my maſter's underſtanding, and great *ſcholarſhip*, who had a book of his own in print, ſhould talk ſo outragiouſly. *Pope.*
2. Literary education.
This place ſhould be ſchool and univerſity, not needing a remove to any other houſe of *ſcholarſhip*. *Milton.*
3. Exhibition or maintenance for a ſcholar. *Ainſworth.*

SCHOLA'STICAL. *adj.* [*ſcholaſticus*, Latin.] Belonging to a ſcholar or ſchool.

SCHOLA'STICALLY. *adv.* [from *ſcholaſtick.*] According to the niceties or method of the ſchools.
No moraliſts or caſuiſts, that treat *ſcholaſtically* of juſtice, but treat of gratitude, under that general head, as a part of it. *South.*

SCHOLA'STICK. *adj.* [from *ſchola*, Latin; *ſcholaſtique*, French.]
1. Pertaining to the ſchool; practiſed in ſchools.
I would render this intelligible to every rational man, however little verſed in *ſcholaſtick* learning. *Digby.*
Scholaſtick education, like a trade, does ſo fix a man in a particular way, that he is not fit to judge of any thing that lies out of that way. *Burnet.*
2. Befitting the ſchool; ſuitable to the ſchool; pedantick; needleſly ſubtle.

The favour of propoſing there, in convenient ſort, whatſoever ye can object, which thing I have known them to grant of *ſcholaſtick* courteſy unto ſtrangers, never hath nor ever will be denied you. *Hooker.*

Sir Francis Bacon was wont to ſay, that thoſe who left uſeful ſtudies for uſeleſs *ſcholaſtick* ſpeculations, were like the Olympick gameſters, who abſtained from neceſſary labours, that they might be fit for ſuch as were not ſo. *Bacon.*

Both ſides charge the other with idolatry, and that is a matter of conſcience, and not a *ſcholaſtick* nicety. *Stillingfleet.*

SCHO'LIAST. *n. ſ.* [*ſcholiaſte*, French; *ſcholiaſtes*, Latin.] A writer of explanatory notes.

The title of this ſatyr, in ſome ancient manuſcripts, was the reproach of idleneſs; though in others of the *ſcholiaſts* 'tis inſcribed againſt the luxury of the rich. *Dryden.*

What Gellius or Stobæus cook'd before,
Or chew'd by blind old *ſcholiaſts* o'er and o'er. *Dunciad.*

SCHO'LION. *n. ſ.* [Latin] A note; an explanatory obSCHO'LIUM. ſervation.

Hereunto have I added a certain gloſs or *ſcholion*, for the expoſition of old words, and harder phraſes, which manner of gloſſing and commenting will ſeem ſtrange in our language. *Spenſer.*

Some caſt all their metaphyſical and moral learning into the method of mathematicians, and bring every thing relating to thoſe abſtracted or practical ſciences under theorems, problems, poſtulates, *ſcholium*, and corollaries. *Watts.*

SCHO'LY. *n. ſ.* [*ſcholie*, Fr. *ſcholium*, Latin.] An explanatory note. This word, with the verb following, is, I fancy, peculiar to the learned *Hooker.*

He therefore, which made us to live, hath alſo taught us to pray, to the end, that ſpeaking unto the Father in the Son's own preſcript form, without *ſcholy* or gloſs of ours, we may be ſure that we utter nothing which God will deny. *Hooker.*

That *ſcholy* had need of a very favourable reader, and a tractable, that ſhould think it plain conſtruction, when to be commanded in the word, and grounded upon the word, are made all one. *Hooker.*

To SCHO'LY. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To write expoſitions.

The preacher ſhould want a text, whereupon to *ſcholy*. *Hooker.*

SCHOOL. *n. ſ.* [*ſchola*, Latin; *ecole*, French.]

1. A houſe of dicipline and inſtruction.

Their age the ſame, their inclinations too,
And bred together in one *ſchool* they grew. *Dryden.*

2. A place of literary education.

My end being private, I have not expreſſed my conceptions in the language of the *ſchools*. *Digby.*

Writers on that ſubject have turned it into a compoſition of hard words, trifles, and ſubtilties, for the mere uſe of the *ſchools*, and that only to amuſe men with empty ſounds. *Watts.*

3. A ſtate of inſtruction.

The calf breed to the rural trade,
Set him betimes to *ſchool*, and let him be
Inſtructed there in rules of huſbandry. *Dryden.*

4. Syſtem of doctrine as delivered by particular teachers.

No craz'd brain could ever yet propound,
Touching the ſoul, ſo vain and fond a thought;
But ſome among theſe maſters have been found,
Which in their *ſchools* the ſelf-ſame thing had taught. *Davies.*

Let no man be leſs confident in his faith, concerning the great bleſſings God deſigns in theſe divine myſteries, by reaſon of any difference in the ſeveral *ſchools* of Chriſtians, concerning the conſequent bleſſings thereof. *Taylor.*

5. The age of the church, and form of theology ſucceeding that of the fathers.

The firſt principles of Chriſtian religion ſhould not be farced with *ſchool* points and private tenets. *Sanderſon.*

A man may find an infinite number of propoſitions in books of metaphyſicks, *ſchool* divinity, and natural philoſophy, and know as little of God, ſpirits, or bodies, as he did before. *Locke.*

To SCHOOL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To inſtruct; to train.

Una her beſought to be ſo good
As in her virtuous rules to *ſchool* her knight. *Spenſer.*

He's gentle, never *ſchool'd*, and yet learned. *Shakeſp.*

2. To teach with ſuperiority; to tutor.

You ſhall go with me;
I have ſome private *ſchooling* for you both. *Shakeſp.*

Couſin, *ſchool* yourſelf; but for your huſband,
He's noble, wiſe, judicious. *Shakeſp.*

School your child,
And aſk why God's anointed he revil'd. *Dryden.*

If this be *ſchooling*, 'tis well for the conſiderer: I'll engage that no adverſary of his ſhall in this ſenſe ever *ſchool* him. *Att.*

SCHOOLBOY. *n. ſ.* [*ſchool* and *boy*.] A boy that is in his rudiments at ſchool.

Schoolboys tears take up
The glaſſes of my ſight. *Shakeſpeare.*

He grins, ſmacks, ſhrugs, and ſuch an itch endures,
As 'prentices or *ſchoolboys*, which do know
Of ſome gay ſport abroad, yet dare not go. *Donne.*

A *ſchoolboy* brought his mother a book he had ſtolen. *L'Eſtr.*

Once he had heard a *ſchoolboy* tell,
How Semele of mortal race
By thunder died. *Swift.*

SCHOOLDAY. *n. ſ.* [*ſchool* and *day*.] Age in which youth is ſent to ſchool.

Is all forgot?
All *ſchooldays* friendſhip, childhood, innocence? *Shakeſp.*

SCHOOLFELLOW. *n. ſ.* [*ſchool* and *fellow*.] One bred at the ſame ſchool.

Thy flatt'ring method on the youth purſue;
Join'd with his *ſchoolfellows* by two and two:
Perſuade them firſt to lead an empty wheel,
In length of time produce the lab'ring yoke. *Dryden.*

The emulation of *ſchoolfellows* often puts life and induſtry into young lads. *Locke.*

SCHOOLHOUSE. *n. ſ.* [*ſchool* and *houſe*.] Houſe of diſcipline and inſtruction.

Fair Una 'gan Fidelia fair requeſt,
To have her knight unto her *ſchoolhouſe* plac'd. *Spenſer.*

SCHOOLMAN. *n. ſ.* [*ſchool* and *man*.]

1. One verſed in the niceties and ſubtilties of academical diſputation.

The king, though no good *ſchoolman*, converted one of them by diſpute. *Bacon.*

Unlearn'd, he knew no *ſchoolman*'s ſubtle art;
No language, but the language of the heart. *Pope.*

2. One ſkilled in the divinity of the ſchool.

If a man's wit be not apt to diſtinguiſh or find differences, let him ſtudy the *ſchoolmen*. *Bacon.*

To *ſchoolmen* I bequeath my doubtfulneſs,
My ſickneſs to phyſicians. *Donne.*

Men of nice palates could not reliſh Ariſtotle, as he was dreſt up by the *ſchoolmen*. *Baker.*

Let ſubtle *ſchoolmen* teach theſe friends to fight,
More ſtudious to divide than to unite. *Pope.*

SCHOOLMASTER. *n. ſ.* [*ſchool* and *maſter*.] One who preſides and teaches in a ſchool.

I, thy *ſchoolmaſter*, have made thee more profit
Than other princes can, that have more time
For vainer hours, and tutors not ſo careful. *Shakeſpeare.*

Adrian VI. was ſometime *ſchoolmaſter* to Charles V. *Knolles.*

The ancient ſophiſts and rhetoricians lived 'till they were an hundred years old; and ſo likewiſe did many of the grammarians and *ſchoolmaſters*, as Orbilius. *Bacon.*

A father may ſee his children taught, though he himſelf does not turn *ſchoolmaſter*. *South.*

SCHOOLMISTRESS. *n. ſ.* [*ſchool* and *miſtreſs*.] A woman who governs a ſchool.

Such precepts I have ſelected from the moſt conſiderable which we have received from nature, that exact *ſchoolmiſtreſs*. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

My *ſchoolmiſtreſs*, like a vixen Turk,
Maintains her lazy huſband. *Gay.*

SCHREIGHT. *n. ſ.* A fiſh. *Ainſworth.*

SCI'AGRAPHY. *n. ſ.* [*ſciagraphie*, French; σκιαγραφία. This ſhould be written with a *k*.]

1. [In architecture.] The profile or ſection of a building, to ſhew the inſide thereof. *Bailey.*

2. [In aſtronomy.] The art of finding the hour of the day or night by the ſhadow of the ſun, moon, and ſtars. *Bailey.*

SCI'ATHERICAL. } *adj.* [*ſciaterique*, Fr. σκιαθηρικός.] Be-
SCI'ATHERICK. } longing to a ſun-dial. *Dict.* This ſhould be written *ſkiatherical*.

There were alſo, from great antiquity, *ſciatherical* or ſun-dials, by the ſhadow of a ſtile or gnomon denoting the hours of the day; an invention aſcribed unto Anaxamines by Pliny. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

SCIA'TICA. } *n. ſ.* [*ſciatique*, French; *iſchiadica paſſio*, Latin.]
SCIA'TICK. } The hip gout.

Which of your hips has the moſt profound *ſciatica*? *Shakeſp.*

Thou cold *ſciatica*,
Cripple our ſenators, that their limbs may halt
As lamely as their manners. *Shakeſpeare.*

The Scythians, uſing continual riding, were generally moleſted with the *ſciatick*, or hip gout. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

Rack'd with *ſciatick*, martyr'd with the ſtone,
Will any mortal let himſelf alone? *Pope.*

SCIA'TICAL. *adj.* [from *ſciatica*.] Afflicting the hip.

In obſtinate *ſciatical* pains, bliſtering and cauteries have been found effectual. *Arbuthnot.*

SCIENCE. *n. ſ.* [*ſcience*, French; *ſcientia*, Latin.]

1. Knowledge.

If we conceive God's ſight or *ſcience*, before the creation of the world, to be extended to all and every part of the world, ſeeming every thing as it is, his preſcience or foreſight of any action of mine, or rather his *ſcience* or ſight, from all eternity, lays no neceſſity on any thing to come to paſs, any more than my ſeeing the ſun move hath to do in the moving of it. *Hammond.*

2. Certainty grounded on demonſtration.

So you arrive at truth, though not at *ſcience*. *Berkley.*

3. Art attained by precepts, or built on principles.
Science perfects genius, and moderates that fury of the fancy which cannot contain itself within the bounds of reason. *Dryd.*
4. Any art or species of knowledge.
No *science* doth make known the first principles, whereon it buildeth; but they are always taken as plain and manifest in themselves, or as proved and granted already, some former knowledge having made them evident. *Hooker.*
Whatsoever we may learn by them, we only attain according to the manner of natural *sciences*, which mere discourse of wit and reason findeth out. *Hooker.*
I present you with a man
Cunning in musick and the mathematicks,
To instruct her fully in those *sciences*. *Shakespeare.*
The indisputable mathematicks, the only *science* heaven hath yet vouchsafed humanity, have but few votaries among the slaves of the Stagirite. *Glanville.*
5. One of the seven liberal arts, grammar, rhetorick, logick, arithmetick, musick, geometry, astronomy.
Good sense, which only is the gift of heav'n,
And though no *science*, fairly worth the sev'n. *Pope.*

SCIE'NTIAL. *adj.* [from *scientia*.] Producing science.
From the tree her step she turn'd;
But first low reverence done, as to the pow'r
That dwelt within; whose presence had infus'd
Into the plant *sciential* sap, deriv'd
From nectar, drink of gods. *Milton.*

SCIENTI'FICAL. } *adj.* [*scientifique*, Fr. *scientia* and *facio*, Lat.]
SCIENTI'FICK. } Producing demonstrative knowledge; producing certainty.
Natural philosophy proceeding from settled principles, therein is expected a satisfaction from *scientifical* progressions, and such as beget a sure or rational belief. *Brown's Vul. Err.*
No where are there more quick, inventive, and penetrating capacities, fraught with all kind of *scientifical* knowledge. *How.*
No man, who first trafficks into a foreign country, has any *scientifick* evidence that there is such a country, but by report, which can produce no more than a moral certainty; that is, a very high probability, and such as there can be no reason to except against. *South.*
The systems of natural philosophy that have obtained, are to be read more to know the hypothesis, than with hopes to gain there a comprehensive, *scientifical*, and satisfactory knowledge of the works of nature. *Locke.*

SCIENTI'FICALLY. *adv.* [from *scientifical*.] In such a manner as to produce knowledge.
Sometimes it rests upon testimony, because it is easier to believe than to be *scientifically* instructed. *Locke.*

SCI'MITAR. *n. s.* [See CIMETER.] A short sword with a convex edge.
I'll heat his blood with Greekish wine to-night,
Which with my *scimitar* I'll cool to-morrow. *Shakespeare.*

SCI'NEY *Cloye.* *n. s.* A species of violet. *Ainsworth.*
SCINK. *n. s.* A cast half. *Ainsworth.* In Scotland and in London they call it *slink*.
To SCINTI'LLATE. *v. n.* [*scintillo*, Latin.] To sparkle; to emit sparks.
SCINTILLA'TION. *n. s.* [*scintillatio*, Lat. from *scintillate*.] The act of sparkling; sparks emitted..
He saith the planets *scintillation* is not seen, because of their propinquity. *Glanville.*
These *scintillations* are not the accension of the air upon the collision of two hard bodies, but rather the inflammable effluences discharged from the bodies collided. *Brown.*

SCIO'LIST. *n. s.* [*sciolus*, Latin.] One who knows many things superficially.
'Twas this vain idolizing of authors which gave birth to that silly vanity of impertinent citations: these ridiculous fooleries signify nothing to the more generous discerners, but the pedantry of the affected *sciolists*. *Glanville.*
These passages, in that book, were enough to humble the presumption of our modern *sciolists*, if their pride were not as great as their ignorance. *Temple.*

SCI'OLOUS. *adj.* [*sciolus*, Latin.] Superficially or imperfectly knowing.
I could wish these *sciolous* zelotists had more judgment joined with their zeal. *Howel.*

SCIO'MACHY. *n. s.* [*schiamachie*, Fr. σκία and μαχη.] Battle with a shadow. This should be written *skiamachy*.
To avoid this *sciomachy*, or imaginary combat of words, let me know, sir, what you mean by the name of tyrant? *Cowley.*

SCION. *n. s.* [*scion*, French.] A small twig taken from one tree to be engrafted into another.
Sweet maid, we marry
A gentle *scion* to the wildest stock;
And make conceive a bark of baser kind,
By bud of nobler race. *Shakesp.*
March is drawn in his left hand blossoms, and *scions* upon his arm. *Peacham.*
The *scions* are best of an old tree. *Mortimer.*

SCIRE FACIAS. *n. s.* [Latin.] A writ judicial, in law, most commonly to call a man to shew cause unto the court, whence it is sent, why execution of a judgment passed should not be made. This writ is not granted before a year and a day is passed, after the judgment given. *Cowel.*

SCI'SSIBLE. *adj.* [from *scissus*, Latin.] Capable of being divided smoothly by a sharp edge.
The differences of impressible and not impressible, *scissible* and not *scissible*, and many other passions of matter, are plebeian notions. *Bacon.*

SCI'SSILE. *adj.* [*scissile*, Fr. *scissilis*, Latin.] Capable of being cut or divided smoothly by a sharp edge.
Animal fat is a sort of amphibious substance, *scissile* like a solid, and resolveable by heat. *Arbuthnot.*

SCI'SSION. *n. s.* [*scission*, French; *scissio*, Latin.] The act of cutting.
Nerves may be wounded by *scission* or puncture: the former way they are usually cut through, and wholly cease from action. *Wiseman.*

SCI'SSOR. *n. s.* [This word is variously written, as it is supposed to be derived by different writers; of whom some write *cisors*, from *cædo*, or *incido*; others *scissors*, from *scindo*; and some *cisars*, *cizars*, or *scissars*, *ciseaux*, Fr.] A small pair of sheers, or blades moveable on a pivot, and intercepting the thing to be cut.
His beard they have sing'd off with brands of fire;
And ever, as it blaz'd, they threw on him
Great pails of puddled mire to quench the hair:
My master preaches patience to him, and the while
His man with *scissars* nicks him for a fool. *Shakespeare.*
Wanting the *scissars*, with these hands I'll tear,
If that obstruct my flight, this load of hair. *Prior.*
When the lawyers and tradesmen brought extravagant bills, sir Roger wore a pair of *scissars* in his pocket, with which he would snip a quarter of a yard off nicely. *Arbuthnot.*

SCI'SSURE. *n. s.* [*scissum*, Latin.] A crack; a rent; a fissure.
The breach seems like the *scissures* and ruptures of an earthquake, and threatens to swallow all that attempt to close it, and reserves its cure only for omnipotence. *Decay of Piety.*

SCLERO'TICK. *adj.* [*sclerotique*, Fr. σκληρός.] Hard: an epithet of one of the coats of the eye.
The ligaments observed in the inside of the *sclerotick* tunicles of the eye, serve instead of a muscle, by their contraction, to alter the figure of the eye. *Ray.*

SCLERO'TICKS. *n. s.* [from the adjective.] Medicines which harden and consolidate the parts they are applied to. *Quincy.*

To SCOAT. } *v. a.* To stop a wheel by putting a stone or
To SCOTCH. } piece of wood under it before. *Bailey.*

To SCOFF. *v. n.* [*schoppen*, Dutch.] To treat with insolent ridicule; to treat with contumelious language. With *at*.
Of two noblemen of the west of England, the one was given to *scoff*, but kept ever royal cheer in his house; the other would ask of those that had been at his table, Tell truly, was there never a flout or dry blow given? *Bacon.*
There is no greater argument of a light and inconsiderate person, than prophanely to *scoff at* religion. *Tillotson.*
Such is love,
And such the laws of his fantastick empire,
The wanton boy delights to bend the mighty,
And *scoffs at* the vain wisdom of the wise. *Rowe.*

SCOFF. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Contemptuous ridicule; expression of scorn; contumelious language.
Our answer therefore to their reasons is no; to their *scoffs*, nothing. *Hooker.*
With *scoffs* and scorns, and contumelious taunts,
In open market-place produc'd they me. *Shakesp.*
How could men surrender up their reason to flattery, more abusive and reproachful than the rudest *scoffs* and the sharpest invectives? *South.*
Some little souls, that have got a smattering of astronomy or chemistry, for want of a due acquaintance with other sciences, make a *scoff* at them all, in comparison of their favourite science. *Watts.*

SCO'FFER. *n. s.* [from *scoff*.] Insolent ridiculer; saucy scorner; contumelious reproacher.
I must tell you friendly in your ear,
Sell when you can; you are not for all markets:
Cry the man mercy, love him, take his offer;
Foul is most foul, being found to be a *scoffer*. *Shakesp.*
Divers have herded themselves amongst these prophane *scoffers*, not that they are convinced by their reasons, but terrified by their contumelies. *Government of the Tongue.*
Consider what the apostle tells these *scoffers* they were ignorant of, not that there was a deluge; but he tells them, that they were ignorant that the heavens and the earth of old were so and so constituted. *Burnet.*

SCO'FFINGLY. *adv.* [from *scoffing*.] In contempt; in ridicule.
Aristotle applied this hemistick *scoffingly* to the sycophants at Athens. *Broome.*

To SCOLD. *v. n.* [*scholden*, Dutch.] To quarrel clamorously and rudely.
Pardon me, 'tis the first time that ever
I'm forc'd to *scold*. *Shakespeare.*

The one as famous for a *ſcolding* tongue,
As the other is for beauteous modeſty. *Shakeſpeare.*
They attacked me, ſome with piteous moans, others grinning and only ſhewing their teeth, others ranting, and others *ſcolding* and reviling. *Stillingfleet.*
Pallas meets the queen of love;
For gods, we are by Homer told,
Can in celeſtial language *ſco'd*. *Swift.*
Scolding and curſing are her common converſation. *Swift.*

SCOLD. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A clamourous, rude, mean, low, foul-mouthed woman.
A ſhrew in domeſtick life, is now become a *ſcold* in politicks. *Addiſon.*
Sun-burnt matrons mending old nets;
Now ſinging ſhrill, and ſcolding oft between;
Scolds anſwer foul-mouth'd *ſcolds*. *Swift.*

SCO'LLOP. *n. ſ.* [Written properly *ſcallop*.] A pectinated ſhell-fiſh.

SCOLOPE'NDRA. *n. ſ.* [*ſcolopendre*, French; σκολόπενδρα.]
1. A ſort of venomous ſerpent.
2. [*Scolopendrium*, Latin.] An herb. *Ainſworth.*

SCOMM. *n. ſ.* [Perhaps from *ſcomma*, Latin.] A buffoon. A word out of uſe, and unworthy of revival.
The *ſcomms*, or buffoons of quality, are wolviſh in converſation. *L'Eſtrange.*

SCONCE. *n. ſ.* [*ſchantz*, German.]
1. A fort; a bulwark.
Such fellows are perfect in the great commanders names, and they will learn you by rote where ſervices were done; at ſuch and ſuch a *ſconce*, at ſuch a breach. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. The head: perhaps as being the *acropolis*, or citadel of the body. A low word.
Why does he ſuffer this rude knave now to knock him about the *ſconce* with a dirty ſhovel, and will not tell him of his action of battery? *Shakeſpeare.*
3. A penſile candleſtick, generally with a looking-glaſs to reflect the light.
Golden *ſconces* hang upon the walls,
To light the coſtly ſuppers and the balls. *Dryden.*
Triumphant Umbriel, on a *ſconce*'s height,
Clapp'd his glad wings, and ſat to view the fight. *Pope.*
Put candles into *ſconces*. *Swift.*

To SCONCE. *v. a.* [A word uſed in the univerſities, and derived plauſibly by *Skinner*, whoſe etymologies are generally rational, from *ſconce*, as it ſignifies the head; to *ſconce* being to fix a fine on any one's head.] To mulct; to fine. A low word which ought not to be retained.

SCOOP. *n. ſ.* [*ſchoepe*, Dutch.]
1. A kind of large ladle; a veſſel with a long handle uſed to throw out liquor.
They turn upſide down hops on malt-kilns, when almoſt dry, with a *ſcoop*. *Mortimer.*
Endeavour with thy *ſcoop*, or fingers, to force the ſtone outwards. *Sharp.*
2. A ſweep; a ſtroke. Perhaps it ſhould be *ſweep*.
Oh hell-kite!
What, all my pretty chickens and their dam,
At one fell *ſcoop!* *Shakeſp.*

To SCOOP. *v. a.* [*ſchoepen*, Dutch.]
1. To lade out.
As by the brook he ſtood,
He *ſcoop'd* the water from the cryſtal flood. *Dryden.*
2. This word ſeems to have not been underſtood by *Thomſon.*
Melted Alpine ſnows
The mountain ciſterns fill, thoſe ample ſtores
Of water *ſcoop'd* among the hollow rocks. *Thomſon.*
3. To empty by lading.
If ſome penurious ſource by chance appear'd,
Scanty of waters, when you *ſcoop'd* it dry,
And offer'd the full helmet up to Cato,
Did he not daſh th' untaſted moiſture from him? *Addiſon.*
4. To carry off in any thing hollow.
A ſpectator would think this circular mount had been actually *ſcooped* out of that hollow ſpace. *Spectator.*
Her fore-feet are broad, that ſhe may *ſcoop* away much earth at a time. *Addiſon.*
5. To cut hollow, or deep.
Whatever part of the harbour they *ſcoop* in, it has an influence on all the reſt; for the ſea immediately works the whole bottom to a level. *Addiſon.*
Thoſe carbuncles the Indians will *ſcoop*, ſo as to hold above a pint. *Arbuthnot.*
To his ſingle eye, that in his forehead glar'd
Like a full moon, or a broad burniſh'd ſhield,
A forky ſtaff we dext'rouſly apply'd,
Which, in the ſpacious ſocket turning round,
Scoopt out the big round gelly from its orb. *Addiſon.*
It much conduces how to ſcare
The little race of birds, that hop
From ſpray to ſpray, *ſcooping* the coſtlieſt fruit,
Inſatiate, undiſturb'd. *Philips.*
The genius of the place
Or helps th' ambitious hill the heav'n to ſcale,
Or *ſcoops* in circling theatres the vale. *Pope.*

SCO'OPER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſcoop*.] One who ſcoops.

SCOPE. *n. ſ.* [*ſcopus*, Latin.]
1. Aim; intention; drift.
Your *ſcope* is as mine own,
So to inforce or qualify the laws,
As to your ſoul ſeems good. *Shakeſpeare*
His coming hither hath no farther *ſcope*
Than for his lineal royaltie, and to beg
Infranchiſement immediate on his knees. *Shakeſpeare.*
Had the whole *ſcope* of the author been anſwerable to his title, he would have only undertaken to prove what every man is convinced of; but the drift of the pamphlet is to ſtir up our compaſſion towards the rebels. *Addiſon.*
2. Thing aimed at; mark; final end.
The *ſcope* of all their pleading againſt man's authority is to overthrow ſuch laws and conſtitutions in the church, as depending thereupon, if they ſhould therefore be taken away, would leave neither face nor memory of church to continue long in the world. *Hooker.*
Now was time
To aim their counſels to the faireſt *ſcope*. *Spenſer.*
We ſhould impute the war to the *ſcope* at which it aimeth. *Raleigh.*
He, in what he counſels, and in what excels,
Miſtruſtful, grounds his courage on deſpair,
And utter diſſolution, as the *ſcope*
Of all his aim. *Milton.*
3. Room; ſpace; amplitude of intellectual view.
An heroick poet is not tied to a bare repreſentation of what is true, but that he might let himſelf looſe to viſionary objects, which may give him a freer *ſcope* for imagination. *Dryden.*
Theſe theorems being admitted into opticks, there would be *ſcope* enough of handling that ſcience voluminouſly, after a new manner; not only by teaching thoſe things which tend to the perfection of viſion, but alſo by determining mathematically all kinds of phenomena of colours which could be produced by refraction. *Newton.*
4. Liberty; freedom from reſtraint.
If this conſtrain them to grant that their axiom is not to take any place, ſave in thoſe things only where the church hath larger *ſcope*, it reſteth that they ſearch out ſome ſtronger reaſon. *Hooker.*
Ah, cut my lace aſunder,
That my pent heart may have ſome *ſcope* to beat,
Or elſe I ſwoon with this dead killing news. *Shakeſp.*
5. Liberty beyond juſt limits; licence.
Sith 'twas my fault to give the people *ſcope*,
'Twould be my tyranny to ſtrike and gall them,
For what I bid them do. *Shakeſpeare.*
Being Moody, give him line and *ſcope*,
'Till that his paſſions, like a whale on ground,
Confound themſelves with working. *Shakeſp.*
6. Act of riot; ſally.
As ſurfeit is the father of much faſt,
So every *ſcope*, by the immoderate uſe,
Turns to reſtraint. *Shakeſpeare.*
7. Extended quantity.
The *ſcopes* of land granted to the firſt adventurers were too large, and the liberties and royalties were too great for ſubjects. *Davies.*
8. It is out of uſe, except in the three firſt ſenſes.

SCO'PULOUS. *adj.* [*ſcopuloſus*, Latin.] Full of rocks. *Dict.*

SCORBU'TICAL. } *adj.* [*ſcorbutique*, Fr. from *ſcorbutus*, Latin.]
SCORBU'TICK. } Diſeaſed with the ſcurvy.
A perſon about forty, of a full and *ſcorbutical* body, having broke her ſkin, endeavoured the curing of it; but obſerving the ulcer ſanious, I propoſed digeſtion. *Wiſeman.*
Violent purging hurts *ſcorbutick* conſtitutions; lenitive ſubſtances relieve. *Arbuthnot.*

SCORBU'TICALLY. *adv.* [from *ſcorbutical*.] With tendency to the ſcurvy; in the ſcurvy.
A woman of forty, *ſcorbutically* and hydropically affected, having a ſordid ulcer, put herſelf into my hand. *Wiſeman.*

SCORCE. *n. ſ.* This word is uſed by *Spenſer* for diſcourſe, or power of reaſon.
Lively vigour reſted in his mind,
And recompenſed him with a better *ſcorce*;
Weak body well is chang'd for mind's redoubled force. *Spen.*

To SCORCH. *v. a.* [ſcorcnen, Saxon, burnt]
1. To burn ſuperficially.
Fire *ſcorcheth* in froſty weather. *Bacon.*
The ladies gaſp'd, and ſcarcely cou'd reſpire;
The breath they drew, no longer air, but fire;
The fainty knights were *ſcorch'd*. *Dryden.*
2. To burn.
Power was given to *ſcorch* men with fire. *Rev.*
The ſame that left thee by the cooling ſtream,
Safe from ſun's heat; but *ſcorch'd* with beauty's beam. *Fairf.*

You look with such contempt on pain,
That languishing you conquer more:
So lightnings which in storms appear,
Scorch more than when the skies are clear. *Waller.*
The same beams that shine, *scorch* too. *South.*
I rave,
And, like a giddy bird in dead of night,
Fly round the fire that *scorches* me to death. *Dryden.*
He from whom the nations should receive
Justice and freedom, lies himself a slave;
Tortur'd by cruel change of wild desires,
Lash'd by mad rage, and *scorch'd* by brutal fires. *Prior.*

To SCORCH. *v. n.* To be burnt superficially; to be dried up.
To see the chariot of the sun
So near the *scorching* country run. *Roscommon.*
The love was made in autumn, and the hunting followed properly, when the heats of that *scorching* country were declining. *Dryden.*
Scatter a little mungy straw and fern among your seedlings, to prevent the roots from *scorching*, and to receive the moisture that falls. *Mortimer.*

SCO'RCHING *Fennel. n. s.* A plant.

SCO'RDIUM. n. s. [Latin.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

SCORE. *n. s.* [*skora*, Islandick, a mark, cut, or notch.]
1. A notch or long incision.
Our forefathers had no other books but the *score* and the tally: thou hast caused printing to be used. *Shakesp.*
2. A line drawn.
3. An account, which, when writing was less common, was kept by marks on tallies, or by lines of chalk.
He's worth no more:
They say he parted well, and paid his *score*. *Shakesp.*
Does not the air feed the flame? And does not the flame warm and enlighten the air? Does not the earth quit *scores* with all the elements, in the fruits that issue from it? *South.*
4. Account kept of something past.
Universal deluges have swept all away, except two or three persons who begun the world again upon a new *score*. *Tillotson.*
5. Debt imputed.
That thou do'st love her, strikes some *scores* away
From the great compt. *Shakespeare.*
He can win widows and pay *scores*,
Out-flatter favourites, or out-lie either
Jovius or Surius, or both together. *Donne.*
6. Reason; motive.
The knight, upon the fore-nam'd *score*,
In quest of Sidrophel advancing,
Was now in prospect of the mansion. *Hudibras.*
He had been prentice to a brewer,
But left the trade, as many more
Have lately done on the same *score*. *Hudibras.*
A lion, that had got a politick fit of sickness, wrote the fox word how glad he should be of his company, upon the *score* of ancient friendship. *L'Estrange.*
If your terms are moderate, we'll never break off upon that *score*. *Collier.*
7. Sake; account; reason referred to some one.
You act your kindness on Cydaria's *score*. *Dryden.*
Kings in Greece were deposed by their people upon the *score* of their arbitrary proceedings. *Swift.*
8. Twenty. I suppose, because twenty, being a round number, was distinguished on tallies by a long score.
How many *score* of miles may we well ride
'Twixt hour and hour? *Shakespeare.*
The fewer still you name, you wound the more;
Bond is but one; but Harpax is a *score*. *Pope.*
For some *scores* of lines there is a perfect absence of that spirit of poesy. *Watts.*
9. *A song in* SCORE. The words with the musical notes of a song annexed.

To SCORE. *v. a.*
1. To set down as a debt.
Madam, I know when
Instead of five you *scor'd* me ten. *Swift.*
2. To impute; to charge.
Your follies and debauches change
With such a whirl, the poets of your age
Are tir'd, and cannot *score* 'em on the stage;
Unless each vice in short-hand they indite,
Ev'n as notcht-prentices whole sermons write. *Dryden.*
3. To mark by a line.
Hast thou appointed where the moon should rise,
And with her purple light adorn the skies?
Scor'd out the bounded sun's obliquer ways,
That he on all might spread his equal rays? *Sandys.*

SCO'RIA. n. s. [Latin.] Dross; recrement.
The *scoria*, or vitrified part, which most metals, when heated or melted, do continually protrude to the surface, and which, by covering the metals in form of a thin glassy skin, causes these colours, is much denser than water. *Newton.*

SCO'RIOUS. *adj.* [from *scoria*, Lat.] Drossy; recrementitious.
By the fire they emit many drossy and *scorious* parts. *Brown.*

To SCORN. *v. a.* [*schernen*, Dutch; *escorner*, French.] To despise; to slight; to revile; to vilify; to contemn.
My friends *scorn* me; but mine eye poureth out tears unto God. *Job.*

To SCORN. *v. n.* To scoff.
He said mine eyes were black, and my hair black;
And, now I am remember'd, *scorn'd* at me. *Shakesp eare.*
Our soul is filled with the *scorning* of those that are at ease, and with the contempt of the proud. *Psalms.*
I've seen the morning's lovely ray
Hover o'er the new-born day,
With rosy wings so richly bright,
As if he *scorn'd* to think of night. *Crashaw.*
Fame, that delights around the world to stray,
Scorns not to take our Argos in her way. *Pope.*

SCORN. *n. s.* [*escorne*, old Fr. from the verb.] Contempt; scoff; slight; act of contumely.
If he do fully prove himself the honest shepherd Menalcas his brother and heir, I know no reason why you should think *scorn* of him. *Sidney.*
Unto thee will I cry, O Lord: think no *scorn* of me, lest if thou make as tho' thou heareſt not, I become like them that go down into the pit. *Psalms.*
We were better parch in Africk's sun,
Than in the pride and salt *scorn* of his eyes. *Shakesp.*
Why should you think that I should woo in *scorn*?
Scorn and derision never come in tears. *Shakesp.*
If we draw her not unto us, she will laugh us to *scorn*. *Jud.*
Diogenes was asked in *scorn*, what was the matter that philosophers haunted rich men, and not rich men philosophers? He answered, because the one knew what they wanted, the others did not. *Bacon.*
Whosoever hath any thing in his person that induces contempt, hath also a perpetual spur to rescue himself from *scorn*: therefore all deformed persons are bold, as being on their own defence as exposed to *scorn*. *Bacon.*
Every sullen frown and bitter *scorn*,
But fann'd the fuel that too fast did burn. *Dryden.*
Is it not a most horrid ingratitude, thus to make a *scorn* of him that made us? *Tillotson.*
Numidia's grown a *scorn* among the nations
For breach of publick vows. *Addison.*

SCO'RNER. *n. s.* [from *scorn*.]
1. Contemner; despiser.
They are very active, vigilant in their enterprises, present in perils, and great *scorners* of death. *Spenser.*
2. Scoffer; ridiculer.
The *scorner* should consider, upon the sight of a cripple, that it was only the distinguishing mercy of heaven that kept him from being one too. *L'Estrange.*
They, in the *scorner*'s or the judge's seat,
Dare to condemn the virtue which they hate. *Prior.*

SCO'RNFUL. *adj.* [*scorn* and *full*.]
1. Contemptuous; insolent.
Th' enamour'd deity
The *scornful* damsel shuns. *Dryden.*
2. Acting in defiance.
With him I o'er the hills had run,
Scornful of winter's frost and summer's sun. *Prior.*

SCO'RNFULLY. *adv.* [from *scornful*.] Contemptuously; insolently.
He us'd us *scornfully*: he would have shew'd us
His marks of merit, wounds receiv'd for's country. *Shakes.*
The sacred rights of the Christian church are *scornfully* trampled on in print, under an hypocritical pretence of maintaining them. *Atterbury.*

SCO'RPION. *n. s.* [*scorpion*, French; *scorpio*, Latin.]
1. A reptile much resembling a small lobster, but that his tail ends in a point with a very venomous sting.
Well, fore-warning winds
Did seem to say, seek not a *scorpion*'s nest. *Shakesp.*
Full of *scorpions* is my mind, dear wife. *Shakesp.*
If he shall ask an egg, will he offer him a *scorpion*? *Luke.*
2. One of the signs of the zodiack.
The squeezing crab and stinging *scorpion* shine. *Dryden.*
3. A scourge, so called from its cruelty.
My father hath chastised you with whips, but I will chastise you with *scorpions*. *Kings.*
4. [*Scorpius*, Latin.] A sea fish. *Ainsworth.*

SCORPION *Sena. n. s.* [*emerus*, Latin.] A plant.
The characters are: it hath leaves like those of the colutea: the flowers are papilionaceous; the pods are slender, and contain two or three cylindrical-shaped seeds in each. *Miller.*

SCORPION *Grass.*
SCORPION's *Tail.* } *n. s.* Herbs. *Ainsworth.*
SCORPION *Wort.*

SCOT. *n. s.* [*écot*, French.]
1. Shot; payment.
2. SCOT *and Lot.* Parish payments.
'Twas time to counterfeit, or that hot termagant Scot had paid me *scot and lot* too. *Shakesp.*
Protogenes, historians note,
Liv'd there a burgess, *scot and lot*. *Prior.*

The chief point that has puzzled the freeholders, as well as thoſe that pay *ſcot and lot*, for about theſe ſix months, is, whether they would rather be governed by a prince that is obliged by law to be good, or by one who, if he pleaſes, may plunder or impriſon. *Addiſon.*

To SCOTCH. *v. a.* To cut with ſhallow inciſions.

He was too hard for him directly: before Corioli, he *ſcotcht* and notcht him like a carbonado. *Shakeſpeare.*

SCOTCH. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A ſlight cut; a ſhallow inciſion.

We'll beat 'em into bench-holes: I have yet room for ſix *ſcotches* more. *Shakeſpeare.*

Give him four *ſcotches* with a knife, and then put into his belly and theſe *ſcotches* ſweet herbs. *Walton.*

SCOTCH *Collops*, or *Scotched Collops*. *n. ſ.* [from *To ſcotch*, or cut.] Veal cut into ſmall pieces.

SCOTCH *Hoppers*. *n. ſ.* A play in which boys hop over lines or ſcotches in the ground.

Children being indifferent to any thing they can do, dancing and *ſcotch hoppers* would be the ſame thing to them. *Locke.*

SCO'TOMY. *n. ſ.* [σκότωμα.] A dizzineſs or ſwimming in the head, cauſing dimneſs of ſight, wherein external objects ſeem to turn round. *Ainſ.* and *Bailey.*

SCO'TTERING. A provincial word which denotes, in Herefordſhire, a cuſtom among the boys of burning a wad of peaſe-ſtraw at the end of harveſt. *Bailey.*

SCO'VEL. *n. ſ.* [*ſcopa*, Latin.] A ſort of mop of clouts for ſweeping an oven; a maulkin. *Ainſ.* and *Bailey.*

SCO'UNDREL. *n. ſ.* [*ſcondaruolo*, Italian, a hider. *Skinner.*] A mean raſcal; a low petty villain.

Now to be baffl'd by a *ſcoundrel*,
An upſtart ſect'ry, and a mungrel. *Hudibras.*

Scoundrels as theſe wretched Ombites be,
Canopus they exceed in luxury. *Tate.*

Go, if your ancient but ignoble blood
Has crept through *ſcoundrels* ever ſince the flood,
Go, and pretend your family is young;
Nor own your fathers have been fools ſo long. *Pope.*

To SCOUR. *v. a.* [*ſkurer*, Daniſh; *ſcheueren*, Dutch.]

1. To rub hard with any thing rough, in order to clean the ſurface.

I were better to be eaten to death with a ruſt, than to be *ſcour'd* to nothing with perpetual motion. *Shakeſp. Hen.* IV.

By dint of ſword his crown he ſhall increaſe,
And *ſcour* his armour from the ruſt of peace. *Dryden.*

Part *ſcour* the ruſty ſhields with ſeam, and part
New grind the blunted ax, and point the dart. *Dryden.*

Some blamed Mrs. Bull for grudging a quarter of a pound of ſoap and ſand to *ſcour* the rooms. *Arbuthnot.*

Poor Vadius, long with learned ſpleen devour'd,
Can taſte no pleaſure ſince his ſhield was *ſcour'd*. *Pope.*

2. To purge violently.

3. To cleanſe; to bleach; to whiten; to blanche.

In ſome lakes the water is ſo nitrous, as, if foul clothes be put into it, it *ſcoureth* them of itſelf; and, if they ſtay, they moulder away. *Bacon.*

A garden-worm ſhould be well *ſcoured* eight days in moſs, before you fiſh with him. *Walton.*

Beneath the lamp her tawdry ribbons glare,
The new *ſcour'd* manteau, and the ſlattern air. *Gay.*

4. To remove by ſcouring.

Never came reformation in a flood
With ſuch a heady current, *ſcouring* faults;
Nor ever hydra-headed wilfulneſs
So ſoon did loſe his ſeat, and all at once,
As in this king. *Shakeſpeare.*

I will wear a garment all of blood,
And ſtain my favour in a bloody maſk,
Which, waſh'd away, ſhall *ſcour* my ſhame with it. *Shak.*

Then, in the clemency of upward air,
We'll *ſcour* our ſpots, and the dire thunder's ſcar. *Dryden.*

5. To range in order to catch or drive away ſomething; to clear away.

The kings of Lacedemon having ſet out ſome gallies, under the charge of one of their nephews, to *ſcour* the ſea of the pyrates, they met us. *Sidney.*

Divers are kept continually to *ſcour* theſe ſeas, infeſted greatly by pirates. *Sandys.*

If with thy guards thou *ſcour'ſt* the ſtreets by night,
And do'ſt in murders, rapes, and ſpoils delight,
Pleaſe not thyſelf the flatt'ring crowd to hear,
'Tis fulſome ſtuff. *Dryden.*

6. To paſs ſwiftly over.

Sometimes
He *ſcours* the right hand coaſt, ſometimes the left. *Milton.*

Not half the number in their ſeats are found,
But men and ſteeds lie grov'ling on the ground;
The points of ſpears are ſtuck within the ſhield,
The ſteeds without their riders *ſcour* the field,
The knights unhors'd. *Dryden.*

When Ajax ſtrives ſome rock's vaſt weight to throw,
The line too labours, and the words move ſlow;
Not ſo when ſwift Camilla *ſcours* the plain,
Flies o'er th' unbending corn, and ſkims along the main.
Pope's Eſſay on Criticiſm.

To SCOUR. *v. n.*

1. To perform the office of cleaning domeſtick utenſils.

I keep his houſe, and was to wring, brew, bake, *ſcour*, dreſs meat, and make the beds. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. To clean.

Warm water is ſofter than cold; for it *ſcoureth* better. *Bac.*

3. To be purged or lax.

Some apothecaries, upon ſtamping coloquintida, have been put into a great *ſcouring* by the vapour only. *Bacon.*

Convulſion and *ſcouring*, they ſay, do often cauſe one another. *Graunt.*

If you turn ſheep into wheat or rye to feed, let it not be too rank, leſt it make them *ſcour*. *Mortimer.*

4. To rove; to range.

Barbaroſſa, thus *ſcouring* along the coaſt of Italy, ſtruck an exceeding terror into the minds of the citizens of Rome. *Knoll.*

5. To run here and there.

The enemy's drum is heard, and fearful *ſcouring*
Doth choak the air with duſt. *Shakeſp.*

6. To run with great eagerneſs and ſwiftneſs; to ſcamper.

She from him fled with all her pow'r,
Who after her as haſtily 'gan to *ſcour*. *Spenſer.*

I ſaw men *ſcour* ſo on their way: I ey'd them
Even to their ſhips. *Shakeſpeare.*

Word was brought him, in the middle of his ſchemes, that his houſe was robbed; and ſo away he *ſcours* to learn the truth. *L'Eſtrange.*

If they be men of fraud, they'll *ſcour* off themſelves, and leave thoſe that truſt them to pay the reckoning. *L'Eſtrange.*

So four fierce courſers, ſtarting to the race,
Scour through the plain, and lengthen ev'ry pace;
Nor reins, nor curbs, nor threat'ning cries they fear,
But force along the trembling charioteer. *Dryden.*

As ſoon as any foreign object preſſes upon the ſenſe, thoſe ſpirits, which are poſted upon the out-guards, immediately take the alarm, and *ſcour* off to the brain, which is the head quarters. *Collier.*

Swift at her call her huſband *ſcour'd* away,
To wreak his hunger on the deſtin'd prey. *Pope.*

SCO'URER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſcour*.]

1. One that cleans by rubbing.

2. A purge.

3. One who runs ſwiftly.

SCOURGE. *n. ſ.* [*eſcourgee*, French; *ſcoreggia*, Italian; *corrigia*, Latin.]

1. A whip; a laſh; an inſtrument of diſcipline.

When he had made a *ſcourge* of ſmall cords, he drove them all out of the temple. *Jo.* ii. 15.

The *ſcourge*
Inexorable, and the torturing hour,
Calls us to penance. *Milton.*

2. A puniſhment; a vindictive affliction.

What *ſcourge* for perjury
Can this dark monarchy afford falſe Clarence? *Shakeſp.*

See what a *ſcourge* is laid upon your hate,
That heav'n finds means to kill your joys with love. *Shak.*

Famine and plague are ſent as *ſcourges* for amendment. 2 *Eſd.*

3. One that afflicts, harraſſes, or deſtroys. Thus *Attila* was called *flagellum Dei*.

Is this the *ſcourge* of France?
Is this the Talbot ſo much fear'd abroad,
That with his name the mothers ſtill their babes? *Shakeſp.*

Such conquerors are not the favourites, but *ſcourges* of God, the inſtruments of that vengeance. *Atterbury.*

In all theſe trials I have born a part;
I was myſelf the *ſcourge* that caus'd the ſmart. *Pope.*

Immortal Jove,
Let kings no more with gentle mercy ſway,
Or bleſs a people willing to obey,
But cruſh the nations with an iron rod,
And every monarch be the *ſcourge* of God. *Pope.*

4. A whip for a top.

If they had a top, the *ſcourge* ſtick and leather ſtrap ſhould be left to their own making. *Locke.*

To SCOURGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To laſh with a whip; to whip.

The gods are juſt, and of our pleaſant vices
Make inſtruments to *ſcourge* us. *Shakeſpeare.*

Others had trial of cruel mockings and *ſcourgings*. *Hebr.*

Is it lawful for you to *ſcourge* a Roman, and uncondemned? *Acts* xxii. 25.

He *ſcourg'd* with many a ſtroke the indignant waves.
Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.

When a profeſſor of any religion is ſet up to be laughed at, this cannot help us to judge of the truth of his faith, any better than if he were *ſcourged*. *Watts.*

2. To punish; to chastise; to chasten; to castigate with any punishment or affliction.

Seeing that thou hast been *scourged* from heaven, declare the mighty power of God. 2 *Maccabees.*

He doth *scourge*, and hath mercy. *Tob.* iii. 2.

He will *scourge* us for our iniquities, and will have mercy again. *Tob.* xiii. 5.

SCO'URGER. *n. s.* [from *scourge.*] One that scourges; a punisher or chastiser.

To SCOURSE. *v. a.* To exchange one thing for another; to swap. *Ainsw.* It seems a corruption of *scrya*, Ital. exchange; and hence a *horse scourser.*

SCOUT. *n. s.* [*escout*, Fr. from *escouter*; *auscultare*, Lat. to listen; *scolte*, Italian.] One who is sent privily to observe the motions of the enemy.

Are not the speedy *scouts* return'd again,
That dogg'd the mighty army of the dauphin? *Shakesp.*

As when a *scout*,
Through dark and desert ways with peril gone
All night, at last, by break of cheerful dawn,
Obtains the brow of some high-climbing hill. *Milton.*

This great vessel may have lesser cabins, wherein *scouts* may be lodged for the taking of observations. *Wilkins.*

The *scouts* to several parts divide their way,
To learn the natives names, their towns, explore
The coasts. *Dryden.*

To SCOUT. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To go out in order to observe the motions of an enemy privately.

Oft on the bordering deep
Encamp their legions; or with obscure wing
Scout far and wide into the realm of night,
Scorning surprize. *Milton.*

As a hunted panther casts about
Her glaring eyes, and pricks her list'ning ears to *scout*,
So she, to shun his toils, her cares employ'd. *Dryden.*

Command a party out,
With a strict charge not to engage, but *scout*. *Dryden.*

To SCOWL. *v. n.* [*scylian*, to squint, Saxon; *skeela sig*, to look sour, Islandick.] To frown; to pout; to look angry, sour, or sullen.

Miso, having now her authority increased, came with *scowling* eyes to deliver a slavering good-morrow to the two ladies. *Sidney.*

With bent louring brows, as she would threat,
She *scowl'd* and frowned with froward countenance. *Spenser.*

Even so, or with much more contempt, mens eyes
Did *scowl* on Richard. *Shakespeare.*

Not a courtier,
Although they wear their faces to the bent
Of the king's look, but hath a heart that is
Glad at the thing they *scowl* at. *Shakespeare.*

The dusky clouds o'erspread
Heav'n's cheerful face, the low'ring element
Scowls o'er the darken'd landschape snow or show'r. *Milton.*

Fly, fly, prophane fogs! far hence fly away,
With your dull influence; it is for you
To sit and *scowl* upon night's heavy brow. *Crashaw.*

In rueful gaze
The cattle stand, and on the *scowling* heavens
Cast a deploring eye. *Thomson.*

SCOWL. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Look of sullenness or discontent; gloom.

I've seen the morning's lovely ray
Hover o'er the new-born day,
With rosy wings so richly bright,
As if he scorn'd to think of night;
When a ruddy storm, whose *scowl*
Made heaven's radiant face look foul,
Call'd for an untimely night,
To blot the newly-blossom'd light. *Crashaw.*

SCO'WLINGLY. *adv.* [from *scowl.*] With a frowning and sullen look.

To SCRA'BBLE. *v. n.* [*krabbelen*, *scraffilen*, to scrape or scratch, Dutch.] To paw with the hands.

He feigned himself mad in their hands, and *scrabbled* on the doors of the gate. 1 *Sa.* xxi. 13.

SCRAG. *n. s.* [*scraghe*, Dutch.] Any thing thin or lean.

SCRA'GGED. *adj.* [This seems corrupted from *cragged.*] Rough; uneven; full of protuberances or asperities.

Is there then any physical deformity in the fabrick of a human body, because our imagination can strip it of its muscles and skin, and shew us the *scragged* and knotty backbone? *Bentley.*

SCRA'GGEDNESS. } *n. s.* [from *scragged.*]
SCRA'GGINESS. } [from *scraggy.*]

1. Leanness; marcour.
2. Unevenness; roughness; ruggedness.

SCRA'GGY. *adj.* [from *scrag.*]

1. Lean; marcid; thin.

Such a constitution is easily known by the body being lean, veins hairy, *scraggy*, and dry, without a disease. *Arbuthnot.*

2. [Corrupted from *cragg.*] Rough; rugged; uneven.

From a *scraggy* rock, whose prominence
Half overshades the ocean, hardy men,
Fearless of rending winds and dashing waves,
Cut sampire. *Philips.*

To SCRA'MBLE. *v. n.* [The same with *scrabble*; *scraffelen*, Dutch.]

1. To catch at any thing eagerly and tumultuously with the hands; to catch with haste preventive of another; to contend tumultuously which shall catch any thing.

England now is left
To tug and *scramble*, and to part by th' teeth
The unow'd interest of proud swelling state. *Shakespeare.*

Of other care they little reck'ning make,
Than how to *scramble* at the shearer's feast,
And shove away the worthy bidden guest. *Milton.*

It is not to be supposed, that, when such a tree was shaking, there would be no *scrambling* for the fruit, *Stillingfleet.*

They must have *scrambled* with the wild beasts for crabs and nuts. *Ray.*

2. To climb by the help of the hands: as, he *scrambled* up that rock.

SCRA'MBLE. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Eager contest for something, in which one endeavours to get it before another.

As they were in the middle of their gambols, some body threw a handful of apples among them, that set them presently together by the ears upon the *scramble*. *L'Estrange.*

Because the desire of money is constantly almost every where the same, its vent varies very little, but as its greater scarcity enhances its price and increases the *scramble*. *Locke.*

2. Act of climbing by the help of the hands.

SCRA'MBLER. *n. s.* [from *scramble.*]

1. One that scrambles.

All the little *scramblers* after fame fall upon him. *Addison.*

2. One that climbs by help of the hands.

To SCRANCH. *v. a.* [*schrantzer*, Dutch.] To grind somewhat crackling between the teeth. The Scots retain it.

SCRA'NNEL. *adj.* [Of this word I know not the etymology, nor any other example.] Vile; worthless. Perhaps grating by the sound.

When they list, their lean and flashy songs
Grate on their *scrannel* pipes of wretched straw. *Milton.*

SCRAP. *n. s.* [from *scrape*, a thing scraped or rubbed off.]

1. A small particle; a little piece; a fragment.

It is an unaccountable vanity to spend all our time raking into the *scraps* and imperfect remains of former ages, and neglecting the clearer notices of our own. *Clanv.*

Trencher esquires spend their time in hopping from one great man's table to another's, only to pick up *scraps* and intelligence. *L'Estrange.*

Languages are to be learned only by reading and talking, and not by *scraps* of authors got by heart. *Locke.*

No rag, no *scrap*, of all the beau, or wit,
That once so flutter'd, and that once so writ. *Pope.*

I can never have too many of your letters: I am angry at every *scrap* of paper lost. *Pope.*

2. Crumb; small particles of meat left at the table.

The contract you pretend with that base wretch,
One bred of alms, and foster'd with cold dishes,
With *scraps* o' th' court, is no contract. *Shakesp.*

The attendants puff a court up beyond her bounds, for their own *scraps* and advantage. *Bacon.*

On bones, on *scraps* of dogs let me be fed,
My limbs uncover'd, and expos'd my head
To bleakest colds. *Granv.*

What has he else to bait his traps,
Or bring his vermin in, but *scraps?*
The offals of a church distrest,
A hungry vicarage. *Swift.*

3. A small piece of paper. This is properly *scrip.*

Pregnant with thousands flits the *scrap* unseen,
And silent sells a king, or buys a queen. *Pope.*

To SCRAPE. *v. a.* [ꝑcneopan, Saxon; *schrapen*, Dutch; *'sgrêpitigh*, Erse; *crafu*, Welsh.]

1. To deprive of the surface by the light action of a sharp instrument, used with the edge almost perpendicular.

These hard woods are more properly *scraped* than planed. *Mox.*

2. To take away by scraping; to craze.

They shall destroy the walls, and I will *scrape* her dust, and make her like the top of a rock. *Ezekiel.*

Bread for a toast lay on the coals; and, if toasted quite through, *scrape* off the burnt side, and serve it up. *Swift.*

3. To act upon any surface with a harsh noise.

The chiming clocks to dinner call;
A hundred footsteps *scrape* the marble hall. *Pope.*

4. To gather by great efforts, or penurious or trifling diligence.

Let the government be ruined by his avarice, if, by the same avarice, he can *scrape* together so much as to make his peace. *South's Sermons.*

Unhappy those who hunt for a party, and *scrape* together out of every auth[or] [illegible] only which favour their own tenets. *Watts.*

5. *To* SCRAPE *Acquaintance.* A low phraſe. To curry favour, or inſinuate into one's familiarity.

To SCRAPE. *v. n.*

1. To make a harſh noiſe.
2. To play ill on a fiddle.
3. To make an aukward bow. *Ainſworth.*

SCRAPE. *n. ſ.* [*ſkrap*, Swediſh.] Difficulty; perplexity; diſtreſs. This is a low word.

SCRA'PER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſcrape.*]

1. Inſtrument with which any thing is ſcraped.

Never clean your ſhoes on the *ſcraper*, but in the entry, and the *ſcraper* will laſt the longer. *Swift.*

2. A miſer; a man intent on getting money; a ſcrapepenny.

Be thrifty, but not covetous; therefore give
Thy need, thine honour, and thy friend his due:
Never was *ſcraper* brave man. Get to live,
Then live, and uſe it; elſe it is not true
That thou haſt gotten: ſurely uſe alone
Makes money not a contemptible ſtone. *Herbert.*

3. A vile fiddler.

Out! ye ſempiternal *ſcrapers.* *Cowley.*

Have wild boars or dolphins the leaſt emotion at the moſt elaborate ſtrains of your modern *ſcrapers*, all which have been tamed and humanized by ancient muſicians? *Arbuthnot.*

SCRAT. *n. ſ.* [ſcritta, Saxon.] An hermaphrodite. *Skinner* and *Junius.*

To SCRATCH. *v. a.* [*kratzen*, Dutch.]

1. To tear or mark with ſlight inciſions ragged and uneven.

The lab'ring ſwain
Scratch'd with a rake a furrow for his grain,
And cover'd with his hand the ſhallow ſeed again. *Dryden.*

A ſort of ſmall ſand-coloured ſtones, ſo hard as to *ſcratch* glaſs. *Grew.*

2. To tear with the nails.

How can I tell but that his talons may
Yet *ſcratch* my ſon, or rend his tender hand. *Spenſer.*

I ſhould have *ſcratch'd* out your unſeeing eyes,
To make my maſter out of love with thee. *Shakeſp.*

I had rather hear my dog bark at a crow, than a man ſwear he loves me.

——Keep your ladyſhip ſtill in that mind! ſo ſome gentleman or other ſhall 'ſcape a predeſtinate *ſcracht* face.

——*Scratching* could not make it worſe, an 'twere ſuch a face as yours were. *Shakeſpeare.*

Scots are like witches: do but whet your pen,
Scratch 'till the blood come, they'll not hurt you then. *Cleav.*

To wiſh that there were nothing but ſuch dull tame things in the world, that will neither bite nor *ſcratch*, is as childleſs as to wiſh there were no fire in nature. *More.*

Unhand me, or I'll *ſcratch* your face;
Let go, for ſhame. *Dryden.*

3. To wound ſlightly.

4. To hurt ſlightly with any thing pointed or keen.

Daphne, roaming through a thorny wood,
Scratching her legs, that one ſhall ſwear ſhe bleeds. *Shakeſp.*

5. To rub with the nails.

Francis Cornfield did *ſcratch* his elbow, when he had ſweetly invented to ſignify his name, St. Francis, with a friary cowl in a corn field. *Camden.*

Other mechanical helps Aretæus uſes to procure ſleep, particularly the *ſcratching* of the temples and the ears. *Arbuthnot.*

Be mindful, when invention fails,
To *ſcratch* your head, and bite your nails. *Swift.*

6. To write or draw aukwardly.

If any of their labourers can *ſcratch* out a pamphlet, they deſire no wit, ſtyle, or argument. *Swift.*

SCRATCH. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. An inciſion ragged and ſhallow.

The coarſe file cuts deep, and makes deep *ſcratches* in the work; and before you can take out thoſe deep *ſcratches* with your finer cut files, thoſe places where the riſings were when your work was forged, may become dents to your hammer dents. *Moxon.*

The ſmaller the particles of thoſe ſubſtances are, the ſmaller will be the *ſcratches*, by which they continually fret and wear away the glaſs until it be poliſhed; but be they never ſo ſmall, they can wear away the glaſs no otherwiſe than by grating and ſcratching it, and breaking the protuberances: and therefore poliſh it no otherwiſe than by bringing its roughneſs to a very fine grain, ſo that the *ſcratches* and frettings of the ſurface become too ſmall to become viſible. *Newton.*

2. Laceration with the nails.

Theſe nails with *ſcratches* ſhall deform my breaſt,
Leſt by my look or colour be expreſs'd
The mark of aught high-born, or ever better dreſs'd. *Prior.*

3. A ſlight wound.

The valiant beaſt turning on her with open jaws, ſhe gave him ſuch a thruſt through his breaſt, that all the lion could do was with his open paw to tear off the mantle and ſleeve of Zelmane, with a little *ſcratch* rather than a wound. *Sidney.*

Heav'n forbid a ſhallow *ſcratch* ſhould drive
The prince of Wales from ſuch a field as this. *Shakeſp.*

SCRA'TCHER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſcratch.*] He that ſcratches.

SCRA'TCHES. *n. ſ.* Cracked ulcers or ſcabs in a horſe's foot. *Ainſ.*

SCRA'TCHINGLY. *adv.* [from *ſcratching.*] With the action of ſcratching.

Making him turn cloſe to the ground, like a cat, when *ſcratchingly* ſhe wheels about at a mouſe. *Sidney.*

SCRAIV. n. ſ. [Iriſh and Erſe.] Surface or turf.

Neither ſhould that odious cuſtom be practiſed of cutting *ſcraws*, which is flaying off the ſurface or the green to cover their cabins, or make up their ditches. *Swift.*

To SCRAWL. *v. a.* [I ſuppoſe to be corrupted from *ſcrabble.*]

1. To draw or mark irregularly or clumſily.

2. To write unſkilfully and inelegantly.

Peruſe my leaves through every part,
And think thou ſee'ſt its owner's heart,
Scrawl'd o'er with trifles thus, and quite
As hard, as ſenſeleſs, and as light. *Swift.*

Think not your verſes ſterling,
Though with a golden pen you *ſcrawl*,
And ſcribble in a Berlin. *Swift.*

3. [From *crawl.*] To creep like a reptile. *Ainſworth.*

SCRAWL. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Unſkilful and inelegant writing.

The left hand will make ſuch a *ſcrawl*, that it will not be legible. *Arbuthnot.*

Mr. Wycherley, hearing from me how welcome his letters would be, writ to you, in which I inſerted my *ſcrawl.* *Pope.*

SCRA'WLER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſcrawl.*] A clumſy and inelegant writer.

SCRAY. *n. ſ.* A bird called a ſea ſwallow. *Ainſ.* and *Bailey.*

SCRE'ABLE. *adj.* [*ſcreabilis*, Latin.] That which may be ſpit out. *Bailey.*

To SCREAK. *v. n.* [Properly *creak*, or *ſhriek*, from *ſkrige*, Dut.] To make a ſhrill or hoarſe noiſe. *Bailey.*

To SCREAM. *v. n.* [ȝneman, Saxon.]

1. To cry out ſhrilly, as in terrour or agony.

Soon a whirlwind roſe around,
And from afar he heard a *ſcreaming* ſound,
As of a dame diſtreſs'd, who cry'd for aid,
And fill'd with loud laments the ſecret ſhade. *Dryden.*

The fearful matrons raiſe a *ſcreaming* cry,
Old feeble men with fainter groans reply;
A jarring ſound reſults, and mingles in the ſky. *Dryden.*

If chance a mouſe creeps in her ſight,
Can finely counterfeit a fright;
So ſweetly *ſcreams*, if it comes near her,
She raviſhes all hearts to hear her. *Swift.*

2. To cry ſhrilly.

I heard the owl *ſcream*, and the crickets cry. *Shakeſp.*

SCREAM. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A ſhrill quick loud cry of terrour or pain.

Our chimneys were blown down; and, as they ſay,
Lamentings heard i' th' air, ſtrange *ſcreams* of death. *Shakeſpeare.*

Then flaſh'd the livid lightning from her eyes,
And *ſcreams* of horror rend th' affrighted ſkies. *Pope.*

To SCREECH. *v. n.* [*ſkrækia*, to cry, Iſlandick.]

1. To cry out as in terrour or anguiſh.

Screeching is an appetite of expelling that which ſuddenly ſtrikes the ſpirits. *Bacon.*

2. To cry as a night owl: thence called a ſcreechowl.

SCREECH. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Cry of horrour and anguiſh.

2. Harſh horrid cry.

The birds obſcene, that nightly flock'd to taſte,
With hollow *ſcreechs* fled from the dire repaſt;
And ravenous dogs, allur'd by ſcented blood,
And ſtarving wolves, ran howling to the wood. *Pope.*

SCREE'CHOWL. *n. ſ.* [*ſcreech* and *owl.*] An owl that hoots in the night, and whoſe voice is ſuppoſed to betoken danger, miſery or death.

Deep night,
The time of night when Troy was ſet on fire,
The time when *ſcreechowls* cry, and bandogs howl. *Shakeſp.*

Let him, that will a *ſcreechowl* ay be call'd,
Go into Troy, and ſay there, Hector's dead. *Shakeſpeare.*

By the *ſcreechowl's* diſmal note,
By the black night-raven's throat,
I charge thee, Hob. *Drayton.*

Jupiter, though he had hung the balance, and given it a jog to weigh down Turnus, ſent the *ſcreechowl* to diſcourage him. *Dryden.*

O, that *ſcreechowl* at the window! we ſhall be purſued immediately. *Dryden.*

Sooner ſhall *ſcreechowls* baſk in ſunny day,
Than I forget my ſhepherd's wonted love. *Gay.*

SCREEN. *n. ſ.* [*ecran*, French.]

1. Any thing that affords ſhelter or concealment.

Now near enough: your leavy *ſcreens* throw down,
And ſhow like thoſe you are. *Shakeſpeare.*

Some ambitious men ſeem as *ſcreens* to princes in matters of danger and envy. *Bacon.*

Our

Our people, who transport themselves, are settled in those interjacent tracts, as a *screen* against the insults of the savages. *Swift.*

My juniors by a year,
Who wisely thought my age a *screen*,
When death approach'd, to stand between,
The *screen* remov'd, their hearts are trembling. *Swift.*

2. Any thing used to exclude cold or light.

When there is a *screen* between the candle and the eye, yet the light passeth to the paper whereon one writeth. *Bacon.*

One speaks the glory of the British queen,
And one describes a charming Indian *screen*. *Pope.*

Ladies make their old cloaths into patchwork for *screens* and stools. *Swift.*

3. A riddle to sift sand.

To SCREEN. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To shelter; to conceal; to hide.

Back'd with a ridge of hills,
That *screen'd* the fruits of th' earth and seats of men,
From cold Septentrion blasts. *Milton.*

A good magistrate's retinue of state *screens* him from the dangers, which he is to incur for the sake of it. *Atterbury.*

This gentle deed shall fairly be set foremost,
To *screen* the wild escapes of lawless passion. *Rowe.*

2. [*Ceno crevi*, Latin.] To sift; to riddle.

Let the cases be filled with natural earth, taken the first half spit, from just under the turf of the best pasture ground, mixed with one part of very mellow soil *screened*. *Evelyn.*

SCREW. *n. s.* [*schroeve*, Dutch; *escrou*, French.] One of the mechanical powers, which is defined a right cylinder cut into a furrowed spiral: of this there are two kinds, the male and female; the former being cut convex, so that its threads rise outwards; but the latter channelled on its concave side, so as to receive the former. *Quincy.*

The *screw* is a kind of wedge, that is multiplied or continued by a helical revolution, about a cylinder, receiving its motion not from any stroak, but from a vectis at one end of it. *Wilkins.*

After your apples are ground, commit them to the *screw* press, which is the best. *Mortimer.*

To SCREW. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To turn by a screw.

If we should fail.—
——We fail!
But *screw* your courage to the sticking place,
And we'll not fail. *Shakespeare.*

Some, when the press by utmost vigour *screw'd*,
Has drain'd the pulpous mass, regale their swine
With the dry refuse. *Philips.*

2. To fasten with a screw.

To *screw* your lock on the door, make wide holes, big enough to receive the shank of the screw. *Moxon.*

3. To deform by contorsions.

Sometimes a violent laughter *screw'd* his face,
And sometimes ready tears dropp'd down apace. *Cowley.*

With *screwed* face, and doleful whine, they ply you with senseless harangues against human inventions on the one hand, and loud outcries for a further reformation on the other. *South.*

He *screw'd* his face into a harden'd smile,
And said Sebastian knew to govern slaves. *Dryden.*

Let others *screw* their hypocritick face,
She shews her grief in a sincerer place. *Swift.*

4. To force; to bring by violence.

He resolved to govern by subaltern ministers, who *screwed* up the pins of power too high. *Howel.*

No discourse can be administered, but they will try to turn the tide, and draw it all into their own channel; or they will *screw* in here and there some intimations of what they said or did. *Government of the Tongue.*

The rents of land in Ireland, since they have been so enormously raised and *screwed* up, may be computed to be about two millions. *Swift.*

5. To squeeze; to press.

6. To oppress by extortion.

Our country landlords, by unmeasurable *screwing* and racking their tenants, have already reduced the miserable people to a worse condition than the peasants in France. *Swift.*

SCREW *Tree.* *n. s.* [*isora*, Latin.] A plant of the East and West Indies.

To SCRI'BBLE. *v. a.* [*scribo*, *scribillo*, Latin.]

1. To fill with artless or worthless writing.

How gird the sphere
With centrick and eccentrick, *scribbl'd* o'er
Cycle and epicyle, orb in orb. *Milton.*

2. To write without use or elegance.

To SCRI'BBLE. *v. n.* To write without care or beauty.

If a man should affirm, that an ape casually meeting with pen, ink and paper, and falling to *scribble*, did happen to write exactly the Leviathan of Hobbes, would an atheist believe such a story? And yet he can easily digest things as incredible as that. *Bentley.*

If Mævius *scribble* in Apollo's spite,
There are, who judge still worse than he can write. *Pope.*

Leave flattery to fulsome dedicators,
Whom, when they praise, the world believes no more
Than when they promise to give *scribbling* o'er. *Pope.*

SCRI'BBLE. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Worthless writing.

By solemnly endeavouring to countenance my conjectures, I might be thought dogmatical in a hasty *scribble*. *Boyle.*

If it struck the present taste, it was soon transferred into the plays and current *scribbles* of the week, and became an addition to our language. *Swift.*

SCRI'BBLER. *n. s.* [from *scribble*.] A petty author; a writer without worth.

The most copious writers are the arranteſt *scribblers*, and in so much talking the tongue runs before the wit. *L'Estrange.*

The actors represent such things as they are capable, by which they and the *scribbler* may get their living. *Dryden.*

The *scribbler*, pinch'd with hunger, writes to dine,
And to your genius must conform his line. *Granv.*

To affirm he had cause to apprehend the same treatment with his father, is an improbable scandal flung upon the nation by a few bigotted French *scribblers*. *Swift.*

No body was concerned or surprised, if this or that *scribbler* was proved a dunce. *Letter to the Pub. of Pope's Dunciad.*

SCRIBE. *n. s.* [*scribe*, French; *scriba*, Latin.]

1. A writer.

Hearts, tongues, figures, *scribes*, bards, poets, cannot
Think, speak, cast, write, sing, number, ho!
His love to Antony. *Shakespeare.*

My master, being the *scribe* to himself, should write the letter. *Shakespeare.*

A certain *scribe* came and said, master, I will follow thee. *Mat.* viii. 19.

We are not to wonder, if he thinks not fit to make any perfect and unerring *scribes*. *Grew.*

The following letter comes from some notable young female *scribe*. *Spectator.*

2. A public notary. *Ainsworth.*

SCRI'MER. *n. s.* [*escrimeur*, French.] A gladiator; a fencing master. Not in use.

The *scrimers* of their nation,
He swore, had neither motion, guard, nor eye,
If you oppos'd them: *Shakespeare.*

SCRINE. *n. s.* [*scrinium*, Latin.] A place in which writings or curiosities are repositted.

Help then, O holy virgin,
Thy weaker novice to perform thy will;
Lay forth, out of thine everlasting *scrine*,
The antique rolls which there lie hidden still. *Spenser.*

SCRIP. *n. s.* [*skræppa*, Islandick.]

1. A small bag; a satchel.

Come, shepherd, let us make an honourable retreat; though not with bag and baggage, yet with *scrip* and scrippage. *Shak.*

He'd in requittal ope his leathern *scrip*,
And shew me simples of a thousand names,
Telling their strange and vigorous faculties. *Milton.*

2. [From *scriptio*, Latin, as it seems.] A schedule; a small writing.

Call them generally man by man, according to the *scrip*. *Shakespeare.*

Bills of exchange cannot pay our debts abroad, 'till *scrips* of paper can be made current coin. *Locke.*

SCRI'PPAGE. *n. s.* [from *scrip*.] That which is contained in a scrip. *Dict.*

SCRI'PTORY. *adj.* [*scriptorius*, Latin.] Written; not orally delivered. *Swift.*

SCRI'PTURAL. *adj.* [from *scripture*.] Contained in the Bible; biblical.

By creatures, the *scriptural* use of that word determines it sometimes to men. *Atterbury.*

SCRI'PTURE. *n. s.* [*scriptura*, Latin.]

1. Writing.

It is not only remembered in many *scriptures*, but famous for the death and overthrow of Crassus. *Raleigh.*

2. Sacred writing; the Bible.

With us there is never any time bestowed in divine service, without the reading of a great part of the holy *scripture*, which we account a thing most necessary. *Hooker.*

The devil can cite *scripture* for his purpose:
An evil soul producing holy witness,
Is like a villain with a smiling cheek. *Shakespeare.*

There is not any action which a man ought to do, or to forbear, but the *scripture* will give him a clear precept, or prohibition for it. *South.*

Forbear any discourse of other spirits, 'till his reading the *scripture* history put him upon that enquiry. *Locke.*

Scripture proof was never the talent of these men, and 'tis no wonder they are foiled. *Atterbury.*

Why are *scripture* maxims put upon us, without taking notice of *scriptu e* examples, that lie cross 'em? *Atterbury.*

The author of nature and the *scriptures* has expressly enjoined, that he who will not work, shall not eat. *Seed.*

SCRI'VENER.

SCRI'VENER. *n. ſ.* [*ſcrivano*, Latin.]
1. One who draws contracts.
We'll paſs the buſineſs privately and well:
Send for your daughter by your ſervant here,
My boy ſhall fetch the *ſcrivener*. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. One whoſe buſineſs is to place money at intereſt.
How happy in his low degree,
Who leads a quiet country life,
And from the griping *ſcrivener* free? *Dryden.*
I am reduced to beg and borrow from *ſcriveners* and uſurers, that ſuck the heart and blood. *Arbuthnot.*

SCRO'FULA. *n. ſ.* [from *ſcrofa*, Latin, a ſow, as χοῖρας.] A depravation of the humours of the body, which breaks out in ſores commonly called the king's evil.
If matter in the milk diſpoſe to coagulation, it produces a *ſcrofula*. *Wiſeman.*

SCRO'FULOUS. *adj.* [from *ſcrofula*.] Diſeaſed with the ſcrofula.
Scrofulous perſons can never be duly nouriſhed; for ſuch as have tumours in the parotides often have them in the pancreas and meſentery. *Arbuthnot.*
Engliſh conſumptions generally proceed from a *ſcrofulous* diſpoſition. *Arbuthnot.*
What would become of the race of men in the next age, if we had nothing to truſt to, beſide the *ſcrofulous* conſumptive production furniſhed by our men of wit and pleaſure? *Swift.*

SCROLL. *n. ſ.* [Suppoſed by *Minſhew* to be corrupted from *roll*; by *Skinner* derived from *eſcrouelle*, a ſhrimp given by the heralds: whence parchment, wrapped up into a reſembling form, has the ſame name. It may be obſerved, that a gaoler's liſt of priſoners is *eſcrou*.] A writing wrapped up.
His chamber all was hanged about with rolls,
And old records from ancient times deriv'd;
Some made in books, ſome in long parchment *ſcrolls*,
That were all worm-eaten, and full of canker holes. *Spenſ.*
Accept this *ſcroll*,
Which, in right of Richard Plantagenet,
We do exhibit to your majeſty. *Shakeſpeare.*
See'ſt thou this letter, take it up,
And give the king this fatal plotted *ſcroll*. *Shakeſpeare.*
We'll add a royal number to the dead,
Gracing the *ſcroll*, that tells of this war's loſs,
With ſlaughter coupled to the name of kings. *Shakeſpeare.*
Here is the *ſcroll* of every man's name, which is thought fit through all Athens to play in our interlude. *Shakeſpeare.*
A Numidian prieſt, bellowing out certain ſuperſtitious charms, caſt divers *ſcrolls* of paper on each ſide the way, wherein he curſed and banned the Chriſtians. *Knolles.*
He drew forth a *ſcroll* of parchment, and delivered it to our foremoſt man. *Bacon.*
Such follow him, as ſhall be regiſter'd;
Part good, part bad: of bad the longer *ſcroll*. *Milton.*
With this epiſtolary *ſcroll*,
Receive the partner of my inmoſt ſoul. *Prior.*
Yet if he wills, may change or ſpoil the whole;
May take yon' beauteous, myſtick, ſtarry roll,
And burn it, like an uſeleſs parchment *ſcroll*. *Prior.*

SCROYLE. *n. ſ.* [This word I remember only in *Shakeſpeare*: it ſeems derived from *eſcrouelle*, French, a ſcrofulous ſwelling; as he calls a mean fellow a *ſcab* from his itch, or a *patch* from his raggedneſs.] A mean fellow; a raſcal; a wretch.
The *ſcroyles* of Angiers flout you kings,
And ſtand ſecurely on their battlements,
As in a theatre. *Shakeſpeare.*

To SCRUB. *v. a.* [*ſchrobben*, Dutch.] To rub hard with ſomething coarſe and rough.
Such wrinkles as a ſkilful hand would draw
For an old grandam ape, when, with a grace,
She ſits at ſquat, and *ſcrubs* her leathern face. *Dryden.*
She never would lay aſide the uſe of brooms and *ſcrubbing* bruſhes. *Arbuthnot.*
Now Moll had whirl'd her mop with dext'rous airs,
Prepar'd to *ſcrub* the entry and the ſtairs. *Swift.*

SCRUB. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. A mean fellow, either as he is ſuppoſed to ſcrub himſelf for the itch, or as he is employed in the mean offices of ſcourging away dirt.
2. Any thing mean or deſpicable.
With a dozen large veſſels my vault ſhall be ſtor'd;
No little *ſcrub* joint ſhall come on my board. *Swift.*
3. A worn-out broom. *Ainſworth.*

SCRU'BBED. } *adj.* [*ſcrubet*, Daniſh.] Mean; vile; worth-
SCRU'BBY. } leſs; dirty; ſorry.
I gave it to a youth,
A kind of boy, a little *ſcrubbed* boy,
No higher than thyſelf. *Shakeſpeare.*
The *ſcrubbieſt* cur in all the pack,
Can ſet the maſtiff on your back. *Swift.*
The ſcene a wood, produc'd no more
Than a few *ſcrubby* trees before. *Swift.*

SCRUFF. *n. ſ.* The ſame, I ſuppoſe, with *ſcurf*, by a metatheſis uſual in pronunciation.

SCRU'PLE. *n. ſ.* [*ſcrupule*, French; *ſcrupulus*, Latin.]
1. Doubt; difficulty of determination; perplexity; generally about minute things.
Macduff, this noble paſſion,
Child of integrity, hath from my ſoul
Wip'd the black *ſcruples*, reconcil'd my thoughts
To your good truth. *Shakeſpeare.*
Nothing did more fill foreign nations with admiration of his ſucceſſion, than the conſent of all eſtates of England for the receiving of the king without the leaſt *ſcruple*, pauſe, or queſtion. *Bacon.*
For the matter of your confeſſion, let it be ſevere and ſerious; but yet ſo as it may be without any inordinate anxiety, and unneceſſary *ſcruples*, which only intangle the ſoul. *Taylor.*
Men make no *ſcruple* to conclude, that thoſe propoſitions, of whoſe knowledge they can find in themſelves no original, were certainly the impreſs of God and nature upon their minds, and not taught them by any one elſe. *Locke.*
2. Twenty grains; the third part of a dram.
Milk one ounce, oil of vitriol a *ſcruple*, doth coagulate the milk at the bottom, where the vitriol goeth. *Bacon.*
3. Proverbially, any ſmall quantity.
Nature never lends
The ſmalleſt *ſcruple* of her excellence,
But, like a thrifty goddeſs, ſhe determines
Herſelf the glory of a creditor. *Shakeſpeare.*

To SCRU'PLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To doubt; to heſitate.
He *ſcrupled* not to eat
Againſt his better knowledge; not deceiv'd,
But fondly overcome with female charms. *Milton.*

SCRU'PLER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſcruple*.] A doubter; one who has ſcruples.
The ſcruples which many publick miniſters would make of the worthineſs of parents to have their children baptiſed, forced ſuch queſtioned parents, who did not believe the neceſſity of having their children baptiſed by ſuch *ſcruplers*, to carry their children unto other miniſters. *Graunt.*

SCRUPULO'SITY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſcrupulous*.]
1. Doubt; minute and nice doubtfulneſs.
Amongſt ourſelves there was ſome queſtion moved, by reaſon of a few mens *ſcrupuloſity* touching certain things. *Hooker.*
The one ſort they warned to take heed, that *ſcrupuloſity* did not make them rigorous in giving unadviſed ſentence againſt their brethren which were free; the other, that they did not become ſcandalous, by abuſing their liberty and freedom to the offence of their weak brethren, which were ſcrupulous. *Hook.*
So careful, even to *ſcrupuloſity*, were they to keep their ſabbath, that they muſt not only have a time to prepare them for that, but a further time alſo to prepare them for their very preparations. *South.*
2. Fear of acting in any manner; tenderneſs of conſcience.
The firſt ſacrilege is looked on with ſome horror; but when they have once made the breach, their *ſcrupuloſity* ſoon retires. *Decay of Piety.*

SCRU'PULOUS. *adj.* [*ſcrupuleux*, French; *ſcrupuloſus*, Latin; from *ſcruple*.]
1. Nicely doubtful; hard to ſatisfy in determinations of conſcience.
They warned them that they did not become ſcandalous, by abuſing their liberty, to the offence of their weak brethren which were *ſcrupulous*. *Hooker.*
Some birds, inhabitants of the waters, whoſe blood is cold as fiſhes, and their fleſh is ſo like in taſte, that the *ſcrupulous* are allowed them on fiſh-days. *Locke.*
2. Given to objections; captious.
Equality of two domeſtick pow'rs
Breeds *ſcrupulous* faction. *Shakeſpeare.*
3 Nice; doubtful.
As the cauſe of a war ought to be juſt, ſo the juſtice of that cauſe ought to be evident; not obſcure, not *ſcrupulous*. *Bacon's holy War.*
4. Careful; vigilant; cautious.
I have been the more *ſcrupulous* and wary, in regard the inferences drawn from theſe obſervations are of ſome importance. *Woodward.*

SCRU'PULOUSLY. *adv.* [from *ſcrupulous*.] Carefully; nicely; anxiouſly.
The duty conſiſts not *ſcrupulouſly* in minutes and half hours. *Taylor.*
Henry V. manifeſtly derived his courage from his piety, and was *ſcrupulouſly* careful not to aſcribe the ſucceſs of it to himſelf. *Addiſon.*

SCRU'PULOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſcrupulous*.] The ſtate of being ſcrupulous.

SCRU'TABLE. *adj.* [from *ſcrutor*, Latin.] Diſcoverable by inquiry.
Shall we think God ſo *ſcrutable*, or ourſelves ſo penetrating that none of his ſecrets can eſcape us? *Decay of Piety.*

SCRUTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſcrutor*, Latin.] Search; examination; inquiry.

SCRUTA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [*ſcrutateur*, Fr. from *ſcrutor*, Lat.] Enquirer; ſearcher; examiner.

In process of time, from being a simple *scrutator*, an archdeacon became to have jurisdiction more amply. *Ayliffe.*

SCRU'TINOUS. *adj.* [from *scrutiny*.] Captious; full of inquiries. A word little used.

Age is froward, uneasy, *scrutinous*,
Hard to be pleas'd, and parcimonious. *Denham.*

SCRU'TINY. *n. s.* [*scrutinium*, Latin.] Enquiry; search; examination with nicety.

In the *scrutinies* for righteousness and judgment, when it is inquired whether such a person be a good man or no, the meaning is not, what does he believe or hope, but what he loves. *Taylor.*

I thought thee worth my nearer view
And narrower *scrutiny*, that I might learn
In what degree or meaning thou art call'd
The son of God. *Milton.*

They that have designed exactness and deep *scrutiny*, have taken some one part of nature. *Hale.*

Their difference to measure, and to reach,
Reason well rectify'd must nature teach;
And these high *scrutinies* are subjects fit
For man's all-searching and enquiring wit. *Denham.*

We are admonished of want of charity towards others, and want of a Christian *scrutiny* and examination into ourselves. *L'Estrange.*

When any argument of great importance is managed with that warmth, which a serious conviction of it generally inspires, somewhat may easily escape, even from a wary pen, which will not bear the test of a severe *scrutiny*. *Atterbury.*

These, coming not within the *scrutiny* of human senses, cannot be examined by them, or attested by any body. *Locke.*

To SCRU'TINIZE. } *v. a.* [from *scrutiny*.] To search; to exa-
To SCRU'TINY. } mine.

The compromissarii should chuse according to the votes of such, whose votes they were obliged to *scrutinize*. *Ayliffe.*

SCRUTOI'RE. *n. s.* [for *scritoire*, or *escritoire*.] A case of drawers for writings.

I locked up these papers in my *scrutoire*, and my *scrutoire* came to be unlocked. *Prior.*

To SCRUZE. *v. a.* [Perhaps from *screw*. This word, though now disused by writers, is still preserved, at least in its corruption, *to scrouge*, in the *London* jargon.] To squeeze; to compress.

Though up he caught him 'twixt his puissant hands,
And having *scruzed* out of his carrion corse
The loathful life, now loos'd from sinful bands,
Upon his shoulders carried him. *Spenser.*

To SCUD. *v. n.* [*squittire*, Italian; *skutta*, Swedish; *skiótur*, swift, Islandick.] To fly; to run away with precipitation.

The vote was no sooner passed, but away they *scudded* to the next lake. *L'Estrange.*

The frighted satyrs, that in woods delight,
Now into plains with prick'd-up ears take flight;
And *scudding* thence, while they their horn-feet ply,
About their sires the little sylvans cry. *Dryden.*

Away the frighted spectre *scuds*,
And leaves my lady in the suds. *Swift.*

To SCU'DDLE. *v. n.* [from *scud*.] To run with a kind of affected haste or precipitation. A low word.

SCU'FFLE. *n. s.* [This word is derived by *Skinner* from *shuffle*.] A confused quarrel; a tumultuous broil.

His captain's heart,
In the *scuffles* of great fights hath burst
The buckles on his breast. *Shakespeare.*

Avowed atheists, placing themselves in the seat of the scorner, take much pleasing divertisement, by deriding our eager *scuffles* about that which they think nothing. *Decay of Piety.*

The dog leaps upon the serpent, and tears it to pieces; but in the *scuffle* the cradle happened to be overturned. *L'Estrange.*

Popish missionaries mix themselves in these dark *scuffles*, and animate the mob to such outrages and insults. *Addison.*

To SCU'FFLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To fight confusedly and tumultuously.

I must confess I've seen, in former days,
The best knights in the world, and *scuffled* in some frays. *Drayton.*

A gallant man had rather fight to great disadvantages in the field, in an orderly way, than *scuffle* with an undisciplined rabble. *King Charles.*

To SCULK. *v. n.* [*skulcke*, Danish.] To lurk in hiding places; to lie close.

It has struck on a sudden into such a reputation, that it scorns any longer to *sculk*, but owns itself publickly. *Gov. of Tongue.*

Fearing to be seen, within a bed
Of coleworts he conceal'd his wily head;
There *sculk'd* till afternoon, and watch'd his time. *Dryden.*

My prophets and my sophists finish'd here
Their civil efforts of the verbal war:
Not so my rabbins and logicians yield;
Retiring still they combat; from the field
Of open arms unwilling they depart,
And *sculk* behind the subterfuge of art. *Prior.*

No news of Phyl! the bridegroom came;
And thought his bride had *sculk'd* for shame;
Because her father us'd to say
The girl had such a bashful way. *Swift.*

The immediate publishers thereof lay *sculking* under the wings of an act of parliament. *Letter to Publisher of the Dunc.*

SCU'LKER. *n. s.* [from *sculk*.] A lurker; one that hides himself for shame or mischief.

SCULL. *n. s.* [It is derived by *Skinner* from *skull*, in some provinces called *shull*; as *testa* and *teste*, or *tete*, signify the head. Mr. *Lye* observes more satisfactorily, that *skola* is in Islandick the *skull* of an animal.]

1. The bone which incases and defends the brain; the arched bone of the head.

Fractures of the *scull* are at all times very dangerous, as the brain becomes affected from the pressure. *Sharp.*

2. A small boat; a cockboat. [See SCULLER.]

3. One who rows a cockboat.

Like caitiff vile, that for misdeed
Rides with his face to rump of steed;
Or rowing *scull*, he's fain to love,
Look one way and another move. *Hudibras.*

4. [Sceole, Saxon, an assembly.] In *Milton*'s style, a shoal or vast multitude of fish.

Each bay
With fry innumerable swarm, and shoals
Of fish, that with their fins and shining scales
Glide under the green wave, in *sculls* that oft
Bank the mid sea. *Milton.*

SCU'LLCAP. *n. s.* [*scull* and *cap*.]

1. A headpiece.
2. A nightcap.

SCU'LLER. *n. s.* [Of this word I know not the etymology. *Skiola* is in Islandick a vessel, and *escueille* in French a dish.]

1. A cockboat; a boat in which there is but one rower.

Her soul already was consign'd to fate,
And shiv'ring in the leaky *sculler* sate. *Dryden.*

They hire the *sculler*, and, when once aboard,
Grow sick, and damn the climate like a lord. *Pope.*

2. One that rows a cockboat.

SCU'LLERY. *n. s.* [from *skiola*, a vessel, Islandick; or *escueille*, French, a dish.] The place where common utensils, as kettles or dishes, are cleaned and kept.

Pyreicus was famous for counterfeiting base things, as pitchers, a *scullery*, and setting rogues together by the ears. *Peach.*

SCU'LLION. *n. s.* [from *escueille*, French, a dish.] The lowest domestick servant, that washes the kettles and the dishes in the kitchen.

I must, like a whore, unpack my heart with words,
And fall a cursing like a very drab,
A *scullion*, fye upon't! foh! about my brain. *Shakespeare.*

If the gentleman hath lain there, get the cook, the stablemen, and the *scullion*, to stand in his way. *Swift.*

To SCULP. *v. a.* [*sculpo*, Latin; *sculper*, Fr.] To carve; to engrave. A word not in use.

Oh, that the tenor of my just complaint
Were *sculpt* with steel on rocks of adamant! *Sandys.*

SCU'LPTILE. *adj.* [*sculptilis*, Latin.] Made by carving.

In a silver medal is upon one side Moses horned, and on the reverse the commandment against *sculptile* images. *Brown.*

SCU'LPTOR. *n. s.* [*sculptor*, Latin; *sculpteur*, Fr.] A carver; one who cuts wood or stone into images.

Thy shape's in every part
So clean, as might instruct the *sculptor*'s art. *Dryden.*

The Latin poets give the epithets of *trifidium* and *trisulcum* to the thunderbolt, from the *sculptors* and painters that lived before them, that had given it three forks. *Addison.*

SCU'LPTURE. *n. s.* [*sculptura*, Latin; *sculpture*, French.]

1. The art of carving wood, or hewing stone into images.

Then *sculpture* and her sister arts revive,
Stones leap'd to form, and rocks began to live. *Pope.*

2. Carved work.

Nor did there want
Cornice or freeze with bossy *sculptures* graven. *Milton.*

There too, in living *sculpture*, might be seen
The mad affection of the Cretan queen. *Dryden.*

3. The act of engraving.

To SCU'LPTURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut; to engrave.

Gold, silver, ivory vases *sculptur'd* high,
There are who have not. *Pope.*

SCUM. *n. s.* [*escume*, French; *schiuma*, Italian; *skum*, Danish, *schuym*, Dutch.]

1. That which rises to the top of any liquor.

The rest had several offices assign'd;
Some to remove the *scum* as it did rise;
Others to bear the same away did mind;
And others it to use according to his kind. *Spenser.*

The salt part of the water doth partly rise into a *scum* on the top, and partly goeth into a sediment in the bottom. *Bacon.*

Gather'd like *scum*, and settl'd to itself,
Self-fed and self consum'd. *Milton.*

Away,

Away, ye *ſcum*,
That ſtill riſe upmoſt when the nation boils. *Dryden.*
They mix a med'cine to foment their limbs,
With *ſcum* that on the molten ſilver ſwims. *Dryden.*

2. The droſs; the refuſe; the recrement; that part which is to be thrown away.

There flocked unto him all the *ſcum* of the Iriſh out of all places, that e're long he had a mighty army. *Spenſer.*
Some forty gentlemen excepted, had we the very *ſcum* of the world, ſuch as their friends thought it an exceeding good gain to be diſcharged. *Raleigh.*
I told thee what would come
Of all thy vapouring, baſe *ſcum*. *Hudibras.*
The Scythian and Egyptian *ſcum*
Had almoſt ruin'd Rome. *Roſcommon.*
You'll find, in theſe hereditary tales,
Your anceſtors the *ſcum* of broken jayls. *Dryden.*
The great and innocent are inſulted by the *ſcum* and refuſe of the people. *Addiſon.*

To SCUM. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To clear off the ſcum. Commonly written and ſpoken *ſkim*.

A ſecond multitude
Severing each kind, and *ſcum'd* the bullion droſs. *Milton.*
Hear, ye ſullen powers below;
Hear, ye taſkers of the dead:
You that boiling cauldrons blow,
You that *ſcum* the molten lead. *Dryden.*
What corns ſwim upon the top of the brine, *ſcum* off. *Mort.*

SCU'MMER. *n. ſ.* [*eſcumoir*, French.] A veſſel with which liquor is ſcummed, commonly called a *ſkimmer*.

SCU'PPER *Holes. n. ſ.* [*ſchoepen*, Dutch, to draw off.] In a ſhip, ſmall holes on the deck, through which water is carried into the ſea. The leathers over thoſe holes are called *ſcupper* leathers, and the nails with which they are faſtened *ſcupper* nails. *Bailey.*

SCURF. *n. ſ.* [ſcurf, Saxon; *ſkurfa*, Iſlandick; *ſkurff*, Daniſh; *ſkorf*, Swediſh; *ſchorft*, Dutch.]

1. A kind of dry miliary ſcab.

Her crafty head was altogether bald,
And, as in hate of honourable eld,
Was overgrown with *ſcurf* and filthy ſcald. *Spenſer.*
The virtue of his hands
Was loſt among Pactolus' ſands,
Againſt whoſe torrent while he ſwims,
The golden *ſcurf* peels off his limbs. *Swift.*

2. A ſoil or ſtain adherent.

Then are they happy, when by length of time
The *ſcurf* is worn away of each committed crime,
No ſpeck is left. *Dryden.*

3. Any thing ſticking on the ſurface.

There ſtood a hill, whoſe griſly top
Shone with a gloſſy *ſcurf*. *Milton.*
Upon throwing in a ſtone the water boils; and at the ſame time are ſeen little flakes of *ſcurf* riſing up. *Addiſon.*

SCU'RFINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſcurf*.] The ſtate of being ſcurfy.

SCU'RRIL. *adj.* [*ſcurrilis*, Latin.] Low; mean; groſly opprobrious; loudly jocoſe.

With him, Patroclus,
Upon a lazy bed, the live-long day
Breaks *ſcurril* jeſts, *Shakeſpeare.*
Nothing conduces more to letters than to examine the writings of the ancients, provided the plagues of judging and pronouncing againſt them be away; ſuch as envy, bitterneſs, precipitation, impudence, and *ſcurril* ſcoffing. *Ben. Johnſon.*
Thou mov'ſt me more by barely naming him,
Than all thy foul unmanner'd *ſcurril* taunts. *Dryden.*

SCURRI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*ſcurrilité*, Fr. *ſcurrilitas*, Latin.] Groſneſs of reproach; loudneſs of jocularity; mean buffoonery.

Good maſter Holofernes, purge; ſo it ſhall pleaſe you to abrogate *ſcurrility*. *Shakeſpeare.*
Baniſh *ſcurrility* and profaneneſs, and reſtrain the licentious inſolence of poets. *Dryden.*

SCU'RRILOUS. *adj.* [*ſcurrilis*, Latin.] Groſly opprobrious; uſing ſuch language as only the licenſe of a buffoon can warrant; loudly jocular; vile; low.

Yet is not their goodneſs ſo intolerable, as, on the contrary ſide, the *ſcurrilous* and more than ſatyrical immodeſty of Martiniſm. *Hooker.*
Let him approach ſinging.
—Forewarn him that he uſe no *ſcurrilous* words in's tunes. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*
How often is a perſon, whoſe intentions are to do good by the works he publiſhes, treated in as *ſcurrilous* a manner as if he were an enemy to mankind? *Addiſon.*
Their characters have been often treated with the utmoſt barbarity and injuſtice by *ſcurrilous* and enraged orators. *Swift.*

SCU'RRILOUSLY. *adv.* [from *ſcurrilous*.] With groſs reproach; with low buffoonery; with lewd merriment.

Such men there are, who have written *ſcurrilouſly* againſt me, without any provocation. *Dryden.*
It is barbarous incivility *ſcurrilouſly* to ſport with that which others count religion. *Tillotſon.*

SCU'RVILY. *adv.* [from *ſcurvy*.] Vilely; baſely; coarſely. It is ſeldom uſed but in a ludicrous ſenſe.

Look i' your glaſs now,
And ſee how *ſcurvily* that countenance ſhews;
You would be loth to own it. *Ben Johnſon.*
This alters the whole complexion of an action, that would otherwiſe look but very *ſcurvily*, and makes it perfect. *South.*
The clergy were never more learned, or ſo *ſcurvily* treated. *Swift.*

SCU'RVY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſcurf*. This word was, I believe, originally an adjective.]

The *ſcurvy* is a diſtemper of the inhabitants of cold countries, and amongſt thoſe ſuch as inhabit marſhy, fat, low, moiſt ſoils, near ſtagnating water, freſh or ſalt; invading chiefly in the winter ſuch as are ſedentary, or live upon ſalted or ſmoaked fleſh and fiſh, or quantities of unfermented farinaceous vegetables, and drink bad water. *Arbuthnot.*

SCU'RVY. *adj.* [from *ſcurf*, *ſcurfy*, *ſcurvy*.]

1. Scabbed; covered with ſcabs; diſeaſed with the ſcurvy.

Whatſoever man be *ſcurvy* or ſcabbed. *Leviticus.*

2. Vile; bad; ſorry; worthleſs; contemptible; offenſive.

I know him for a man divine and holy;
Not *ſcurvy*, nor a temporary meddler. *Shakeſpeare.*
This is a very *ſcurvy* tune to ſing to a man's funeral. *Shak.*
He ſpoke *ſcurvy* and provoking terms
Againſt your honour. *Shakeſpeare.*
A crane, which is but *ſcurvy* meat, lays but two eggs. *Chey.*
It would be convenient to prevent the exceſs of drink, with that *ſcurvy* cuſtom of taking tobacco. *Swift.*

SCU'RVYGRASS. *n. ſ.* [*ſcurvy* and *graſs*.] The ſpoonwort. A plant.

The flower conſiſts of four leaves, which are diſpoſed in form of a croſs: from the flower-cup ariſes the pointal, which becomes an almoſt globular fruit, divided into two cells by an intermediate partition, to which the valves adhere on both ſides, and are furniſhed with many round ſeeds. *Miller.*

'SCUSES. For excuſes.

I ſhifted him away,
And laid good *'ſcuſes* on your exſtaſy. *Shakeſpeare.*

SCUT. *n. ſ.* [*ſkott*, Iſlandick.] The tail of thoſe animals whoſe tails are very ſhort, as a hare.

In the hare it is averſely ſeated, and in its diſtenſion inclines unto the coecix or *ſcut*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*
He fled to earth; but firſt it coſt him dear,
He left his *ſcut* behind, and half an ear. *Swift.*

SCU'TCHEON. *n. ſ.* [*ſcuccione*, Italian, from *ſcutum*, Lat.] The ſhield repreſented in heraldry; the enſigns armorial of a family. See ESCUTCHEON.

And thereto had ſhe that *ſcutcheon* of her deſires, ſupported by certain badly diligent miniſters. *Sidney.*
Your *ſcutcheons*, and your ſigns of conqueſt, ſhall
Hang in what place your pleaſe. *Shakeſpeare.*
Honour is a meer *ſcutcheon*. *Shakeſpeare.*
The chiefs about their necks the *ſcutcheons* wore,
With orient pearls and jewels powder'd o'er. *Dryden.*

SCUTE'LLATED. *adj.* [*ſcutella*, Lat.] Divided into ſmall ſurfaces.

It ſeems part of the *ſcutellated* bone of a ſturgeon, being flat, of a porous or cellular conſtitution. *Woodward.*

SCU'TIFORM. *adj.* [*ſcutiformis*, Latin.] Shaped like a ſhield.

SCU'TTLE. *n. ſ.* [*ſcutella*, Latin; *ſcutell*, Celt. *Ainſw.*]

1. A wide ſhallow baſket, ſo named from a diſh or platter which it reſembles in form.

A *ſcuttle* or ſkrein to rid ſoil fro' the corn. *Tuſſer.*
The earth and ſtones they are fain to carry from under their feet in *ſcuttles* and baſkets. *Hakewill.*

2. A ſmall grate.

To the hole in the door have a ſmall *ſcuttle*, to keep in what mice are there. *Mortimer.*

3. [From *ſcud*.] A quick pace; a ſhort run; a pace of affected precipitation.

She went with an eaſy *ſcuttle* out of the ſhop. *Spectator.*

To SCU'TTLE. *v. n.* [from *ſcud* or *ſcuddle*.] To run with affected precipitation.

The old fellow *ſcuttled* out of the room. *Arbuthnot.*

To SDEIGN. *v. a.* [*Spenſer. Sdegnare*, Ital. *Milton*, for *diſdain*.]

Lifted up ſo high,
I *ſdeign'd* ſubjection. *Milton.*

SDE'IGNFUL. *adj.* Contracted for *diſdainful*.

They now, puft up with *ſdeignful* inſolence,
Deſpiſe the brood of bleſſed ſapience. *Spenſer.*

SEA. *n. ſ.* [ſæ, Saxon; *ſee*, or *zee*, Dutch.]

1. The ocean; the water oppoſed to the land.

Will all great Neptune's ocean waſh this blood
Clean from my hand? No, this my hand will rather
Thy multitudinous *ſea* incarnardine,
Making the green one red. *Shakeſpeare.*
The rivers run into the *ſea*. *Carew.*
He made the *ſea*, and all that is therein. *Exodus.*
So do the winds and thunders cleanſe the air,
So working *ſeas* ſettle and purge the wine. *Davies.*
Amphibious between *ſea* and land
The river horſe. *Milton.*

Some

Some leviathan,
Haply ſlumb'ring on the Norway foam,
The pilot of ſome ſmall night-founder'd ſkiff
Deeming ſome iſland, oft as ſeamen tell,
With fixed anchor in his ſcaly rind,
Moors by his ſide under the lee, while night
Inveſts the *ſea*. *Milton.*

Small fragments of ſhells, broken by ſtorms on ſome ſhores, are uſed for manuring of *ſea* land. *Woodward.*

They put to *ſea* with a fleet of three hundred ſail. *Arbuthn.*

Sea racing dolphins are train'd for our motion,
Moony tides ſwelling to roll us aſhore. *Dryden.*

But like a rock unmov'd, a rock that braves
The raging tempeſt, and the riſing waves,
Propp'd on himſelf he ſtands: his ſolid ſide
Waſh off the *ſea* weeds, and the ſounding tides. *Dryder.*

The *ſea* could not be much narrower than it is, without a great loſs to the world. *Bentley.*

So when the firſt bold veſſel dar'd the *ſeas*,
High on the ſtern the Thracian rais'd his ſtrain,
While Argo ſaw her kindred trees
Deſcend from Pelion to the main. *Pope.*

2. A collection of water; a lake.

Jeſus walking by the *ſea* of Galilee, ſaw two brethren. *Mat.* iv. 18.

3. Proverbially for any large quantity.

That *ſea* of blood which hath in Ireland been barbarouſly ſhed, is enough to drown in eternal infamy and miſery the malicious author and inſtigator of its effuſion. *King Charles.*

4. Any thing rough and tempeſtuous.

To ſorrow abandon'd, but worſe felt within,
And in a troubled *ſea* of paſſion toſt. *Milton.*

5. *Half* SEAS *over.* Half drunk.

The whole magiſtracy was pretty well diſguiſed before I gave 'em the ſlip: our friend the alderman was *half ſeas over* before the bonfire was out. *Spectator.*

SEA is often uſed in compoſition, as will appear in the following examples.

SE'ABEAT. *adj.* [*ſea* and *beat.*] Daſhed by the waves of the ſea.

The ſovereign of the ſeas he blames in vain,
That once *ſeabet* will to ſea again. *Spenſer.*

Darkneſs cover'd o'er
The face of things: along the *ſeabeat* ſhore
Satiate we ſlept. *Pope.*

SEABO'AT. *n. ſ.* [*ſea* and *boat.*] Veſſel capable to bear the ſea.

Shipwrecks were occaſioned by their ſhips being bad *ſea-boats*, and themſelves but indifferent ſeamen. *Arbuthnot.*

SEABO'RN. *adj.* [*ſea* and *born.*] Born of the ſea; produced by the ſea.

Like Neptune and his *ſeaborn* niece, ſhall be
The ſhining glories of the land and ſea. *Waller.*

All theſe in order march, and marching ſing
The warlike actions of their *ſeaborn* king. *Dryden.*

SEABO'Y. *n. ſ.* [*ſea* and *boy.*] Boy employed on ſhipboard.

Can'ſt thou, O partial ſleep, give thy repoſe
To the wet *ſeaboy* in an hour ſo rude,
And in the calmeſt and the ſtilleſt night
Deny it to a king? *Shakeſpeare.*

SEABRE'ACH. *n. ſ.* [*ſea* and *breach.*] Irruption of the ſea by breaking the banks.

To an impetuous woman, tempeſts and *ſeabreaches* are nothing. *L'Eſtrange.*

SEABREE'ZE. *n. ſ.* [*ſea* and *breeze.*] Wind blowing from the ſea.

Hedges, in moſt places, would be of great advantage to ſhelter the graſs from the *ſeabreeze*. *Mortimer.*

SEABU'ILT. *adj.* [*ſea* and *built.*] Built for the ſea.

Borne each by other in a diſtant line,
The *ſeabuilt* forts in dreadful order move. *Dryden.*

SEACA'BBAGE. *n. ſ.* [*crambe*, Latin.] Seacolewort. A plant.

It hath fleſhy leaves like thoſe of the cabbage. *Miller.*

SE'AHOLLY. *n. ſ.* [*eryngium*, Latin.] A plant.

The ſpecies are, *ſeaholly*, or eryngo. Common eryngo, &c. The roots of the firſt are candied, and ſent to London for medicinal uſe, being the true eryngo.

SEA'CALF. *n. ſ.* [*ſea* and *calf.*] The ſeal.

The *ſeacalf*, or ſeal, is ſo called from the noiſe he makes like a calf: his head comparatively not big, ſhaped rather like an otter's, with teeth like a dog's, and muſtaches like thoſe of a cat: his body long, and all over hairy: his forefeet, with fingers clawed, but not divided, yet fit for going: his hinder feet, more properly fins, and fitter for ſwimming, as being an amphibious animal. The female gives ſuck, as the porpeſs, and other viviparous fiſhes. *Grew.*

SE'ACAP. *n. ſ.* [*ſea* and *cap.*] Cap made to be worn on ſhipboard.

I know your favour well,
Though now you have no *ſeacap* on your head. *Shakeſp.*

SE'ACHART. *n. ſ.* [*ſea* and *chart.*] Map on which only the coaſts are delineated.

The ſituation of the parts of the earth are better learned by a map or *ſeachart*, than reading the deſcription. *Watts.*

SEACOA'L. *n. ſ.* [*ſea* and *coal.*] Coal, ſo called not becauſe found in the ſea, but becauſe brought to *London* by ſea; pit-coal.

We'll have a poſſet ſoon at the latter end of a *ſeacoal* fire. *Shakeſpeare.*

Seacoal laſts longer than charcoal. *Bacon.*

This pulmonique indiſpoſition of the air is very much heightened, where a great quantity of *ſeacoal* is burnt. *Harvey.*

SE'ACOAST. *n. ſ.* [*ſea* and *coaſt.*] Shore; edge of the ſea.

The venturous mariner that way,
Learning his ſhip from thoſe white rocks to ſave,
Which all along the ſouthern *ſeacoaſt* lay;
For ſafety's ſake that ſame his ſeamark made,
And nam'd it Albion. *Spenſer.*

Upon the *ſeacoaſt* are many parcels of land, that would pay well for the taking in. *Mortimer.*

SE'ACOMPASS. *n. ſ.* [*ſea* and *compaſs.*] The card and needle of mariners.

The needle in the *ſeacompaſs* ſtill moving but to the north-point only, with moveor immotus, notified the reſpective conſtancy of the gentleman to one only. *Camden.*

SE'ACOW. *n. ſ.* [*ſea* and *cow.*] The manatee.

The *ſeacow* is a very bulky animal, of the cetaceous kind. It grows to fifteen feet long, and to ſeven or eight in circumference: its head is like that of a hog, but longer, and more cylindrick: its eyes are ſmall, and it has no external ears, but only two little apertures in the place of them; yet its ſenſe of hearing is very quick. Its lips are thick, and it has two long tuſks ſtanding out. It has two fins, which ſtand forward on the breaſt like hands, whence the Spaniards firſt called it manatee. The female has two round breaſts placed between the pectoral fins. The ſkin is very thick and hard, and not ſcaly, but hairy. This creature lives principally about the mouths of the large rivers in Africa, the Eaſt Indies, and America, and feeds upon vegetables. Its fleſh is white like veal, and very well taſted. The lapis manati, which is of a fine clean white colour, and bony texture, is properly the os petroſum of this animal. This ſtone has been ſuppoſed to be a powerful amulet, but is now neglected. *Hill.*

SEADO'G. *n. ſ.* [*ſea* and *dog.*] Perhaps the ſhark.

Fierce *ſeadogs* devour the mangl'd friends. *Roſcommon.*

When, ſtung with hunger, ſhe embroils the flood,
The *ſeadog* and the dolphin are her food. *Pope.*

SEAFA'RER. *n. ſ.* [*ſea* and *fare.*] A traveller by ſea; a mariner.

They ſtiffly refuſed to vail their bonnets by the ſummons of thoſe towns, which is reckoned intolerable contempt by the better enabled *ſeafarers*. *Carew.*

A wand'ring merchant, he frequents the main,
Some mean *ſeafarer* in purſuit of gain;
Studious of freight, in naval trade well ſkill'd;
But dreads th' athletick labours of the field. *Pope.*

SEAFA'RING. *adj.* [*ſea* and *fare.*] Travelling by ſea.

My wife faſten'd him unto a ſmall ſpare maſt,
Such as *ſeafaring* men provide for ſtorms. *Shakeſpeare.*

It was death to divert the ſhips of *ſeafaring* people, againſt their will, to other uſes than they were appointed. *Arbuthnot.*

SEAFE'NNEL. The ſame with SAMPHIRE, which ſee.

SE'AFIGHT. *n. ſ.* [*ſea* and *fight.*] Battle of ſhips; battle on the ſea.

Seafights have been often final to the war; but this is when princes ſet up their reſt upon the battles. *Bacon.*

They were full of drink at the time of their *ſeafights*. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

If our ſenſe of hearing were a thouſand times quicker than it is, we ſhould, in the quieteſt retirement, be leſs able to ſleep than in the middle of a *ſeafight*. *Locke.*

This fleet they recruited with two hundred ſail, whereof they loſt ninety-three in a *ſeafight*. *Arbuthnot.*

SEAFO'WL. *n. ſ.* [*ſea* and *fowl.*] Birds that live at ſea.

The bills of curlews, and many other *ſeafowl*, are very long, to enable them to hunt for the worms. *Derham.*

A *ſeafowl* properly repreſents the paſſage of a deity over the ſeas. *Broome.*

A length of ocean and unbounded ſky,
Which ſcarce the *ſeafowl* in a year o'er fly. *Pope.*

SE'AGIRT. *adj.* [*ſea* and *girt.*] Girded or incircled by the ſea.

Neptune, beſides the ſway
Of every ſalt flood and each ebbing ſtream,
Took in by lot, 'twixt high and nether Jove,
Imperial rule of all the *ſeagirt* iſles. *Milton.*

Telemachus, the blooming heir
Of *ſeagirt* Ithaca, demands my care:
'Tis mine to form his green unpractis'd years
In ſage debates. *Pope.*

SE'AGULL. *n. ſ.* [*ſea* and *gull.*] A water fowl.

Seagulls, when they flock together from the ſea towards the ſhores, foreſhow rain and wind. *Bacon.*

Bitterns, herons, and *ſeagulls*, are great enemies to fiſh. *Mortimer.*

SE'AGREEN. *adj.* [*ſea* and *green.*] Reſembling the colour of the diſtant ſea; cerulean.

White, red, yellow, blue, with their ſeveral mixtures, as green, ſcarlet, purple, and *ſeagreen*, come in only by the eyes. *Locke.*

Upon his urn reclin'd,
His *ſeagreen* mantle waving in the wind,
The god appear'd. *Pope.*

SE'AGREEN. *n. ſ.* Saxifrage. A plant.

SE'AGULL. *n. ſ.* A ſea bird. *Ainſworth.*

SE'AHEDGEHOG. *n. ſ.* [*ſea*, *hedge*, and *hog.*] A kind of ſea ſhell-fiſh.

The *ſeahedgehog* is incloſed in a round ſhell, faſhioned as a loaf of bread, wrought and pinched, and guarded by an outer ſkin full of prickles, as the land urchin. *Carew.*

SE'AHOG. *n. ſ.* [*ſea* and *hog.*] The porpus.

SE'AHOLM. *n. ſ.* [*ſea* and *holm.*]

1. A ſmall uninhabited iſland.
2. Seaholly. A kind of ſea weed.

Cornwal bringeth forth greater ſtore of *ſeaholm* and ſamphire than any other country. *Carew.*

SE'AHORSE. *n. ſ.* [*ſea* and *horſe.*]

1. The *ſeahorſe* is a fiſh of a very ſingular form, as we ſee it dried, and of the needleſiſh kind. It is about four or five inches in length, and nearly half an inch in diameter in the broadeſt part. Its colour, as we ſee it dried, is a deep reddiſh brown; and its tail is turned round under the belly. It is found about the Mediterranean, and has been celebrated for medicinal virtues; but is at preſent wholly neglected. *H.ll.*
2. The morſe.

Part of a large tooth, round and tapering: a tuſk of the morſe, or waltrons, called by ſome the *ſeahorſe*. *Woodward.*

3. The medical and the poetical *ſeahorſe* ſeem very different. By the ſeahorſe *Drydan* means probably the hippopotamus.

By 'em
Seahorſes, flound'ring in the ſlimy mud,
Toſs'd up their heads, and daſh'd the ooze about 'em. *Dry.*

SE'AMAID. *n. ſ.* [*ſea* and *maid.*] Mermaid.

Certain ſtars ſhot from their ſpheres,
To hear the *ſeamaids* muſick. *Shakeſpeare.*

SE'AMAN. *n. ſ.* [*ſea* and *man.*]

1. A ſailor; a navigator; a mariner.

She, looking out,
Beholds the fleet, and hears the *ſeamen* ſhout. *Danham.*
Seamen, through diſmal ſtorms, are wont
To paſs the oyſter-breeding Helleſpont. *Evelyn.*

The whole poem was firſt written, and now ſent you from a place where I have not ſo much as the converſe of any *ſeaman*. *Dryden.*

Æneas order'd
A ſtately tomb, whoſe top a trumpet bore,
A ſoldier's fauchion, and a *ſeaman's* oar;
Thus was his friend interr'd. *Dryden.*

By undergoing the hazards of the ſea, and the company of common *ſeamen*, you make it evident you will refuſe no opportunity of rendering yourſelf uſeful. *Dryden.*

Had they applied themſelves to the increaſe of their ſtrength by ſea, they might have had the greateſt fleet and the moſt *ſeamen* of any ſtate in Europe. *Addiſon.*

2. Merman; the male of the mermaid.

Seals live at land and at ſea, and porpuſes have the warm blood and intrails of a hog, not to mention mermaids, or *ſeamen*. *Locke.*

SEAMA'RK. *n. ſ.* [*ſea* and *mark.*] Point or conſpicuous place diſtinguiſhed at ſea, and ſerving the mariners as directions of their courſe.

Thoſe white rocks,
Which all along the ſouthern ſeacoaſt lay,
Threat'ning unheedy wreck and raſh decay,
For ſafety's ſake his *ſeamark* made,
And nam'd it Albion. *Fairy Queen.*

Though you do ſee me weapon'd,
Here is my journey's end, here is my butt,
The very *ſeamark* of my utmoſt ſail. *Shakeſpeare.*

They were executed at divers places upon the ſeacoaſt, for *ſeamarks* or lighthouſes, to teach Perkins's people to avoid the coaſt. *Bacon.*

They are remembered with a brand of infamy fixt upon them, and ſet as *ſeamarks* for thoſe who obſerve them to avoid. *Dryden.*

The fault of others ſway,
He ſet as *ſeamarks* for himſelf to ſhun. *Dryden.*

SEAME'W. *n. ſ.* [*ſea* and *mew.*] A fowl that frequents the ſea.

An iſland ſalt and bare,
The haunt of ſeals, and orks, and *ſeamews* clang. *Milton.*
The chough, the *ſeamew*, the loquacious crow,
Scream aloft. *Pope.*

SE'AMONSTER. *n. ſ.* [*ſea* and *monſter.*] Strange animal of the ſea.

Seamonſters give ſuck to their young. *La.* iv 3.
Where luxury once reign'd, *ſeamonſters* whelp. *Milton.*

SE'ANYMPH. *n. ſ.* [*ſea* and *nymph.*] Goddeſs of the ſea.

Virgil, after Homer's example, gives us a transformation of Æneas's ſhip into *ſeanymphs*. *Broome.*

SE'AONION. *n. ſ.* An herb. *Ainſworth.*

SE'AOOSE. *n. ſ.* [*ſea* and *ooſe.*] The mud in the ſea or ſhore.

All *ſeaooſe*, or ooſy mud, and the mud of rivers, are of great advantage to all ſorts of land. *Mortimer.*

SE'APIECE. *n. ſ.* [*ſea* and *piece.*] A picture repreſenting any thing at ſea.

Great painters often employ their pencils upon *ſeapieces*. *Addiſon.*

SE'APOOL. *n. ſ.* [*ſea* and *pool.*] A lake of ſalt water.

I have often heard it wiſhed, that all that land were a *ſea-pool*. *Spenſer.*

SE'APORT. *n. ſ.* [*ſea* and *port.*] A harbour.

SE'ARISQUE. *n. ſ.* [*ſea* and *riſque.*] Hazard at ſea.

He was ſo great an encourager of commerce, that he charged himſelf with all the *ſeariſque* of ſuch veſſels as carried corn to Rome in the winter. *Arbuthnot.*

SE'AROCKET. *n. ſ.* A plant. *Miller.*

SE'AROOM. *n. ſ.* [*ſea* and *room.*] Open ſea; ſpacious main.

There is *ſearoom* enough for both nations, without offending one another, and it would exceedingly ſupport the navy. *Bacon.*

The bigger whale like ſome huge carrack lay,
Which wanteth *ſearoom* with her foes to play. *Waller.*

SEARO'VER. *n. ſ.* [*ſea* and *rove.*] A pirate.

SE'ASHARK. *n. ſ.* [*ſea* and *ſhark.*] A ravenous ſeafiſh.

Witches mummy, maw and gulf
Of the ravening ſalt *ſeaſhark*. *Shakeſpeare.*

SE'ASHELL. *n. ſ.* [*ſea* and *ſhell.*] Shells found on the ſhore.

Seaſhells are great improvers of ſour or cold land. *Mortimer.*

SE'ASHORE. *n. ſ.* [*ſea* and *ſhore.*] The coaſt of the ſea.

That *ſeaſhore* where no more world is found,
But foaming billows breaking on the ground. *Dryden.*

Fournier gives an account of an earthquake in Peru, that reached three hundred leagues along the *ſeaſhore*. *Burnet.*

To ſay a man has a clear idea of any quantity, without knowing how great it is, is as reaſonable as to ſay he has the poſitive idea of the number of the ſands on the *ſeaſhore*. *Locke.*

SE'ASICK. *adj.* [*ſea* and *ſick.*] Sick, as new voyagers on the ſea.

She began to be much *ſeaſick*, extremity of weather continuing. *Shakeſpeare.*

Barbaroſſa was not able to come on ſhore, for that he was, as they ſaid, *ſeaſick*, and troubled with an ague. *Knolles.*

In love's voyage nothing can offend;
Women are never *ſeaſick*. *Dryden.*
Weary and *ſeaſick*, when in thee confin'd;
Now, for thy ſafety, cares diſtract my mind. *Swift.*

SE'ASIDE. *n. ſ.* [*ſea* and *ſide.*] The edge of the ſea.

Their camels were without number, as the ſand by the *ſeaſide*. *Jud.* vii. 12.

There diſembarking on the green *ſeaſide*,
We land our cattle, and the ſpoil divide. *Pope.*

SE'ASERPENT. *n. ſ.* [*ſea* and *ſerpent.*] Serpent generated in the water.

SEASE'RVICE. *n. ſ.* [*ſea* and *ſervice.*] Naval war.

You were preſſed for the *ſeaſervice*, and got off with much ado. *Swift.*

SEASU'RGEON. *n. ſ.* [*ſea* and *ſurgeon.*] A chirurgeon employed on ſhipboard.

My deſign was to help the *ſeaſurgeon*. *Wiſeman.*

SEASURRO'UNDED. *adj.* [*ſea* and *ſurround.*] Encircled by the ſea.

To *ſeaſurrounded* realms the gods aſſign
Small tract of fertile lawn, the leaſt to mine. *Pope.*

SEATE'RM. *n. ſ.* [*ſea* and *term.*] Word of art uſed by the ſeamen.

I agree with you in your cenſure of the *ſeaterms* in Dryden's Virgil, becauſe no terms of art, or cant words, ſuit the majeſty of epick poetry. *Pope.*

SEAWA'TER. *n. ſ.* [*ſea* and *water.*] The ſalt water of the ſea.

By digging of pits in the ſeaſhore, he did fruſtrate the laborious works of the enemies, which had turned the *ſeawater* upon the wells of Alexandria. *Bacon.*

I took off the dreſſings, and bathed the member with *ſeawater*, *Wiſeman.*

Seawater has many groſs, rough, and earthy particles in it, as appears from its ſaltneſs; whereas freſh water is more pure and unmixt. *Broome.*

SEAL. *n. ſ.* [ꝛeol, ꝛele, Saxon; *ſeel*, Daniſh.] The ſeacalf. See SEACALF.

The *ſeal* or ſoyle is in make and growth not unlike a pig, ugly faced, and footed like a moldwarp: he delighteth in muſick, or any loud noiſe, and thereby is trained to ſhew himſelf above water: they alſo come on land. *Carew.*

An iſland ſalt and bare,
The haunt of *ſeals* and orcs, and ſeamaws clang. *Milton.*

SEAL. *n. ſ.* [ȝiȝel, Saxon; *ſigillum*, Latin.]

1. A ſtamp engraved with a particular impreſſion, which is fixed upon the wax that cloſes letters, or affixed as a teſtimony.
The king commands you
To render up the great *ſeal*. *Shakeſpeare.*
If the organs of perception, like wax overhardened with cold, will not receive the impreſſion of the *ſeal*; or, like wax of a temper too ſoft, will not hold it; or elſe ſuppoſing the wax of a temper fit, but the *ſeal* not applied with a ſufficient force to make a clear impreſſion: in any of theſe caſes the print left by the *ſeal* will be obſcure. *Locke.*
The ſame
His grandſire wore about his neck
I three *ſeal* rings, which after, melted down,
Form'd a vaſt buckle for his widow's gown. *Pope.*
2. The impreſſion made in wax.
'Till thou can'ſt rail the *ſeal* from off my bond,
Thou but offend'ſt thy lungs to ſpeak ſo loud. *Shakeſp.*
Solyman ſhewed him his own letters, aſking him if he knew not that hand, and if he knew not that *ſeal*. *Knolles.*
He ſaw his monkey picking the *ſeal* wax from a letter. *Arb.*
3. Any act of confirmation.
They their fill of love
Took largely, of their mutual guilt the *ſeal*. *Milton.*

To SEAL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To faſten with a ſeal.
He that brings this love to thee,
Little knows this love in me;
And by him *ſeal* up my mind. *Shakeſpeare.*
I have ſeen her riſe from her bed, take forth paper, fold it, write upon't, and afterwards *ſeal* it. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To confirm or atteſt by a ſeal.
God join'd my heart to Romeo's; thou our hands;
And ere this hand, by thee to Romeo *ſeal'd*,
Shall be the label to another deed,
Or my true heart with treacherous revolt
Turn to another, this ſhall ſlay them both. *Shakeſp.*
3. To confirm; to ratify; to ſettle.
My ſoul is purg'd from grudging hate,
And with my hand I *ſeal* our true hearts love. *Shakeſp.*
When I have performed this, and *ſealed* to them this fruit, I will come into Spain. *Rom.* xv. 28.
4. To ſhut; to cloſe.
Seal up your lips, and give no words, but mum! *Shakeſ.*
At my death
Thou haſt *ſeal'd* up my expectation. *Shakeſpeare.*
The root of evil is *ſealed* up from you. 2 *Eſdr.* viii. 53.
The ſenſe is like the ſun; for the ſun *ſeals* up the globe of heaven, and opens the globe of earth: ſo the ſenſe doth obſcure heavenly things, and reveals earthly things. *Bacon.*
Back to th' infernal pit I drag thee chain'd,
And *ſeal* thee ſo, as henceforth not to ſcorn
The facil gates of hell too ſlightly barr'd. *Milton.*
5. To mark with a ſtamp.
You'd rail upon the hoſteſs,
And ſay you would preſent her at the leet,
Becauſe ſhe bought ſtone jugs, and no *ſeal'd* quarts. *Shakeſ.*

To SEAL. *v. n.* To fix a ſeal.
I will *ſeal* unto this bond. *Shakeſpeare.*
We make a ſure covenant and write it, and our princes and prieſts *ſeal* unto it. *Neh.* ix. 38.

SE'ALER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſeal*.] One that ſeals.

SE'ALINGWAX. *n. ſ.* [*ſeal* and *wax*.] Hard wax made of roſin uſed to ſeal letters.
The prominent orifice was cloſed with *ſealingwax*. *Boyle.*

SEAM. *n ſ.* [ȝeam, Saxon; *zoom*, Dutch.]

1. The edge of cloth where the threads are doubled; the ſuture where the two edges are ſewed together.
In velvet white as ſnow the troop was gown'd,
The *ſeams* with ſparkling emeralds ſet around. *Dryden.*
Precepts ſhould be ſo finely wrought together in the ſame piece, that no coarſe *ſeam* may diſcover where they join. *Add.*
2. The juncture of planks in a ſhip.
With boiling pitch the *ſeams* inſtops,
Which, well laid o'er, the ſalt ſea waves withſtand. *Dryd.*
3. A cicatrix; a ſcar.
4. [ȝeam, Saxon, a load.] A meaſure; a veſſel in which things are held; eight buſhels of corn. *Ainſworth.*
5. [ȝeme, Saxon; *ſaim*, Welſh; *ſain*, French.] Tallow; greaſe; hog's lard.
Shall the proud lord,
That baſtes his arrogance with his own *ſeam*,
Be worſhipp'd? *Shakeſpeare.*
Part ſcour the ruſty ſhields with *ſeam*, and part
New grind the blunted ax. *Dryden.*

To SEAM. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To join together by ſuture, or otherwiſe.
2. To mark; to ſcar with a long cicatrix.
Seam'd o'er with wounds, which his own ſabre gave. *Pope.*
Say, has the ſmall or greater pox
Sunk down her noſe, or *ſeam'd* her face? *Swift.*

SE'AMLESS. *adj.* [from *ſeam*.] Having no ſeam.

SE'AMRENT. *n. ſ.* [*ſeam* and *rent*.] A ſeparation of any thing where it is joined; a breach of the ſtitches.

SE'AMSTRESS. *n. ſ.* [ȝeamȝtre, Saxon.] A woman whoſe trade is to ſew.
They wanted food and raiment; ſo they took
Religion for their *ſeamſtreſs* and their cook. *Cleaveland.*

SE'AMY. *adj.* [from *ſeam*.] Having a ſeam; ſhewing the ſeam.
Some ſuch ſquire he was,
That turn'd your wit the *ſeamy* ſide without,
And made me to ſuſpect you. *Shakeſpeare.*

SEAN. *n. ſ.* [ȝene, Saxon; *ſagena*, Latin] A net. Sometimes written *ſeine*, or *ſaine*.

SEAR. *adj.* [ȝeapian, Saxon, to dry.] Dry; not any longer green. *Spenſer* uſes it.
I have liv'd long enough: my May of life
Is fall'n into the *ſ ar*, the yellow leaf. *Shakeſpeare.*
Ye myrtles brown, with ivy never *ſear*. *Milton.*
Some may be cheriſhed in dry places, as in *ſear* wood. *Ray.*

To SEAR. *v. a.* [ȝeapian, Saxon.] To burn; to cauterize.
The ſcorching flame ſore ſinged all his face,
And through his armour all his body *ſear'd*. *Fairy Que.n.*
Some ſhall depart from the faith, ſpeaking lies, having their conſcience *ſeared* with a hot iron. 1 *Tim.* iv. 2.
Cheriſh veins of good humour, and *ſear* up thoſe of ill. *Temp.*
I'm *ſear'd* with burning ſteel, 'till the ſcorch'd marrow
Fries in the bones. *Rowe.*

SE'ARBREACH. *n. ſ.* [*ſear* and *breach*.] Perhaps *ſeabreach*.
'Tis one thing for a man to be firm againſt honeſt dangers; but to run his head againſt ſtone walls, or to put his ſhoulders to a *ſearbreach*, to attempt inſuperable difficulties, would be juſt the moral of the ram in the fable. *L'Eſtrange.*

SE'ARCLOTH. *n. ſ.* [ȝeaclaþ, Saxon, from ȝar, pain, and claþ, a plaſter; ſo that *cerecloath*, as it is now written, from *cera*, wax, ſeems to be wrong.] A plaſter; a large plaſter.
Bees wax is the ground of all *ſearcloath* ſalves. *Mortimer.*

To SEARCE. *v. a.* [*ſaſſer*, French.] To ſift finely.
Put the finely *ſearced* powder of alabaſter into a flat-bottomed and well heated braſs veſſel. *Boyle.*
For the keeping of meal, bolt and *ſearce* it from the bran. *Mortimer.*

SEARCE. *n. ſ.* A ſieve; a bolter.

SEA'RCER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſearce*. He who ſearces.

To SEARCH. *v. a.* [*chercher*, French.]

1. To examine; to try; to explore; to look through.
Help to *ſearch* my houſe this one time: if I find not what I ſeek, let me for ever be your table ſport. *Shakeſpeare.*
They returned from *ſearching* of the land. *Num.* xiii. 25.
Through the void immenſe
To *ſearch* with wand'ring queſt a place foretold. *Milton.*
2. To inquire; to ſeek.
Now clear I underſtand
What oft my ſteddieſt thoughts have *ſearch'd* in vain. *Milt.*
Enough is left beſides to *ſearch* and know. *Milton.*
Draw up ſome valuable meditations from the depths of the earth, and *ſearch* them through the vaſt ocean. *Watts.*
3. To probe as a chirurgeon.
Alas, poor ſhepherd! *ſearching* of thy wound,
I have, by hard adventure, found my own. *Shakeſp.*
With this good ſword,
That ran through Cæſar's bowels, *ſearch* this boſom. *Shak.*
For the diviſions of Reuben there were great *ſearchings* of heart. *Judg.* v. 16.
The ſigns of wounds penetrating are diſcovered by the proportion of the *ſearching* candle, or probe which enters into the cavity. *Wiſeman.*
4. *To* SEARCH *out*. To find by ſeeking.
Who went before you, to *ſearch* you *out* a place to pitch your tents in? *Deuter.* i. 33.
They may ſometimes be ſucceſsful to *ſearch out* truth. *Watts.*

To SEARCH. *v. n.*

1. To make a ſearch.
Satisfy me once more; once more *ſearch* with me. *Shakeſp.*
To aſk or *ſearch* I blame thee not. *Milton.*
2. To make inquiry.
Thoſe who ſeriouſly *ſearch* after or maintain truth, ſhould ſtudy to deliver themſelves without obſcurity, or equivocation. *Locke.*
It ſuffices that they have once with care ſifted the matter, and *ſearched* into all the particulars that could give any light to the queſtion. *Locke.*
With piercing eye ſome *ſearch* where nature plays,
And trace the wanton through her darkſome maze. *Tickel.*
3. To ſeek; to try to find.
Your huſband's coming, woman, to *ſearch* for a gentleman that is here now in the houſe. *Shakeſpeare.*
We in vain *ſearch* for that conſtitution within a fly, upon which depend thoſe powers we obſerve in them. *Locke.*

SEARCH. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Inquiry by looking into every ſuſpected place.
The orb he roam'd
With narrow *ſearch*, and with inſpection deep. *Milton.*

2. Inquiry;

1. Inquiry; examination; act of seeking.
His reasons are as two grains of wheat hid in two bushels of chaff: you shall seek all day ere you find them, and when you have them they are not worth the *search*. *Shakespeare.*
Who great in *search* of God and nature grow,
They best the wise Creator's praise declare. *Dryden.*
Now mourn thy fatal *search*;
It is not safe to have too quick a sense. *Dryden.*
The mind sets itself on work in *search* of some hidden idea, and turns the eye of the soul upon it. *Locke.*
By the philosophical use of words, I mean such an use as conveys the precise notions of things, which the mind may be satisfied with in its *search* after knowledge. *Locke.*
The parents, after a long *search* for the boy, gave him for drowned in a canal. *Addison.*
This common practice carries the heart aside from all that is honest in our *search* after truth. *Watts.*
3. Quest; pursuit.
If zealous love should go in *search* of virtue,
Where should he find it purer than in Blanch? *Shakesp.*
Stay him from his intendment, or brook such disgrace well as he shall run into; in that it is a thing of his own *search*, and altogether against my will. *Shakespeare.*
Nor did my *search* of liberty begin,
'Till my black hairs were chang'd upon my chin. *Dryden.*

SE'ARCHER. *n. s.* [from *search*.]
1. Examiner; inquirer; trier.
The Agarenes that seek wisdom upon earth, the authors of fables, and *searchers* out of understanding. *Bar.* iii. 23.
The *searchers* found a marvellous difference between the Anakins and themselves. *Raleigh.*
Religion has given us a more just idea of the divine nature: he whom we appeal to is truth itself, the great *searcher* of hearts, who will not let fraud go unpunished, or hold him guiltless that taketh his name in vain. *Addison.*
In vain we lift up our presumptuous eyes
To what our Maker to their ken denies:
The *searcher* follows fast; the object flies. *Prior.*
Avoid the man who practises any thing unbecoming a free and open *searcher* after truth. *Watts.*
2. Officer in London appointed to examine the bodies of the dead, and report the cause of death.
The *searchers*, who are ancient matrons sworn to their office, repair to the place where the dead corps lies, and by view of the same, and by other inquiries, examine by what disease the corps died. *Graunt.*

SE'ASON. *n. s.* [*saison*, French.]
1. One of the four parts of the year, Spring, Summer, Autumn, Winter.
The fairest flowers o' th' *season*
Are our carnations and streak'd gillyflowers. *Shakesp.*
Then Summer, Autumn, Winter did appear;
And Spring was but a *season* of the year. *Dryden.*
We saw, in six days travelling, the several *seasons* of the year in their beauty. *Addison.*
2. A time as distinguished from others.
He's noble, wise, judicious, and best knows
The fits o' th' *season*. *Shakespeare.*
The *season* prime for sweetest scents and airs. *Milton.*
3. A fit time; an opportune concurrence.
At *season* fit let her with thee partake. *Milton.*
All business should be done betimes; and there's as little trouble of doing it in *season* too, as out of *season*. *L'Estrange.*
For active sports, for pleasing rest,
This is the time to be possest;
The best is but in *season* best. *Dryden.*
I would indulge the gladness of my heart!
Let us retire: her grief is out of *season*. *Philips.*
There is no *season* to which such thoughts as these are more suitable. *Atterbury.*
The *season* when to come, and when to go,
To sing, or cease to sing, we never know. *Pope.*
4. A time not very long.
We'll slip you for a *season*, but our jealousy
Do's yet depend. *Shakespeare.*
5. [From the verb.] That which gives a high relish.
You lack the *season* of all natures, sleep. *Shakespeare.*

To SE'ASON. *v. a.* [*assaisonner*, French.]
1. To mix with food any thing that gives a high relish.
Every oblation of thy meat-offering shalt thou *season* with salt. *Lev.* ii. 13.
They *seasoned* every sacrifice, whereof a greater part was eaten by the priests. *Brown.*
For breakfast and supper, milk and milk-pottage are very fit for children, when slightly *seasoned* with sugar. *Locke.*
The wise contriver,
To keep the waters from corruption free,
Mixt them with salt, and *season'd* all the sea. *Blackmore.*
2. To give a relish to.
You *season* still with sports your serious hours;
For age but tastes of pleasures, youth devours. *Dryden.*
The proper use of wit is to *season* conversation, to represent what is praiseworthy to the greatest advantage, and to expose the vices and follies of men. *Tillotson.*
3. To qualify by admixture of another ingredient.
Mercy is above this sceptered sway;
It is an attribute to God himself;
And earthly pow'r does then shew likest God's,
When mercy *seasons* justice. *Shakespeare.*
Season your admiration but a while,
With an attentive ear, 'till I deliver
This marvel to you. *Shakespeare.*
4. To imbue; to tinge or taint.
Whatever thing
The scythe of time mows down, devour unspar'd,
'Till I, in man residing, through the race
His thoughts, his looks, words, actions, all infect,
And *season* him thy last and sweetest prey. *Milton.*
Secure their religon, *season* their younger years with prudent and pious principles. *Taylor.*
Sin, taken into the soul, is like a liquor poured into a vessel; so much of it as it fills, it also *seasons*: the touch and tincture go together. *South.*
5. To fit for any use by time or habit; to mature.
The crow doth sing as sweetly as the lark,
When neither is attended; and, I think,
The nightingale, if she should sing by day,
When ev'ry goose is cackling, would be thought
No better a musician than the wren:
How many things by season *season'd* are,
To their right praise and true perfection. *Shakespeare.*
Who in want a hollow friend doth try,
Directly *seasons* him his enemy. *Shakespeare.*
We charge you, that you have contriv'd to take
From Rome all *season'd* office, and to wind
Yourself into a power tyrannical. *Shakespeare.*
The archers of his guard shot two arrows every man together against an inch board of well *seasoned* timber. *Hayward.*
His plenteous stores do *season'd* timber send;
Thither the brawny carpenters repair. *Dryden.*
A man should harden and *season* himself beyond the degree of cold wherein he lives. *Addison.*

To SE'ASON. *v. n.* To be mature; to grow fit for any purpose.
Carpenters rough plane boards for flooring, that they may set them by to *season*. *Moxon.*

SE'ASONABLE. *adj.* [*saison*, French.] Opportune; happening or done at a proper time; proper as to time.
Mercy is *seasonable* in the time of affliction, as clouds of rain in the time of drought. *Eccluf.* v. 2.
If ever it was *seasonable* to preach courage in the despised abused cause of Christ, it is now, when his truths are reformed into nothing, when the hands and hearts of his faithful ministers are weakened. *South.*

SE'ASONABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *seasonable*.] Opportuneness of time; propriety with regard to time.
A British freeholder would very ill discharge his part, if he did not acknowledge the excellency and *seasonableness* of those laws by which his country has been recovered out of its confusions. *Addison.*

SE'ASONABLY. *adv.* [from *seasonable*.] Properly with respect to time.
This is that to which I would most earnestly, most *seasonably* advise you all *Sprat.*

SE'ASONER. *n. s.* [from *To season*.] He who seasons or gives a relish to any thing.

SE'ASONING *n. s.* [from *season*.] That which is added to any thing to give it a relish.
Breads we have of several grains, with divers kinds of leavenings and *seasonings*: so that some do extremely move appetites, and some do nourish so as divers do live of them alone. *Bacon.*
Some abound with words, without any *seasoning* or taste of matter. *Ben. Johnson.*
A foundation of good sense, and a cultivation of learning, are required to give a *seasoning* to retirement, and make us taste the blessing. *Dryden.*
Political speculations are of so dry and austere a nature, that they will not go down with the publick without frequent *seasonings*. *Addison.*
The publick accept a paper which has in it none of those *seasonings* that recommend the writings which are in vogue among us. *Addison.*
Many vegetable substances are used by mankind as *seasonings*, which abound with a highly exalted aromatick oil; as thyme and savory. *Arbuthnot.*

SEAT. *n. s.* [*ſedes*, Latin; *ſet'*, old German. *Skinner.*]
1. A chair, bench, or any thing on which one may sit.
The sons of light
Hasted, resorting to the summons high,
And took their *seats*. *Milton.*
The lady of the leaf ordain'd a feast,
And made the lady of the flow'r her guest;
When, lo, a bow'r ascended on the plain,
With sudden *seats* ordain'd, and large for either train. *Dryd.*

2. Chair

2. Chair of ſtate; throne; poſt of authority; tribunal.
With due obſervance of thy goodly *ſeat*,
Great Agamemnon, Neſtor ſhall ſupply
Thy lateſt words. *Shakeſpeare.*
Thus we debaſe
The nature of our *ſeats*, and make the rabble
Call our cares fears. *Shakeſpeare.*
Whatſoever be the manner of the world's end, moſt certain it is an end it ſhall have, and as certain that then we ſhall appear before the judgment *ſeat* of Chriſt, that every man may receive according to that which he hath done in his body, whether it be good or evil. *Hakewill.*
3. Manſion; reſidence; dwelling; abode.
It were enough in reaſon to ſuccour with victuals, and other helps, a vaſt multitude, compelled by neceſſity to ſeek a new *ſeat*, or to direct them unto a country able to receive them. *Raleigh.*
O earth, how like to heav'n! if not prefer'd
Moſt juſtly, *ſeat* worthier of gods, as built
With ſecond thoughts, reforming what was old! *Milton.*
In Alba he ſhall fix his royal *ſeat*;
And, born a king, a race of kings beget. *Dryden.*
Has Winter caus'd thee, friend, to change thy *ſeat*,
And ſeek in Sabine air a warm retreat? *Dryden.*
The promis'd *ſeat* of empire ſhall again
Cover the mountain, and command the plain. *Prior.*
4. Situation; ſite.
The fitteſt and the eaſieſt to be drawn
To our ſociety, and to aid the war,
The rather for their *ſeat*, being next borderers
On Italy. *Ben. Johnſon.*
He that builds a fair houſe upon an ill *ſeat*, committeth himſelf to priſon. *Bacon.*
A church by Strand-bridge, and two biſhops houſes, were pulled down to make a *ſeat* for his new building. *Hayward.*
It followeth now that we find out the *ſeat* of Eden; for in it was Paradiſe by God planted. *Raleigh.*

To SEAT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To place on ſeats; to cauſe to ſit down.
The gueſts were no ſooner *ſeated* but they entered into a warm debate. *Arbuthnot.*
2. To place in a poſt of authority, or place of diſtinction.
Thus high was king Richard *ſeated*. *Shakeſp.*
Not Babylon,
Nor great Alcairo, ſuch magnificence
Equal'd in all their glories to inſhrine
Belus or Serapis their gods, or *ſeat*
Their kings. *Milton.*
A ſpirit of envy or oppoſition makes mankind uneaſy to ſee others of the ſame ſpecies *ſeated* above them in a ſort of perfection. *Pope.*
3. To fix in any particular place or ſituation; to ſettle.
Should one family or one thouſand hold poſſeſſion of all the ſouthern undiſcovered continent, becauſe they had *ſeated* themſelves in Nova Guiana. *Raleigh.*
By no means build too near a great neighbour, which were, in truth, to be as unfortunately *ſeated* on the earth as Mercury is in the heavens; for the moſt part ever in combuſtion, or obſcurity, under brighter beams than his own. *Wotton.*
4. To fix; to place firm.
Why do I yield to that ſuggeſtion,
Whoſe horrid image doth unfix my hair,
And make my *ſeated* heart knock at my ribs,
Againſt the uſe of nature. *Shakeſpeare.*
From their foundations looſening to and fro,
They pluck'd the *ſeated* hills. *Milton.*

SE'AWARD. *adv.* [*ſea* and peapb, Saxon.] Towards the ſea.
The rock ruſh'd *ſeaward* with impetuous roar,
Ingulf'd, and to th' abyſs the boaſter bore. *Pope.*

SE'CANT. *n. ſ.* [*ſecans*, Latin; *ſecante*, Fr.] In geometry, the right line drawn from the centre of a circle, cutting and meeting with another line called the tangent without it. *Dict.*

To SECE'DE. *v. n.* [*ſecedo*, Latin.] To withdraw from fellowſhip in any affair.

SECE'DER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſecede*.] One who diſcovers his diſapprobation of any proceedings by withdrawing himſelf.

To SECE'RN. *v. a.* [*ſecerno*, Latin.] To ſeparate finer from groſſer matter; to make the ſeparation of ſubſtances in the body.
Birds are commonly better meat than beaſts, becauſe their fleſh doth aſſimilate more finely, and *ſecerneth* more ſubtilly. *Bacon.*
The pituite or mucus *ſecerned* in the noſe and windpipe, is not an excrementitious but a laudable humour, neceſſary for defending thoſe parts, from which it is *ſecerned*, from excoriations. *Arbuthnot.*

SECE'SSION. *n. ſ.* [*ſeceſſio*, Latin.]
1. The act of departing.
The acceſſion of bodies upon, or *ſeceſſion* thereof from the earth's ſurface, perturb not the equilibration of either hemiſphere. *Brown.*
2. The act of withdrawing from councils or actions.

SE'CLE. *n. ſ.* [*ſiecle*, French; *ſeculum*, Latin.] A century.
Of a man's age, part he lives in his father's life-time, and part after his ſon's birth; and thereupon it is wont to be ſaid that three generations make one *ſecle*, or hundred years in the genealogies. *Harmond.*

To SECLU'DE. *v. a.* [*ſecludo*, Latin.] To confine from; to ſhut up apart; to exclude.
None is *ſecluded* from that function of any degree, ſtate, or calling. *White.*
Some parts of knowledge God has thought fit to *ſeclude* from us, to fence them not only, as he did the interdicted tree, by precept and commination, but with difficulties and impoſſibilities. *Decay of Piet.*
The number of birds deſcribed may be near five hundred, and the number of fiſhes, *ſecluding* ſhell fiſh, as many; but if the ſhell-fiſh be taken in, more than ſix times the number. *Ray.*
Incloſe your tender plants in your conſervatory, *ſecluding* all entrance of cold. *Evelyn.*
Let eaſtern tyrants from the light of heaven
Seclude their boſom ſlaves. *Thomſon.*

SE'COND. *adj.* [*ſecond*, French; *ſecundus*, Latin. It is obſervable that the Engliſh have no ordinal of *two*, as the Latins and the nations deriving from them have none of *one*. What the Latins call *ſecundus*, from *ſequor*, the Saxons term æfter, or æfterna.]
1. The next in order to the firſt; the ordinal of two.
Sunk were their hearts with horror of the crime,
Nor needed to be warn'd a *ſecond* time,
But bore each other back. *Dryden.*
2. Next in value or dignity; inferiour.
I ſhall not ſpeak ſuperlatively of them, leſt I be ſuſpected of partiality; but this I may truly ſay, they are *ſecond* to none in the Chriſtian world. *Bacon.*
None I know
Second to me, or like; equal much leſs. *Milton.*
My eyes are ſtill the ſame; each glance, each grace,
Keep their firſt luſtre, and maintain their place,
Not *ſecond* yet to any other face. *Dryden.*
Not theſe huge bolts, by which the giants ſlain,
Lay overthrown on the Phlegrean plain;
'Twas of a leſſer mould and lighter weight;
They call it thunder of a *ſecond* rate. *Addiſon.*
By a ſad train of miſeries alone
Diſtinguiſh'd long, and *ſecond* now to none. *Pope.*
Perſons of *ſecond* rate merit in their own country, like birds of paſſage, thrive here, and fly off when their employments are at an end. *Swift.*

SE'COND-HAND. *n. ſ.* Poſſeſſion received from the firſt poſſeſſor.

SE'COND-HAND is ſometimes uſed adjectively. Not original; not primary.
Some men build ſo much upon authorities, they have but a *ſecond-hand* or implicit knowledge. *Locke.*
They are too proud to cringe to *ſecond-hand* favourites in a great family. *Swift.*

At SECOND-HAND. In imitation; in the ſecond place of order; by tranſmiſſion; not primarily; not originally.
They pelted them with ſatyrs and epigrams, which perhaps had been taken up at firſt only to make their court, and *at ſecond-hand* to flatter thoſe who had flattered their king. *Temple.*
In imitation of preachers *at ſecond-hand*, I ſhall tranſcribe from Bruyere a piece of raillery. *Tatler.*
Spurious virtue in a maid;
A virtue but *at ſecond-hand*. *Swift.*

SE'COND. *n. ſ.* [*ſecond*, French; from the adjective.]
1. One who accompanies another in a duel to direct or defend him.
Their *ſeconds* miniſter an oath,
Which was indifferent to them both,
That on their knightly faith and truth
No magick them ſupplied;
And ſought them that they had no charms,
Wherewith to work each other's harms,
But came with ſimple open arms
To have their cauſes tried. *Drayton.*
Their firſt encounters were very furious, 'till after ſome toil and bloodſhed they were parted by the *ſecond*. *Addiſon.*
Perſonal brawls come in as *ſeconds* to finiſh the diſpute of opinion. *Watts.*
2. One who ſupports or maintains; a ſupporter; a maintainer.
He propounded the duke as a main cauſe of divers infirmities in the ſtate, being ſure enough of *ſeconds* after the firſt onſet. *Wotton.*
Courage, when it is only a *ſecond* to injuſtice, and falls on without provocation, is a diſadvantage to a character. *Collier.*
3. A *ſecond* minute, the *ſecond* diviſion of an hour by ſixty; the ſixtieth part of a minute.
Four flames of an equal magnitude will be kept alive the ſpace of ſixteen *ſecond* minutes, though one of theſe flames alone, in the ſame veſſel, will not laſt above twenty-five or at moſt thirty *ſeconds*. *Locke.*

Sounds

Sounds move above 1140 Engliſh feet in a *ſecond* minute of time, and in ſeven or eight minutes of time about 100 Engliſh miles. *Locke.*

To SECOND. *v. a.* [*ſeconder*, Fr. *ſecundo*, Lat. from the noun.]

1. To ſupport; to forward; to aſſiſt; to come in after the act as a maintainer.

The authors of the former opinion were preſently *ſeconded* by other wittier and better learned, who being loth that the form of church polity, which they ſought to bring in, ſhould be otherwiſe than in the higheſt degree accounted of, took firſt an exception againſt the difference between church polity and matters of neceſſity to ſalvation. *Hooker.*

Though we here fall down,
We have ſupplies to *ſecond* our attempt;
If they miſcarry, theirs ſhall *ſecond* them. *Shakeſp.*

I to be the power of Iſrael's God
Avow, and challenge Dagon to the teſt,
Off'ring to combat thee his champion bold,
With th' utmoſt of his godhead *ſeconded*. *Milton.*

Familiar Ovid tender thoughts inſpires,
And nature *ſeconds* all his ſoft deſires. *Roſcommon.*

If in company you offer ſomething for a jeſt, and no body *ſeconds* you in your laughter, you may condemn their taſte; but in the mean time you make a very indifferent figure. *Swift.*

In human works, though labour'd on with pain,
A thouſand movements ſcarce one purpoſe gain;
In God's, one ſingle can its ends produce,
Yet ſerves to *ſecond* too ſome other uſe. *Pope.*

2. To follow in the next place.

You ſome permit
To *ſecond* ills with ills. *Shakeſpeare.*

Having formerly diſcourſed of a maritimal voyage, I think it not impertinent to *ſecond* the ſame with ſome neceſſary relations concerning the royal navy. *Raleigh.*

He ſaw his guileful act
By Eve, though all unweeting, *ſeconded*
Upon her huſband. *Milton.*

Sin is uſually *ſeconded* with ſin; and a man ſeldom commits one ſin to pleaſe, but he commits another to defend himſelf. *South's Sermons.*

SE'COND *Sight. n. ſ.* The power of ſeeing things future, or things diſtant: ſuppoſed inherent in ſome of the Scottiſh iſlanders.

As he was going out to ſteal a ſheep, he was ſeized with a fit of *ſecond ſight*: the face of the country preſented him with a wide proſpect of new ſcenes, which he had never ſeen before. *Addiſon.*

SE'COND *ſighted. adj.* [from *ſecond ſight.*] Having the ſecond ſight.

Sawney was deſcended of an ancient family, renowned for their ſkill in prognoſticks: moſt of his anceſtors were *ſecond ſighted*, and his mother but narrowly eſcaped for a witch. *Add.*

SE'CONDARILY. *adv.* [from *ſecondary.*] In the ſecond degree; in the ſecond order; not primarily; not originally; not in the firſt intention.

Theſe atoms make the wind primarily tend downwards, though other accidental cauſes impel them *ſecondarily* to a ſloping motion. *Digby.*

He confeſſes that temples are erected, and feſtivals kept, to the honour of ſaints, at leaſt *ſecondarily*. *Stillingfleet.*

It is primarily generated out of the effuſion of melancholick blood, or *ſecondarily* out of the dregs and remainder of a phlegmonous or œdematick tumour. *Harvey.*

SE'CONDARINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſecondary*] The ſtate of being ſecondary.

That which is peculiar and diſcriminative, muſt be taken from the primarineſs and *ſecondarineſs* of the perception. *Norr.*

SE'CONDARY. *adj.* [*ſecundarius*, Latin.]

1. Not primary; not of the firſt intention; not of the firſt rate; next to the firſt.

Two are the radical differences: the *ſecondary* differences are as four. *Bacon.*

Whereſoever there is moral right on the one hand, not *ſecondary* right can diſcharge it. *L'Eſtrange.*

Gravitation is the powerful cement which holds together this magnificent ſtructure of the world, which ſtretcheth the north over the empty ſpace, and hangeth the earth upon nothing, to transfer the words of Job from the firſt and real cauſe to the *ſecondary*. *Bentley.*

If the ſyſtem had been fortuitouſly formed by the convening matter of a chaos, how is it conceivable that all the planets, both primary and *ſecondary*, ſhould revolve the ſame way from the weſt to the eaſt, and that in the ſame plane? *Bentl.*

2. Acting by tranſmiſſion or deputation.

That we were form'd then, ſay'ſt thou? and the work
Of *ſecondary* hands, by taſk transfer'd
From father to his ſon? *Milton.*

As in a watch's fine machine,
Though many artful ſprings are ſeen,
The added movements which declare
How full the moon, how old the year,
Derive their *ſecondary* pow'r
From that which ſimply points the hour. *Prior.*

3. A *ſecondary* fever is that which ariſes after a criſis, or the diſcharge of ſome morbid matter, as after the declenſion of the ſmall pox or meaſles. *Quincy.*

SE'CONDARY. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] A delegate; a deputy.

SE'CONDLY. *adv.* [from *ſecond.*] In the ſecond place

Firſt ſhe hath diſobeyed the law, and *ſecondly* treſpaſſed againſt her huſband *Eccluſ.*

Firſt, metals are more durable than plants; and *ſecondly*, they are more ſolid and hard. *Bacon.*

The houſe of commons in Ireland, and, *ſecondly*, the privy counſel, addreſſed his majeſty againſt theſe half-pence. *Swift.*

SE'CONDRATE. *n. ſ.* [*ſecond* and *rate.*]

1. The ſecond order in dignity or value.

They call it thunder of the *ſecondrate*. *Addiſon.*

2. It is ſometimes uſed adjectively, one of the ſecond order. A colloquial licence.

He was not then a *ſecondrate* champion, as they would have him, who think fortitude the firſt virtue in a hero. *Dryden.*

SE'CRECY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſecret.*]

1. Privacy; ſtate of being hidden.

That's not ſuddenly to be perform'd,
But with advice and ſilent *ſecrecy*. *Shakeſp.*

The lady Anne,
Whom the king hath in *ſecrecy* long married,
This day was view'd in open as his queen. *Shakeſp.*

In nature's book of infinite *ſecrecy*,
A little can I read. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Solitude; retirement.

Thou in thy *ſecrecy*, although alone,
Beſt with thyſelf accompany'd, ſeek'ſt not
Social communication. *Milton.*

There is no ſuch thing as perfect *ſecrecy*, to encourage a rational mind to the perpetration of any baſe action; for a man much firſt extinguiſh and put out the great light within him, his conſcience; he muſt get away from himſelf, and ſhake off the thouſand witneſſes which he always carries about him, before he can be alone. *South.*

3. Forbearance of diſcovery.

It is not with publick as with private prayer: in this rather *ſecrecy* is commanded than outward ſhew; whereas that being the publick act of a whole ſociety, requireth accordingly more care to be had of external appearance. *Hooker.*

4. Fidelity to a ſecret; taciturnity inviolate; cloſe ſilence.

SE'CRET. *adj.* [*ſecret*, French; *ſecretus*, Latin]

1. Kept hidden; not revealed; concealed; private.

The *ſecret* things belong unto the Lord our God; but thoſe things which are revealed belong unto us. *Deuteronomy.*

2. Retired; private; unſeen.

Thou open'ſt wiſdom's way,
And giv'ſt acceſs, though *ſecret* ſhe retire:
And I perhaps am *ſecret*. *Milton.*

3. Faithful to a ſecret entruſted.

Secret Romans, that have ſpoke the word,
And will not palter? *Shakeſpeare.*

4. Unknown; not diſcovered: as, a *ſecret* remedy.

5. Privy; obſcene.

SE'CRET. *n. ſ.* [*ſecret*, French; *ſecretum*, Latin.]

1. Something ſtudiouſly hidden.

Infected minds
To their deaf pillows will diſcharge their *ſecrets*. *Shakeſp.*

There is no *ſecret* that they can hide from thee. *Ezek.*

We not to explore the *ſecrets* aſk
Of his eternal empire. *Milton.*

2. A thing unknown; ſomething not yet diſcovered.

All bleſt *ſecrets*,
All you unpubliſh'd virtues of the earth. *Shakeſpeare.*

All *ſecrets* of the deep, all nature's works. *Milton.*

The Romans ſeem not to have known the *ſecret* of paper-credit. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Privacy; ſecrecy.

Bread eaten in *ſecret* is pleaſant. *Proverbs.*

In *ſecret*, riding through the air ſhe comes. *Milton.*

To SE'CRET. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To keep private.

Great care is to be uſed of the clerks of the council, for the *ſecreting* of their conſultations. *Bacon.*

SE'CRETARISHIP. *n. ſ.* [*ſecretaire*, Fr. from *ſecretary.*] The office of a ſecretary.

SE'CRETARY. *n. ſ.* [*ſecretaire*, Fr. *ſecretarius*, low Latin.] One entruſted with the management of buſineſs; one who writes for another.

Call Gardiner to me, my new *ſecretary*. *Shakeſpeare.*

That which is moſt of all profitable is acquaintance with the *ſecretaries*, and employed men of ambaſſadors. *Bacon.*

Cottington was *ſecretary* to the prince. *Clarendon.*

To SECRE'TE. *v. a.* [*ſecretus*, Latin.]

1. To put aſide; to hide.

2. [In the animal œconomy.] To ſecern; to ſeparate.

SECRE'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *ſecretus*, Latin.]

1. That part of the animal œconomy that conſiſts in ſeparating the various fluids of the body.

2. The fluid ſecreted.

SECRETI'TIOUS. *adj.* [from *ſecretus*, Latin.] Parted by animal ſecretion.

They have a similitude or contrariety to the *secretitious* humours in taste and quality. *Floyer.*

SE'CRETIST. *n. s.* [from *secret.*] A dealer in secrets.

Some things I have not yet thought fit so plainly to reveal, not out of any envious design of having them buried with me, but that I may barter with those *secretists*, that will not part with one secret but in exchange for another. *Boyle.*

SE'CRETLY. *adv.* [from *secret.*] Privately; privily; not openly; not publickly; not so as to be known.

Give him this letter, do it *secretly*. *Shakespeare.*

Those thoughts are not wholly mine; but either they are *secretly* in the poet, or may be fairly deduced from him. *Dryd.*

Now *secretly* with inward grief she pin'd;
Now warm resentments to his griefs he join'd. *Addison.*

Some may place their chief satisfaction in giving *secretly* what is to be distributed; others, in being the open and avowed instruments of making such distributions. *Atterbury.*

SE'CRETNESS. *n. s.* [from *secret.*]

1. State of being hidden.
2. Quality of keeping a secret.

I could muster up
My giants and my witches too,
Which are vast constancy and *secretness*. *Donne.*

SE'CRETORY. *adj.* [from *secretus*, Latin.] Performing the office of secretion.

All the glands are a congeries of vessels complicated together, whereby they give the blood time to separate through the capillary vessels into the *secretory*, which afterwards exonerate themselves into one duct. *Ray.*

SECT. *n. s.* [*secte*, French; *secta*, Latin, from *sectando*.]

1. A body of men following some particular master, or united in some settled tenets. Often in a bad sense.

We'll wear out,
In a wall'd prison, packs and *sects* of great ones,
That ebb and flow by th' moon. *Shakesp.*

The greatest vicissitude of things is the vicissitude of *sects* and religions: the true religion is built upon a rock; the rest are tossed upon the waves of time. *Bacon.*

The jealous *sects* that dare not trust their cause
So far from their own will as to the laws,
You for their umpire and their synod take. *Dryden.*

The academics were willing to admit the goods of fortune into their notion of felicity; but no *sects* of old philosophers did ever leave a room for greatness. *Dryden.*

A *sect* of free thinkers is a sum of ciphers. *Bentley.*

2. In *Shakespeare* it seems to be misprinted for *set*.

Of our unbitted lusts, I take this that you call love to be a *sect* or cion. *Shakespeare.*

SE'CTARISM. *n. s.* [from *sect.*] Disposition to petty sects in opposition to things established.

Nothing hath more marks of schism and *sectarism* than this presbyterian way. *King Charles.*

SE'CTARY. *n. s.* [*sectaire*, French; from *sect.*]

1. One who divides from publick establishment, and joins with those distinguished by some particular whims.

My Lord, you are a *sectary*,
That's the plain truth. *Shakespeare.*

Romish catholick tenets are inconsistent, on the one hand, with the truth of religion professed and protested by the church of England, whence we are called protestants; and the anabaptists, and separatists, and *sectaries*, on the other hand, whose tenets are full of schism, and inconsistent with monarchy. *Bac.*

The number of *sectaries* does not concern the clergy in point of interest or conscience. *Swift.*

2. A follower; a pupil.

The *sectaries* of my celestial skill,
That wont to be the world's chief ornament,
And learned imps that wont to shoot up still,
They under keep. *Spenser.*

SECTA'TOR. *n. s.* [*sectateur*, Fr. *sectator*, Latin.] A follower; an imitator; a disciple.

Hereof the wiser sort and the best learned philosophers were not ignorant, as Cicero witnesseth, gathering the opinion of Aristotle and his *sectators*. *Raleigh.*

SE'CTION. *n. s.* [*section*, French; *sectio*, Latin.]

1. The act of cutting or dividing.

In the *section* of bodies, man, of all sensible creatures, has the fullest brain to his proportion. *Wotton.*

2. A part divided from the rest.
3. A small and distinct part of a writing or a book.

Instead of their law, which they might not read openly, they read of the prophets, that which in likeness of matter came nearest to each *section* of their law. *Hooker.*

The production of volatile salts I reserve 'till I mention them in another *section*. *Boyle.*

Without breaking in upon the connection of his language, it is hardly possible to give a distinct view of his several arguments in distinct *sections*. *Locke.*

SE'CTOR. *n. s.* [*secteur*, French.] In geometry.

Sector is an instrument made of wood or metal, with a joint, and sometimes a piece to turn out to make a true square, with lines of sines, tangents, secants, equal parts, rhumbs, polygons, hours, latitudes, metals and solids. It is generally useful in all the practical parts of the mathematicks, and particularly contrived for navigation, surveying, astronomy, dialling, and projection of the sphere. All the lines of the *sector* can be accommodated to any radius, which is done by taking off all divisions parallelwise, and not lengthwise; the ground of which practice is this, that parallels to the base of any plain triangle, bear the same proportion to it as the parts of the legs above the parallel do to the whole legs. *Harris.*

SE'CULAR. *adj.* [*secularis*, Latin; *seculier*, French.]

1. Not spiritual; relating to affairs of the present world; not holy; worldly.

This in every several man's actions of common life, appertaineth unto moral; in publick and politick *secular* affairs, unto civil wisdom. *Hooker.*

Then shall they seek t' avail themselves of names,
Places, and titles; and with these to join
Secular pow'r, though feigning still to act
By spiritual. *Milton.*

2. [In the church of *Rome*.] not bound by monastick rules.

Those northern nations easily embraced the religion of those they subdued, and by their devotion gave great authority and reverence, and thereby ease to the clergy both *secular* and regular. *Temple.*

In France vast numbers of ecclesiasticks, *secular* and religious, live upon the labours of others. *Addison.*

3. [*Seculaire*, Fr.] Happening or coming once in a *secle* or century.

The *secular* year was kept but once in a century. *Addison.*

SECULA'RITY. *n. s.* [from *secular.*] Worldliness; attention to the things of the present life.

Littleness and *secularity* of spirit is the greatest enemy to contemplation. *Burnet.*

To SE'CULARIZE. *v. a.* [*seculariser*, Fr. from *secular.*]

1. To convert from spiritual appropriations to common use.
2. To make worldly.

SE'CULARLY. *adv.* [from *secular.*] In a worldly manner.

SE'CULARNESS. *n. s.* [from *secular.*] Worldliness.

SE'CUNDINE. *n. s.* [*secondines*, *secondes*, Fr. *secundæ*, viz. *partes quod nascentem infantem sequantur.* Ainsw.] The membrane in which the embryo is wrapped; the after-birth.

The casting of the skin is by the ancients compared to the breaking of the *secundine*, or cawl, but not rightly; for the *secundine* is but a general cover, not shaped according to the parts, but the skin is. *Bacon.*

Future ages lie
Wrapp'd in their sacred *secundine* asleep. *Cowley.*

If the fætus be taken out of the womb inclosed in the *secundines*, it will continue to live, and the blood to circulate. *Ray.*

SECU'RE. *adj.* [*securus*, Latin.]

1. Free from fear; exempt from terrour; easy; assured.

Confidence then bore thee on *secure*
To meet no danger. *Milton.*

One maid she had, belov'd above the rest;
Secure of her, the secret she confess'd. *Dryden.*

In Lethe's lake souls long oblivion taste;
Of future life *secure*, forgetful of the past. *Dryden.*

But thou, *secure* of soul, unbent with woes;
The more thy fortune frowns, the more oppose. *Dryden.*

We live and act as if we were perfectly *secure* of the final event of things, however we may behave ourselves. *Atterbury.*

The portion of their wealth they design for the uses of the poor, they may throw into one of these publick repositories, *secure* that it will be well employed. *Atterbury.*

It concerns the most *secure* of his strength, to pray to God not to expose him to an enemy. *Rogers.*

2. Careless; wanting caution; wanting vigilance.
3. Free from danger; safe.

Let us not then suspect our happy state,
As not *secure* to single or combin'd.
Messapus next,
Secure of steel, and fated from the fire,
In pomp appears. *Dryden.*

4. It has sometimes *of* before the object in all its senses; but more properly *from* before *evil*, or the *cause of evil.*

Haply too *secure* of our discharge
From penalty. *Milton.*

Secure from fortune's blows,
Secure of what I cannot lose,
In my small pinnace I can sail. *Dryden.*

To SECU'RE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To make certain; to put out of hazard; to ascertain.

Nothing left
That might his happy state *secure*,
Secure from outward force. *Milton.*

I spread a cloud before the victor's sight,
Sustain'd the vanquish'd, and *secur'd* his flight;
Ev'n then *secur'd* him, when I fought with joy
The vow'd destruction of ungrateful Troy. *Dryden.*

Actions have their preference, not according to the transient pleasure or pain that accompanies or follows them here, but as they serve to *secure* that perfect durable happiness hereafter. *Locke.*

Truth

Truth and certainty are not *secured* by innate principles; but men are in the same uncertain floating estate with as without them. *Locke.*

That prince who shall be so wise as by established laws of liberty to *secure* protection to the honest industry of mankind, against the oppression of power, will quickly be too hard for his neighbours. *Locke.*

Deeper to wound, she shuns the fight;
She drops her harms to gain the field:
Secures her conquest by her flight,
And triumphs when she seems to yield. *Prior.*

Nothing can be more artful than the address of Ulysses: he *secures* himself of a powerful advocate, by paying an ingenuous and laudable deference to his friend. *Broome.*

2. To protect; to make safe.

Where two or three sciences are pursued at the same time, if one of them be dry, as logick, let another be more entertaining, to *secure* the mind from weariness. *Watts.*

3. To insure.

4. To make fast.

SECU'RELY. *adv.* [from *secure.*] Without fear; carelessly; without danger; safely.

Love, that had now long time *securely* slept
In Venus' lap, unarmed then and naked,
'Gan rear his head, by Clotho being waked. *Spenser.*

'Tis done like Hector, but *securely* done,
A little proudly, and great deal misprizing
The knight oppos'd. *Shakespeare.*

His daring foe *securely* him defy'd. *Milton.*

A soul that can *securely* death defy,
And count it nature's privilege to die. *Dryden.*

We upon our globe's last verge shall go,
And view the ocean leaning on the sky;
From thence our rolling neighbours we shall know,
And on the lunar world *securely* pry. *Dryden.*

Whether any of the reasonings are inconsistent, I *securely* leave to the judgment of the reader. *Atterbury.*

SECU'REMENT. *n. s.* [from *secure.*] The cause of safety; protection; defence.

They, like Judas, desire death; Cain, on the contrary, grew afraid thereof, and obtained a *securement* from it. *Brown.*

SE'CURITY. *n. s.* [*securité*, Fr. *securitas*, Lat. from *secure.*]

1. Carelessness; freedom from fear.

Marvellous *security* is always dangerous, when men will not believe any bees to be in a hive, until they have a sharp sense of their stings. *Hayward.*

2. Vitious carelessness; confidence; want of vigilance.

There is scarce truth enough alive to make societies secure; but *security* enough to make fellowships accurst. *Shakespeare.*

How senseless then, and dead a soul hath he,
Which thinks his soul doth with his body die;
Or thinks not so, but so would have it be,
That he might sin with more *security.* *Davies.*

3. Protection; defence.

If the providence of God be taken away, what *security* have we against those innumerable dangers to which human nature is continually exposed? *Tillotson.*

4. Any thing given as a pledge or caution; insurance; assurance for any thing.

When they had taken *security* of Jason, they let them go. *Acts* xvii. 9.

It is possible for a man, who hath the appearance of religion, to be wicked and an hypocrite; but it is impossible for a man, who openly declares against religion, to give any reasonable *security* that he will not be false and cruel. *Swift.*

Exchequer bills have been generally reckoned the surest and most sacred of all *securities.* *Swift.*

The Romans do not seem to have known the secret of paper credit, and *securities* upon mortgages. *Arbuthnot.*

5. Safety; certainty.

Some, who gave their advice for entering into a war, alleged that we should have no *security* for our trade, while Spain was subject to a prince of the Bourbon family. *Swift.*

SE'DAN. *n. s.* [from *sedes*, Latin.] A kind of portable coach; a chair.

Some beg for absent persons, feign them sick,
Close mew'd in their *sedans* for want of air,
And for their wives produce an empty chair. *Dryden.*

By a tax of Cato's it was provided, that women's wearing cloaths, ornament and *sedan*, exceeding 121 *l.* 1 *s.* 10 *d.* halfpenny, should pay 30 *s.* in the hundred pound value. *Arbuthn.*

SEDA'TE. *adj.* [*sedatus*, Latin.] Calm; quiet; still; unruffled; undisturbed; serene.

With count'nance calm and soul *sedate*,
Thus Turnus. *Dryden.*

Disputation carries away the mind from that calm and *sedate* temper which is so necessary to contemplate truth. *Watts.*

SEDA'TELY. *adv.* [from *sedate.*] Calmly; without disturbance.

That has most weight with them that appears *sedately* to come from their parents reason. *Locke.*

SEDA'TENESS. *n. s.* [from *sedate.*] Calmness; tranquillity; serenity; freedom from disturbance.

There is a particular *sedateness* in their conversation and behaviour that qualifies them for council, with a great intrepidity that fits them for action. *Addison.*

SE'DENTARINESS. *n. s.* [from *sedentary.*] The state of being sedentary; inactivity.

SE'DENTARY. *adj.* [*sedentaire*, French; *sedentario*, Italian; *sedentarius*, from *sedeo*, Latin.]

1. Passed in sitting still; wanting motion or action.

A *sedentary* life, appropriate to all students, crushes the bowels; and, for want of stirring the body, suffers the spirits to lie dormant. *Harvey.*

The blood of labouring people is more dense and heavy than of those who live a *sedentary* life. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Torpid; inactive; sluggish; motionless.

The *sedentary* earth,
That better might with far less compass move,
Serv'd by more noble than herself, attains
Her end without least motion. *Milton.*

'Till length of years
And *sedentary* numbness, craze my limbs
To a contemptible old age obscure. *Milton.*

The soul, considered abstractedly from its passions, is of a remiss *sedentary* nature, slow in its resolves, and languishing in its executions. *Addison.*

SEDGE. *n. s.* [ræcg, Saxon; whence, in the provinces, a narrow flag is called a *sag* or *seg.*] A growth of narrow flags; a narrow flag.

T' one layeth for turf and for *sedge*. *Tusser.*

The current, that with gentle murmur glides,
Thou know'st, being stopp'd, impatiently doth rage;
But when his fair course is not hindered,
He makes sweet musick with th' enamel'd stones,
Giving a gentle kiss to every *sedge*
He overtaketh in his pilgrimage;
And so by many winding nooks he strays,
With willing sport, to the wild ocean. *Shakespeare.*

Adonis, painted by a running brook,
And Cytherea all in *sedges* hid;
Which seem to move and wanton with her breath,
Even as the waving *sedges* play with wind. *Shakespeare.*

In hotter countries a fly called lucciole, that shineth as the glow-worm, is chiefly upon fens and marshes; yet is not seen but in the height of summer, and *sedge* or other green of the fens give as good shade as bushes. *Bacon.*

He hid himself in the *sedges* adjoining. *Sandys.*

My bonds I brake,
Fled from my guards, and in a muddy lake,
Amongst the *sedges*, all the night lay hid. *Denham.*

Niphates, with inverted urn,
And drooping *sedge*, shall his Armenia mourn. *Dryden.*

SE'DGY. *adj.* [from *sedge.*] Overgrown with narrow flags.

On the gentle Severn's *sedgy* bank,
In single opposition, hand to hand,
He did confound the best part of an hour,
In changing hardiment with great Glendower. *Shakesp.*

Old father Thames rais'd up his reverend head,
But fear'd the fate of Simoeis would return:
Deep in his ooze he sought his *sedgy* bed,
And shrunk his waters back into his urn *Dryden.*

SE'DIMENT. *n. s.* [*sediment*, French; *sedimentum*, Lat.] That which subsides or settles at the bottom.

The salt water rises into a kind of scum on the top, and partly goeth into a *sediment* in the bottom, and so is rather a separation than an evaporation. *Bacon.*

It is not bare agitation, but the *sediment* at the bottom, that troubles and defiles the water. *South.*

That matter sunk not down 'till last of all, settling at the surface of the *sediment*, and covering all the rest. *Woodward.*

SEDI'TION. *n. s.* [*sedition*, Fr. *seditio*, Latin.] A tumult; an insurrection; a popular commotion; an uproar.

That sunshine brew'd a show'r for him,
That wash'd his father's fortunes forth of France,
And heap'd *sedition* on his crown at home. *Shakesp.*

In soothing them we nourish, 'gainst our senate,
The cockle of rebellion, insolence, *sedition.* *Shakesp.*

SEDI'TIOUS. *adj.* [*seditieux*, Fr. *seditiosus*, Latin.] Factious with tumult; turbulent.

The cause, why I have brought this army hither,
Is to remove proud Somerset from the king,
Seditious to his grace and to the state. *Shakespeare.*

Very many of the nobility in Edenborough, at that time, did not appear yet in this *seditious* behaviour. *Clarendon.*

Thou return'st
From flight, *seditious* angel. *Milton.*

But if she has deform'd this earthly life
With murd'rous rapine and *seditious* strife,
In everlasting darkness must she lie;
Still more unhappy that she cannot die. *Prior.*

SEDI'TIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *seditious.*] Tumultuously; with factious turbulence.

SEDI'TIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *seditious.*] Turbulence; disposition to sedition.

To SEDU'CE. *v. a.* [*ſeduco*, Latin; *ſeduire*, French.] To draw aſide from the right; to tempt; to corrupt; to deprave; to miſlead; to deceive.

'Tis meet
That noble minds keep ever with their likes;
For who ſo firm that cannot be *ſeduc'd*? *Shakeſp.*

Me the gold of France did not *ſeduce*,
Although I did admit it as a motive,
The ſooner to effect what I intended. *Shakeſpeare.*

A beauty-waining and diſtreſſed widow,
Seduc'd the pitch and height of all his thoughts
To baſe declenſion. *Shakeſpeare.*

In the latter times ſome ſhall depart from the faith, giving heed to *ſeducing* ſpirits. 1 *Tim.*

I ſhall never gratify the ſpightfulneſs of a few with any ſiniſter thoughts of all their allegiance, whom pious frauds have *ſeduced*. *King Charles.*

Subtle he needs muſt be who could *ſeduce*
Angels. *Milton.*

Nor let falſe friends *ſeduce* thy mind to fame,
By arrogating Johnſon's hoſtile name;
Let father Flecknoe fire thy mind with praiſe,
And uncle Ogleby thy envy raiſe. *Dryden.*

SEDU'CEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *ſeduce*.] Practice of ſeduction; art or means uſed in order to ſeduce.

To ſeaſon them, and win them early to the love of virtue and true labour, ere any flattering *ſeducement* or vain principle ſeize them wandering, ſome eaſy and delightful book of education ſhould be read to them. *Milton.*

Her hero's dangers touch'd the pitying pow'r,
The nymph's *ſeducements*, and the magick bow'r. *Pope.*

SEDU'CER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſeduce*.] One who draws aſide from the right; a tempter; a corrupter.

Grant it me, O king; otherwiſe a *ſeducer* flouriſhes, and a poor maid is undone. *Shakeſpeare.*

There is a teaching by reſtraining *ſeducers*, and ſo removing the hindrances of knowledge. *South.*

The ſoft *ſeducer*, with enticing looks,
The bellowing rivals to the fight provokes. *Dryden.*

He whoſe firm faith no reaſon could remove,
Will melt before that ſoft *ſeducer*, love. *Dryden.*

SEDU'CIBLE. *adj.* [from *ſeduce*.] Corruptible; capable of being drawn aſide.

The vicious example of ages paſt poiſons the curioſity of theſe preſent, affording a hint of ſin unto *ſeducible* ſpirits. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

We owe much of our errour to the power which our affections have over our ſo eaſy *ſeducible* underſtandings. *Glanv.*

SEDU'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*ſeduction*, Fr. *ſeductus*, Latin.] The act of ſeducing; the act of drawing aſide.

Whatſoever mens faith, patience, or perſeverance were, any remarkable indulgence to this ſin, the *ſeduction* of Balaam, were ſure to bring judgments. *Hammond.*

To procure the miſeries of others in thoſe extremities, wherein we hold an hope to have no ſociety ourſelves, is a ſtrain above Lucifer, and a project beyond the primary *ſeduction* of hell. *Brown's Vul. Err.*

Whereby is evident the eaſy *ſeduction* of men, neither inquiring into the verity of the ſubſtance, nor reforming upon repugnance of circumſtances. *Brown's Vul. Err.*

The deceiver ſoon found out this ſoft place of Adam's, and innocency itſelf did not ſecure him from this way of *ſeduction*. *Glanville.*

Helen aſcribes her *ſeduction* to Venus, and mentions nothing of Paris. *Pope.*

A woman who is above flattery, and deſpiſes all praiſe, but that which flows from the approbation of her own heart, is, morally ſpeaking, out of reach of *ſeduction*. *Clariſſa.*

SEDU'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*ſedulitas*, Latin.] Diligent aſſiduity; laboriouſneſs; induſtry; application; intenſeneſs of endeavour.

Man oftentimes purſues, with great *ſedulity* and earneſtneſs, that which cannot ſtand him in any ſtead for vital purpoſe. *Hooker.*

Let there be but the ſame propenſity and bent of will to religion, and there will be the ſame *ſedulity* and indefatigable induſtry in mens enquiries into it. *South.*

SE'DULOUS *adj.* [*ſedulus*, Latin.] Aſſiduous; induſtrious; laborious; diligent; painful.

Not *ſedulous* by nature to indite
Wars, hitherto the only argument
Heroick deem'd. *Milton.*

What ſignifies the ſound of words in prayer, without the affection of the heart, and a *ſedulous* application of the proper means that may naturally lead us to ſuch an end. *L'Eſtrange.*

The goat, now bright amidſt her fellow ſtars,
Kind Amalthæa reach'd her teat, diſtent
With milk, thy early food: the *ſedulous* bee
Diſtill'd her honey on thy purple lips. *Prior.*

The bare majority of a few repreſentatives is often procured by great induſtry and application, wherein thoſe who engage in the purſuits of malice are much more *ſedulous* than ſuch as would prevent them. *Swift*

SE'DULOUSLY. *adv.* [from *ſedulous*.] Aſſiduouſly; induſtriouſly; laboriouſly; diligently; painfully.

The ritual, preceptive, prophetick, and all other parts of ſacred writ, were moſt *ſedulouſly*, moſt religiouſly guarded by them. *Government of the Tongue.*

All things by experience
Are moſt improved; then *ſedulouſly* think
To meliorate thy ſtock, no way or rule
Be uneſſay'd. *Phillips.*

SE'DULOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſedulous*.] Aſſiduity; aſſiduouſneſs; induſtry; diligence.

SEE. *n. ſ.* [*ſedes*, Latin.] The ſeat of epiſcopal power; the dioceſs of a biſhop.

You, my lord archbiſhop,
Whoſe *ſee* is by a civil peace maintain'd,
Whoſe beard the ſilver hand of peace hath touch'd,
Whoſe learning and good letters peace hath tutor'd,
Whoſe white inveſtments figure innocence,
The dove and every bleſſed ſpirit of peace;
Wherefore do you ſo ill tranſlate yourſelf
Out of the ſpeech of peace, that bears ſuch grace,
Into the harſh and boiſt'rous tongue of war? *Shakeſp.*

It is a ſafe opinion for their *ſees*, empires, and kingdoms; and for themſelves, if they be wiſe. *Bacon.*

The pope would uſe theſe treaſures, in caſe of any great calamity that ſhould endanger the holy *ſee*. *Addiſon.*

Epiſcopal revenues were ſo low reduced, that three or four *ſees* were often united to make a tolerable competency. *Swift.*

To SEE. *v. a.* preter. *I ſaw*; part. paſſ. *ſeen*. [ꝛeon, Saxon; *ſien*, Dutch.]

1. To perceive by the eye.

Dear ſon Edgar,
Might I but live to *ſee* thee in my touch,
I'd ſay I had eyes again. *Sh. Lear.*

I was bowed down at the hearing of it; I was diſmayed at the *ſeeing* of it. *Iſaiah.*

I ſpeak that which I have *ſeen* with my father, and ye do that which you have *ſeen* with your. *Jo.* vi i. 38.

He'll lead the life of gods, and be
By gods and heroes *ſeen*, and gods and heroes *ſee*. *Dryden.*

It was a right anſwer of the phyſician to his patient, that had ſore eyes: If you have more pleaſure in the taſte of wine than in the uſe of your ſight, wine is good for you; but if the pleaſure of *ſeeing* be greater to you than that of drinking, wine is naught. *Locke.*

I *ſee* her ſober over a ſampler. *Pope.*

2. To obſerve; to find.

Seven other kine came up, lean fleſhed, ſuch as I never *ſaw* for badneſs. *Geneſis.*

Such command we had,
To *ſee* that none thence iſſu'd forth a ſpy. *Milton.*

Give them firſt one ſimple idea, and *ſee* that they perfectly comprehend it, before you go any farther. *Locke.*

The thunderbolt we *ſee* uſed by the greateſt poet of Auguſtus's age, to expreſs irreſiſtible force in battle. *Addiſon.*

3. To diſcover; to deſcry.

Who is ſo groſs
As cannot *ſee* this palpable device?
Yet who ſo bold but ſays he *ſees* it not?
When ſuch ill dealings muſt be *ſeen* in thought. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. To converſe with.

The main of them may be reduced to language, and to an improvement in wiſdom and prudence by *ſeeing* men, and converſing with people of different tempers and cuſtoms. *Locke.*

5. To attend; to remark.

I had a mind to *ſee* him out, and therefore did not care for contradicting him. *Addiſon.*

To SEE. *v. n.*

1. To have the power of ſight; to have by the eye perception of things diſtant.

Who maketh the *ſeeing* or the blind? have not I the Lord? *Ex.* iv. 11.

Air hath ſome ſecret degree of light; otherwiſe cats and owls could not *ſee* in the night. *Bacon.*

Could you *ſee* into my ſecret ſoul,
There you might read your own dominion doubled. *Dryden.*

2. To diſcern without deception.

Many ſagacious perſons will find us out, will look under our maſk, and *ſee* through all our fine pretenſions, and diſcern the abſurdity of telling the world that we believe one thing when we do the contrary. *Tillotſon.*

You may *ſee* into the ſpirit of them all, and form your pen from thoſe general notions. *Felton.*

3. To enquire; to diſtinguiſh.

See whether fear doth make thee wrong her. *Shakeſp.*

4. To be attentive.

Mark and perform it, *ſee'ſt* thou; for the fail
Of any point in't ſhall be death. *Shakeſpeare.*

5. To ſcheme; to contrive.

Caſſio's a proper man: let me *ſee* now;
To get his place. *Shakeſpeare.*

SEE. *interjection.* [Originally the imperative of the verb *see.*] Lo; look; observe; behold.

See, see! upon the banks of Boyne he stands,
By his own view adjusting his commands. *Halifax.*

See! the sole bliss heav'n could on all bestow,
Which who but feeds can taste, but thinks can know? *Pope.*

See what it is to have a poet in your house. *Pope.*

SEED. *n. s.* [ræb, Saxon; *zaed*, Danish; *zaed*, Dutch.]

1. The organised particle produced by plants and animals, from which new plants and animals are generated.

If you can look into the *seeds* of time,
And say which grain will grow and which will not,
Speak then to me. *Shakespeare.*

Seed of a year old is the best, though some *seed* and grains last better than others. *Bacon.*

That every plant has its *seed* is an evident sign of divine providence. *More.*

Did they ever see any herbs, except those of the grass-leaved tribe, come up without two *seed* leaves; which to me is an argument that they came all of *seed*, there being no reason else why they should produce two *seed* leaves different from the subsequent. *Ray.*

Just gods! all other things their like produce;
The vine arises from her mother's juice:
When feeble plants or tender flow'rs decay,
They to their *seed* their images convey. *Prior.*

In the south part of Staffordshire they go to the north for *seed* corn. *Mortimer.*

2. First principle; original.

The *seed* of whatsoever perfect virtue groweth from us, is a right opinion touching things divine. *Hooker.*

3. Principle of production.

Praise of great acts he scatters as a *seed*,
Which may the like in coming ages breed. *Waller.*

4. Progeny; offspring; descendants.

Next him king Lear in happy peace long reign'd;
But had no issue male him to succeed,
But three fair daughters, which were well uptrain'd
In all that seemed fit for kingly *seed*. *Spenser.*

The thing doth touch
The main of all your states, your blood, your *seed*. *Daniel.*

When God gave Canaan to Abraham, he thought fit to put his *seed* into the grant too. *Locke.*

5. Race; generation; birth.

Of mortal *seed* they were not held,
Which other mortals so excel'd;
And beauty too in such excess,
As your's, Zelinda! claims no less. *Waller.*

To SEED. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To grow to perfect maturity so as to shed the seed.

Whate'er I plant, like corn on barren earth,
By an equivocal birth,
Seeds and runs up to poetry. *Swift.*

They pick up all the old roots, except what they design for seed, which they let stand to *seed* the next year. *Mortimer.*

SE'EDCAKE. *n. s.* [*seed* and *cake.*] A sweet cake interspersed with warm aromatick seeds.

Remember, wife,
The *seedcake*, the pasties, and furmenty pot. *Tusser.*

SEEDLIP. } *n. s.* A vessel in which the sower carries his
SEEDLOP. } seed. *Ainsworth.*

SE'EDPEARL. *n. s.* [*seed* and *pearl*] Small grains of pearl.

In the dissolution of *seedpearl* in some acid menstruum, if a good quantity of the little pearls be cast in whole, they will be carried in swarms from the bottom to the top. *Boyle.*

SE'EDPLOT. *n. s.* [*seed* and *plot.*] The ground on which plants are sowed to be afterwards transplanted.

To counsel others, a man must be furnished with an universal store in himself to the knowledge of all nature: that is the matter and *seedplot*; there are the seats of all argument and invention. *Ben. Johnson.*

Humility is a *seedplot* of virtue, especially Christian, which thrives best when 'tis too deep rooted in the humble lowly heart. *Hammond.*

It will not be unuseful to present a full narration of this rebellion, looking back to those passages by which the *seedplots* were made and framed, from whence those mischiefs have successively grown. *Clarendon.*

SE'EDTIME. *n. s.* [*seed* and *time.*] The season of sowing.

While the earth remaineth, *seedtime* and harvest shall not cease. *Genesis.*

If he would have two tributes in one year, he must give them two *seedtimes*, and two harvests. *Bacon.*

The first rain fell upon the *seedtime* about October, and was to make the seed to root; the latter was to fill the ear. *Brown.*

Their very *seedtime* was their harvest, and by sowing tares they immediately reaped gold. *Decay of Piety.*

Day night,
Seedtime and harvest, heat and hoary frost,
Shall hold their course, 'till fire purge all things. *Milton.*

He that too curiously observes the face of the heavens, by missing his *seedtime*, will lose the hopes of his harvest. *Atterb.*

SE'EDLING. *n. s.* [from *seed.*] A young plant just risen from the seed.

Carry into the shade such *seedlings* or plants as are for their choiceness reserved in pots. *Evelyn.*

SE'EDNESS. *n. s.* [from *seed.*] Seedtime; the time of sowing.

Blossoming time
From the *seedness* the bare fallow brings
The teeming foyson. *Shakespeare.*

SE'EDSMAN. *n. s.* [*seed* and *man.*] The sower; he that scatters the seed.

The higher Nilus swells
The more it promises: as it ebbs, the *seedsman*
Upon the slime and ooze scatters his grain,
And shortly comes to harvest. *Shakespeare.*

SEE'DY. *adj.* [from *seed.*] Abounding with seed.

SEE'ING. *n. s.* [from *see.*] Sight; vision.

Love adds a precious *seeing* to the eye. *Shakespeare.*

SEE'ING. } *adv.* [*vû que*, French; from *see.* It would be
SEE'ING *that.* } more grammatically written, as in French, *seen that*, or *provided that.*] Since; sith; it being so that.

Why should not they be so well victualled for so long time, as the ships are usually for a year, *seeing* it is easier to keep victuals on land than water? *Spenser.*

How shall they have any trial of his doctrine, learning, and ability to preach, *seeing that* he may not publickly either teach or exhort, because he is not yet called to the ministry? *Whitgifte.*

Seeing every nation affords not experience and tradition enough for all kind of learning, therefore we are taught the languages of those people who have been most industrious after wisdom. *Milton.*

Seeing they explained the phenomena of vision, imagination, and thought, by certain thin fleeces of atoms that flow from the surfaces of bodies, and by their subtlety penetrate any obstacle, and yet retain the exact lineaments of the several bodies from which they proceed: in consequence of this hypothesis they maintained, that we could have no phantasy of any thing, but what did really subsist either intire or in its several parts. *Bentley.*

To SEEK. *v. a.* pret. *I sought*; part. pass. *sought.* [ræcan, Sax. *soecken*, Dutch.]

1. To look for; to search for.

He did range the town to *seek* me out. *Shakespeare.*

I have a venturous fairy, that shall *seek*
The squirrel's hoard, and fetch thee thence new nuts. *Shak.*

Because of the money returned in our sacks, are we brought in, that he may *seek* occasion against us, and take us, for bondmen. *Genesis.*

He *seeketh* unto him a cunning workman, to prepare a graven image. *Isaiah.*

Seek thee a man which may go with thee. *Tob.*

The king meant not to *seek* out nor to decline fighting with them, if they put themselves in his way. *Clarendon.*

Sweet peace, where do'st thou dwell?
I humbly crave,
Let me once know;
I *sought* thee in a secret cave,
And ask'd if peace were there. *Herbert.*

So fatal 'twas to *seek* temptations out!
Most confidence has still most cause to doubt. *Dryden.*

We must *seek* out some other original of power for the government of politicks than this of Adam, or else there will be none at all in the world. *Locke.*

2. To solicit; to endeavour to gain.

Others tempting him, *sought* of him a sign. *Luke.*

The young lions roar after their prey, and *seek* their meat from God. *Psalms.*

God hath bid dwell far off all anxious cares,
And not molest us, unless we ourselves
Seek them with wandring thoughts. *Milton.*

Oft our alliance other lands desir'd,
And what we *seek* of you, of us requir'd. *Dryden.*

3. To go to find.

Let us *seek* death, or, he not found, supply
His office. *Milton.*

Dardanus, though born
On Latian plains, yet *sought* the Phrygian shore. *Dryden.*

Like fury seiz'd the rest; the progress known,
All *seek* the mountains, and forsake the town. *Dryden.*

Since great Ulysses *sought* the Phrygian plains,
Within these walls inglorious silence reigns. *Pope.*

Indulge one labour more,
And *seek* Atrides on the Spartan shore. *Pope.*

4. To pursue by secret machinations.

I had a son,
Now outlaw'd from my blood; he *sought* my life. *Shakespeare.*

David saw that Soul was come out to *seek* his life. *1 Sa.*

To SEEK. *v. n.*

1. To make search; to make inquiry; to endeavour.

Seek ye out of the book of the Lord, and read. *Isaiah.*

Why should he mean me ill, or *seek* to harm? *Milton.*

Ask not what pains, nor further *seek* to know
Their process, or the forms of law below. *Dryden.*
I have been forced to relinquish that opinion, and have endeavoured to *seek* after some better reason. *Addison.*

2. To make pursuit.
Violent men have *sought* after my soul. *Psalms.*
If thy brother's ox or sheep go astray, it shall be with thee until thy brother *seek* after it. *Deuteronomy.*

3. To apply to; to use solicitation.
All the earth *sought* to Solomon, to hear his wisdom. *Kings.*
Unto his habitation shall ye *seek*, and thither thou shalt come. *Deuteronomy.*

4. To endeavour after.
Being a man of experience, he will [illegible] wisdom [illegible] that which the young prince *sought* [illegible]

To SEEK. [An adverbial mode of [illegible] loss measures, knowledge, or exp[illegible]
Being brought and transferred from other services abroad, though they be of good experience in those, yet in these they will be new to *seek*; and before they have gathered experience, they shall buy it with great loss to his majesty. *Spenser.*
Unpractis'd, unprepar'd, and still to *seek*. *Milton.*
But they misplace them all;
And are as much to *seek* in other things,
As he that only can design a tree,
Would be to draw a shipwreck. *Roscommon.*

SE'EKER. *n. s.* [from *seek*.] One that seeks; an inquirer.
Though I confess that in philosophy I'm a *seeker*, yet cannot believe that a sceptick in philosophy must be one in divinity. *Glanvile.*
A language of a very witty volatile people, *seekers* after novelty, and abounding with variety of notions. *Locke.*

SEE'KSORROW. *n. s.* [*seek* and *sorrow*.] One who contrives to give himself vexation.
Afield they go, where many lookers be,
And thou *seeksorrow*, Klaius, them among:
Indeed thou saidst it was thy friend to see,
Strephon, whose absence seem'd unto thee long. *Sidney.*

To SEEL. *v. a.* [*ciller*, to seal, French.] To close the eyes. A term of falconry, the eyes of a wild or haggard hawk being for a time seeled or closed.
Now she brought them to see a *seeled* dove, who the blinder she was, the higher she strave. *Sidney.*
As gentle hind, whose sides with cruel steel
Through lanced, her bleeding life does rain;
While the sad pang approaching she does feel,
Brays out her latest breath, and up her eyes doth *seel*. *Spens.*
Mine eyes no more on vanity shall feed,
But *seeled* up with death shall have their deadly meed. *Spens.*
Come, *seeling* night,
Scarf up the tender eye of pitiful day. *Shakespeare.*
Some ambitious men seem as screens to princes in matters of danger and envy; for no man will take such parts, unless he be like the *seeled* dove, that mounts and mounts, because he cannot see about him. *Bacon.*
Since, blinded with ambition, he did soar
Like a *seeled* dove, his crime shall be his punishment,
To be depriv'd of sight. *Denham.*

To SEEL. *v. n.* [*sylan*, Saxon.] To lean on one side.
When a ship *seels* or rowls in foul weather, the breaking loose of ordnance is a thing very dangerous. *Raleigh.*

SEE'LY. *adj.* [from *seel*, lucky time, Saxon.]
1. Lucky; happy.
My *seely* sheep like well below,
For they been hale enough and frow,
And liken their abode. *Spenser.*
2. Silly; foolish; simple. *Spenser.*
Peacock and turkie, that nibbles off top,
Are very ill neighbours to *see'y* poor hop. *Tusser.*

To SEEM. *v. n.* [*sembler*, French; unless it has a Teutonick original, as *seely* certainly has.]
1. To appear; to make a show; to have semblance.
My lord, you've lost a friend, indeed;
And I dare swear, you borrow not that face
Of *seeming* sorrow; it is sure your own. *Shakesp.*
Speak: we will not trust our eyes
Without our ears: thou art not what thou *seem'st*. *Shakesp.*
So spake th' Omnipotent; and with his words
All *seem'd* well pleas'd; all *seem'd*, but were not all. *Milton.*
In holy nuptials ty'd;
A *seeming* widow, and a secret bride. *Dryden.*
Observe the youth
Already *seems* to snuff the vital air. *Dryden.*
2. To have the appearance of truth.
It *seems* to me, that the true reason why we have so few versions which are tolerable, is because there are so few who have all the talents requisite for translation. *Dryden.*
3. In *Shakespeare*, to *seem*, perhaps signifies to be beautiful.
Sir, there she stands:
If aught within that little *seeming* substance
May fitly like your grace,
She's there, and she is your's. *Shakespeare.*
4. *It* SEEMS. A phrase hard to be explained. It sometimes signifies that there is an appearance, though no reality; but generally it is used ironically to condemn the thing mentioned, like the Latin *scilicet*, or the old English *forsooth*. *Id mihi negotii scilicet.* *This*, it seems, *is to be my task.*
The earth by these, 'tis said,
This single crop of men and women bred;
Who, grown adult, so change, *it seem*, enjoy'd,
Did male and female propagate. *Blackmore.*
5. It is sometimes a slight affirmation.
A prince [illegible]ally, *it seems*, entertained his mistress upon a great [illegible]
[illegible], urg'd by such impertinence,
[illegible]onat[illegible] *seems*, and took offence. *Addison.*
[illegible]d been [illegible]ed magistrate; and had, *it seems*, executed high office justly and honourably. *Atterbury.*
[illegible] that when first I was discovered sleeping on the ground, the emperor had early notice. *Gulliver.*
6. It appears to be.
Here's another discontented paper,
Found in his pocket too; and this, *it seems*,
Rodorigo meant t' have sent. *Shakespeare.*
It seems the camel's hair is taken by painters for the skin with the hair on. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

SEE'MER. *n. s.* [from *seem*.] One that carries an appearance.
Angelo scarce confesses
That his blood flows, or that his appetite
Is more to bread than stone: hence shall we see,
If pow'r change purpose, what our *seemers* be. *Shakesp.*

SEE'MING. *n. s.* [from *seem*.]
1. Appearance; show; semblance.
All good *seeming*,
By thy revolt, oh husband, shall be thought
Put on for villainy. *Shakespeare.*
Give him heedful note;
And, after, we will both our judgments join
In censure of his *seeming*. *Shakespeare.*
2. Fair appearance.
For you there's rosemary and rue; these keep
Seeming and savour all the winter long. *Shakespeare.*
3. Opinion.
Nothing more clear unto their *seeming*, than that a new Jerusalem, being often spoken of in Scripture, they undoubtedly were themselves that new Jerusalem. *Hooker.*
His persuasive words impregn'd
With reason to her *seeming*. *Milton.*

SEE'MINGLY. *adv.* [from *seeming*.] In appearance; in show; in semblance.
To this her mother's plot,
She, *seemingly* obedient, likewise hath
Made promise to the doctor. *Shakespeare.*
They to their viands fell, not *seemingly*
The angels, nor in midst. *Milton.*
I have touched upon them, though *seemingly* collateral to my scope; and yet I think they are more than *seemingly* so, since they pertinently illustrate my design. *Glanville.*
The city dame was so well bred, as *seemingly* to take all in good part. *L'Estrange.*
The king and haughty empress, to our wonder,
If not aton'd, yet *seemingly* at peace. *Dryden.*
This the father *seemingly* complied with; but afterwards refusing, the sun was likewise set aside. *Addison.*
They depend often on remote and *seemingly* disproportioned causes. *Atterbury.*

SEE'MINGNESS. *n. s.* [from *seeming*.] Plausibility; fair appearance.
The *seemingness* of those reasons persuades us on the other side. *Digby.*

SEE'MLINESS. *n. s.* [from *seemly*.] Decency; handsomeness; comeliness; grace; beauty.
When substantialness combineth with delightfulness, *seemliness* with portliness, and currentness with stayedness, how can the language sound other than full of sweetness? *Camden.*

SEE'MLY. *adj.* [*soommelight*, Danish, from *soome*, Islandick, honour or decency.] Decent; becoming; proper; fit.
Suspence of judgment and exercise of charity were safer and *seemlier* for Christian men, than the hot pursuit of these controversies. *Hooker.*
I am a woman, lacking wit
To make a *seemly* answer to such persons. *Shakesp.*
The wife safest and *seemliest* by her husband stays. *Milton.*
May we enjoy
Our humid products, and with *seemly* draughts
Enkindle mirth and hospitable love. *Philips.*

SEE'MLY. *adv.* [from the adjective.] In a decent manner; in a proper manner.
There, *seemly* rang'd in peaceful order, stood
Ulysses' arms, now long discus'd to blood. *Pope.*

SEEN. *adj.* [from *see*.] Skilled; versed.
Petruchio shall offer me, disguis'd in sober robes,
To old Baptista as a schoolmaster
Well *seen* in musick. *Shakespeare.*

Noble Boyle, not leſs in nature *ſeen*,
Than his great brother read in ſtates and men. *Dryden.*

SE'ER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſee.*]

1. One who ſees.
We are in hopes that you may prove a dreamer of dreams, and a *ſeer* of viſions. *Addiſon.*

2. A prophet; one who foreſees future events.
How ſoon hath thy prediction, *ſeer* bleſt!
Meaſur'd this tranſient world the race of time,
'Till time ſtand fix'd? *Milton.*
By day your frighted *ſeers*
Shall call for fountains to expreſs their tears,
And wiſh their eyes were floods: by night from dreams
Of opening gulphs, black ſtorms, and raging flames,
Starting amaz'd, ſhall to the people ſhow
Emblems of heav'nly wrath and myſtick types of woe. *Pri.*

SEE'RWOOD. *n. ſ.* See SEARWOOD. Dry wood.
Caught, like dry ſtubble fir'd, or like *ſeerwood*;
Yet from the wound enſu'd no purple flood,
But look'd a bubbling maſs of frying blood. *Dryden.*

SEE'SAW. *n. ſ.* [from *ſaw.*] A reciprocating motion.
His wit all *ſeeſaw*, between that and this;
Now high, now low, now maſter up, now miſs,
And he himſelf one vile antitheſis. *Pope.*

To SEE'SAW. *v. n.* [from *ſaw.*] To move with a reciprocating motion.
Sometimes they were like to pull John over, then it went all of a ſudden again on John's ſide; ſo they went *ſeeſawing* up and down, from one end of the room to the other. *Arbut.*

To SEETH. *v. a.* preterite *I ſod* or *ſeethed*; part. paſſ. *ſodden.* [ꝛeoban, Saxon; *ſoeden*, Dutch.] To boil; to decoct in hot liquor.
The Scythians uſed to *ſeeth* the fleſh in the hide, and ſo do the northern Iriſh. *Spenſer.*
Go, ſuck the ſubtile blood o' th' grape,
'Till the high fever *ſeeth* your blood to froth,
And ſo 'ſcape hanging. *Shakeſpeare.*
Set on the great pot, and *ſeeth* pottage for the ſons of the prophets. 2 *Kings.*

To SEETH. *v. n.* To be in a ſtate of ebullition; to be hot.
The boiling baths at Cairbadon,
Which *ſeeth* with ſecret fire eternally,
And in their entrails, full of quick brimſton,
Nouriſh the flames, which they are warm'd upon. *Spenſer.*
I will make a complimental aſſault upon him; for my buſineſs *ſeeths*. *Shakeſpeare.*
Lovers and madmen have their *ſeething* brains,
Such ſhaping fantaſies, that apprehend
More than cool reaſon ever comprehends. *Shakeſpeare.*
The prieſt's ſervant came, while the fleſh was in *ſeething*, with a fleſh-hook, and ſtuck it into the pan. 1 *Samuel.*

SEE'THER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſeeth.*] A boiler; a pot.
The fire thus form'd, ſhe ſets the kettle on;
Like burniſh'd gold the little *ſeether* ſhone. *Dryden.*

SE'GMENT. *n. ſ.* [*ſegment*, French; *ſegmentum*, Lat.] A figure contained between a chord and an arch of the circle, or ſo much of the circle as is cut off by that chord.
Even unto a parallel ſphere, and ſuch as live under the poles for half a year, ſome *ſegments* may appear at any time, and under any quarter, the ſun not ſetting, but walking round. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*
Their *ſegments* or arcs, which appeared ſo numerous, for the moſt part exceeded not the third part of a circle. *Newton.*

SE'GNITY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſegnis*, Latin.] Sluggiſhneſs; inactivity. *Dict.*

To SE'GREGATE. *v. a.* [*ſegrego*, Latin; *ſegreger*, French.] To ſet apart; to ſeparate from others.

SEGREGA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſegregation*, Fr. from *ſegregate.*] Separation from others.
What ſhall we hear of this?
——A *ſegregation* of the Turkiſh fleet;
For do but ſtand upon the foaming ſhore,
The chiding billows ſeem to pelt the clouds. *Shakeſp.*

SEIGNEU'RIAL. *adj.* [from *ſeignior.*] Inveſted with large powers; independant.
Thoſe lands were *ſeigneurial*. *Temple.*

SE'IGNIOR. *n. ſ.* [from *ſenior*, Latin; *ſeigneur*, Fr.] A lord. The title of honour given by Italians.

SE'IGNIORY. *n. ſ.* [*ſeigneurie*, Fr. from *ſeignior.*] A lordſhip; a territory.
O'Neal never had any *ſeigniory* over that country, but what by incroachment he got upon the Engliſh. *Spenſer.*
Were you not reſtor'd
To all the duke of Norfolk's *ſeigniories*? *Shakeſpeare.*
Hoſea, in the perſon of God, ſayeth of the Jews, they have reigned, but not by me; they have ſet a *ſeigniory* over themſelves: which place proveth plainly, that there are governments which God dot[illegible]t avow. *Bacon.*
William Marſhal, [illegible] of Pembroke, being lord of all Leinſter, had royal juriſdiction throughout that province, and every one of his five ſons enjoyed that *ſeigniory* ſucceſſively. *Davies on Ireland.*

SE'IGNORAGE. *n. ſ.* [*ſeigneuriage*, Fr. from *ſeignior.*] Authority; acknowledgment of power.
They brought work to the mint, and a part of the money coined to the crown for *ſeignorage*. *Locke.*

To SE'IGNORISE. *v. a.* [from *ſeignior.*] To lord over.
As fair he was as Cytherea's make,
As proud as he that *ſeignoriſeth* hell. *Fairfax.*

SEINE. *n. ſ.* [ꝛegne, Saxon; *ſeine*, *ſenne*, *ſeme*, French.] A net uſed in fiſhing.
They have cock-boats for paſſengers, and *ſeine* boats for taking of pilchards. *Carew.*

SE'INER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſeine.*] A fiſher with nets.
Seiners complain with open mouth, that theſe drovers work much prejudice to the commonwealth of fiſhermen, and reap ſmall gain to themſelves. *Carew.*

To SEIZE. *v. a.* [*ſaiſir*, French.]

1. To take poſſeſſion of; to graſp; to lay hold on; to faſten on.
In her ſad breaſt the prince's fortunes rowl,
And hope and doubt alternate *ſeize* her ſoul. *Pope.*

2. To take forcible poſſeſſion of by law.
An eſcheator of London had arreſted a clothier that was outlawed, and *ſeized* his goods. *Camden.*
It was judged by the higheſt kind of judgment, that he ſhould be baniſhed, and his whole eſtate confiſcated and *ſeized*, and his houſes pulled down. *Bacon.*

3. To make poſſeſſed.
So th' one for wrong, the other ſtrives for right:
As when a griffin, *ſeizèd* of his prey,
A dragon fierce encount'reth in his flight,
Through wildeſt air making his idle way. *Spenſer.*
So Pluto, *ſeiz'd* of Proſerpine, convey'd
To hell's tremendous gloom th' affrighted maid,
There grimly ſmil'd, pleas'd with the beauteous prize,
Nor envy'd Jove his ſunſhine and his ſkies. *Addiſon.*

To SEIZE. *v. n.* To fix the graſp or the power on any thing.
Faireſt Cordelia,
Thee and thy virtues here I *ſeize* upon:
Be't lawful I take up what's caſt away? *Shakeſpeare.*
Where there is a deſign of ſupplanting, that neceſſarily requires another of accuſing: even Jezebel projects not to *ſeize* on Naboth's vineyard without a precedent charge. *Dec. of Piety.*

SE'IZIN. *n. ſ.* [*ſaiſine*, French.]

1. [In law.] Is of two ſorts: *ſeiſin* in fact, and *ſeiſin* in law. *Seiſin* in fact, is when a corporal poſſeſſion is taken: *ſeiſin* in law, is when ſomething is done which the law accounteth a *ſeiſin*, as an inrolment. This is as much as a right to lands and tenements, though the owner be by wrong diſſeized of them. *Cowel.*

2. The act of taking poſſeſſion.
Every indulged ſin gives Satan livery and *ſeiſin* of his heart, and a power to diſpoſe of it as he pleaſes. *Decay of Piety.*
Seiſin is the ſame in the canon law as livery and *ſeiſin* at the common law. *Ayliffe.*

3. The things poſſeſſed.
Many recoveries were had as well by heirs as ſucceſſors of the *ſeizin* of their predeceſſors. *Hale.*

SE'IZURE. *n. ſ.* [from *ſeize.*]

1. The act of ſeizing.

2. The thing ſeized.
Sufficient that thy pray'rs are heard, and death,
Then due by ſentence when thou did'ſt tranſgreſs,
Defeated of his *ſeizure*, many days
Giv'n thee of grace. *Milton.*

3. The act of taking forcible poſſeſſion.
Thy lands, and all things that thou do'ſt call thine,
Worth *ſeizure*, do we ſeize into our hands. *Shakeſpeare.*
In the general town he maintained a *ſeizure*, and poſſeſſion of the whole. *Wotton.*
Henry continued to burn proteſtants, after he had caſt off the pope; and his *ſeizure* of eccleſiaſtical revenues cannot be reckoned as a mark of the church's liberty. *Swift.*

4. Gripe; poſſeſſion.
And ſhall theſe hands, ſo lately purg'd of blood,
Unyoke this *ſeizure*, and this kind regreet? *Shakeſpeare.*
Make o'er thy honour by a deed of truſt,
And give me *ſeizure* of the mighty wealth. *Dryden.*

5. Catch.
Let there be no ſudden *ſeizure* of a lapſed ſyllable to play upon it. *Watts.*

SE'LCOUTH. *adj.* [ꝛelb, rare, Saxon, and *couth*, known.] Uncommon. *Spenſer.* The ſame with *uncouth.*

SE'LDOM. *adv.* [ꝛelban, rarely; ꝛelboꝛ, more rarely, ꝛelboꝛꝛe, moſt rarely. Selban is ſuppoſed to be contracted from ꝛelbæn, or ꝛelb, rare, and þþænne, when, Saxon. *Selden*, Dutch; *ſeltan*, German.] Rarely; not often; not frequently.
Wiſdom and youth are *ſeldom* joined in one; and the ordinary courſe of the world is more according to Job's obſervation, who giveth men advice to ſeek wiſdom amongſt the ancients, and in the length of days underſtanding. *Hooker.*
There is true joy conveyed to the heart by preventing grace, which pardoning grace *ſeldom* gives. *South.*

Where

Where the flight of fancy is managed with good judgment, the *ſeldomer* it is ſeen it is the more valuable. *Grew.*

SE'LDOMNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſeldom.*] Uncommonneſs; infrequency; rareneſs; rarity. Little uſed.

Degrees of well-doing there could be none, except perhaps in the *ſeldomneſs* and oftenneſs of doing well. *Hooker.*

SE'LDSHOWN. *adj.* [*ſeld* and *ſhown.*] Seldom exhibited to view.

Seldſhown flamins
Do preſs among the popular throngs. *Shakeſpeare.*

To SELE'CT. *v. a.* [*ſelectus*, Latin.] To chuſe in preference to others rejected.

The footmen, *ſelected* out of all the provinces, were greatly diminiſhed, being now ſcarce eight thouſand ſtrong. *Knolles.*

The pious chief
A hundred youths from all his train *ſelects*. *Dryden.*

SELE'CT. *adj.* [from the verb.] Nicely choſen; choice; culled out on account of ſuperiour excellence.

To the nuptial bow'r
I led her, bluſhing like the morn: all heav'n,
And happy conſtellations, on that hour
Shed their *ſeleſteſt* influence. *Milton.*

Select from vulgar herds, with garlands gay,
A hundred bulls aſcend the ſacred way. *Prior.*

SELE'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*ſelectio*, Lat. from *ſelect.*] The act of culling or chuſing; choice.

While we ſingle out ſeveral diſhes, and reject others, the *ſelection* ſeems but arbitrary. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

SELE'CTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſelect.*] The ſtate of being ſelect.

SELE'CTOR. *n. ſ.* [from *ſelect.*] He who ſelects.

SELENOGRA'PHICAL. } *adj. ſelenographique*, Fr. from *ſelenogra-*
SELENOGRA'PHICK. } *phy.*] Belonging to ſelenography.

SELE'NOGRAPHY. *n. ſ.* [*ſelenographie*, Fr. σελήνη and γράφω.] A deſcription of the moon.

Hevelius, in his accurate *ſelenography*, or deſcription of the moon, hath well tranſlated the known appellations of regions, ſeas, and mountains, unto the parts of that luminary. *Brown.*

SELF. *pronoun.* plur. *ſelves.* [*ſilba*, Gothick; ſylf, ſylfa, Sax. *ſelf*, *ſelve*, Dutch.]

1. Its primary ſignification ſeems to be that of an adjective: very; particular; this above others; ſometimes, one's own.

Shoot another arrow that *ſelf* way
Which you did ſhoot the firſt. *Shakeſp.*

The cruel miniſters, by *ſelf* and violent hands,
Took off her life. *Shakeſpeare.*

On theſe *ſelf* hills the air is ſo thin, that it is not ſufficient to bear up the body of a bird. *Raleigh.*

At that *ſelf* moment enters Palamon
The gate of Venus. *Dryden.*

2. It is united both to the perſonal pronouns, and to the neutral pronoun *it*, and is always added when they are uſed reciprocally, or return upon themſelves: as, *I did not hurt* him, *he hurt* himſelf; *the people hiſs* me, *but I clap* myſelf; *thou loveſt* thyſelf, *though the world ſcorns* thee.

Self is that conſcious thinking thing, which is ſenſible or conſcious of pleaſure and pain, capable of happineſs and miſery, and ſo is concerned for *itſelf*, as far as that conſciouſneſs extends. *Locke.*

3. It is ſometimes uſed emphatically in the nominative caſe: as, *myſelf* will decide it; I *myſelf* will come; *himſelf* ſhall revenge it. This uſe of *ſelf*, thus compounded, without the pronoun perſonal, is chiefly poetical.

Compounded with *him*, a pronoun ſubſtantive, *ſelf* is in appearance an adjective: joined to *my*, *thy*, *our*, *your*, pronoun adjectives, it ſeems a ſubſtantive. Even when compounded with *him* it is at laſt found to be a ſubſtantive, by its variation in the plural, contrary to the nature of Engliſh adjectives, as *himſelf*, *themſelves*.

5. *Myſelf*, *himſelf*, *themſelves*, and the reſt, may, contrary to the analogy of *my*, *him*, *them*, be uſed as nominatives.

6. It often adds only emphaſis and force to the pronoun with which it is compounded.

Next to the knowledge of God, this knowledge of our *ſelves* ſeems moſt worthy of our endeavour. *Hale.*

The fondneſs we have for ſelf, and the relation which other things have to our *ſelves*, furniſhes another long rank of prejudices. *Watts.*

7. It ſignifies the individual, as ſubject to his own contemplation or action.

The ſpark of noble courage now awake,
And ſtrive your excellent *ſelf* to excel. *Spenſer.*

Since conſciouſneſs always accompanies thinking, and it is that that makes every one to be what he calls *ſelf*, and thereby diſtinguiſhes himſelf from all other thinking things; in this alone conſiſts perſonal identity, *i. e.* the ſameneſs of a rational being. *Locke.*

It is by the conſciouſneſs it has of its preſent thoughts and actions, that it is *ſelf* to it *ſelf* now, and ſo will be the ſame *ſelf*, as far as the ſame conſciouſneſs can extend to actions paſt or to come. *Locke.*

8. It is much uſed in compoſition, which it is proper to explain by a train of examples. It is to be obſerved, that its compoſition in *Shakeſpeare* is often harſh.

Then held ſhe her tongue, and caſt down a *ſelf* accuſing look, finding that in her ſelf ſhe had ſhot out of the bow of her affection a more quick opening of her mind, than ſhe minded to have done. *Sidney.*

Alas! while we are wrapt in foggy miſt
Of our *ſelf*-love, ſo paſſions do deceive,
We think they hurt when moſt they do aſſiſt. *Sidney.*

'Till Strephon's plaining voice him nearer drew,
Where by his words his *ſelf*-like caſe he knew. *Sidney.*

Ah! where was firſt that cruel cunning found,
To frame of earth a veſſel of the mind,
Where it ſhould be to *ſelf*-deſtruction bound? *Sidney.*

Before the door ſat *ſelf*-conſuming care,
Day and night keeping wary watch and ward. *Spenſer.*

My ſtrange and *ſelf*-abuſe,
Is the initiate fear that wants hard uſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

I have heard ſo much,
And with Demetrius thought t' have ſpoke thereof;
But being over-full of *ſelf*-affairs,
My mind did loſe it. *Shakeſpeare.*

Now know I aught
By me that's ſaid or done amiſs this night,
Unleſs *ſelf*-charity be ſometimes a vice,
And to defend ourſelves it be a ſin,
When violence aſſails us. *Shakeſpeare.*

He walks, and that *ſelf*-chain about his neck,
Which he forſwore. *Shakeſpeare.*

It is in my power, in one *ſelf*-born hour,
To plant and o'erwhelm cuſtom. *Shakeſpeare.*

His treaſons will ſit bluſhing in his face,
Not able to endure the ſight of day,
But *ſelf*-affrighted tremble at his ſin. *Shakeſpeare.*

The ſtars above us govern our conditions;
Elſe one *ſelf*-mate and mate could not beget
Such different iſſues. *Shakeſpeare.*

I'm made of that *ſelf*-metal as my ſiſter,
And prize me at her worth. *Shakeſpeare.*

In my ſchool-days, when I had loſt one ſhaft,
I ſhot his fellow of the *ſelf*-ſame flight
The *ſelf*-ſame way, with more adviſed watch,
To find the other forth. *Shakeſpeare.*

He may do ſome good on her:
A peeviſh *ſelf*-will'd harlotry it is. *Shakeſpeare.*

But left myſelf be guilty of *ſelf*-wrong,
I'll ſtop mine ears againſt the mermaid's ſong. *Shakeſpeare.*

He conjunct and flatt'ring his diſpleaſure,
Tript me behind: being down, inſulted, rail'd,
Got praiſes of the king,
For him attempting who was *ſelf*-ſubdu'd. *Shakeſpeare.*

The Everlaſting fixt
His canon 'gainſt *ſelf*-ſlaughter. *Shakeſpeare.*

Know if his laſt purpoſe hold,
Or whether ſince he is adviſ'd by aught
To change the courſe? He's full of alteration,
And *ſelf*-reproving. *Shakeſpeare.*

More or leſs to others paying,
Than by *ſelf*-offences weighing;
Shame to him whoſe cruel ſtriking,
Kills for faults of his own liking! *Shakeſpeare.*

Bellona's bridegroom, lapt in proof,
Confronted him with *ſelf*-capariſons,
Point againſt point rebellious, arm 'gainſt arm,
Curbing his laviſh ſpirit. *Shakeſpeare.*

Self-love, my liege, is not ſo vile a ſin
As *ſelf*-neglecting. *Shakeſpeare.*

Anger is like
A full hot horſe, who, being allow'd his way,
Self-mettle tires him. *Shakeſpeare.*

His lords deſire him to have borne
His bruiſed helmet and his bended ſword
Before him through the city; he forbids it,
Being free from vainneſs and *ſelf*-glorious pride. *Shakeſp.*

You promis'd
To lay aſide *ſelf*-harming heavineſs,
And entertain a cheerful diſpoſition. *Shakeſpeare.*

In their anger they ſlew a man, and in their *ſelf*-will they digged down a wall. *Geneſis.*

The moſt ordinary cauſe of a ſingle life is liberty, eſpecially in certain *ſelf*-pleaſing and humorous minds, which are ſo ſenſible of every reſtraint as to think their girdles and garters to be bonds and ſhackles. *Bacon.*

Haſt thou ſet up nothing in competition with God; no pride, pleaſure, profit, *ſelf*-love, or *ſelf*-intereſt of thy own? *Duppa.*

Up through the ſpacious palace paſſed ſhe,
To where the king's proudly repoſed head,
If any can be ſoft to tyranny,
And *ſelf*-tormenting ſin, had a ſoft bed. *Craſhaw.*

With a joyful willingneſs theſe *ſelf*-loving reformers took poſſeſſion of all vacant preferments, and with reluctance others parted with their beloved colleges and ſubſiſtence. *Walton.*

Repent the ſin; but if the puniſhment
Thou can'ſt avoid, *ſelf*-preſervation bids. *Milton.*
Him faſt ſleeping ſoon he found,
In labyrinth of many a round *ſelf*-roll'd. *Milton.*
Oft times nothing profits more
Than *ſelf*-eſteem, grounded on juſt and right,
Well manag'd. *Milton.*
Self-knowing, and from thence
Magnanimous, to correſpond with heav'n. *Milton.*
So virtue giv'n for loſt,
Depreſt and overthrown, as ſeem'd,
Like that *ſelf*-begotten bird,
In th' Arabian woods emboſt,
That no ſecond knows nor third,
And lay ere while a holocauſt,
From out her aſhy womb now teem'd. *Milton.*
He ſorrows now, repents, and prays contrite,
My motions in him: longer than they move,
His heart I know how variable and vain,
Self-left. *Milton.*

Seneca approves this *ſelf*-homicide. *Hakewill.*

Thyſelf from flatt'ring *ſelf*-conceit defend,
Nor what thou do'ſt not know, to know pretend. *Denham.*
Man's that ſavage beaſt, whoſe mind,
From reaſon to *ſelf*-love declin'd,
Delights to prey upon his kind. *Denham.*
Farewel, my tears;
And my juſt anger be no more confin'd
To vain complaints, or *ſelf*-devouring ſilence. *Denham.*

They are yet more mad to think that men may go to reſt by death, though they die in *ſelf* murder, the greateſt ſin. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*

Are not theſe ſtrange *ſelf*-deluſions, and yet atteſted by common experience? *South.*

If the image of God is only ſovereignty, certainly we have been hitherto much miſtaken, and hereafter are to beware of making ourſelves unlike God, by too much *ſelf*-denial and humility. *South.*

If a man would have a devout, humble, ſin-abhorring, *ſelf*-denying frame of ſpirit, he cannot take a more efficacious courſe to attain it than by praying himſelf into it. *South.*

Let a man apply himſelf to the difficult work of *ſelf* examination by a ſtrict ſcrutiny into the whole eſtate of his ſoul. *South.*

A fatal *ſelf*-impoſture, ſuch as defeats the deſign, and deſtroys the force of all religion. *South.*

When he intends to bereave the world of an illuſtrious perſon, he may caſt him upon a bold *ſelf*-opinioned phyſician, worſe than his diſtemper, who ſhall make a ſhift to cure him into his grave. *South.*

Neglect of friends can never be proved rational, 'till we prove the perſon uſing it omnipotent and *ſelf*-ſufficient, and ſuch as can never need any mortal aſſiſtance. *South.*

By all human laws, as well as divine, *ſelf*-murder has ever been agreed on as the greateſt crime. *Temple.*

A *ſelf*-conceited fop will ſwallow any thing. *L'Eſtrange.*

From Atreus though your ancient lineage came;
Yet my *ſelf*-conſcious worth, your high renown,
Your virtue, through the neighb'ring nations blown. *Dryd.*

He has given you all the commendation which his *ſelf*-ſufficiency could afford to any. *Dryden.*

Below yon ſphere
There hangs the ball of earth and water mixt,
Self-center'd and unmov'd. *Dryden.*
All theſe receive their birth from other things,
But from himſelf the phœnix only ſprings;
Self-born, begotten by the parent flame
In which he burn'd, another and the ſame. *Dryden.*
The burning fire that ſhone ſo bright,
Flew off all ſudden with extinguiſh'd light,
And left one altar dark, a little ſpace;
Which turn'd *ſelf*-kindled, and renew'd the blaze. *Dryden.*
Thou firſt, O king! releaſe the rights of ſway;
Pow'r, *ſelf*-reſtrain'd, the people beſt obey. *Dryden.*

Eighteen and nineteen are equal to thirty-ſeven, by the ſame *ſelf*-evidence that one and two are equal to three. *Locke.*

A contradiction of what has been ſaid, is a mark of yet greater pride and *ſelf*-conceitedneſs, when we take upon us to ſet another right in his ſtory. *Locke.*

I am as juſtly accountable for any action done many years ſince, appropriated to me now by this *ſelf*-conſciouſneſs, as I am for what I did the laſt moment. *Locke.*

Each intermediate idea agreeing on each ſide with thoſe two, it is immediately placed between; the ideas of men and *ſelf*-determination appear to be connected. *Locke.*

This *ſelf*-exiſtent being hath the power of perfection, as well as of exiſtence in himſelf; for he that is above, or exiſteth without, any cauſe, that is, hath the power of exiſtence in himſelf, cannot be without the power of any poſſible exiſtence. *Grew.*

Body cannot be *ſelf* exiſtent, becauſe it is not ſelf-motive; for motion is not of the eſſence of body, becauſe we may have a definitive conception of body, abſtracted from that of motion: wherefore motion is ſomething elſe beſides body, and ſomething without which a body may be conceived to exiſt. *Grew's Coſmol. Sac.*

Confidence, as oppoſed to modeſty, and diſtinguiſhed from decent aſſurance, proceeds from *ſelf*-opinion, occaſioned by ignorance or flattery. *Collier.*

Bewilder'd I, my author cannot find,
'Till ſome firſt cauſe, ſome *ſelf*-exiſtent mind,
Who form'd, and rules all nature, is aſſign'd. *Blackm.*

If a firſt body may to any place
Be not determin'd in the boundleſs ſpace,
'Tis plain it then may abſent be from all,
Who then will this a *ſelf*-exiſtence call? *Blackmore.*

Shall nature, erring from her firſt command,
Self-preſervation fall by her own hand? *Granville.*

Low nonſenſe is the talent of a cold phlegmatick temper; a writer of this complexion gropes his way ſoftly amongſt *ſelf*-contradiction, and grovels in abſurdities. *Addiſon.*

This fatal hypocriſy and *ſelf*-deceit is taken notice of in theſe words, Who can underſtand his errours? Cleanſe thou me from ſecret faults. *Addiſon.*

The guilt of perjury is ſo *ſelf*-evident, that it was always reckoned amongſt the greateſt crimes, by thoſe who were only governed by the light of reaſon. *Addiſon.*

Self-ſufficiency proceeds from inexperience. *Addiſon.*

Men had better own their ignorance than advance doctrines which are *ſelf*-contradictory. *Spectator.*

Light, which of all bodies is neareſt allied to ſpirit, is alſo moſt diffuſive and *ſelf*-communicative. *Norris.*

Thus we ſee in bodies, the more of kin they are to ſpirit in ſubtilty and refinement, the more ſpreading are they and *ſelf*-diffuſive. *Norris.*

God, who is an abſolute ſpiritual act, and who is ſuch a pure light as in which there is no darkneſs, muſt needs be infinitely *ſelf*-imparting and communicative. *Norris.*

Every animal is conſcious of ſome individual, *ſelf*-moving, *ſelf*-determining principle. *Pope and Arbuthnot.*

Nick does not pretend to be a gentleman: he is a tradeſman, a *ſelf*-ſeeking wretch. *Arbuthnot.*

By the blaſt of *ſelf*-opinion mov'd,
We wiſh to charm, and ſeek to be belov'd. *Prior.*

Living and underſtanding ſubſtances do moſt clearly demonſtrate to philoſophical inquirers the neceſſary *ſelf*-exiſtence, power, wiſdom, and beneficence of their maker. *Bentley's Sermons.*

If it can intrinſically ſtir itſelf, and either commence or alter its courſe, it muſt have a principle of *ſelf*-activity, which is life and ſenſe. *Bentley.*

This deſire of exiſtence is a natural affection of the ſoul; 'tis *ſelf*-preſervation in the higheſt and trueſt meaning. *Bentley.*

The philoſophers, and even the Epicureans, maintained the *ſelf*-ſufficiency of the Godhead, and ſeldom or never ſacrificed at all. *Bentley.*

Matter is not endued with *ſelf*-motion, nor with a power to alter the courſe in which it is put: it is merely paſſive, and muſt ever continue in that ſtate it is ſettled in, *Cheyne.*

I took not arms, 'till urg'd by *ſelf*-defence,
The eldeſt law of nature. *Rowe.*

His labour and ſtudy would have ſhewn his early miſtakes, and cured him of *ſelf*-flattering deluſions. *Watts.*

This is not to be done in a raſh and *ſelf*-ſufficient manner; but with an humble dependence on divine grace, while we walk among ſnares. *Watts.*

The religion of Jeſus, with all its *ſelf*-denials, virtues, and devotions, is very practicable. *Watts.*

I heard in Crete, this iſland's name;
For 'twas in Crete, my native ſoil, I came
Self-baniſh'd thence. *Pope.*

Achilles's courage is furious and untractable; that of Ajax is heavy and *ſelf*-confiding. *Pope.*

I doom, to fix the gallant ſhip,
A mark of vengeance on the ſable deep;
To warn the thoughtleſs *ſelf*-confiding train,
No more unlicens'd thus to brave the main. *Pope.*

What is looſe love? a tranſient guſt,
A vapour fed from wild deſire,
A wand'ring *ſelf*-conſuming fire. *Pope.*
In dubious thought the king awaits,
And *ſelf*-conſidering, as he ſtands, debates. *Pope.*
By mighty Jove's command,
Unwilling have I trod this pleaſing land;
For who *ſelf*-mov'd with weary wing would ſweep
Such length of ocean? *Pope.*

They who reach Parnaſſus' lofty crown,
Employ their pains to ſpurn ſome others down;
And while *ſelf*-love each jealous writer rules,
Contending wits become the ſport of fools. *Pope.*

It may be thought that Ulyſſes here is too oſtentatious, and that he dwells more than modeſty allows upon his own accompliſhments; but *ſelf*-praiſe is ſometimes no fault. *Broome.*

No wonder ſuch a ſpirit, in ſuch a ſituation, is provoked beyond the regards of religion or *ſelf*-conviction. *Swift.*

SE'LFHEAL. *n. ſ.* [*brunella*, Latin.] A plant. The ſame with SANICLE, which ſee.

SE'LFISH. *adj.* [from *ſelf.*] Attentive only to one's own intereſt; void of regard for others.

What could the moſt aſpiring *ſelfiſh* man deſire more, were he to form the notion of a being to whom he would recommend himſelf, than ſuch a knowledge as can diſcover the leaſt appearance of perfection, and ſuch a goodneſs as will proportion a reward to it? *Addiſon.*

Paſſions, though *ſelfiſh*, if their means be fair,
Liſt under reaſon, and deſerve her care;
Thoſe that imparted court a nobler aim,
Exalt their kind, and take ſome virtue's name. *Pope.*

SE'LFISHNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſelfiſh.*] Attention to his own intereſt, without any regard to others; ſelf-love.

This ſublimer love, being, by an intimate conjunction with its object, throughly refined from all baſe droſs of *ſelfiſhneſs* and intereſt, nobly begets a perfect ſubmiſſion of our wills to the will of God. *Boyle.*

SE'LFISHLY. *adv.* [from *ſelfiſh.*] With regard only to his own intereſt; without love of others.

He can your merit *ſelfiſhly* approve,
And ſhew the ſenſe of it without the love. *Pope.*

SE'LFSAME. *adj.* [*ſelf* and *ſame.*] Numerically the ſame.

I have no great cauſe to look for other than the *ſelf-ſame* portion and lot, which your manner hath been hitherto to lay on them that concur not in opinion with you. *Hooker.*

Flight purſu'd one way the *ſelf-ſame* hour. *Milton.*

I have been baſe,
Baſe ev'n to him from whom I did receive
All that a ſon could to a parent give:
Behold me puniſh'd in the *ſelf-ſame* kind;
Th' ungrateful does a more ungrateful find. *Dryden.*

SE'LION. *n. ſ.* [*ſelio*, low Latin.] A ridge of land. *Ainſw.*

SELL. *pronoun.* [for *ſelf.*] *Sell* is retained in Scotland for ſelf, and *ſells* in the plural for ſelves.

They turn round like grindle-ſtones,
Which they dig out fro' the dells,
For their bairns bread, wives and *ſells*. *B. Johnſon.*

SELL. *n. ſ.* [*ſelle*, French; *ſella*, Latin.] A ſaddle.

Turning to that place, in which
He left his lofty ſteed with golden *ſells*,
And goodly gorgeous barbes, him found not there. *Spenſer.*

To SELL. *v. a.* [ſyllan, Saxon; *ſela*, Iſlandick.] To give for a price; the word correlative to buy; to vend.

The Midianites *ſold* him into Egypt, unto Potiphar. *Gen.*

Let us *ſell* him to the Iſhmaelites. *Geneſis.*

The firſt tenth part I gave to the ſons of Aaron, and another I *ſold* away. *Tob.*

All the inns and publick houſes are obliged to furniſh themſelves with corn, which is *ſold* out at a much dearer rate than 'tis bought up. *Addiſon.*

You have made an order that ale ſhould be *ſold* for three half pence a quart. *Swift.*

To SELL. *v. n.* To have commerce or traffick with one.

I will buy with you, *ſell* with you; but I will not eat with you. *Shakeſpeare.*

Conſult not with a buyer of *ſelling*. *Eccluſ.*

SE'LLANDER. *n. ſ.* A dry ſcab in a horſe's hough or paſtern. *Ainſworth.*

SE'LLER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſell.*] The perſon that ſells; vender.

To things of ſale a *ſeller's* praiſe belongs. *Shakeſpeare.*

The name of the agent, of the *ſeller*, notary, and witneſſes, are in both inſtruments. *Addiſon.*

SE'LVAGE. *n. ſ.* [Of this word I know not the etymology. *Skinner* thinks *ſelvage* is ſaid as *ſalvage*, from its ſaving the cloath.] The edge of cloath where it is cloſed by complicating the threads.

Make loops of blue upon the edge of the one curtain from the *ſelvage* in the coupling. *Exodus.*

SELVES. The plural of *ſelf.*

Conſciouſneſs being interrupted, and we loſing ſight of our paſt *ſelves*, doubts are raiſed whether we are the ſame. *Locke.*

SE'MBLABLE. *adj.* [*ſemblable*, French.] Like; reſembling.

Then be abhorr'd
All feaſts, ſocieties, and throngs of men!
His *ſemblable*, yea himſelf, Timon diſdains. *Shakeſpeare.*

With *ſemblable* reaſon we might expect a regularity in the winds. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

SE'MBLABLY. *adv.* [from *ſemblable.*] With reſemblance.

A gallant knight he was, his name was Blunt;
Semblably furniſh'd like the king himſelf. *Shakeſp.*

SE'MBLANCE. *n. ſ.* [*ſemblance*, Fr. from *ſemblant.*]

1. Likeneſs; reſemblance; ſimilitude; repreſentation.

Solicit Henry with her wond'rous praiſe;
Bethink thee on her virtues, that ſurmount
Her natural graces, that extinguiſh art:
Repeat their *ſemblan e* often. *Shakeſpeare.*

She's but the ſign and *ſemblance* of her honour:
Behold how like a maid ſhe bluſhes here!
O, what authority and ſhew of truth
Can cunning ſin cover itſelf withal! *Shakeſpeare.*

He with high words, that bore
Semblance of worth, not ſubſtance, gently rais'd
Their fainting courage, and diſpell'd their fears. *Milton.*

This laſt effort brought forth the opinion, that theſe bodies are not what they ſeem to be; that they are no ſhells, but mere ſportings of active nature, and only *ſemblances* or imitations of ſhells. *Woodward.*

It is not his meaning that we put on the outward face and *ſemblance* of virtue, only to conceal and diſguiſe our vice. *Roy.*

2. Appearance; ſhow; figure.

Be you the ſoldier; for you likeſt are,
For manly *ſemblance* and for ſkill in war. *Spenſer.*

Their *ſemb'ance* kind, and mild their geſtures were,
Peace in their hands, and friendſhip in their face. *Fairfax.*

All that fair and good in thy divine
Semblance, and in thy beauty's heav'nly ray,
United I beheld. *Milton.*

SE'MBLANT. *adj.* [*ſemblant*, French.] Like; reſembling; having the appearance of any thing. Little uſed.

In deſpite of age, of impious flame,
And eating time, thy picture, like thy fame,
Entire my laſt; that as their eyes ſurvey
The *ſemblant* ſhade, men yet unborn may ſay,
Thus great, thus gracious look'd Britannia's queen;
Her brow thus ſmooth, her look was thus ſerene. *Prior.*

SE'MBLANT. *n. ſ.* Show; figure; reſemblance; repreſentation. Not in uſe.

Her purpoſe was not ſuch as ſhe did feign,
Ne yet her perſon ſuch as it was ſeen;
But under ſimple ſhew, and *ſemblant* plain
Lurks falſe Dueſſa, ſecretly unſeen. *Spenſer.*

Full lively is the *ſemblant*, tho' the ſubſtance dead. *Spenſ.*

SE'MBLATIVE. *adj.* [from *ſemblant.*] Suitable; accomodate; fit; reſembling.

Diana's lip
Is not more ſmooth and ruby; thy ſmall pipe
Is as the maiden's organ, ſhrill and ſound;
And all is *ſemblative* a woman's part. *Shakeſpeare.*

To SE'MBLE. *v. n.* [*ſembler*, French.] To repreſent; to make a likeneſs. Little uſed.

Let Europe, ſav'd, the column high erect,
Than Trajan's higher, or than Antonine's,
Where *ſembling* art may carve the fair effect,
And full atchievement of thy great deſigns. *Prior.*

SE'MI. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] A word which, uſed in compoſition, ſignifies half: as *ſemicircle*, half a circle.

SE'MIANNULAR. *adj.* [*ſemi* and *annulus*, a ring.] Half round.

Another boar tuſk, ſomewhat ſlenderer, and of a *ſemiannular* figure. *Grew.*

SE'MIBREF. *n. ſ.* [*ſemibreve*, French.]

Semibref is a note in muſick relating to time, and is the laſt in augmentation. It is commonly called the maſter-note, or meaſure-note, or time-note, as being of a certain determinate meaſure or length of time by itſelf; and all the other notes of augmentation and diminution are adjuſted to its value. *Harris.*

He takes my hand, and as a ſtill which ſtays
A *ſemibref*, 'twixt each drop, he niggardly,
As loth to enrich me, ſo tells many a lye. *Donne.*

SEMICI'RCLE. *n. ſ.* [*ſemicirculus*, Lat. *ſemi* and *circle.*] A half round; part of a circle divided by the diameter.

Black brows
Become ſome women beſt, ſo they be in a *ſemicircle*,
Or a half-moon, made with a pen. *Shakeſpeare.*

Has he given the lye
In circle, or oblique, or *ſemicircle*,
Or direct parallel? *Shakeſpeare.*

The chains that held my left leg gave me the liberty of walking backwards and forwards in a *ſemicircle*. *Swift.*

SEMICI'RCLED. } *adj.* [*ſemi* and *circular.*] Half round.
SEMICI'RCULAR. }

The firm fixure of thy foot would give an excellent motion to thy gait, in a *ſemicircled* farthingale. *Shakeſpeare.*

The rainbow is cauſed by the rays of the ſun falling upon a rorid and oppoſite cloud, whereof ſome reflected, others refracted, beget the *ſemicircular* variety we call the rainbow. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The ſeas are incloſed between the two *ſemicircular* moles that ſurround it. *Addiſon.*

SEMICO'LON. *n. ſ.* [*ſemi* and κῶλον.] Half a colon; a point made thus [;] to note a greater pauſe than that of a comma.

SEMIDIA'METER. *n. ſ.* [*ſemi* and *diameter.*] Half the line which, drawn through the centre of a circle, divides it into two equal parts; a ſtreight line drawn from the circumference to the centre of the circle.

Their difference is as little conſiderable as a *ſemidiameter* of the earth in two meaſures of the higheſt heaven, the one taken from the ſurface of the earth, the other from its centre: the diſproportion is juſt nothing. *More.*

The force of this inſtrument conſiſts in the diſproportion of diſtance betwixt the *ſemidiameter* of the cylinder and the *ſemidiameter* of the rundle with the ſpokes. *Wilkins.*

SEMIDIAPHANE'ITY. *n. ſ.* [*ſemi* and *diaphaneity.*] Half tranſparency; imperfect tranſparency.

The tranſparency or *ſemidiaphaneity* of the ſuperficial corpuſcles of bigger bodies may have an intereſt in the production of their colours. *Boyle.*

SEMIDIA'PHANOUS. *adj.* [*ſemi* and *diaphanous.*] Half tranſparent; imperfectly tranſparent.

Another plate, finely variegated with a *ſemidiaphanous* grey or ſky, yellow and brown. *Woodward.*

SE'MIDOUBLE. *n. ſ.* [*ſemi* and *double.*] In the Romiſh breviary, ſuch offices and feaſts as are celebrated with leſs ſolemnity than the double ones, but yet with more than the ſingle ones. *Bailey.*

SEMIFLO'SCULOUS. *adj.* [*ſemi* and *floſculus*, Latin.] Having a ſemifloret. *Bailey.*

SE'MIFLORET. *n. ſ.* [*ſemi* and *floret.*] Among floriſts, an half flouriſh, which is tubulous at the beginning like a floret, and afterwards expanded in the form of a tongue. *Bailey.*

SEMIFLU'ID. *adj.* [*ſemi* and *fluid.*] Imperfectly fluid.

Phlegm, or petuite, is a ſort of *ſemifluid*, it being ſo far ſolid that one part draws along ſeveral other parts adhering to it, which doth not happen in a perfect fluid, and yet no part will draw the whole maſs, as happens in a perfect ſolid. *Arb.*

SEMILU'NAR. } *adj.* [*ſemilunaire*, Fr. *ſemi* and *luna*, Latin.]
SEMILU'NARY. } Reſembling in form a half moon.

The eyes are guarded with a *ſemilunar* ridge. *Grew.*

SE'MIMETAL. *n. ſ.* [*ſemi* and *metal.*] Half metal; imperfect metal.

Semimetals are metallick foſſils, heavy, opake, of a bright glittering ſurface, and not malleable under the hammer; ſuch as quickſilver, antimony, cobalt, with the arſenicks, biſmuth, zink, which its ore calamine: to theſe may be added the ſemimetallick recrements, ſuch as tutty and pampholyx. *Hill.*

SEMINA'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſemen*, Latin.]

1. The nature of ſeed.

As though there were a *ſeminality* in urine, or that, like the ſeed, it carried with it the idea of every part, they fooliſhly conceive we viſibly behold therein the anatomy of every particle. *Brown's Vul. Err.*

2. The power of being produced.

In the ſeeds of wheat there lieth obſcurely the *ſeminality* of darnel. *Brown's Vul. Err.*

SE'MINAL. *adj.* [*ſeminal*, French; *ſeminis*, Latin.]

1. Belonging to ſeed.
2. Contained in the ſeed; radical.

Had our ſenſes never preſented us with thoſe obvious *ſeminal* principles of apparent generations, we ſhould never have ſuſpected that a plant or animal would have proceeded from ſuch unlikely materials. *Glanville.*

Though we cannot prolong the period of a commonwealth beyond the decree of heaven, or the date of its nature, any more than human life beyond the ſtrength of the *ſeminal* virtue, yet we may manage a ſickly conſtitution, and preſerve a ſtrong one. *Swift.*

SE'MINARY. *n. ſ.* [*ſeminaire*, Fr. *ſeminarium* from *ſemino*, Lat.]

1. The ground where any thing is ſown to be afterwards tranſplanted.

Some, at the firſt tranſplanting trees out of their *ſeminaries*, cut them off about an inch from the ground, and plant them like quickſet. *Mortimer.*

2. The place or original ſtock whence any thing is brought.

This ſtratum is ſtill expanded at top of all, ſerving for a common integument, and being the *ſeminary* or promptuary that furniſheth forth matter for the formation and increment of animal and vegetable bodies. *Woodward.*

3. Seminal ſtate.

The hand of God, who firſt created the earth, hath wiſely contrived them in their proper *ſeminaries*, and where they beſt maintain the intention of their ſpecies. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

4. Original; firſt principles.

Nothing ſubminiſtrates apter matter to be converted into peſtilent *ſeminaries*, ſooner than ſteams of naſty folks and beggars. *Harvey.*

5. Breeding place; place of education, from whence ſcholars are tranſplanted into life.

It was the ſeat of the greateſt monarchy, and the *ſeminary* of the greateſt men of the world, whilſt it was heathen. *Bacon.*

The inns of court muſt be the worſt inſtituted *ſeminaries* in any Chriſtian country. *Swift.*

SEMINA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *ſemino*, Latin.] The act of ſowing.

SEMINI'FICAL. } *adj.* [*ſemen* and *facio*, Latin.] Productive of
SEMINI'FICK. } ſeed.

We are made to believe, that in the fourteenth year males are *ſeminifical* and pubeſcent; but he that ſhall inquire into the generality, will rather adhere unto Ariſtotle. *Brown.*

SEMINIFICA'TION. *n. ſ.*

Seminification is the propagation from the ſeed or ſeminal parts. *Hale.*

SEMIOPA'COUS. *adj.* [*ſemi* and *opacus*, Latin.] Half dark.

Semiopacous bodies are ſuch as, looked upon in an ordinary light, and not held betwixt it and the eye, are not wont to be diſcriminated from the reſt of opacous bodies. *Boyle.*

SEMIPE'DAL. *adj.* [*ſemi* and *pedis*, Latin.] Containing half a foot.

SEMIPERSPI'CUOUS. *adj.* [*ſemi* and *perſpicuus*, Latin.] Half tranſparent; imperfectly clear.

A kind of amethyſtine flint, not compoſed of cryſtals or grains; but one intire maſſy ſtone, *ſemiperſpicuous*, and of a pale blue, almoſt of the colour of ſome cow's horns. *Grew.*

SEMIO'RDINATE. *n. ſ.* [In conick ſections.] A line drawn at right angles to and biſſected by the axis, and reaching from one ſide of the ſection to another; the half of which is properly the *ſemiordinate*, but is now called the ordinate. *Harris.*

SEMIPELLU'CID. *adj.* [*ſemi* and *pellucidus*, Latin.] Half clear; imperfectly tranſparent.

A light grey *ſemipellucid* flint, of much the ſame complexion with the common Indian agat. *Woodward.*

SE'MIPROOF. *n. ſ.* [*ſemi* and *proof.*] The proof of a ſingle evidence. *Bailey.*

SEMIQUA'DRATE. } *n. ſ.* [In aſtronomy.] An aſpect of the
SEMIQUA'RTILE. } planets when diſtant from each other forty five degrees, or one ſign and a half. *Bailey.*

SEMIQUA'VER. *n. ſ.* [In muſick.] A note containing half the quantity of the quaver.

SEMIQUI'NTILE. *n. ſ.* [In aſtronomy.] An aſpect of the planets when at the diſtance of thirty-ſix degrees from one another. *Bailey.*

SEMISE'XTILE. *n. ſ.* [In aſtronomy.] A ſemiſixth; an aſpect of the planets when they are diſtant from each other one twelfth part of a circle, or thirty degrees. *Bailey.*

SEMISPHE'RICAL. *adj.* [*ſemi* and *ſpherical.*] Belonging to half a ſphere. *Bailey.*

SEMISPHERO'IDAL. *adj.* [*ſemi* and *ſpheroidal.*] Formed like a half ſpheroid.

SEMITE'RTIAN. *n. ſ.* [*ſemi* and *tertian.*] An ague compounded of a tertian and a quotidian. *Bailey.*

The natural product of ſuch a cold moiſt year are tertians, *ſemitertians*, and ſome quartans. *A buthnot.*

SEMITO'NE. *n. ſ.* [*ſemiton*, French.] In muſick, one of the degrees of concinuous intervals of concords. *Bailey.*

SEMIVO'WEL. *n. ſ.* [*ſemi* and *vowel.*] A conſonant which makes an imperfect ſound, or does not demand a total occluſion of the mouth.

When Homer would repreſent any agreeable object, he makes uſe of the ſmootheſt vowels and moſt flowing *ſemivowels*. *Broome.*

SE'MPERVÍVE. *n. ſ.* [*ſemper* and *vivus*, Latin, that is, always alive.] A plant.

The greater *ſempervive* will put out branches two or three years; but they wrap the root in an oil cloth once in half a year. *Bacon.*

SEMPITE'RNAL *adj.* [*ſempiternel*, Fr. *ſempiternus*, from *ſemper* and *æternus*, Lat.]

1. Eternal in futurity; having beginning, but no end.

Thoſe, though they ſuppoſe the world not to be eternal, *a parte ante*, or not contented to ſuppoſe it to be *ſempiternal*, or eternal *a parte poſt*; but will carry up the creation of the world to an immenſe antiquity. *Hale.*

2. In poetry it is uſed ſimply for eternal.

Should we the long depending ſcale aſcend
Of ſons and fathers, will it never end?
If 'twill, then muſt we through the order run,
To ſome one man whoſe being ne'er begun;
If that one man was *ſempiternal*, why
Did he, ſince independant, ever die? *Blackmore.*

SEMPITE'RNITY. *n. ſ.* [*ſempiternitas*, Latin.] Future duration without end.

The future eternity, or *ſempiternity* of the world, being admitted, though the eternity *a parte ante* be denied, there will be a future infinity for the emanation of the divine goodneſs. *Hale.*

SE'MSTRESS. *n. ſ.* [ꝛeamerꝛne, Saxon.] A woman whoſe buſineſs is to ſew; a woman who lives by her needle.

Two hundred *ſemſtreſſes* were employed to make me ſhirts, and linnen for bed and table, which they were forced to quilt together in ſeveral folds. *Gulliver.*

The tuck'd up *ſemſtreſs* walks with haſty ſtrides. *Swift.*

SE'NARY. *adj.* [*ſenarius*, *ſeni*, Latin.] Belonging to the number ſix; containing ſix.

SE'NATE. *n. ſ.* [*ſenatus*, Latin; *ſenat*, French.] An aſſembly of counſellors; a body of men ſet apart to conſult for the publick good.

We debaſe
The nature of our ſeats, which will in time break ope
The locks o' th' *ſenate*, and bring in the crows
To peck the eagles. *Shakeſpeare.*

There they ſhall found
Their government, and their great *ſenate* chuſe. *Milton.*

He had not us'd excurſions, ſpears, or darts,
But counſel, order, and ſuch aged arts;
Which, if our anceſtors had not retain'd,
The *ſenate*'s name our counſel had not gain'd. *Denham.*

Gallus was welcom'd to the ſacred ſtrand,
The *ſenate* riſing to ſalute their gueſt. *Dryden.*

SE'NATEHOUSE. *n. ſ.* [*ſenate* and *houſe*.] Place of publick council.

The nobles in great earneſtneſs are going
All to the *ſenatehouſe*; ſome news is come. *Shakeſpeare.*

SE'NATOR. *n. ſ.* [*ſenator*, Latin; *ſenateur*, French.] A publick counſellor.

Moſt unwiſe patricians,
You grave but reckleſs *ſenators*. *Shakeſp.*

As if to ev'ry ſop it might belong,
Like *ſenators*, to cenſure, right or wrong. *Granville.*

SENATO'RIAL. } *adj.* [*ſenatorius*, Lat. *ſenatorial*, *ſenatorien*, Fr.]
SENATO'RIAN. } Belonging to ſenators; befitting ſenators.

To SEND. *v. a.* [*ſandgan*, Gothick; *ſendan*, Saxon; *ſenden*, Dutch.]

1. To diſpatch from one place to another.

There ſhalt thou ſerve thine enemies, which the Lord ſhall *ſend* againſt thee, in hunger and in thirſt. *Deuteronomy.*

Send our brother with us, and we will go down. *Geneſis.*

His citizens *ſent* a meſſage after him, ſaying, we will not have this man to reign over us. *Luke.*

The meſſenger came, and ſhewed David all that Joab had *ſent* him for. *2 Samuel.*

My overſhadowing ſpirit and might with thee
I *ſend* along. *Milton.*

His wounded men he firſt *ſends* off to ſhore. *Dryden.*

Servants, *ſent* on meſſages, ſtay out ſomewhat longer than the meſſage requires. *Swift.*

2. To commiſſion by authority to go and act.

There have been commiſſions
Sent down among them, which have flow'd the heart
Of all their loyalties. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. To grant as from a diſtant place: as, if God *ſend* life.

I pray thee *ſend* me good ſpeed this day, and ſhew kindneſs unto my maſter. *Geneſis.*

O *ſend* out thy light and thy truth; let them lead me. *Pſ.*

4. To inflict, as from diſtance.

The Lord ſhall *ſend* upon thee curſing, vexation, and rebuke, in all that thou ſetteſt thine hand unto. *Deuteronomy.*

5. To emit; to immit; to produce.

The water *ſends* forth plants that have no roots fixed in the bottom, being almoſt but leaves. *Bacon.*

The ſenſes *ſend* in only the influxes of material things, and the imagination and memory preſent only their pictures or images, when the objects themſelves are abſent. *Cheyne.*

6. To diffuſe; to propagate.

When the fury took her ſtand on high,
A hiſs from all the ſnaky tire went round:
The dreadful ſignal all the rocks rebound,
And through the Achaian cities *ſend* the ſound. *Pope.*

7. To let fly; to caſt or ſhoot.

To SEND. *v. n.*

1. To deliver or diſpatch a meſſage.

I have made bold to *ſend* in to your wife;
My ſuit is that ſhe will to Deſdemona
Procure me ſome acceſs. *Shakeſp.*

They could not attempt their perfect reformation in church and ſtate, 'till thoſe votes were utterly aboliſhed; therefore they *ſent* the ſame day again to the king. *Clarendon.*

2. *To* SEND *for*. To require by meſſage to come, or cauſe to be brought.

Go with me ſome few of you, and ſee the place; and then you may *ſend for* your ſick, which bring on land. *Bacon.*

He *ſent for* me; and, while I rais'd his head,
He threw his aged arms about my neck,
And, ſeeing that I wept, he preſs'd me cloſe. *Dryden.*

SE'NDER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſend*.] He that ſends.

This was a merry meſſage.
—We hope to make the *ſender* bluſh at it. *Shakeſp.*

Love that comes too late,
Like a remorſeful pardon ſlowly carried,
To the great *ſender* turns a ſour offence. *Shakeſpeare.*

Beſt with the beſt, the *ſender*, not the ſent. *Milton.*

SENE'SCENCE. *n. ſ.* [*ſeneſco*, Latin.] The ſtate of growing old; decay by time.

The earth and all things will continue in the ſtate wherein they now are, without the leaſt *ſeneſcence* or decay, without wearing, diſorder, or invaſion of one another. *Woodward.*

SE'NESCHAL. *n. ſ.* [*ſeneſchal*, French, of uncertain original.]

1. One who had in great houſes the care of feaſts, or domeſtick ceremonies.

John earl of Huntingdon, under his ſeal of arms, made ſir John Arundel, of Trerice, *ſeneſchal* of his houſhold, as well in peace as in war. *Carew.*

Marſhal'd feaſt,
Serv'd up in hall with ſewers and *ſeneſchals*;
The ſkill of artifice, or office, mean! *Milton.*

The *ſeneſchal* rebuk'd, in haſte withdrew;
With equal haſte a menial train purſue. *Pope.*

2. It afterwards came to ſignify other offices.

SE'NGREEN. *n. ſ.* A plant. *Ainſworth.*

SE'NILE. *adj.* [*ſenilis*, Latin.] Belonging to old age; conſequent on old age.

My green youth made me very unripe for a taſk of that nature, whoſe difficulty requires that it ſhould be handled by a perſon in whom nature, education, and time have happily matched a *ſenile* maturity of judgment with youthful vigour of fancy. *Boyle.*

SE'NIOR. *n. ſ.* [*ſenior*, Latin.]

1. One older than another; one who on account of longer time has ſome ſuperiority.

How can you admit your *ſeniors* to the examination or allowing of them, not only being inferior in office and calling, but in gifts alſo? *Whitgifte.*

2. An aged perſon.

A *ſenior* of the place replies,
Well read, and curious of antiquities. *Dryden.*

SENIO'RITY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſenior*.] Elderſhip; priority of birth.

As in all civil inſurrections the ringleader is looked on with a peculiar ſeverity, ſo, in this caſe, the firſt provoker has, by his *ſeniority* and primogeniture, a double portion of the guilt. *Government of the Tongue.*

He was the elder brother, and Ulyſſes might be conſigned to his care, by the right due to his *ſeniority*. *Broome.*

SE'NNA. *n. ſ.* [*ſena*, Latin.] A phyſical tree.

The flower, for the moſt part, conſiſts of five leaves, which are placed orbicularly, and expand in form of a roſe: the pointal afterwards becomes a plain, incurved, bivalve pod, which is full of ſeeds, each being ſeparated by a double thin membrane. The ſpecies are three. The third ſort, that uſed in medicine, is at preſent very rare. *Miller.*

What rhubarb, *ſenna*, or what purgative drug,
Would ſcour theſe Engliſh hence! *Shakeſp.*

Senna tree is of two ſorts: the baſtard *ſenna*, and the ſcorpion *ſenna*, both which yield a pleaſant leaf and flower. *Mort.*

SE'NNIGHT. *n. ſ.* [Contracted from *ſevennight*.] The ſpace of ſeven nights and days; a week. See FORTNIGHT.

Time trots hard with a young maid between the contract of her marriage and the day it is ſolemnized: if the interim be but a *ſennight*, time's pace is ſo hard that it ſeems the length of ſeven years. *Shakeſpeare.*

SENO'CULAR. *adj.* [*ſeni* and *oculus*, Latin.] Having ſix eyes.

Moſt animals are binocular, ſpiders octonocular, and ſome *ſenocular*. *De Lam.*

SENSA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſenſation*, French; *ſenſatio*, ſchool Latin.] Perception by means of the ſenſes.

Diverſity of conſtitution, or other circumſtances, vary the *ſenſation* is; and to them of Java pepper is cold. *Glanville.*

The brain, diſtempered by a cold, beating againſt the root of the auditory nerve, and protracted to the tympanum, cauſes the *ſenſation* of noiſe. *Harvey.*

This great ſource of moſt of the ideas we have, depending wholly upon our ſenſes, and derived by them to the underſtanding, I call *ſenſation*. *Locke.*

When we are aſleep, joy and ſorrow give us more vigorous *ſenſations* of pain or pleaſure than at any other time. *Addiſon.*

The happieſt, upon a fair eſtimate, have ſtronger *ſenſations* of pain than pleaſure. *Rogers.*

SENSE. *n. ſ.* [*ſens*, French; *ſenſus*, Latin.]

1. Faculty or power by which external objects are perceived; the ſight; touch; hearing; ſmell; taſte.

This pow'r is *ſenſe*, which from abroad doth bring
The colour, taſte, and touch, and ſcent, and ſound,
The quantity and ſhape of ev'ry thing
Within earth's centre, or heav'n's circle found:
And though things ſenſible be numberleſs,
But only five the *ſenſe*'s organs be;
And in thoſe five, all things their forms expreſs,
Which we can touch, taſte, feel, or hear or ſee. *Davies.*

Then is the ſoul a nature, which contains
The pow'r of *ſenſe* within a greater pow'r,
Which doth employ and uſe the *ſenſe*'s pains;
But ſits and rules within her private bow'r. *Davies.*

Both contain
Within them ev'ry lower faculty
Of *ſenſe*, whereby they hear, ſee, ſmell, touch, taſte. *Milt.*

Of the five *ſenſes*, two are uſually and moſt properly called the *ſenſes* of learning, as being moſt capable of receiving communication of thought and notions by ſelected ſigns; and theſe are hearing and ſeeing. *Holder.*

2. Perception by the ſenſes; ſenſation.
In a living creature, though never ſo great, the *ſenſe* and the affects of any one part of the body inſtantly make a tranſcurſion throughout the whole. *Bacon.*
If we had nought but *ſenſe*, then only they
Should have ſound minds which have their ſenſes ſound;
But wiſdom grows when ſenſes do decay,
And folly moſt in quickeſt *ſenſe* is found. *Davies.*
Such is the mighty ſwiftneſs of your mind,
That, like the earth's, it leaves the *ſenſe* behind. *Dryden.*
3. Perception of intellect; apprehenſion of mind.
This Baſilius, having the quick *ſenſe* of a lover, took as though his miſtreſs had given him a ſecret reprehenſion. *Sidn.*
God, to remove his ways from human *ſenſe*,
Plac'd heav'n from earth ſo far. *Milton.*
Why haſt thou added *ſenſe* of endleſs woes? *Milton.*
4. Senſibility; quickneſs or keenneſs of perception.
He ſhould have liv'd,
Save that his riotous youth, with dangerous *ſenſe*,
Might in the times to come have ta'en revenge. *Shakeſp.*
5. Underſtanding; ſoundneſs of faculties; ſtrength of natural reaſon.
Oppreſt nature ſleeps:
This reſt might yet have balm'd thy broken *ſenſes*. *Shakeſp.*
God hath endued mankind with powers and abilities, which we call natural light and reaſon, and common *ſenſe*. *Bentley.*
There's ſomething previous ev'n to taſte; 'tis *ſenſe*,
Good *ſenſe*, which only is the gift of heav'n,
And, though no ſcience, fairly worth the ſev'n:
A light within yourſelf you muſt perceive;
Jones and Le Nôtre have it not to give. *Pope.*
6. Reaſon; reaſonable meaning.
He raves; his words are looſe
As heaps of ſand, and ſcattering wide from *ſenſe*:
You ſee he knows not me, his natural father;
That now the wind is got into his head,
And turns his brains to frenzy. *Dryden.*
7. Opinion; notion; judgment.
I ſpeak my private but impartial *ſenſe*
With freedom, and, I hope, without offence. *Roſcommon.*
8. Conſciouſneſs; conviction.
In the due *ſenſe* of my want of learning, I only make a confeſſion of my own faith. *Dryden.*
9. Moral perception.
Some are ſo hardened in wickedneſs, as to have no *ſenſe* of the moſt friendly offices. *L'Eſtrange.*
10. Meaning; import.
In this *ſenſe* to be preſerved from all ſin is not impoſſible. *Hooker, b.* v.
My hearty friends,
You take me in too dolorous a *ſenſe*. *Shakeſpeare.*
This comes out of a haughty preſumption, that becauſe we are encouraged to believe that in ſome *ſenſe* all things are made for man, that therefore they are not made at all for themſelves. *More.*
All before Richard I. is before time of memory; and what is ſince, is, in a legal *ſenſe*, within the time of memory. *Hale.*
In one *ſenſe* it is, indeed, a building of gold and ſilver upon the foundation of Chriſtianity. *Tillotſon.*
When a word has been uſed in two or three *ſenſes*, and has made a great inroad for error, drop one or two of thoſe *ſenſes*, and leave it only one remaining, and affix the other *ſenſes* or ideas to other words. *Watts.*

SE'NSED. *part.* [from *ſenſe*.] Perceived by the ſenſes. A word not in uſe.
Let the ſciolift tell me, why things muſt needs be ſo as his individual ſenſes repreſent them: is he ſure that objects are not otherwiſe *ſenſed* by others, than they are by him? And why muſt his ſenſe be the infalliable criterion? It may be, what is white to us, is black to negroes. *Glanville.*

SE'NSEFUL. *adj.* [from *ſenſe* and *full*.] Reaſonable; judicious.
Men, otherwiſe *ſenſeful* and ingenious, quote ſuch things out of an author as would never paſs in converſation. *Norris.*

SE'NSELESS. *adj.* [from *ſenſe*.]
1. Wanting ſenſe; wanting life; void of all life or perception.
The charm and venom, which they drunk,
Their blood with ſecret filth infected hath,
Being diffuſed through the *ſenſeleſs* trunk,
That through the great contagion direful deadly ſtunk. *Spenſer.*
The ears are *ſenſeleſs* that ſhould give us hearing,
To tell him his commandment is fulfill'd. *Shakeſpeare.*
You blocks, you worſe than *ſenſeleſs* things. *Shakeſp.*
It is as repugnant to the idea of *ſenſeleſs* matter, that it ſhould put into itſelf ſenſe, perception, and knowledge, as it is repugnant to the idea of a triangle, that it ſhould put into itſelf greater angles than two right ones. *Locke.*
2. Unfeeling; wanting perception.
The *ſenſeleſs* grave feels not your pious ſorrows. *Rowe.*
3. Unreaſonable; ſtupid; doltiſh; blockiſh.
They would repent this their *ſenſeleſs* perverſeneſs when it would be too late, and when they found themſelves under a power that would deſtroy them. *Clarendon.*
If we be not extremely fooliſh, thankleſs, or *ſenſeleſs*, a great joy is more apt to cure ſorrow than a great trouble is. *Taylor*
The great deſign of this author's book is to prove this, which I believe no man in the world was ever ſo *ſenſeleſs* as to deny. *Tillotſon.*
She ſaw her favour was miſplac'd;
The fellows had a wretched taſte:
She needs muſt tell them to their face,
They were a *ſenſeleſs* ſtupid race. *Swift.*
4. Contrary to true judgment; contrary to reaſon.
It is a *ſenſeleſs* thing, in reaſon, to think that one of theſe intereſts can ſtand without the other, when, in the very order of natural cauſes, government is preſerved by religion. *South.*
Other creatures, as well as monkeys, little wiſer than they, deſtroy their young by *ſenſeleſs* fondneſs, and too much embracing. *Locke.*
5. Wanting ſenſibility; wanting quickneſs or keenneſs of perception.
To draw Mars like a young Hippolytus, with an effeminate countenance, or that hot-ſpurred Harpalice in Virgil, proceedeth from a *ſenſeleſs* and overcold judgment. *Peacham.*
6. Wanting knowledge; unconſcious. With *of*.
The wretch is drench'd too deep;
His ſoul is ſtupid, and his heart aſleep,
Fatten'd in vice; ſo callous and ſo groſs,
He ſins and ſees not, *ſenſeleſs of* his loſs. *Dryden.*
Hear this,
You unhous'd, lawleſs, rambling libertines,
Senſeleſs of any charm in love, beyond
The proſtitution of a common bed. *Southerne.*

SE'NSELESSLY. *adv.* [from *ſenſeleſs*.] In a ſenſeleſs manner; ſtupidly; unreaſonably.
If any one ſhould be found ſo *ſenſe'eſsly* arrogant as to ſuppoſe man alone knowing and wiſe, but yet the product of mere ignorance and chance, and that all the reſt of the univerſe acted only by that blind hap-hazard, I ſhall leave with him that very rational and emphatical rebuke of Tully. *Locke.*

SE'NSELESSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſenſeleſs*.] Folly; unreaſonableneſs; abſurdity; ſtupidity.
The *ſenſeleſſneſs* of the tradition of the crocodile's moving his upper jaw, is plain from the articulation of the occiput with the neck, and the nether jaw with the upper. *Grew.*

SENSIBI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*ſenſibilite*, French.]
1. Quickneſs of ſenſation.
Modeſty is a kind of quick and delicate feeling in the ſoul: it is ſuch an exquiſite *ſenſibility*, as warns a woman to ſhun the firſt appearance of every thing hurtful. *Addiſon.*
2. Quickneſs of perception.

SE'NSIBLE. *adj.* [*ſenſible*, French; *ſenſilis*, Latin.]
1. Having the power of perceiving by the ſenſes.
Would your cambrick were as *ſenſible* as your finger, that you might leave pricking it for pity. *Shakeſpeare.*
Theſe be thoſe diſcourſes of God, whoſe effects thoſe that live witneſs in themſelves; the *ſenſible* in their *ſenſible* natures, the reaſonable in their reaſonable ſouls. *Raleigh.*
A blind man conceives not colours, but under the notion of ſome other *ſenſible* faculty. *Glanville.*
2. Perceptible by the ſenſes.
By reaſon man attaineth unto the knowledge of things that are and are not *ſenſible*: it reſteth, therefore, that we ſearch how man attaineth unto the knowledge of ſuch things unſenſible as are to be known. *Hooker.*
Is this a dagger which I ſee before me,
The handle tow'rd my hand? Come, let me clutch thee:
I have thee not, and yet I ſee thee ſtill:
Art thou not, fatal viſion, *ſenſible*
To feeling as to ſight? *Shakeſpeare.*
The ſpace left and acquired in every *ſenſible* moment in ſuch ſlow progreſſions, is ſo inconſiderable, that it cannot poſſibly move the ſenſe. *Glanville.*
It is manifeſt that the heavens are void of all *ſenſible* reſiſtance, and by conſequence of all *ſenſible* matter. *Newton.*
The far greater part of men are no otherwiſe moved than by ſenſe, and have neither leiſure nor ability ſo far to improve their power of reflection, as to be capable of conceiving the divine perfections, without the aſſiſtance of *ſenſible* objects. *Rogers's Sermons.*
Air is *ſenſible* to the touch by its motion, and by its reſiſtance to bodies moved in it. *Arbuthnot.*
3. Perceived by the mind.
Idleneſs was puniſhed by ſo many ſtripes in publick, and the diſgrace was more *ſenſible* than the pain. *Temple.*
4. Perceiving by either mind or ſenſes; having perception by the mind or ſenſes.
This muſt needs remove
The *ſenſible* of pain. *Milton.*
I ſaw you in the eaſt at your firſt ariſing: I was as ſoon *ſenſible* as any of that light, when juſt ſhooting out, and beginning to travel upwards to the meridian. *Dryden.*
I do not ſay there is no ſoul in man, becauſe he is not *ſenſible* of it in his ſleep; but I do ſay, he cannot think at any time, waking or ſleeping, without being *ſenſible* of it. *Locke.*

The verſification is as beautiful as the deſcription complete; every ear muſt be *ſenſible* of it. *Broome.*

5. Having moral perception; having the quality of being affected by moral good or ill.

If thou wert *ſenſible* of courteſy,
I ſhould not make ſo great a ſhew of zeal. *Shakeſpeare.*

6. Having quick intellectual feeling; being eaſily or ſtrongly affected.

Even I, the bold, the *jenſible* of wrong,
Reſtrain'd by ſhame, was forc'd to hold my tongue. *Dryd.*

7. Convinced; perſuaded. A low uſe.

They are very *ſenſible* that they had better have puſhed their conqueſts on the other ſide of the Adriatick; for then their territories would have lain together. *Addiſon.*

8. In low converſation it has ſometimes the ſenſe of reaſonable; judicious; wiſe.

I have been tired with accounts from *ſenſible* men, furniſhed with matters of fact, which have happened within their own knowledge. *Addiſon.*

SE'NSIBLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſenſible.*]

1. Poſſibility to be perceived by the ſenſes.
2. Actual perception by mind or body.
3. Quickneſs of perception; ſenſibility.

The *ſenſibleneſs* of the eye renders it ſubject to pain, as alſo unfit to be dreſſed with ſharp medicaments. *Sharp.*

4. Painful conſciouſneſs.

There is no condition of ſoul more wretched than that of the ſenſeleſs obdurate ſinner, being a kind of numbneſs of ſoul; and, contrariwiſe, this feeling and *ſenſibleneſs*, and ſorrow for ſin, the moſt vital quality. *Hammond.*

5. Judgment; reaſonableneſs. An uſe not admitted but in converſation.

SE'NSIBLY. *adv* [from *ſenſible.*]

1. Perceptibly to the ſenſes.

He is your brother, lords; *ſenſibly* fed
Of that ſelf-blood, that firſt gave life to you. *Shakeſpeare.*
A ſudden pain in my right foot increaſed *ſenſibly*. *Temple.*
The ſalts of human urine may, by the violent motion of the blood, be turned alkaline, and even corroſive; and ſo they affect the fibres of the brain more *ſenſibly* than other parts. *Arb.*

2. With perception of either mind or body.
3. Externally; by impreſſion on the ſenſes.

That church of Chriſt, which we properly term his body myſtical, can be but one; neither can that one be *ſenſibly* diſcerned by any, inaſmuch as the parts thereof are ſome in heaven already with Chriſt. *Hooker.*

4. With quick intellectual perception.
5. In low language, judiciouſly; reaſonably.

SE'NSITIVE. *adj.* [*ſenſitif*, French.] Having ſenſe or perception, but not reaſon.

The *ſenſitive* faculty may have a *ſenſitive* love of ſome *ſenſitive* objects, which though moderated ſo as not to fall into ſin; yet, through the nature of man's ſenſe, may expreſs itſelf more ſenſitively towards that inferior object than towards God: this is a piece of human frailty. *Hammond.*

All the actions of the *ſenſitive* appetite are in painting called paſſions, becauſe the ſoul is agitated by them, and becauſe the body ſuffers and is ſenſibly altered. *Dryden.*

Bodies are ſuch as are endued with a vegetative ſoul, as plants; a *ſenſitive* ſoul, as animals; or a rational ſoul, as the body of man. *Ray.*

SE'NSITIVE *Plant. n. ſ.* [*mimoſa*, Latin.] A plant.

The flower conſiſts of one leaf, which is ſhaped like a funnel, having many ſtamina in the centre: theſe flowers are collected into a round head: from the bottom of the flower riſes the piſtillum, which afterwards becomes an oblong flat-jointed pod, which opens both ways, and contains in each partition one roundiſh ſeed. Of this plant the humble plants are a ſpecies, which are ſo called, becauſe, upon being touched, the pedicle of their leaves falls downward; but the leaves of the *ſenſitive plant* are only contracted. *Miller.*

Vegetables have many of them ſome degrees of motion, and, upon the different application of other bodies to them, do very briſkly alter their figure and motion, and ſo have obtained the name of *ſenſitive plants*, from a motion which has ſome reſemblance to that which in animals follows upon ſenſation. *Locke.*

Whence does it happen, that the plant which well
We name the *ſenſitive*, ſhould move and feel?
Whence know her leaves to anſwer her command,
And with quick horrour fly the neighb'ring hand? *Prior.*

The *ſenſitive plant* is ſo call'd, becauſe, as ſoon as you touch it, the leaf ſhrinks. *Mortimer.*

SE'NSITIVELY. *adv.* [from *ſenſitive.*] In a ſenſitive manner.

The ſenſitive faculty, through the nature of man's ſenſe, may expreſs itſelf more *ſenſitively* towards an inferior object than towards God: this is a piece of frailty. *Hammond.*

SENSO'RIUM. } *n. ſ.* [Latin.]
SE'NSORY. }

1. The part where the ſenſes tranſmit their perceptions to the mind; the ſeat of ſenſe.

Spiritual ſpecies, both viſible and audible, will work upon the *ſenſories*, though they move not any other body. *Bacon.*

As ſound in a bell or muſical ſtring, or other ſounding body, is nothing but a trembling motion, and the air nothing but that motion propagated from the object, in the *ſenſorium* 'tis a ſenſe of that motion under the form of ſound. *Newton.*

Is not the *ſenſory* of animals the place to which the ſenſitive ſubſtance is preſent, and into which the ſenſible ſpecies of things are carried through the nerves of the brain, that there they may be perceived by their immediate preſence to that ſubſtance? *Newton.*

2. Organ of ſenſation.

That we all have double *ſenſories*, two eyes, two ears, is an effectual confutation of this atheiſtical ſophiſm. *Bentley.*

SE'NSUAL. *adj.* [*ſenſuel*, French.]

1. Conſiſting in ſenſe; depending on ſenſe; affecting the ſenſes.

Men in general are too partial, in favour of a *ſenſual* appetite, to take notice of truth when they have found it. *L'Eſtrange.*

Far as creation's ample range extends,
The ſcale of *ſenſual*, mental pow'rs aſcends. *Pope.*

2. Pleaſing to the ſenſes; carnal; not ſpiritual.

The greateſt part of men are ſuch as prefer their own private good before all things, even that good which is *ſenſual* before whatſoever is moſt divine. *Hooker.*

3. Devoted to ſenſe; lewd; luxurious.

From amidſt them roſe
Belial, the diſſoluteſt ſpirit that fell,
The *ſenſualeſt*; and, after Aſmodai,
The fleſhlieſt incubus. *Milton.*

No ſmall part of virtue conſiſts in abſtaining from that wherein *ſenſual* men place their felicity. *Atterbury.*

SE'NSUALIST. *n. ſ.* [from *ſenſual.*] A carnal perſon; one devoted to corporal pleaſures.

Let atheiſts and *ſenſualiſts* ſatisfy themſelves as they are able; the former of which will find, that, as long as reaſon keeps her ground, religion neither can nor will loſe her's. *South.*

SENSUA'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſenſual.*] Devotedneſs to the ſenſes; addiction to brutal and corporal pleaſures.

But you are more intemperate in your blood
Than Venus, or thoſe pamper'd animals
That rage in ſavage *ſenſuality*. *Shakeſpeare.*
Kill not her quick'ning pow'r with ſurfeitings;
Mar nor her ſenſe with *ſenſuality*:
Caſt not her ſerious wit on idle things;
Make not her free will ſlave to vanity. *Davies.*

Senſua'lity is one kind of pleaſure, ſuch an one as it is. *South.*

They avoid dreſs, leſt they ſhould have affections tainted by any *ſenſuality*, and diverted from the love of him who is to be the only comfort and delight of their whole beings. *Addiſ.*

Impure and brutal *ſenſuality* was too much confirmed by the religion of thoſe countries, where even Venus and Bacchus had their temples. *Bentley.*

To SE'NSUALIZE. *v. a.* [from *ſenſual.*] To ſink to ſenſual pleaſures; to degrade the mind into ſubjection to the ſenſes.

Not to ſuffer one's ſelf to be *ſenſualized* by pleaſures, like thoſe who were changed into brutes by Circe. *Pope.*

SE'NSUALLY. *adv.* [from *ſenſual.*] In a ſenſual manner.

SE'NSUOUS. *adj.* [from *ſenſe.*] Tender; pathetick; full of paſſion.

To this poetry would be made precedent, as being leſs ſubtile and fine; but more ſimple, *ſenſuous*, and paſſionate. *Milt.*

SENT. The participle paſſive of *ſend.*

I make a decree that all Iſrael go with thee; foraſmuch as thou art *ſent* of the king. *Ezrah.*

SE'NTENCE. *n. ſ.* [*ſentence*, French; *ſententia*, Latin.]

1. Determination or deciſion, as of a judge civil or criminal.

The rule of voluntary agents on earth is the *ſentence* that reaſon giveth, concerning the goodneſs of thoſe things which they are to do. *Hooker.*

If we have neither voice from heaven, that ſo pronounceth of them, neither *ſentence* of men grounded upon ſuch manifeſt and clear proof, that they, in whoſe hands it is to alter them, may likewiſe infallibly, even in heart and conſcience, judge them ſo; upon neceſſity to urge alteration, is to trouble and diſturb without neceſſity. *Hooker.*

How will I give *ſentence* againſt them. *Jer.* iv. 12.

If matter of fact breaks out with too great an evidence to be denied, why, ſtill there are other lenitives, that friendſhip will apply, before it will be brought to the decretory rigours of a condemning *ſentence*. *South.*

Let him ſet out ſome of Luther's works, that by them we may paſs *ſentence* upon his doctrines. *Atterbury.*

2. It is uſually ſpoken of condemnation pronounced by the judge; doom.

By the conſent of all laws, in capital cauſes, the evidence muſt be full and clear; and if ſo, where one man's life is in queſtion, what ſay we to a war, which is ever the *ſentence* of death upon many? *Bacon.*

What reſts but that the mortal *ſentence* paſs? *Milton.*

3. A maxim; an axiom, generally moral.

A *ſentence* may be defined a moral inſtruction couched in a few words. *Broome.*

4. A short paragraph; a period in writing.
An excellent spirit, knowledge, understanding, and shewing of hard *sentences* were found in Daniel. *Daniel.*

To SE'NTENCE. *v. a.* [*sentencier*, Fr. from the noun.]
1. To pass the last judgment on any one.
After this cold consid'rance, *sentence* me;
And, as you are a king, speak in your state,
What I have done that misbecame my place. *Shakesp.*
Came the mild judge and intercessor both,
To *sentence* man. *Milton.*
2. To condemn.
Could that decree from our brother come?
Nature herself is *sentenc'd* in your doom:
Piety is no more. *Dryden.*
Idleness, *sentenced* by the decurions, was punished by so many stripes. *Temple.*

SENTENTIO'SITY. *n. s.* [from *sententious.*] Comprehension in a sentence.
Vulgar precepts in morality carry with them nothing above the line, or beyond the extemporary *sententiosity* of common conceits with us. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

SENTE'NTIOUS. *adj.* [*sentencieux*, Fr. from *sentence.*] Abounding with short sentences, axioms, and maxims, short and energetick.
He is very swift and *sententious.* *Shakespeare.*
Eyes are vocal, tears have tongues:
Sententious showers! O let them fall;
Their cadence is rhetorical. *Crashaw.*
Eloquence, with all her pomp and charms,
Foretold us useful and *sententious* truths. *Waller.*
How he apes his sire,
Ambitiously *sententious.* *Addison.*
The making of those figures being tedious, and requiring much room, put men first upon contracting them; as by the most ancient Egyptian monuments it appears they did: next, instead of *sententious* marks, to think of verbal, such as the Chinese still retain. *Grew.*

SENTE'NTIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *sententious.*] In short sentences; with striking brevity.
They describe her in part finely and elegantly, and in part gravely and *sententiously*: they say, look how many feathers she hath, so many eyes she hath underneath. *Bacon.*
Nausicaa delivers her judgment *sententiously*, to give it more weight. *Broome.*

SENTE'NTIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *sententious.*] Pithiness of sentences; brevity with strength.
The Meda I esteem for the gravity and *sententiousness* of it, which he himself concludes to be suitable to a tragedy. *Dryd.*

SE'NTERY. *n. s.* [This is commonly written *jentry*, corrupted from *sentinel.*] One who is set to watch in a garrison, or in the outlines of an army.
What strength, what art can then
Suffice, or what evasion bear him safe
Through the strict *senteries*, and stations thick
Of angels watching round. *Milton.*

SE'NTIENT. *adj.* [*sentiens*, Latin.] Perceiving; having perception.
This acting of the *sentient* phantasy is performed by a presence of sense, as the horse is under the sense of hunger, and that without any formal syllogism presseth him to eat. *Hale.*

SE'NTIENT. *n. s.* [from the adjective.] He that has perception.
If the *sentient* be carried, *passibus æquis*, with the body, whose motion it would observe, supposing it regular, the remove is insensible. *Glanville.*

SE'NTIMENT. *n. s.* [*sentiment*, French.]
1. Thought; notion; opinion.
The consideration of the reason, why they are annexed to so many other ideas, serving to give us due *sentiments* of the wisdom and goodness of the sovereign Disposer of all things, may not be unsuitable to the main end of these enquiries. *Loc.*
Alike to council or th' assembly came,
With equal souls and *sentiments* the same. *Pope.*
2. The sense considered distinctly from the language or things; a striking sentence in a composition.

SE'NTINEL. *n. s.* [*sentinelle*, French; from *sentio*, Lat.] One who watches or keeps guard to prevent surprise.
Norfolk, hie thee to thy charge;
Use careful watch, chuse trusty *sentinels.* *Shakespeare.*
Counsellors are not commonly so united, but that one counsellor keepeth *sentinel* over another; so that if any do counsel out of faction or private ends, it commonly comes to the king's ear. *Bacon.*
First, the two eyes, which have the seeing pow'r,
Stand as one watchman, spy, or *sentinel*,
Being plac'd aloft, within the head's high tow'r;
And though both see, yet both but one thing tell. *Davies.*
Love to our citadel resorts,
Through those deceitful sallyports;
Our *sentinels* betray our forts. *Denham.*
The senses are situate in the head, as *sentinels* in a watch-tower, to receive and convey to the soul the impressions of external objects. *Ray.*
Perhaps they had *sentinels* waking while they slept; but even this would be unsoldierlike. *Broome.*

SE'NTRY. *n. s.* [Corrupted, I believe, from *sentinel.*]
1. A watch; a sentinel; one who watches in a garrison, or army, to keep them from surprise.
If I do send, dispatch
Those *sentries* to our aid; the rest will serve
For a short holding. *Shakespeare.*
The youth of hell strict guard may keep,
And set their *sentries* to the utmost deep. *Dryden.*
One goose they had, 'twas all they could allow,
A wakeful *sentry*, and on duty now. *Dryden.*
2. Guard; watch; the duty of a sentry.
Here toils and death, and death's half brother, sleep,
Forms terrible to view, their *sentry* keep. *Dryden.*
Thou, whose nature cannot sleep,
O'er my slumbers *sentry* keep;
Guard me 'gainst those watchful foes,
Whose eyes are open while mine close. *Brown.*

SEPARABI'LITY. *n. s.* [from *separable.*] The quality of admitting disunion or discerption.
Separability is the greatest argument of real distinction *Glan.*
The greatest argument of real distinction is *separability*, and actual separation; for nothing can be separated from itself. *Norris.*

SE'PARABLE. *adj.* [*separable*, Fr. *separabilis*, Lat. from *separate.*]
1. Susceptive of disunion; discerptible.
2. Possible to be disjoined from something.
Expansion and duration have this farther agreement, that though they are both considered by us as having parts, yet their parts are not *separable* one from another. *Locke.*
The infusions and decoctions of plants contain the most *separable* parts of the plants, and convey not only their nutritious but medicinal qualities into the blood. *Arbuthnot.*

SE'PARABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *separable.*] Capableness of being separable.
Trials permit me not to doubt of the *separableness* of a yellow tincture from gold. *Boyle.*

To SE'PARATE. *v. a.* [*separo*, Latin; *separer*, French.]
1. To break; to divide into parts.
2. To disunite; to disjoin.
I'll to England.
——To Ireland, I: our *separated* fortunes
Shall keep us both the safer. *Shakespeare.*
Resolv'd,
Rather than death, or aught than death more dread,
Shall *separate* us. *Milton.*
3. To sever from the rest.
Can a body be inflammable, from which it would puzzle a chymist to *separate* an inflammable ingredient? *Boyle.*
Death from sin no power can *separate.* *Milton.*
4. To set apart; to segregate.
Separate me Barnabas and Saul, for the work whereunto I have called them. *Acts.*
David *separated* to the service those who should prophesy. *1 Chronicles.*
5. To withdraw.
Separate thyself from me: if thou wilt take the left, I will go to the right. *Genesis.*

To SE'PARATE. *v. n.* To part; to be disunited.
When there was not room enough for their herds to feed, they by consent *separated*, and enlarged their pasture. *Locke.*

SE'PARATE. *adj.* [from the verb.]
1. Divided from the rest.
Eve *separate* he wish'd. *Milton.*
'Twere hard to conceive an eternal watch, whose pieces were never *separate* one from another, nor ever in any other form. *Burnet.*
In a secret vale the Trojan sees
A *sep'rate* grove. *Dryden.*
2. Disunited from the body; disengaged from corporeal nature.
Whatever ideas, the mind can receive and contemplate without the help of the body, it can retain without the help of the body too; or else the soul, or any *separate* spirit, will have but little advantage by thinking. *Locke.*

SE'PARATELY. *adv.* [from *separate.*] Apart; singly; not in union; distinctly; particularly.
It is of singular use to princes, if they take the opinions of their council, both *separately* and together; for private opinion is more free, but opinion before others is more reserved. *Bac.*
If you admit of many figures, then conceive the whole together, and not every thing *separately* and in particular. *Dryden.*

SE'PARATENESS. *n. s.* [from *separate.*] The state of being separate.

SEPARA'TION. *n. s.* [*separatio*, Lat. *separation*, Fr. from *separate.*]
1. The act of separating; disjunction.
They have a dark opinon, that the soul doth live after the *separation* from the body. *Abbot.*
Any part of our bodies, vitally united to that which is conscious in us, makes a part of ourselves; but upon *separation* from the vital union, by which that consciousness is communicated,

nicated, that which a moment ſince was part of ourſelves, is now no more ſo. *Locke.*

2. The ſtate of being ſeparate; diſunion.

As the confuſion of tongues was a mark of *ſeparation*, ſo the being of one language was a mark of union. *Bacon.*

3. The chemical analyſis, or operation of diſuniting things mingled.

A fifteenth part of ſilver, incorporate with gold, will not be recovered by any matter of *ſeparation*, unleſs you put a greater quantity of ſilver, which is the laſt refuge in *ſeparations*. *Bacon.*

4. Divorce; disjunction from a married ſtate.

Did you not hear
A buzzing of a *ſeparation*
Between the king and Cath'rine? *Shakeſpeare.*

SE'PARATIST. *n. ſ.* [*ſeparatiſte*, Fr. from *ſeparate.*] One who divides from the church; a ſchiſmatick; a ſeceder.

The anabaptiſts, *ſeparatiſts*, and ſectaries tenets are full of ſchiſm, and inconſiſtent with monarchy. *Bacon.*

Our modern *ſeparatiſts* pronounce all thoſe heretical, or carnal, from whom they have withdrawn. *Decay of Piety.*

Says the *ſeparatiſt*, if thoſe, who have the rule over you, ſhould command you any thing about the church affairs, you ought not, in conſcience, to obey them. *South.*

SEPARA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [from *ſeparate.*] One who divides; a divider.

SE'PARATORY. *adj.* [from *ſeparate.*] Uſed in ſeparation.

The moſt conſpicuous gland of an animal is the ſyſtem of the guts, where the lacteals are the emiſſary veſſels, or *ſeparatory* ducts. *Cheyne.*

SEPILI'BLE. *adj.* [*ſepio*, Lat.] That may be buried. *Bailey.*

SE'PIMENT. *n. ſ.* [*ſepimentum*, Lat.] A hedge; a fence. *Bail.*

SEPOSI'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſepono*, Latin.] The act of ſetting apart; ſegregation.

SEPT. *n. ſ.* [*ſeptum*, Latin.] A clan; a race; a generation. A word uſed only with regard or alluſion to Ireland, and, I ſuppoſe, Iriſh.

This judge, being the lord's brehon, adjudgeth a better ſhare unto the lord of the ſoil, or the head of that *ſept*, and alſo unto himſelf for his judgment a greater portion, than unto the plaintiffs. *Spenſer.*

The true and ancient Ruſſians, a *ſept* whom he had met with in one of the provinces of that vaſt empire, were white like the Danes. *Boyle.*

The Engliſh forces were ever too weak to ſubdue ſo many warlike nations, or *ſepts*, of the Iriſh as did poſſeſs this iſland. *Davies.*

SEPTA'NGULAR. *adj.* [*ſeptem* and *angulus*, Latin.] Having ſeven corners or ſides.

SEPTE'MBER. *n. ſ.* [Latin; *Septembre*, French.] The ninth month of the year; the ſeventh from March.

September hath his name as being the ſeventh month from March: he is drawn with a merry and cheerful countenance, in a purple robe. *Peacham.*

SE'PTENARY. *adj.* [*ſeptenarius*, Lat.] Conſiſting of ſeven.

Every controverſy has ſeven queſtions belonging to it; tho' the order of nature ſeems too much neglected by a confinement to this *ſeptenary* number. *Watts.*

SEPTE'NARY. *n. ſ.* The number ſeven.

The days of men are caſt up by *ſeptenaries*, and every ſeventh year conceived to carry ſome altering character in temper of mind or body. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

Theſe conſtitutions of Moſes, that proceed ſo much upon a *ſeptenary*, or number of ſeven, have no reaſon in the nature of the thing. *Burnet.*

SEPTE'NNIAL. *adj.* [*ſeptennis*, Latin.]

1. Laſting ſeven years.

2. Happening once in ſeven years.

Being once diſpenſed with for his *ſeptennial* viſit, by a holy inſtrument from Petropolis, he reſolved to govern them by ſubaltern miniſters. *Howel.*

With weekly libels and *ſeptennial* ale,
Their wiſh is full, to riot and to rail. *Anonym.*

SEPTE'NTRION. *n. ſ.* [Fr. *ſeptentrio*, Latin.] The north.

Thou art as oppoſite to every good,
As the antipodes are unto us,
Or as the ſouth to the *ſeptentrion*. *Shakeſpeare.*

SEPTE'NTRION. } *adj.* [*ſeptentrionalis*, Latin; *ſeptentrional*,
SEPTE'NTRIONAL. } French.] Northern.

Back'd with a ridge of hills,
That ſcreen'd the fruits of th' earth and ſeats of men
From cold *ſeptentrion* blaſts. *Milton.*

If the ſpring
Preceding ſhould be deſtitute of rain,
Or blaſt *ſeptentrional* with bruſhing wings
Sweep up the ſmoaky miſts and vapours damp,
Then woe to mortals. *Philips.*

SEPTENTRIONA'LITY. *n. ſ.* [From *ſeptentrional.*] Northerlineſs.

SEPTE'NTRIONALLY. *adv.* [from *ſeptentrional.*] Towards the north; northerly.

If they be powerfully excited, and equally let fall, they commonly ſink down, and break the water, at that extreme whereat they were *ſeptentrionally* excited. *Brown.*

To SEPTENTRIO'NATE. *v. n.* [from *ſeptentrio*, Lat.] To tend northerly.

Steel and good iron, never excited by the loadſtone, *ſeptentrionate* at one extreme, and auſtralize at another. *Brown.*

SE'PTICAL. *adj.* [σηπτικὸς.] Having power to promote or produce putrefaction.

As a *ſeptical* medicine, Galen commended the aſhes of a ſalamander. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

SEPTILA'TERAL. *adj.* [*ſeptem* and *lateris*, Lat.] Having ſeven ſides.

By an equal interval they make ſeven triangles, the baſes whereof are the ſeven ſides of a *ſeptilateral* figure, deſcribed within a circle. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

SEPTUA'GENARY. *adj.* [*ſeptuagenarius*, Lat. *ſeptuagenaire*, Fr.] Conſiſting of ſeventy.

The three hundred years of John of times, or Neſtor, cannot afford a reaſonable encouragement beyond Moſes's *ſeptuaginary* determination. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

SEPTUAGE'SIMAL. *adj.* [*ſeptuageſimus*, Latin.] Conſiſting of ſeventy.

In our abridged and *ſeptuageſimal* age, it is very rare to behold the fourth generation. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

SE'PTUAGINT. *n. ſ.* [*ſeptuaginta*, Latin.] The old Greek verſion of the Old Teſtament, ſo called as being ſuppoſed the work of ſeventy-two interpreters.

Which way ſoever you try, you ſhall find the product great enough for the extent of this earth; and if you follow the *ſeptuagint* chronology, it will ſtill be far higher. *Burnet.*

SE'PTUPLE. *adj.* [*ſeptuplex*, Latin.] Seven times as much. A technical term.

SEPU'LCHRAL. *adj.* [*ſepulcral*, Fr. *ſepulcralis*, from *ſepulchrum*, Lat.] Relating to burial; relating to the grave; monumental.

Whilſt our ſouls negotiate there,
We like *ſepulchral* ſtatues lay;
All day the ſame our poſtures were,
And we ſaid nothing all the day. *Donne.*

Mine eye hath found that ſad *ſepulchral* rock,
That was the caſket of heav'ns richeſt ſtore. *Milton.*

Sepulchral lies our holy walls to grace,
And new-year odes. *Pope.*

SE'PULCHRE. *n. ſ.* [*ſepulcre*, Fr. *ſepulchrum*, Lat.] A grave; a tomb.

To entail him and's heirs unto the crown,
What is it but to make thy *ſepulchre?* *Shakeſp.*

Flies and ſpiders get a *ſepulchre* in amber, more durable than the monument and embalming of any king. *Bacon.*

There where the virgin's ſon his doctrine taught,
His miracles, and our redemption wrought;
Where I, by thee inſpir'd, his praiſes ſung,
And on his *ſepulchre* my offering hung. *Sandys.*

Perpetual lamps for many hundred years have continued burning, without ſupply, in the *ſepulchres* of the ancients. *Wilk.*

If not one common *ſepulchre* contains
Our bodies, or one urn our laſt remains,
Yet Ceyx and Alcyone ſhall join. *Dryden.*

To SEPU'LCHRE. *v. a.* [from the noun. It is accented on the ſecond ſyllable by *Shakeſpeare* and *Milton*; on the firſt, more properly, by *Johnſon* and *Prior*.] To bury; to entomb.

Go to thy lady's grave, and call her thence;
Or, at the leaſt, in her's *ſepulchre* thine. *Shakeſp.*

I am glad to ſee that time ſurvive,
Where merit is not *ſepulcher'd* alive;
Where good men's virtues them to honours bring,
And not to dangers. *Ben. Johnſon.*

Thou ſo *ſepulcher'd* in ſuch pomp do'ſt lie,
That kings for ſuch a tomb would wiſh to die. *Milton.*

Diſparted ſtreams ſhall from their channels fly,
And, deep ſurcharg'd, by ſandy mountains lie,
Obſcurely *ſepulcher'd*. *Prior.*

SE'PULTURE. *n. ſ.* [*ſepulture*, Fr. *ſepultura*, Lat.] Interment; burial.

That Niobe, weeping over her children, was turned into a ſtone, was nothing elſe but that during her life ſhe erected over her *ſepultures* a marble tomb of her own. *Brown.*

Where we may royal *ſepulture* prepare;
With ſpeed to Meleſinda bring relief,
Recall her ſpirits, and moderate her grief. *Dryden.*

In England *ſepulture*, or burial of the dead, may be deferred and put off for the debts of the perſon deceaſed. *Ayliffe.*

SEQUA'CIOUS. *adj.* [*ſequacis*, Latin.]

1. Following; attendant.

Orpheus could lead the ſavage race,
And trees uprooted left their place,
Sequacious of the lyre;
But bright Cecilia rais'd the wonder higher:
When to her organ vocal breath was giv'n,
An angel heard and ſtraight appear'd,
Miſtaking earth for heav'n. *Dryden.*

Above

Above th ſe ſuperſtitious horrours that enſlave
The fond *ſequacious* herd, to myſtick faith
And blind am zement prone, th' enlighten'd few
The glorious ſtranger hail! *Thomſon.*

2. Ductile; pliant.

In the greater bodies the forge was eaſy, the matter being ductile and *ſequaci us*, and obedient to the hand and ſtroke of the artificer, and apt to be drawn, formed, or moulded *Ray.*

SEQUA'CITY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſequax*, Latin.] Ductility; toughneſs.

Matter, whereof creatures are produced, hath a cloſeneſs, lentor, and *ſequacity.* *Bacon.*

SE'QUEL. *n. ſ.* [*ſequelle*, French; *ſequela*, Latin.]

1. Concluſion; ſucceeding part.

If black ſcandal or foul-fac'd reproach
Attend the *ſequel* of your impoſition,
Your meer enforcement ſhall acquittance me. *Shakſp.*

Was he not a man of wiſdom? Yes, but he was poor: but was he not alſo ſucceſsful? True, but ſtill he was poor: and once grant this, and you cannot keep off that unavoidable *ſequel* in the next verſe, the poor man's wiſdom is deſpiſed. *South's Sermons.*

2. Conſequence; event.

Let any principal thing, as the ſun or the moon, but once ceaſe, fail, or ſwerve, and who doth not eaſily conceive that the *ſequel* thereof would be ruin both to itſelf and whatſoever dependeth on it? *Hooker.*

In theſe he put two weights,
The *ſequel* each of parting and of fight. *Milton.*

3. Conſequence inferred; conſequentialneſs.

What *ſequel* is there in this argument? An archdeacon is the chief deacon: ergo, he is only a deacon. *Whitgifte.*

SE'QUENCE. *n. ſ.* [from *ſequor*, Latin.]

1. Order of ſucceſſion.

How art thou a king,
But by fair *ſequence* and ſucceſſion? *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Series; arrangement; method.

The cauſe proceedeth from a precedent *ſequence*, and ſeries of the ſeaſons of the year. *Bacon.*

SE'QUENT. *adj.* [*ſequens*, Latin.]

1. Following; ſucceeding.

Let my tryal be mine own confeſſion:
Immediate ſentence then, and *ſequent* death,
Is all the grace I beg. *Shakeſpeare.*

There he dies, and leaves his race
Growing into a nation; and now grown,
Suſpected to a *ſequent* king, who ſeeks
To ſtop their overgrowth. *Milton.*

2. Conſequential.

SE'QUENT. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] A follower. Not in uſe.

Here he hath framed a letter to a *ſequent* of the ſtranger queen's, which accidentally miſcarried. *Shakeſpeare.*

To SEQUE'STER. *v. a.* [*ſequeſtrer*, Fr. *ſecreſtar*, Spaniſh; *ſequeſtro*, low Latin.]

1. To ſeparate from others for the ſake of privacy.

Why are you *ſequeſter'd* from all your train? *Shakeſp.*

To the which place a poor *ſequeſter'd* ſtag,
That from the hunter's aim had ta'en a hurt,
Did come to languiſh. *Shakeſpeare.*

In ſhady bow'r,
More ſacred and *ſequeſter'd*, though but feign'd,
Pan or Sylvanus never ſlept. *Milton.*

Ye ſacred Nine! that all my ſoul poſſeſs,
Whoſe raptures fire me, and whoſe viſions bleſs,
Bear me, oh bear me to *ſequeſter'd* ſcenes
Of bow'ry mazes, and ſurrounding greens. *Pope.*

2. To put aſide; to remove.

Although I had wholly *ſequeſtered* my civil affairs, yet I ſet down, out of long continued experience in buſineſs, and converſation in books, what I thought pertinent to this affair. *Bacon.*

3. To withdraw; to ſegregate.

A thing as ſeaſonable in grief as in joy, as decent being added unto actions of greateſt weight and ſolemnity, as being uſed when men moſt *ſequeſter* themſelves from action. *Hooker.*

4. To ſet aſide from the uſe of the owner to that of others.

5. To deprive of poſſeſſions.

It was his taylor and his cook, his fine faſhions and his French ragou's, which *ſequeſtered* him; and, in a word, he came by his poverty as ſinfully as ſome uſually do by their riches. *South.*

SEQUE'STRABLE. *adj.* [from *ſequeſtrate.*]

1. Subject to privation.

2. Capable of ſeparation.

Hartſhorn, and divers other bodies belonging to the animal kingdom, abound with a not uneaſily *ſequeſtrable* ſalt. *Boyle.*

To SEQUE'STRATE. *v. n.* To ſequeſter; to ſeparate from company.

In general contagions more periſh for want of neceſſaries than by the malignity of the diſeaſe, they being *ſequeſtrated* from mankind. *Arbuthnot.*

SEQUESTRA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſequeſtration*, Fr. from *ſequeſtrate*]

1. Separation; retirement.

His addiction was to courſes vain;
I never noted in him any ſtudy,
Any retirement, any *ſequeſtration*
From open haunts and popularity. *Shakeſpeare.*

There muſt be leiſure, retirement, ſolitude, and a *ſequeſtration* of a man's ſelf from the noiſe and toils of the world; for truth ſcorns to be ſeen by eyes too much fixt upon inferior objects. *South.*

2. Diſunion; disjunction.

The metals remain unſevered, the fire only dividing the body into ſmaller particles, hindering reſt and continuity, without any *ſequeſtration* of elementary principles. *Boyle.*

3. State of being ſet aſide.

Since Henry Monmouth firſt began to reign,
Before wh ſe glory I was great in arms,
This loathſome *ſequeſtration* have I had. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. Deprivation of the uſe and profits of a poſſeſſion.

If there be a ſingle ſpot in the glebe more barren, the rector or vicar may be obliged, by the caprice or pique of the biſhop, to build upon it, under pain of *ſequeſtration.* *Swift.*

SEQUESTRA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [from *ſequeſtrate.*] One who takes from a man the profit of his poſſeſſions.

I am fallen into the hands of publicans and *ſequeſtrators*, and they have taken all from me. *Taylor.*

SERA'GLIO. *n. ſ.* [Italian, perhaps of Oriental original. The *g* is loſt in the pronunciation.] A houſe of women kept for debauchery.

There is a great deal more ſolid content to be found in a conſtant courſe of well living, than in the voluptuouſneſs of a *ſeraglio.* *Norris.*

SE'RAPH. n. ſ. [.שראף] One of the orders of angels.

He is infinitely more remote in the real excellency of his nature, from the higheſt and perfecteſt of all created beings, than the pureſt *ſeraph* is from the moſt contemptible part of matter, and conſequently muſt infinitely exceed what our narrow underſtandings can conceive of him. *Locke.*

As full, as perfect in vile man that mourns,
As the rapt *ſeraph* that adores and burns. *Pope.*

SERA'PHICAL. } *adj.* [*ſeraphique*, French; from *ſeraph.*] An-
SERA'PHICK. } gelick; angelical.

Love is curious of little things, deſiring to be of angelical purity, of perfect innocence, and *ſeraphical* fervour. *Taylor.*

Seraphick arms and trophies. *Milton.*

'Tis to the world a ſecret yet,
Whether the nymph, to pleaſe her ſwain,
Talks in a high romantick ſtrain;
Or whether he at laſt deſcends
To like with leſs *ſeraphick* ends. *Swift.*

SE'RAPHIM. *n. ſ.* [This is properly the plural of *ſeraph*, and therefore cannot have *s* added; yet, in compliance with our language, *ſeraphims* is ſometimes written.] Angels of one of the heavenly orders.

To thee cherubim and *ſeraphim* continually do cry. *Com. Pr.*

Then flew one of the *ſeraphims* unto me, having a live coal in his hand. *Iſ.* vi. 6.

Of *ſeraphim* another row. *Milton.*

SERE. *adj.* [ꝛeapian, Saxon, to dry.] Dry; withered; no longer green. See SEAR.

The muſes, that were wont green bays to wear,
Now bringen bitter elder-branches *ſere.* *Spenſer.*

He is deformed, crooked, old, and *ſere*,
Ill-fac'd, worſe bodied, ſhapeleſs every where;
Vicious, ungentle. *Shakeſpeare.*

Ere this diurnal ſtar
Leave cold the night, how we his gather'd beams
Reflected, may with matter *ſere* foment. *Milton.*

They *ſere* wood from the rotten hedges took,
And ſeeds of latent fire from flints provoke. *Dryden.*

On a *ſere* branch,
Low bending to the bank, I ſat me down,
Muſing and ſtill. *Rowe.*

SERE. *n. ſ.* [Of this word I know not the etymology, nor, except from this paſſage, the meaning. Can it come, like *sheers*, from ꝛcỹnan, Saxon, to cut?] Claw; talon.

Two eagles,
That, mounted on the winds, together ſtill
Their ſtrokes extended; but arriving now
Amidſt the council, over every brow
Shook their thick wings, and threatning death's cold fears,
Their necks and cheeks tore with their eager *ſeres.* *Chapm.*

SERENA'DE. *n. ſ.* [*ſerenade*, Fr. *ſerenata*, Italian, whence, in *Milton*, *ſerenate*, from *ſerenus*, Latin, the lovers commonly attending their miſtreſſes in fair nights.] Muſick or ſongs with which ladies are entertained by their lovers in the night.

Mixt dance, or wanton maſk, or midnight ball,
Or *ſerenate*, which the ſtarv'd lover ſings
To his proud fair; beſt quitted with diſdain. *Milton.*

Fooliſh ſwallow, what do'ſt thou
So often at my window do,
With thy tuneleſs *ſerenade?* *Cowley.*

Shall I the neighbours nightly reſt invade,
At her deaf doors, with ſome vile *ſerenade?* *Dryden.*

Will. fancies he never ſhould have been the man he is, had not he broke windows, and diſturbed honeſt people with his midnight *ſerenades*, when he was a young fellow. *Addiſon.*

To SERENA'DE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To entertain with nocturnal muſick.

He continued to *ſerenade* her every morning, 'till the queen was charmed with his harmony. *Spectator.*

SERE'NE. *adj.* [*ſerein*, French; *ſerenus*, Latin.]

1. Calm; placid; quiet.

Spirits live inſpher'd
In regions mild, of calm and *ſerene* air. *Milton.*

The moon, *ſerene* in glory, mounts the ſky. *Pope.*

2. Unruffled; undiſturbed; even of temper; peaceful or calm of mind; ſhewing a calm mind.

There wanted yet a creature might erect
His ſtature, and upright with front *ſerene*
Govern the reſt. *Milton.*

Exciting them, by a due remembrance of all that is paſt, unto future circumſpection, and a *ſerene* expectation of the future life. *Grew.*

Gutta SERE'NA. *n. ſ.* An obſtruction in the optick nerve.

Theſe eyes that roll in vain,
So thick a drop *ſerene* hath quench'd their orbs. *Milton.*

SERE'NE. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] A calm damp evening.

Where ever death doth pleaſe t' appear,
Seas, *ſerenes*, ſwords, ſhot, ſickneſs, all are there. *Ben. Johnſ.*

To SERE'NE. *v. a.* [*ſerener*, French; *ſereno*, Latin.]

1. To calm; to quiet.
2. To clear; to brighten. Not proper.

Take care
Thy muddy bev'rage to *ſerene*, and drive
Precipitant the baſer ropy lees. *Philips.*

SERE'NELY. *adv.* [from *ſerene.*]

1. Calmly; quietly.

The ſetting ſun now ſhone *ſerenely* bright. *Pope.*

2. With unruffled temper; coolly.

Whatever practical rule is generally broken, cannot be ſuppoſed innate; it being impoſſible that men would, without ſhame or fear, confidently and *ſerenely* break a rule, which they could not but evidently know that God had ſet up. *Locke.*

The nymph did like the ſcene appear,
Serenely pleaſant, calmly fair:
Soft tell her words as flew the air. *Prior.*

SERE'NENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſerene.*] Serenity.

SERE'NITUDE. *n. ſ.* [from *ſerene.*] Calmneſs; coolneſs of mind. Not in uſe.

From the equal diſtribution of the phlegmatick humour, will flow quietude and *ſerenitude* in the affections. *Wotton.*

SERE'NITY. *n. ſ.* [*ſerenité*, Fr. from *ſerenus*, Latin.]

1. Calmneſs; temperature.

In the conſtitution of a perpetual equinox, the beſt part of the globe would be deſolate; and as to that little that would be inhabited, there is no reaſon to expect that it would conſtantly enjoy that admired calm and *ſerenity*. *Bentley.*

Pure *ſerenity* apace
Induces thought, and contemplation ſtill. *Thomſon.*

2. Peace; quietneſs; not diſturbance.

A general peace and *ſerenity* newly ſucceeded a general trouble and cloud throughout all his kingdoms. *Temple.*

3. Evenneſs of temper; coolneſs of mind.

I cannot ſee how any men ſhould ever tranſgreſs thoſe moral rules, with confidence and *ſerenity*, were they innate, and ſtamped upon their minds. *Locke.*

SERGE. *n. ſ.* [*ſerge*, French; *xerga*, Spaniſh, which *Covairuvias* derives from *xirica*, Arabick; *Skinner* from *ſirge*, German, a mat.] A kind of cloath.

The ſame wool one man felts into a hat, another weaves into cloath, another into kerſey or *ſerge*, and another into arras. *Hale.*

Ye weavers, all your ſhuttles throw,
And bid broad-cloaths and *ſerges* grow. *Gay.*

SE'RGEANT. *n. ſ.* [*ſergent*, French; *ſergente*, Italian, from *ſervicus*, Latin.]

1. An officer whoſe buſineſs it is to execute the commands of magiſtrates.

Had I but time, as this fell *ſergeant*, death,
Is ſtrict in his arreſt, oh, I could tell. *Shakeſpeare.*

When it was day the magiſtrates ſent the *ſergeants*, ſaying, let theſe men go. *Acts* xvi. 35.

2. A petty officer in the army.

This is the *ſergeant*,
Who, like a good and hardy ſoldier, fought. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. A lawyer of the higheſt rank under a judge.

None ſhould be made *ſergeants*, but ſuch as probably might be held fit to be judges afterwards. *Bacon.*

4. It is a title given to ſome of the king's ſervants: as, *ſergeant chirurgeons.*

SE'RGEANTRY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſergeant.*]

Grand *ſergeantry* is that where one holdeth lands of the king by ſervice, which he ought to do in his own perſon unto him; as to bear the king's banner or his ſpear, or to lead his hoſt, or to be his marſhal, or to blow a horn, when he ſeeth his enemies invade the land; or to find a man at arms to fight within the four ſeas, or elſe to do it himſelf; or to bear the king's ſword before him at his coronation, or on that day to be his ſewer, carver, butler, or chamberlain. Petit *ſergeantry* is where a man holdeth land of the king, to yield him yearly ſome ſmall thing toward his wars: as a ſword, dagger, bow, knife, ſpear, pair of gloves of mail, a pair of ſpurs, or ſuch like. *Cowel.*

SE'RGEANTSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *ſergeant.*] The office of a ſergeant.

SE'RIES. *n. ſ.* [*ſerie*, French; *ſeries*, Latin.]

1. Sequence; order.

Draw out that antecedent, by reflecting briefly upon the text as it lies in the *ſeries* of the epiſtle. *Ward.*

The chaſms of the correſpondence I cannot ſupply, having deſtroyed too many letters to preſerve any *ſeries*. *Pope.*

2. Succeſſion; courſe.

This is the *ſeries* of perpetual woe,
Which thou, alas, and thine are born to know. *Pope.*

SE'RIOUS. *adj.* [*ſerieux*, French; *ſerius*, Latin.]

1. Grave; ſolemn; not volatile; not light of behaviour.
2. Important; weighty; not trifling.

I'll hence to London on a *ſerious* matter. *Shakeſp.*

There's nothing *ſerious* in mortality;
All is but toys. *Shakeſpeare.*

SE'RIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *ſerious.*] Gravely; ſolemnly; in earneſt; without levity.

It cannot but be matter of very dreadful conſideration to any one, ſober and in his wits, to think *ſeriouſly* with himſelf, what horror and confuſion muſt needs ſurprize that man, at the laſt day of account, who had led his whole life by one rule, when God intends to judge him by another. *South.*

All laugh to find
Unthinking plainneſs ſo o'erſpread thy mind,
That thou could'ſt *ſeriouſly* perſuade the crowd
To keep their oaths, and to believe a God. *Dryden.*

Juſtin Martyr, Tertullian, Lactantius, and Arnobius, tell us, that this martyrdom firſt of all made them *ſeriouſly* inquiſitive into that religion, which could endue the mind with ſo much ſtrength, and overcome the fear of death, nay, raiſe an earneſt deſire of it, though it appeared in all its terrors. *Addiſ.*

SE'RIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſerious.*] Gravity; ſolemnity; earneſt attention.

That ſpirit of religion and *ſeriouſneſs* vaniſhed all at once, and a ſpirit of libertiniſm and profaneneſs ſtarted up in the room of it. *Atterbury.*

The youth was received at the door by a ſervant, who then conducted him with great ſilence and *ſeriouſneſs* to a long gallery, which was darkened at noon-day. *Addiſon.*

SERMOCINA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſermocinatio*, Latin.] The act or practice of making ſpeeches.

SERMOCINA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [*ſermocinor*, Latin.] A preacher; a ſpeechmaker.

Theſe obſtreperous *ſermocinators* make eaſy impreſſion upon the minds of the vulgar. *Howel.*

SE'RMON. *n. ſ.* [*ſermon*, Fr. *ſermo*, Lat.] A diſcourſe of inſtruction pronounced by a divine for the edification of the people.

As for our *ſermons*, be they never ſo ſound and perfect, God's word they are not, as the *ſermons* of the prophets were; no, they are but ambiguouſly termed his word, becauſe his word is commonly the ſubject whereof they treat, and muſt be the rule whereby they are framed. *Hooker.*

This our life, exempt from publick haunt,
Finds tongues in trees, books in the running brooks,
Sermons in ſtones, and good in every thing. *Shakeſpeare.*

In his *ſermons* unto the ſoldiers, and in open talk with the nobility, it ſhould ſeem that he himſelf had been enough to have overthrown the Turks. *Knolles.*

Sermons he heard, yet not ſo many
As left no time to practiſe any:
He heard them reverently, and then
His practice preach'd them o'er again. *Craſhaw.*

Many, while they have preached Chriſt in their *ſermons*, have read a lecture of atheiſm in their practice. *South.*

His preaching much, but more his practice wrought;
A living *ſermon* of the truths he taught. *Dryden.*

To SE'RMON. *v. a.* [*ſermoner*, Fr. from the noun.]

1. To diſcourſe as in a ſermon.

Some would rather have good diſcipline delivered plainly by way of precept, or *ſermoned* at large, than thus cloudily inwrapped in allegorical deviſes. *Spenſer.*

2. To tutor; to teach dogmatically; to leſſon.

Come, *ſermon* me no farther:
No villainous bounty yet hath paſt my heart. *Shakeſpeare.*

SE'RMOUNTAIN, or *Seſeli*. *n. ſ.* [*ſilex*, Lat.] A plant.

It hath a roſe and umbellated flower, conſiſting of ſeveral leaves, which are ranged orbicularly, and reſt on the empalement, which becomes a fruit compoſed of two large oblong furrowed ſeeds, having foliaceous ridges on one ſide. To theſe notes muſt be added, that the lobes of the leaves are large, long, and intire, excepting their extremity, where they are ſlightly cut into three parts. *Miller.*

SERO'SITY. *n. ſ.* [*ſeroſité*, French.] Thin or watery part of the blood.

In theſe the ſalt and lixiviated *ſeroſity* is divided between the guts and the bladder; but it remains undivided in birds. *Brown.*

The tumour of the throat, which occaſions the difficulty of ſwallowing and breathing, proceeds from a *ſeroſity* obſtructing the glands, which may be watery, œdematoſe, and ſchirrous, according to the viſcoſity of the humour. *Arbuthnot.*

SE'ROUS. *adj.* [*ſereux*, French; *ſeroſus*, Latin.]

1. Thin; watery. Uſed of the part of the blood which ſeparates in congelation from the grumous or red part.
2. Adapted to the ſerum.

This diſeaſe is commonly an extravaſation of ſerum, received in ſome cavity of the body; for there may be alſo a dropſy by a dilatation of the *ſerous* veſſels, as that in the ovarium. *Arbuthnot.*

SE'RPENT. *n. ſ.* [*ſerpens*, Latin.] An animal that moves by undulation without legs. They are often venomous. They are divided into two kinds; the *viper*, which brings young, and the *ſnake*, that lays eggs.

She was arrayed all in lily white,
And in her right hand bore a cup of gold,
With wine and water filled up to the height;
In which a *ſerpent* did himſelf enfold,
That horror made to all that did behold. *Spenſer.*

She ſtruck me with her tongue,
Moſt *ſerpent* like, upon the very heart. *Shakeſpeare.*

They, or under ground, or circuit wide,
With *ſerpent* error wand'ring, found their way. *Milton.*

Haply piercing through the dark diſguiſe,
The chief I challeng'd: he whoſe practis'd wit
Knew all the *ſerpent* mazes of deceit,
Eludes my ſearch. *Pope.*

SE'RPENTINE. *adj.* [*ſerpentinus*, Lat. from *ſerpent.*]

1. Reſembling a ſerpent.

I craved of him to lead me to the top of this rock, with meaning to free him from ſo *ſerpentine* a companion as I am. *Sidney.*

This of ours is deſcribed with legs, wings, a *ſerpentine* and winding tail, and a creſt or comb ſomewhat like a cock. *Brown.*

Nothing wants, but that thy ſhape
Like his, and colour *ſerpentine*, may ſhew
Thy inward fraud. *Milton.*

The figures and their parts ought to have a *ſerpentine* and flaming form naturally: theſe ſorts of outlines have I know not what of life and ſeeming motion in them, which very much reſembles the activity of the flame and ſerpent. *Dryden.*

2. Winding like a ſerpent; anfractuous.

Nor can the ſun
Perfect a circle, or maintain his way
One inch direct; but where he roſe to-day
He comes no more, but with a cozening line
Steals by that point, and ſo is *ſerpentine*. *Donne.*

His hand the adorned firmament diſplay'd,
Thoſe *ſerpentine*, yet conſtant motions made. *Sandys.*

How many ſpacious countries does the Rhine,
In winding banks, and mazes *ſerpentine*,
Traverſe, before he ſplits in Belgia's plain,
And, loſt in ſands, creeps to the German main? *Blackmore.*

SE'RPENTINE. *n. ſ.* An herb. *Ainſworth.*

SE'RPENTINE *Stone. n. ſ.*

There were three ſpecies of this ſtone known among the ancients, all reſembling one another, and celebrated for the ſame virtues. They were all of the marble kind: the one was green, variegated with ſpots of black, thence called the black ophites; another, called the white ophites, was green alſo, but variegated with ſpots of white: the third was called tephria, and was of a grey colour, variegated with ſmall black ſpots. The firſt ſpecies was chiefly uſed in medicine, and found by the ancients only in Egypt; but it is frequent in the deſarts of Arabia, in the iſlands of the Archipelago, in Italy, and we have whole quarries of it in Wales. The ancients tell us, that it was a certain remedy againſt the poiſon of the bite of ſerpents; but it is now juſtly rejected. *Hill.*

Accept in good part a bottle made of a *ſerpentine ſtone*, which hath the quality to give any wine or water, that ſhall be infuſed therein for four and twenty hours, the taſte and operation of the ſpaw-water, and is very medicinable for the cure of the ſpleen and gravel. *Wotton.*

SE'RPENTS *Tongue. n ſ.* An herb. *Ainſworth.*

SE'RPET. *n. ſ.* A baſket. *Ainſworth.*

SERPI'GINOUS. *adj.* [from *ſerpigo*, Latin.] Diſeaſed with a ſerpigo.

The ſkin behind her ear downwards became *ſerpiginous*, and was covered with white ſcales. *Wiſeman.*

SERPIGO. n. ſ. [Latin.] A kind of tetter.

For thy own bowels, which do call thee ſire,
Do curſe the gout, *ſerpigo*, and the rheum,
For ending thee no ſooner. *Shakeſpeare.*

She had a node with pains on her right leg, and a *ſerpigo* on her right hand. *Wiſeman.*

To SERR. *v. a.* [*ſerrer*, French.] To drive hard together; to crowd into a little ſpace. Not received into uſe, nor deſerving reception.

The frowning and knitting of the brows is a gathering or *ſerring* of the ſpirits, to reſiſt in ſome meaſure; and alſo this knitting will follow upon earneſt ſtudying, though it be without diſlike. *Bacon.*

Heat attenuates and ſends forth the ſpirit of a body, and upon that the more groſs parts contract and *ſerr* themſelves together. *Bacon.*

SE'RRATE. } *adj.* [*ſerratus*, Latin.] Formed with jags or
SE'RRATED. } indentures like the edge of a ſaw.

All that have *ſerrate* teeth are carnivorous. *Ray.*

The common heron hath long legs for wading, a long neck anſwerable thereto to reach prey, a wide throat to pouch it, and long toes with ſtrong hooked talons, one of which is remarkably *ſerrate* on the edge. *Derham.*

This ſtick is uſually knotted, and always armed: one of them with a curious ſhark's tooth near an inch long, and indented or *ſerrated* on both edges: a ſcurvy weapon. *Grew.*

SERRA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *ſerra*, Latin.] Formation in the ſhape of a ſaw.

SE'RRATURE. *n. ſ.* [from *ſerra*, Latin.] Indenture like teeth of ſaws.

Theſe are ſerrated on the edges; but the *ſerratures* are deeper and groſſer than in any of the reſt. *Woodward.*

To SE'RRY. *v. a.* [*ſerrer*, French; *ſerrato*, Italian.] To preſs cloſe; to drive hard together. For *ſerry Bacon* uſes *ſerr*; but neither *ſerr* nor *ſerry* are received.

With them roſe
A foreſt huge of ſpears; and thronging helms
Appear'd, and *ſerried* ſhields in thick array,
Of death immeaſurable. *Milton.*

Foul diſſipation follow'd, and forc'd rout;
Nor ſerv'd it to relax their *ſerried* files. *Milton.*

SE'RVANT. *n. ſ.* [*ſervant*, French; *ſervus*, Latin.]

1. One who attends another, and acts at his command. The correlative of maſter.

We are one in fortune; both
Fell by our *ſervants*, by thoſe men we lov'd moſt. *Shakeſp.*

I had rather be a country *ſervant* maid,
Than a great queen with this condition. *Shakeſpeare.*

He diſdain'd not
Thenceforth the form of *ſervant* to aſſume. *Milton.*

For maſter or for *ſervant* here to call
Was all alike, where only two were all. *Dryden.*

2. One in a ſtate of ſubjection. Unuſual.

Being unprepar'd,
Our will became the *ſervant* to defect,
Which elſe ſhould free have wrong'd. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. A word of civility uſed to ſuperiours or equals.

This ſubjection, due from all men to all men, is ſomething more than the compliment of courſe, when our betters tell us they are our humble *ſervants*, but underſtand us to be their ſlaves. *Swift.*

To SE'RVANT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſubject. Not in uſe.

My affairs
Are *ſervanted* to others: though I owe
My revenge properly, remiſſion lies
In Volſcian breaſts. *Shakeſpeare.*

To SERVE. *v. a.* [*ſervir*, French; *ſervio*, Latin.]

1. To attend at command.

Becauſe thou art my brother, ſhould'ſt thou therefore *ſerve* me for nought? *Gen.* xxix. 15.

A goddeſs among gods ador'd, and *ſerv'd*
By angels numberleſs, thy daily train. *Milton.*

2. To obey ſervilely or meanly.

When wealthy, ſhew thy wiſdom not to be
To wealth a ſervant, but make wealth *ſerve* thee. *Denham.*

3. To ſupply with food ceremoniouſly.

Others, pamper'd in their ſhameleſs pride,
Are *ſerv'd* in plate, and in their chariots ride. *Dryden.*

4. To bring as a menial attendant.

Bid them cover the table, *ſerve* in the meat, and we will come in to dinner. *Shakeſpeare.*

Soon after our dinner was *ſerved* in, which was right good viands, both for bread and meat: we had alſo drink of three ſorts, all wholſome and good. *Bacon.*

Beſmeared with the horrid juice of ſepia, they danced a little in phantaſtick poſtures, retired a while, and then returned *ſerving* up a banquet as at ſolemn funerals. *Taylor.*

Some part he roaſts; then *ſerves* it up ſo dreſt,
And bids me welcome to this humble feaſt:
Mov'd with diſdain,
I with avenging flames the palace burn'd. *Dryden.*

The ſame meſs ſhould be *ſerved* up again for ſupper, and breakfaſt next morning. *Arbuthnot.*

5. To be ſubſervient or ſubordinate to.

Bodies bright and greater ſhould not *ſerve*
The leſs not bright. *Milton.*

6. To ſupply with any thing.

They that *ſerve* the city, ſhall *ſerve* it out of all the tribes of Iſrael. *Ezek.* xlviii. 19.

7. To

7. To obey in military actions.
8. To be ſufficient to.
If any ſubject, intereſt, or fancy has recommended, their reaſoning is after their faſhion; it *ſerves* their turn. *Locke.*
9. To be of uſe to; to aſſiſt.
When a ſtorm of a ſad miſchance beats upon our ſpirits, turn it into ſome advantage, by obſerving where it can *ſerve* another end, either of religion or prudence. *Taylor.*
10. To promote.
He conſider'd every creature
Moſt opportune might *ſerve* his wiles. *Milton.*
11. To comply with.
They think herein we *ſerve* the time, becauſe thereby we either hold or ſeek preferment. *Hooker.*
12. To ſatisfy; to content.
As the former empty plea *ſerved* the ſottiſh Jews, this equally *ſerves* theſe to put them into a fool's paradiſe, by feeding their hopes, without changing their lives. *South.*
Nothing would *ſerve* them then but riding. *L'Eſtrange.*
One half-pint bottle *ſerves* them both to dine,
And is at once their vinegar and wine. *Pope.*
13. To ſtand inſtead of any thing to one.
The dull flat falſhood *ſerves* for policy,
And in the cunning, truth itſelf's a lye. *Pope.*
14. [*Se ſervir de*, French.] *To* SERVE *himſelf of.* To make uſe of. A mere Galliciſm.
A complete brave man muſt know ſolidly the main end he is in the world for; and withal how to *ſerve himſelf* of the divine's high contemplations, of the metaphyſician's ſubtile ſpeculations, and of the natural philoſopher's minute obſervations. *Digby.*
They would *ſerve themſelves* of this form. *Taylor.*
I will *ſerve myſelf* of this conceſſion. *Chillingworth.*
It is much more eaſy for men to *ſerve* their own ends of thoſe principles, which they do not put into men, but find there. *Tillotſon.*
If they elevate themſelves, 'tis only to fall from a higher place, becauſe they *ſerve themſelves* of other men's wings, neither underſtanding their uſe nor virtue. *Dryden.*
15. To requite: as, he *ſerved* me ungratefully.
16. [In divinity.] To worſhip the Supreme Being.
Matters hid leave to God, him *ſerve* and fear. *Milton.*
17. *To* SERVE *a warrant.* To ſeize an offender, and carry to juſtice.

To SERVE. *v. n.*
1. To be a ſervant, or ſlave.
Iſrael *ſerved* for a wife, and for a wife he kept ſheep. *Hoſ.*
We will give thee this alſo, for the ſervice which thou ſhalt *ſerve* with me. *Gen.* xx. 27.
2. To be in ſubjection.
Thou haſt made me to *ſerve* with thy ſins; thou haſt wearied me with thine iniquities. *Iſ.* xliii. 24.
3. To attend; to wait.
Martha was cumbered about much *ſerving*, and ſaid, Lord, do'ſt thou not care that my ſiſter hath left me to *ſerve* alone? *Luke* x. 40.
4. To act in war.
Both more or leſs have given him the revolt;
And none *ſerve* with but conſtrained things,
Whoſe hearts are abſent too. *Shakeſpeare.*
Many noble gentlemen came out of all parts of Italy, who had before been great commanders, but now *ſerved* as private gentlemen without pay. *Knolles.*
5. To produce the end deſired.
The look bewrayed, that as ſhe uſed theſe ornaments, not for herſelf, but to prevail with another, ſo ſhe feared that all would not *ſerve.* *Sidney.*
6. To be ſufficient for a purpoſe.
Take it, ſhe ſaid; and when your needs require,
This little brand will *ſerve* to light your fire. *Dryden.*
7. To ſuit; to be convenient.
We have the ſummary of all our griefs,
When time ſhall *ſerve* to ſhew in articles. *Shakeſpeare.*
Yet time *ſerves*, wherein you may redeem
Your baniſh'd honours. *Shakeſpeare.*
As occaſion *ſerves*, this noble queen
And prince ſhall follow with a freſh ſupply. *Shakeſp.*
Read that; 'tis with the royal ſignet ſign'd,
And given me by the king, when time ſhould *ſerve*,
To be perus'd by you. *Dryden.*
8. To conduce; to be of uſe.
Churches, as every thing elſe, receive their chief perfection from the end whereunto they *ſerve.* *Hooker.*
Our ſpeech to worldly ſuperiors we frame in ſuch ſort as *ſerveth* beſt to inform and perſuade the minds of them, who otherwiſe neither could nor would greatly regard our neceſſities. *Hooker.*
Prieſts *ſerve* unto the example and ſhadow of heavenly things. *Hebr.* viii. 5.
Who leſſens thee, againſt his purpoſe *ſerves*
To manifeſt the more thy might. *Milton.*
Faſhion is, for the moſt part, nothing but the oſtentation of riches; and therefore the high price of what *ſerves* to that, rather increaſes than leſſens its vent. *Locke.*
Firſt inveſtigate the variety of motions and figures made by the organs which *ſerve* for articulation, and the variety of matter to which theſe articulations are ſeverally applied. *Holder.*
Our victory only *ſerved* to lead us on to further viſionary proſpects. *Swift.*
9. To officiate or miniſter.

SE'RVICE. *n. ſ.* [*ſervice*, Fr. *ſervitium*, Latin.]
1. Menial office; low buſineſs done at the command of a maſter.
The baniſh'd Kent, who in diſguiſe
Follow'd his king, and did him *ſervice*
Improper for a ſlave. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Attendance of a ſervant.
Both fell by our ſervants, by thoſe men we lov'd moſt:
A moſt unnatural and faithleſs *ſervice.* *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Place; office of a ſervant.
I have ſerved prince Florizel; but now I am out of *ſervice.* *Shakeſpeare.*
By oppreſſing and betraying me,
Thou might'ſt have ſooner got another *ſervice.* *Shakeſp.*
Theſe that accuſe him are a yoke of his diſcarded men; very rogues, now they be out of *ſervice.* *Shakeſp.*
A court, properly a fair, the end of it trade and gain; for none would go to *ſervice* that thinks he has enough to live well of himſelf. *Temple.*
4. Any thing done by way of duty to a ſuperior.
That *ſervice* is not *ſervice*, ſo being done,
But being ſo allow'd. *Shakeſpeare.*
This poem was the laſt piece of *ſervice* I did for my maſter king Charles. *Dryden.*
5. Attendance on any ſuperiour.
Madam, I intreat true peace of you,
Which I will purchaſe with my duteous *ſervice.* *Shakeſp.*
Riches gotten by *ſervice*, tho' it be of the beſt riſe, yet when gotten by flattery, may be placed amongſt the worſt. *Bacon.*
6. Profeſſion of reſpect uttered or ſent.
I am a woman, lacking wit,
To make a ſeemly anſwer to ſuch perſons,
Pray do my *ſervice* to his majeſty. *Shakeſpeare.*
7. Obedience; ſubmiſſion.
Thou nature, art my goddeſs; to thy law
My *ſervices* are bound. *Shakeſpeare.*
God requires no man's *ſervice* upon hard and unreaſonable terms. *Tillotſon.*
8. Act on the performance of which poſſeſſion depends.
Although they built caſtles and made freeholders, yet were there no tenures and *ſervices* reſerved to the crown; but the lords drew all the reſpect and dependency of the common people unto themſelves. *Davies.*
9. Actual duty; office.
The order of human ſociety cannot be preſerved, nor the *ſervices* requiſite to the ſupport of it be ſupplied, without a diſtinction of ſtations, and a long ſubordination of offices. *Rogers.*
10. Employment; buſineſs.
If ſtations of power and truſt were conſtantly made the rewards of virtue, men of great abilities would endeavour to excel in the duties of a religious life, in order to qualify themſelves for publick *ſervice.* *Swift.*
11. Military duty.
When he cometh to experience of *ſervice* abroad, or is put to a piece or pike, he maketh a worthy ſoldier. *Spenſer.*
At the parliament at Oxford his youth and want of experience in ſea *ſervice* had ſomewhat been ſhrewdly touched, even before the ſluices of popular liberty were yet ſet open. *Wotton's Buckingham.*
12. A military atchievement.
Such fellows will learn you by rote where *ſervices* were done, at ſuch and ſuch a breach. *Shakeſp.*
13. Purpoſe; uſe.
All the veſſels of the king's houſe are not for uſes of honour; ſome be common ſtuff, and for mean *ſervices*, yet profitable. *Spelman.*
14. Uſeful office; advantage.
The ſtork's plea, when taken in a net, was the *ſervice* ſhe did in picking up venomous creatures. *L'Eſtrange.*
The clergy prevent themſelves from doing much *ſervice* to religion, by affecting ſo much to converſe with each other, and caring ſo little to mingle with the laity. *Swift.*
Gentle ſtreams viſit populous towns in their courſe, and are at once of ornament and *ſervice* to them. *Pope.*
15. Favour.
To thee a woman's *ſervices* are due;
My fool uſurps my body. *Shakeſpeare.*
16. Publick office of devotion.
According to this form of theirs, it muſt ſtand for a rule, no ſermon, no *ſervice.* *Hooker.*
If that very *ſervice* of God in the Jewiſh ſynagogues, which our Lord did approve and ſanctify with his own preſence, had ſo large portions of the law and prophets, together with the many prayers and pſalms read day by day, as equal in a manner the length of ours, and yet in that reſpect

was never thought to deserve blame; is it now an offence that the like measure of time is bestowed in the like manner? *Hooker.*

I know no necessity why private and single abilities should quite justle out and deprive the church of the joint abilities and concurrent gifts of many learned and godly men, such as the composers of the *service*-book were. *King Charles.*

The congregation was discomposed, and divine *service* broken off. *Watts.*

18. Course; order of dishes.

Cleopatra made Antony a supper sumptuous and royal; howbeit there was no extraordinary *service* seen on the board. *Hakewill.*

19. A tree and fruit. [*sorbus*, Latin.]

The flower consists of several leaves, which are placed orbicularly, and expand in form of a rose, whose flower-cup afterwards becomes a fruit shaped like a pear or medlar: to which must be added, pennated leaves like that of the ash. *Miller.*

October is drawn in a garment of yellow and carnation; in his left hand a basket of *services*, medlars, and other fruits that ripen late. *Peacham.*

SER'VICEABLE. *adj.* [*serviſſable*, old French; from *service*.]

1. Active; diligent; officious.

He was sent to the King's court, with letters from that officer, containing his own *serviceable* diligence in discovering so great a personage; adding withal more than was true of his conjectures. *Sidney.*

I know thee well, a *serviceable* villain;
As duteous to the vices of thy mistress
As badness could desire. *Shakespeare.*

2. Useful; beneficial.

Religion hath force to qualify all sorts of men, and to make them, in publick affairs, the more *serviceable*; governors the apter to rule with conscience; inferiors, for conscience sake, the willinger to obey. *Hooker.*

So your father charg'd me at our parting,
Be *serviceable* to my son. *Shakespeare.*

His own inclinations were to confine himself to his own business, and be *serviceable* to religion and learning. *Atterbury.*

A book to justify the revolution, archbishop Tillotson recommended to the king as the most *serviceable* treatise could have been published then. *Swift.*

SER'VICEABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *serviceable*.]

1. Officiousness; activity.

He might continually be in her presence, shewing more humble *serviceableneſs* and joy to content her than ever before. *Sidney.*

2. Usefulness; beneficialness.

All action being for some end, its aptness to be commanded or forbidden, must be founded upon its *serviceableneſs* or disserviceableness to some end. *Norris.*

SER'VILE. *adj.* [*servil*, French; *serviles*, Latin.]

1. Slavish; dependant; mean.

Fight and die, is death destroying death:
Where fearing dying, pays death *servile* breath. *Shakesp.*

From imposition of strict laws to free
Acceptance of large grace, from *servile* fear
To filial. *Milton.*

Ev'n fortune rules no more a *servile* land,
Where exil'd tyrants still by turns command. *Pope.*

2. Fawning; cringing.

The most *servile* flattery is lodged the most easily in the grossest capacity; for their ordinary conceit draweth a yielding to their greaters, and then have they not wit to discern the right degrees of duty. *Sidney.*

She must bend the *servile* knee,
And fawning take the splendid robber's boon. *Thomson.*

SER'VILELY. *adv.* [from *servile*] Meanly; slavishly.

T' each changing news, they chang'd affections bring,
And *servilely* from fate expect a king. *Dryden.*

He affects a singularity in his actions and thoughts, rather than *servilely* to copy from the wisest. *Swift.*

SER'VILENESS. } *n. ſ.* [from *servile*.]
SERVI'LITY. }

1. Slavishness; involuntary obedience.

What, besides this unhappy *servility* to custom, can possibly reconcile men that own christianity, to a practice widely distant from it? *Govern. of the Tongue.*

2. Meanness; dependance; baseness.

The angels and dæmons, those by their subserviency, and these by the *servility* of their obedience, manifestly declared Christ and his apostles to be vested with an authority derived from their Lord. *West.*

3. Slavery, the condition of slave.

To be a queen in bondage, is more vile
Than is a slave in base *servility*;
For princes should be free. *Shakespeare.*

SER'VING-MAN. *n. ſ.* [*serve* and *man*.] A menial servant.

Your niece did more favours to the duke's *serving-man*, than ever she bestowed on me. *Shakespeare.*

Just in the nick; the cook knock'd thrice
And all the waiters in a trice
His summons did obey;
Each *serving man*, with dish in hand,
March'd boldly up, like our train'd band,
Presented and away. *Suckling.*

With Dennis you did ne'er combine,
Not you, to steal your master's wine;
Except a bottle now and then,
To welcome brother *serving-men*. *Swift.*

SER'VITOR. *n. ſ.* [*serviteur*, French.]

1. Servant; attendant. A word obsolete.

This workman, whose *servitor* nature is, being only one, the heathens imagining to be more, gave him in the sky the name of Jupiter, in the air, of Juno; in the water, of Neptune; in the earth, of Vesta; and Ceres. *Hooker.*

Your trusty and most valiant *servitor*,
With his free duty recommends you thus. *Shakesp.*

Thus are poor *servitors*,
When others sleep upon their quiet beds,
Constrain'd to watch in darkness, rain and cold. *Shakesp.*

Our Norman conqueror gave away to his *servitors* the lands and possessions of such as did oppose his invasion. *Davies.*

Fearful commenting
Is leaden *servitor* to dull delay;
Delay leads impotent and snail-pac'd beggary. *Shakesp.*

My noble queen, let former grudges pass,
And henceforth I am thy true *servitor*. *Shakespeare.*

2. One of the lowest order in the university.

His learning is much of a size with his birth and education; no more of either than what a poor hungry *servitor* can be expected to bring with him from his college. *Swift.*

SER'VITUDE. *n. ſ.* [*servitude*, French; *servitus*, Latin.]

1. Slavery; state of a slave; dependance.

Aristotle speaketh of men, whom nature hath framed for the state of *servitude*, saying, they have reason so far forth as to conceive when others direct them. *Hooker.*

You would have sold your king to slaughter,
His princes and his peers to *servitude*,
His subjects to oppression and contempt. *Shakesp.*

Tho' it is necessary, that some persons in the world should be in love with a splendid *servitude*, yet certainly they must be much beholding to their own fancy, that they can be pleased at it; for he that rises up early, and goes to bed late, only to receive addresses, is really as much abridged in his freedom, as he that waits to present one. *South.*

Unjustly thou deprav'st it with the name
Of *servitude*, to serve whom God ordains,
Or nature: God and nature bid the same,
When he who rules is worthiest. *Milton.*

2. Servants collectively.

After him a cum'brous train
Of herds, and flocks, and numerous *servitude*. *Milton.*

SE'RUM. *n. ſ.* [Latin.]

1. The thin and watry part that separates from the rest in any liquor, as in milk from the cream.

2. The part of the blood, which in coagulation separates from the grume.

Blood is the most universal juice in an animal body: the red part of it differs from the *ſerum*, the *serum* from the lymph, the lymph from the nervous juice, and that from the several other humours separated in the glands. *Arbuthnot.*

SESQUIA'LTER. } *adj.* [*ſeſquialtere*, Fr. *ſeſquialter*, Lat.]
SESQUIA'LTERAL. }

In geometry, is a ratio, where one quantity or number contains another once and half as much more, as 6 and 9. *Dict.*

In all the revolutions of the planets about the sun, and of the secondary planets about the primary ones, the periodical times is in a *ſeſquialter* proportion to the mean distance. *Cheyne.*

As the six primary planets revolve about the sun, so the secondary ones are moved about them in the same *ſeſquialteral* proportion of their periodical motions to their orbs. *Bentley.*

SE'SQUIPLICATE. *adj.* [In mathematicks.] Is the proportion one quantity or number has to another, in the ratio of one half.

The periodical times of the planets are in *ſeſquiplicate* proportion, and not a duplicate proportion of the distances from the center or the radii; and consequently the planets cannot be carried about by an harmonically circulating fluid. *Cheyne.*

SE'SQUIPEDAL. } *adj.* [*ſeſquipedalis*, Latin.] Containing
SESQUIPEDA'LIAN. } a foot and a half.

As for my own part, I am but a *ſeſquipedal*, having only six foot and a half of stature. *Addison.*

Hast thou ever measured the gigantick Ethiopian, whose stature is above eight cubits high, or the *ſeſquipedalian* pigmey? *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

SESQUITE'RTIAN. [in mathematicks.] Having such a ratio, as that one quantity or number contains another once and one third part more; as between 6 and 8. *Dict.*

SESS. *n. ſ.* [for *aſſeſs*, *ceſs*, or *cenſe*.] Rate; ceſs charged; tax.

His army was ſo ill paid and governed, as the Engliſh ſuffered more damage by the *ſeſs* of his ſoldiers than they gained profit or ſecurity by abating the pride of their enemies. *Davies.*

SE'SSION. *n. ſ.* [*ſeſſion*, French; *ſeſſio*, Latin.]

1. The act of ſitting.

He hath as man, not as God only, a ſupreme dominion over quick and dead; for ſo much his aſcenſion into heaven, and his *ſeſſion* at the right-hand of God do import. *Hooker.*

Many, tho' they concede a table-geſture, will hardly allow this uſual way of *ſeſſion*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

2. An aſſembly of magiſtrates or ſenators.

They are ready t'appear
Where you ſhall hold your *ſeſſion*. *Shakeſp.*

Summon a *ſeſſion* that we may arraign
Our moſt diſloyal lady. *Shakeſpeare.*

The old man mindful ſtill of moan,
Weeping, thus beſpake the *ſeſſion*. *Chapman.*

Of their *ſeſſion* ended they bid cry
The great reſult. *Milton.*

Call'd to council all the Achaian ſtates,
Nor herald ſworn the *ſeſſion* to proclaim. *Pope.*

3. The ſpace for which an aſſembly ſits, without intermiſſion or receſs.

It was contrary to the courſe of parliament, that any bill that had been rejected ſhould be again preferred the ſame *ſeſſion*. *Clarendon.*

The ſecond Nicene council affords us plentiful aſſiſtance, in the firſt *ſeſſion*, wherein the pope's vicar declares that Meletius was ordained by Arian biſhops, and yet his ordination was never queſtioned. *Stillingfleet.*

Many decrees are enacted, which at the next *ſeſſion* are repealed. *Norris.*

4. A meeting of juſtices: as the ſeſſions of the peace.

SE'STERCE. *n. ſ.* [*ſeſterce*, French; *ſeſtertium*, Latin.] Among the Romans, a ſum of about 8 l. 1 s. 5 d. half-penny *ſterling*. *Dict.*

Several of them would rather chuſe a ſum in *ſeſterces*, than in pounds *ſterling*. *Addiſon.*

To SET. *v. a.* preterite *I ſet*; part. paſſ. *I am ſet*. [*Satgan*, or *ſatyan*, Gothick; ꝩettan, Saxon; *ſetten*, Dutch.]

1. To place; to put in any ſituation or place; to put.

E're I could
Give him that parting kiſs which I had *ſet*
Betwixt two charming words, comes in my father. *Shakeſp.*

But that my admirable dexterity of wit, counterfeiting the action of an old woman, delivered me, the knave conſtable had *ſet* me i' th' common ſtocks for a witch. *Shakeſp.*

They that are younger have me in deriſion, whoſe fathers I would have diſdained to have *ſet* with the dogs of my flock. *Job.*

He that hath received his teſtimony, hath *ſet* to his ſeal, that God is true. *John.*

They have *ſet* her a bed in the midſt of the ſlain. *Ezekiel.*

God *ſet* them in the firmament, to give light upon the earth. *Geneſis.*

In their *ſetting* of their threſhold by my threſholds, they have defiled my holy name. *Ezekiel.*

I have *ſet* thee for a tower among my people. *Jeremiah.*

By his aid aſpiring
To *ſet* himſelf in glory above his peers. *Milton.*

She *ſets* the bar that cauſes all my pain;
One gift refuſed, makes all their bounty vain. *Dryden.*

The lives of the revealers may be juſtly enough *ſet* over againſt the revelation, to find whether they agree. *Atterb.*

2. To put into any condition, ſtate, or poſture.

They thought the very diſturbance of things eſtabliſhed an hire ſufficient to *ſet* them on work. *Hooker.*

That man that ſits within a monarch's heart,
Would he abuſe the count'nance of the king,
Alack! what miſchiefs might he *ſet* abroach? *Shakeſp.*

Our princely general,
Will give you audience; and wherein
It ſhall appear that your demands are juſt,
You ſhall enjoy them; ev'ry thing *ſet* off
That might ſo much as think you enemies. *Shakeſp.*

This preſent enterprize *ſet* off his head,
I do not think a braver gentleman
Is now alive. *Shakeſpeare.*

Ye cauſed every man his ſervant, whom he had *ſet* at liberty to return. *Jeremiah.*

Every ſabbath ye ſhall *ſet* it in order. *Leviticus.*

I am come to *ſet* a man at variance againſt his father. *Mat.*

Thou ſhalt pour out into all thoſe veſſels, and *ſet* aſide that which is full. *2 Kings.*

The beauty of his ornament he *ſet* in majeſty, but they made images; therefore have I *ſet* it far from them. *Ezek.*

The gates of thy land ſhall be *ſet* wide open. *Nah.* iii. 13.

The fathers have eaten a ſour grape, and the children's teeth are *ſet* on edge. *Jeremiah.*

The tongue defileth the whole body, and *ſetteth* on fire the courſe of nature, and is *ſet* on fire of hell. *Ja.* iii. 6.

The ſhipping might be *ſet* on work by fiſhing, by tranſportations from port to port. *Bacon.*

This wheel *ſet* on going, did pour a war upon the Venetians with ſuch a tempeſt, as Padua and Trevigi were taken from them. *Bacon.*

That this may be done with the more advantage, ſome hours muſt be *ſet* apart for this examination. *Duppa.*

Finding the river fordable at the foot of the bridge, he *ſet* over his horſe. *Hayward.*

Equal ſucceſs had *ſet* theſe champions high,
And both reſolv'd to conquer, or to die. *Waller.*

Nothing renders a man ſo inconſiderable; for it *ſets* him above the meaner ſort of company, and makes him intolerable to the better. *Government of the Tongue.*

Some are reclaimed by puniſhment, and ſome are *ſet* right by good nature. *L'Eſtrange.*

The fire was form'd, ſhe *ſets* the kettle on. *Dryden.*

Leda's preſent came,
To ruin Troy, and *ſet* the world on flame. *Dryden.*

Set calf betimes to ſchool, and let him be
Inſtructed there in rules of huſbandry. *Dryden.*

Over labour'd with ſo long a courſe,
'Tis time to ſet at eaſe the ſmoking horſe. *Dryden.*

The puniſh'd crime ſhall *ſet* my ſoul at eaſe,
And murm'ring manes of my friend appeaſe. *Dryden.*

Jove call'd in haſte
The ſon of Maia with ſevere decree,
To kill the keeper, and to *ſet* her free. *Dryden.*

If ſuch a tradition were at any time endeavoured to be *ſet* on foot, it is not eaſy to imagine how it ſhould at firſt gain entertainment. *Tillotſon.*

When the father looks ſour on the child, every body elſe ſhould put on the ſame coldneſs, till forgiveneſs aſked, and a reformation of his fault has *ſet* him right again, and reſtored him to his former credit. *Locke.*

His practice muſt by no means croſs his precepts, unleſs he intend to *ſet* him wrong. *Locke.*

If the fear of abſolute and irreſiſtible power *ſet* it on upon the mind, the idea is likely to ſink the deeper. *Locke.*

When he has once choſen it, it raiſes deſire that proportionably gives him uneaſineſs which determines his will, and *ſets* him at work in purſuit of his choice, on all occaſions. *Locke.*

This river,
When nature's ſelf lay ready to expire,
Quench'd the dire flame that *ſet* the world on fire. *Addiſ.*

The many hoſpitals every where erected, ſerve rather to encourage idleneſs in the people than to *ſet* them at work. *Add.*

A couple of lovers agreed at parting, to *ſet* aſide one half hour in the day to think of each other. *Addiſon.*

Your fortunes place you far above the neceſſity of learning, but nothing can *ſet* you above the ornament of it. *Felton.*

Their firſt movement and impreſſed motions demand the impulſe of an almighty hand to *ſet* them a going. *Cheyne.*

Men of quality look upon it as one of their diſtinguiſhing privileges, not to *ſet* other people at eaſe, with the loſs of the leaſt of their own. *Pope.*

That the wheels were but ſmall, may be gueſſed from a cuſtom they have of taking them off, and *ſetting* them on. *Pope.*

Be frequent in *ſetting* ſuch cauſes at work, whoſe effects you deſire to know. *Watts.*

3. To make motionleſs; to fix immoveably.

Struck with the ſight, inanimate ſhe ſeems,
Set are her eyes, and motionleſs her limbs. *Garth.*

4. To fix; to ſtate by ſome rule.

Hereon the prompter falls to flat railing in the bitterеſt terms; which the gentleman with a *ſet* geſture and countenance ſtill ſoberly related, until the ordinary, driven at laſt into a mad rage, was fain to give over. *Carew.*

The town of Bern has handſome fountains planted, at *ſet* diſtances, from one end of the ſtreets to the other. *Addiſon.*

5. To regulate; to adjuſt.

In court they determine the king's good by his deſires, which is a kind of *ſetting* the ſun by the dial. *Suckling.*

God bears a different reſpect to places *ſet* apart and conſecrated to his worſhip, to what he bears to places deſigned to common uſes. *South.*

Our palates grow into a liking of the ſeaſoning and cookery, which by cuſtom they are *ſet* to. *Locke.*

He rules the church's bleſt dominions,
And *ſets* men's faith by his opinions. *Prior.*

Againſt experience he believes,
He argues againſt demonſtration;
Plead's when his reaſon he deceives,
And *ſets* his judgment by his paſſion. *Prior.*

6. To fit to muſick; to adapt with notes.

Set thy own ſongs, and ſing them to thy lute. *Dryden.*

Grief

Grief he tames that fetters it in verſe;
But when I have done ſo,
Some man, his art or voice to ſhow,
Doth *ſet* and ſing my pain;
And by delighting many, frees again
Grief, which verſe did reſtrain. *Donne.*

I had one day *ſet* the hundredth pſalm, and was ſinging the firſt line, in order to put the congregation into the tune. *Spect.*

7. To plant, not ſow.

Whatſoever fruit uſeth to be *ſet* upon a root or a ſlip, if it be ſown, will degenerate. *Bacon.*

I proſtrate fell,
To ſhrubs and plants my vile devotion paid,
And *ſet* the bearded leek to which I pray'd. *Prior.*

8. To interſperſe or mark with any thing.

As with ſtars, their bodies all
And wings were *ſet* with eyes. *Milton.*
High on their heads, with jewels richly *ſet*,
Each lady wore a radiant coronet. *Dryden.*
The body is ſmooth on that end, and on this 'tis *ſet* with ridges round the point. *Woodward.*

9. To reduce from a fractured or diſlocated ſtate.

Can honour *ſet* to a leg? no: or an arm? no: honour hath no ſkill in ſurgery then? no. *Shakeſpeare.*

Conſidering what an orderly life I had led, I only commanded that my arm and leg ſhould be *ſet*, and my body anointed with oil. *G. Herbert.*

The fracture was of both the focils of the left leg: he had been in great pain from the time of the *ſetting*. *Wiſeman.*

Credit is gained by courſe of time, and ſeldom recovers a ſtrain; but if broken, is never well *ſet* again. *Temple.*

10. To fix the affection; to determine the reſolution.

Set your affection on things above, not on things on the earth. *Col.* iii 2.

They ſhould *ſet* their hope in God, and not forget his works. *Pſalms.*

Becauſe ſentence againſt an evil work is not executed ſpeedily, the heart of men is fully *ſet* in them to do evil. *Eccl.*

Set to work millions of ſpinning worms,
That in their green ſhops weave the ſmooth hair'd ſilk
To deck her ſons. *Milton.*

Set not thy heart
Thus overfond on that which is not thine. *Milton.*
When we are well, our hearts are *ſet*,
Which way we care not, to be rich or great. *Denham.*

Our hearts are ſo much *ſet* upon the value of the benefits received, that we never think of the beſtower. *L'Eſtrange.*

Theſe bubbles of the ſhalloweſt, emptieſt ſorrow,
Which children vent for toys, and women rain
For any trifle their fond hearts are *ſet* on. *Dryd. and Lee.*

Should we *ſet* our hearts only upon theſe things, and be able to taſte no pleaſure but what is ſenſual, we muſt be extremely miſerable when we come unto the other world, becauſe we ſhould meet with nothing to entertain ourſelves. *Tillotſon.*

No ſooner is one action diſpatched, which we are *ſet* upon, but another uneaſineſs is ready to *ſet* us on work. *Locke.*

Minds, altogether *ſet* on trade and profit, often contract a certain narrowneſs of temper. *Addiſon.*

Men take an ill-natured pleaſure in diſappointing us in what our hearts are moſt *ſet* upon. *Addiſon.*

An Engliſhman, who has any degree of reflection, cannot be better awakened to a ſenſe of religion in general, than by obſerving how the minds of all mankind are *ſet* upon this important point, and how every nation is attentive to the great buſineſs of their being. *Addiſon.*

I am much concerned when I ſee young gentlemen of fortune ſo wholly *ſet* upon pleaſures, that they neglect all improvements in wiſdom and knowledge. *Addiſon.*

11. To predetermine; to ſettle.

We may ſtill doubt whether the Lord, in ſuch indifferent ceremonies as thoſe whereof we diſpute, did frame his people of *ſet* purpoſe unto any utter diſſimilitude with Egyptians, or with any other nation. *Hooker.*

He remembers only the name of Conon, and forgets the other on *ſet* purpoſe, to ſhew his country ſwain was no great ſcholar. *Dryden.*

12. To eſtabliſh; to appoint; to fix.

Of all helps for due performance of this ſervice, the greateſt is that very *ſet* and ſtanding order itſelf, which, framed with common advice, hath for matter and form preſcribed whatſoever is herein publickly done. *Hooker.*

It pleaſed the king to ſend me, and I *ſet* him a time. *Neh.* ii.

Am I a ſea, or a whale, that thou *ſetteſt* a watch over me? *Job* vii. 12.

He *ſetteth* an end to darkneſs, and ſearcheth out all perfection. *Job.*

In ſtudies, whatſoever a man commandeth upon himſelf, let him *ſet* hours for it; but whatſoever is agreeable to his nature, let him take no care for any *ſet* times: for his thoughts will fly to it of themſelves, ſo as the ſpaces of other buſineſs or ſtudies will ſuffice. *Bacon.*

For uſing *ſet* and preſcribed forms, there is no doubt but that wholſome words, being known, are apteſt to excite judicious and fervent affections. *King Charles.*

His ſeed, when is not *ſet*, ſhall bruiſe my head. *Milton.*

Though *ſet* form of prayer be an abomination.

Set forms of petitions find great approbation. *Denham.*

Set places and *ſet* hours are but parts of that worſhip we owe. *South.*

That law cannot keep men from taking more uſe than you *ſet*, the want of money being that alone which regulates its price, will appear, if we conſider how hard it is to *ſet* a price upon unneceſſary commodities; but how impoſſible it is to *ſet* a rate upon victuals in a time of famine. *Locke.*

Set him ſuch a taſk, to be done in ſuch a time. *Locke.*

As in the ſubordinations of government the king is offended by any inſults to an inferior magiſtrate, ſo the ſovereign ruler of the univerſe is affronted by a breach of allegiance to thoſe whom he has *ſet* over us. *Addiſon.*

Take *ſet* times of meditating on what is future. *Atterbury.*

Should a man go about, with never ſo *ſet* ſtudy and deſign, to deſcribe ſuch a natural form of the year as that which is at preſent eſtabliſhed, he could ſcarcely ever do it in ſo few words that were ſo fit. *Woodward.*

13. To exhibit; to diſplay; to propoſe. With *before*.

Through the variety of my reading, I *ſet before* me many examples both of ancient and later times. *Bacon.*

Reject not then what offer'd means: who knows
But God hath *ſet before* us, to return thee
Home to thy country and his ſacred houſe? *Milton.*

Long has my ſoul deſir'd this time and place,
To *ſet before* your ſight your glorious race. *Dryden.*

All that can be done is to *ſet* the thing *before* men, and to offer it to their choice. *Tillotſon.*

A ſpacious veil from his broad ſhoulders flew,
That *ſet* th' unhappy Phaeton to view:
The flaming chariot and the ſteeds it ſhew'd,
And the whole fable in the mantle glow'd. *Addiſon.*

When his fortune *ſets before* him all
The pomps and pleaſures that his ſoul can wiſh,
His rigid virtue will accept of none. *Addiſon.*

He ſupplies his not appearing in the preſent ſcene of action, by *ſetting* his character *before* us, and continually forcing his patience, prudence, and valour upon our obſervation. *Broome.*

14. To value; to eſtimate; to rate.

Be you contented
To have a ſon *ſet* your decrees at nought?
To pluck down juſtice from your awful bench,
To trip the courſe of law? *Shakeſpeare.*

The backwardneſs parents ſhew in divulging their faults, will make them *ſet* a greater value on their credit themſelves, and teach them to be the more careful to preſerve the good opinion of others. *Locke.*

If we act by ſeveral broken views, and will not only be virtuous, but wealthy, popular, and every thing that has a value *ſet* upon it by the world, we ſhall live and die in miſery. *Add.*

Have I not *ſet* at nought my noble birth,
A ſpotleſs fame, and an unblemiſh'd race,
The peace of innocence, and pride of virtue?
My prodigality has giv'n thee all. *Rowe.*

Though the ſame ſun, with all diffuſive rays,
Bluſh in the roſe and in the diamond blaze,
We prize the ſtronger effort of his pow'r,
And always *ſet* the gem above the flow'r. *Pope.*

15. To ſtake at play.

What ſad diſorders play begets!
Deſp'rate and mad, at length he *ſets*
Thoſe darts, whoſe points make gods adore. *Prior.*

16. To offer a wager at dice to another.

Who *ſets* me elſe? I'll throw at all. *Shakeſpeare.*

17. To fix in metal.

Think ſo vaſt a treaſure as your ſon
Too great for any private man's poſſeſſion;
And him too rich a jewel to be *ſet*
In vulgar metal, or vulgar uſe. *Dryden.*

He may learn to cut, poliſh, and *ſet* precious ſtones. *Locke.*

18. To embarraſs; to diſtreſs; to perplex. [This is uſed, I think, by miſtake, for *beſet*: as,

Adam, hard *beſet*, replied. *Milton.*]

Thoſe who raiſe popular murmurs and diſcontents againſt his majeſty's government, that they find ſo very few and ſo very improper occaſions for them, ſhew how hard they are *ſet* in this particular, repreſent the bill as a grievance. *Addiſon.*

19. To fix in an artificial manner, ſo as to produce a particular effect.

The proud have laid a ſnare for me, they have *ſet* gins. *Pſ.*

20. To apply to ſomething.

Unto thy brother thou ſhalt not lend upon uſury, that the Lord may bleſs thee in all that thou *ſetteſt* thine hand to. *Deut.*

With whate'er gall thou *ſet'ſt* thyſelf to write,
Thy inoffenſive ſatires never bite. *Dryden.*

21. To fix the eyes.

I will *ſet* mine eyes upon them for good, and bring them again to this land. *Jeremiah.*

Joy salutes me when I *set*
My blest eyes on Amoret. *Waller.*

22. To offer for a price.
There is not a more wicked thing than a covetous man; for such an one *setteth* his own soul to sale. *Eccluf.* x. 9.

23. To place in order; to frame.
After it was framed, and ready to be *set* together, he was, with infinite labour and charge, carried by land with camels, through that hot and sandy country, from Caire to Suetia. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

24. To station; to place.
Cœnus has betray'd
The bitter truths that our loose court upbraid:
Your friend was *set* upon you for a spy,
And on his witness you are doom'd to die. *Dryden.*

25. To oppose.
Will you *set* your wit to a fool's? *Shakespeare.*

26. To bring to a fine edge: as, to *set* a razor.

27. *To* SET *about*. To apply to.
They should make them play-games, or endeavour it, and *set* themselves *about* it. *Locke.*

28. *To* SET *against*. To place in a state of enmity or opposition.
The terrors of God do *set* themselves in array *against* me. *Job* vi. 4.
The king of Babylon *set* himself *against* Jerusalem. *Ezek.*
The devil hath reason to *set* himself *against* it; for nothing is more destructive to him than a soul armed with prayer. *Duppa.*
There should be such a being as assists us against our worst enemies, and comforts us under our sharpest sufferings, when all other things *set* themselves *against* us. *Tillotson.*

29. *To* SET *against*. To oppose; to place in rhetorical opposition.
This perishing of the world in a deluge is *set against*, or compared with, the perishing of the world in the conflagration. *Burnet.*

30. *To* SET *apart*. To neglect for a season.
They highly commended his forwardness, and all other matters for that time *set apart*. *Knolles.*

31. *To* SET *aside*. To omit for the present.
Set your knighthood and your soldiership *aside*, and give me leave to tell you that you lie in your throat. *Shakespeare.*
In 1585 followed the prosperous expedition of Drake and Carlile into the West Indies; in the which I *set aside* the taking of St. Jago and St. Domingo in Hispaniola, as surprizes rather than encounters. *Bacon.*
My highest interest is not to be deceived about these matters; therefore, *setting aside* all other considerations, I will endeavour to know the truth, and yield to that. *Tillotson.*

32. *To* SET *aside*. To reject.
I'll look into the pretensions of each, and shew upon what ground 'tis that I embrace that of the deluge, and *set aside* all the rest. *Woodward.*
No longer now does my neglected mind
Its wonted stores and old ideas find:
Fix'd judgment there no longer does abide,
To taste the true, or *set* the false *aside*. *Prior.*

33. *To* SET *aside*. To abrogate; to annul.
Several innovations, made to the detriment of the English merchant, are now intirely *set aside*. *Addison.*
There may be
Reasons of so much pow'r and cogent force,
As may ev'n *set aside* this right of birth:
If sons have rights, yet fathers have 'em too. *Rowe.*
He shows what absurdities follow upon such a supposition, and the greater those absurdities are, the more strongly do they evince the falsity of that supposition from whence they flow, and consequently the truth of the doctrine *set aside* by that supposition. *Atterbury.*

34. *To* SET *by*. To regard; to esteem.
David behaved himself more wisely than all, so that his name was much *set by*. 1 *Sa.* xviii. 30.

35. *To* SET *by*. To reject or omit for the present.
You shall hardly edify me, that those nations might not, by the law of nature, have been subdued by any nation that had only policy and moral virtue; though the propagation of the faith, whereof we shall speak in the proper place, were *set by*, and not made part of the case. *Bacon.*

36. *To* SET *down*. To mention; to explain; to relate in writing.
They have *set down*, that a rose set by garlick is sweeter, because the more fetid juice goeth into the garlick. *Bacon.*
Some rules were to be *set down* for the government of the army. *Clarendon.*
I shall *set down* an account of a discourse I chanced to have with one of these rural statesmen. *Addison.*

37. *To* SET *down*. To register or note in any book or paper to put in writing.
Let those that play your clowns speak no more than is *set down* for them. *Shakespeare.*
Every man, careful of virtuous conversation, studious of scripture, and given unto any abstinence in diet, was *set down* in his calender of suspected Priscilianists. *Hooker.*

Take
One half of my commission, and *set down*
As best thou art experienc'd, since thou know'st
Thy country's strength and weakness. *Shakespeare.*
The reasons that led me into the meaning which prevailed on my mind, are *set down*. *Locke.*
An eminent instance of this, to shew what use can be, I shall *set down*. *Locke.*
I cannot forbear *setting down* the beautiful description Claudian has made of a wild beast, newly brought from the woods, and making its first appearance in a full amphitheatre. *Addison.*

38. *To* SET *down*. To fix on a resolve.
Finding him so resolutely *set down*, that he was neither by fair nor foul means, but only by force, to be removed out of his town, he inclosed the same round. *Knolles.*

39. *To* SET *down*. To fix; to establish.
This law we may name eternal, being that order which God before all others hath *set down* with himself, for himself to do all things by. *Hooker.*

40. *To* SET *forth*. To publish; to promulgate; to make appear.
My willing love,
The rather by these arguments of fear,
Set forth in your pursuit. *Shakespeare.*
The poems, which have been so ill *set forth* under his name, are as he first writ them. *Waller.*

41. *To* SET *forth*. To raise; to send out.
Our merchants, to their great charges, *set forth* fleets to descry the seas. *Abbot.*
The Venetian admiral had a fleet of sixty gallies, *set forth* by the Venetians. *Knolles.*
They agreed, all with one consent, at a prefixed day, to send unto Vienna such warlike forces, as they had in any time before *set forth*, for the defence of the Christian religion. *Knolles's Hist. of the Turks.*
When poor Rutilus spends all his worth,
In hopes of *setting* one good dinner *forth*,
'Tis downright madness. *Dryden.*

42. *To* SET *forth*. To display; to explain.
As for words to *set forth* such lewdness, it is not hard for them to give a goodly and painted shew thereunto, borrowed even from the praises proper to virtue. *Spenser.*
So little have these false colours dishonoured painting, that they have only served to *set forth* her praise, and to make her merit further known. *Dryden.*

43. *To* SET *forth*. To arrange; to place in order.
Up higher to the plain, where we'll *set forth*
In best appointment all our regiments. *Shakespeare.*

44. *To* SET *forth*. To shew; to exhibit.
To render our errours more monstrous, and what unto a miracle *sets forth* the patience of God, he hath endeavoured to make the world believe he was God himself. *Browne.*
Whereas it is commonly *set forth* green or yellow, it is inclining to white. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*
To *set forth* great things by small. *Milton.*
The two humours of a chearful trust in providence, and a suspicious diffidence of it, are very well *set forth* here for our instruction. *L'Estrange.*

45. *To* SET *forward*. To advance; to promote.
They yield that reading may *set forward*, but not begin the work of salvation. *Hooker.*
Amongst them there are not those helps which others have, to *set* them *forward* in the way of life. *Hooker.*
In the external form of religion, such things as are apparently or can be sufficiently proved effectual, and generally fit to *set forward* godliness, either as betokening the greatness of God, or as beseeming the dignity of religion, or as concurring with celestial impressions in the minds of men, may be reverently thought of. *Hooker.*
They mar my path, they *set forward* my calamity. *Job.*
Dung or chalk, applied seasonably to the roots of trees, doth *set* them *forwards*. *Bacon.*

46. *To* SET *in*. To put in a way to begin.
If you please to assist and *set* me *in*, I will recollect myself. *Collier.*

47. *To* SET *off*. To decorate; to recommend; to adorn; to embellish. It answers to the French *relever*.
Like bright metal on a sullen ground,
My reformation, glittering o'er my fault,
Shall shew more goodly, and attract more eyes,
Than that which hath no foil to *set* it *off*. *Shakespeare.*
The prince put thee into my service for no other reason than to *set* me *off*. *Shakespeare.*
Neglect not the examples of those that have carried themselves ill in the same place; not to *set off* thyself by taxing their memory, but to direct thyself what to avoid. *Bacon.*
May you be happy, and your sorrows past
Set off those joys I wish may ever last. *Waller.*
The figures of the groupes must contrast each other by their several positions: thus in a play some characters must be raised to oppose others, and to *set* them *off*. *Dryden.*

The

The men, whose hearts are aimed at, are the occasion that one part of the face lies under a kind of disguise, while the other is so much *set off*, and adorned by the owner. *Addison.*

Their women are perfect mistresses in shewing themselves to the best advantage: they are always gay and sprightly, and *set off* the worst faces with the best airs. *Addison.*

The general good sense and worthiness of his character, makes his friends observe these little singularities as foils, that rather *set off* than blemish his good qualities. *Addison.*

The work will never take, if it is not *set off* with proper scenes. *Addison.*

Claudian *sets off* his description of the Eridanus with all the poetical stories. *Addison.*

48. *To* SET *on* or *upon*. To animate; to instigate; to incite.

You had either never attempted this change, *set on* with hope, or never discovered it, slopt with dispair. *Sidney.*

He upbraids Iago, that he made him
Brave me upon the watch; whereon it came
That I was cast; and even now he spake
Iago *set* him *on*. *Shakespeare.*

Thou, traitor, hast *set on* thy wife to this. *Shakesp.*

Baruch *setteth* thee *on* against us, to deliver us unto the Chaldeans. *Jer.* xliii. 3.

He should be thought to be mad, or *set on* and employed by his own or the malice of other men to abuse the duke. *Claren.*

In opposition fits
Grim death, my son and foe, who *sets* them *on*. *Milton.*

The vengeance of God, and the indignation of men, will join forces against an insulting baseness, when backed with greatness and *set on* by misinformation. *South.*

The skill used in dressing up power, will serve only to give a greater edge to man's natural ambition: what can this do but *set* men *on* the more eagerly to scramble? *Locke.*

A prince's court introduces a kind of luxury, that *sets* every particular person *upon* making a higher figure than is consistent with his revenue. *Addison.*

49. *To* SET *on* or *upon*. To attack; to assault.

There you missing me, I was taken up by pyrates, who putting me under board prisoner, presently *set upon* another ship, and maintaining a long fight, in the end put them all to the sword. *Sidney.*

Cassio hath here been *set on* in the dark:
He's almost slain, and Rodorigo dead. *Shakesp.*
So other foes may *set upon* our back. *Shakesp.*

Alphonsus, captain of another of the galleys, suffering his men to straggle too far into the land, was *set upon* by a Turkish pyrate, and taken. *Knolles.*

Of one hundred ships there came scarce thirty to work: howbeit with them, and such as came daily in, we *set upon* them, and gave them the chace. *Bacon.*

If I had been *set upon* by villains, I would have redeemed that evil by this which I now suffer. *Taylor.*

When once I am *set upon*, 'twill be too late to be whetting when I should be fighting. *L'Estrange.*

When some rival power invades a right,
Flies *set on* flies, and turtles turtles fight. *Garth.*

50. *To* SET *on*. To employ as in a task.

Set on thy wife t' observe. *Shakespeare.*

51. *To* SET *on* or *upon*. To fix the attention; to determine to any thing with settled and full resolution.

It becomes a true lover to have your heart more *set upon* her good than your own, and to bear a tenderer respect to her honour than your satisfaction. *Sidney.*

Some I found wond'rous harsh,
Contemptuous, proud, *set on* revenge and spite. *Milton.*

52. *To* SET *out*. To assign; to allot.

The rest, unable to serve any longer, or willing to fall to thrift, should be placed in part of the lands by them won, at better rate than others, to whom the same shall be *set out*. *Spens.*

The squaring of a man's thoughts to the lot that providence has *set out* for him is a blessing. *L'Estrange.*

53. *To* SET *out*. To publish.

I will use no other authority than that excellent proclamation *set out* by the king in the first year of his reign, and annexed before the book of Common Prayer. *Bacon.*

If all should be *set out* to the world by an angry whig, the consequence must be a confinement of our friend for some months more to his garret. *Swift.*

54. *To* SET *out*. To mark by boundaries or distinctions of space.

Time and place, taken thus for determinate portions of those infinite abysses of space and duration, *set out*, or supposed to be distinguished from the rest by known boundaries, have each a twofold acceptation. *Locke.*

55. *To* SET *out*. To adorn; to embellish.

An ugly woman, in a rich habit *set out* with jewels, nothing can become. *Dryden.*

56. *To* SET *out*. To raise; to equip.

The Venetians pretend they could *set out*, in case of great necessity, thirty men of war, a hundred gallies, and ten galeasses. *Addison.*

57. *To* SET *out*. To show; to display; to recommend.

Barbarossa, in his discourses concerning the conquest of Africk, *set* him *out* as a most fit instrument for subduing the kingdom of Tunis. *Knolles.*

I could *set out* that best side of Luther, which our author, in the picture he has given us of him, has thrown into shade, that he might place a supposed deformity more in view. *Atterb.*

58. *To* SET *out*. To show; to prove.

Those very reasons *set out* how heinous his sin was. *Atterb.*

59. *To* SET *up*. To erect; to establish newly.

There are many excellent institutions of charity lately *set up*, and which deserve all manner of encouragement, particularly those which relate to the careful and pious education of poor children. *Atterbury.*

Who could not win the mistress, woo'd the maid,
Set up themselves, and drove a sep'rate trade. *Pope.*

60. *To* SET *up*. To build; to erect.

Their ancient habitations they neglect,
And *set up* new: then, if the echo like not
In such a room, they pluck down those. *Ben. Johnson.*

Jacob took the stone, that he had for his pillow, and *set* it *up* for a pillar. *Genesis.*

Saul *set* him *up* a place, and is passed on, and gone down to Gilgal. 1 *Samuel.*

Such delight hath God in men
Obedient to his will, that he vouchsafes
Among them to *set up* his tabernacle. *Milton.*

Images were not *set up* or worshipped among the heathens, because they supposed the gods to be like them. *Stillingfleet.*

Statues were *set up* to all those who had made themselves eminent for any noble action. *Dryden.*

I shall shew you how to *set up* a forge, and what tools you must use. *Moxon.*

Patrons, who sneak from living worth to dead,
With-hold the pension, and *set up* the head. *Pope.*

61. *To* SET *up*. To raise; to exalt; to put in power.

He was skilful enough to have lived still, if knowledge could be *set up* against mortality. *Shakespeare.*

I'll translate the kingdom from the house of Saul, and *set up* the throne of David over Israel. 2 *Samuel.*

Of those that lead these parties, if you could take off the major number, the lesser would govern; nay, if you could take off all, they would *set up* one, and follow him. *Suckling.*

Homer took all occasions of *setting up* his own countrymen the Grecians, and of undervaluing the Trojan chiefs. *Dryd.*

Whatever practical rule is generally broken, it cannot be supposed innate; it being impossible that men should, without shame or fear, serenely break a rule which they could not but evidently know that God had *set up*. *Locke.*

62. *To* SET *up*. To place in view.

He hath taken me by my neck, shaken me to pieces, and *set* me *up* for his mark. *Job* xvi. 12.

Scarecrows are *set up* to keep birds from corn and fruit. *Bac.*

Thy father's merit *sets* thee *up* to view,
And shows thee in the fairest point of light,
To make thy virtues or thy faults conspicuous. *Addison.*

63. *To* SET *up*. To place in repose; to fix; to rest.

Whilst we *set up* our hopes here, we do not so seriously, as we ought, consider that God has provided another and better place for us. *Wake.*

64. *To* SET *up*. To raise by the voice.

My right eye itches, some good luck is near;
Perhaps my Amaryllis may appear;
I'll *set up* such a note as she shall hear. *Dryden.*

65. *To* SET *up*. To advance; to propose to reception.

The authors that *set up* this opinion were not themselves satisfied with it. *Burnet.*

66. *To* SET *up*. To raise to a sufficient fortune.

In a soldier's life there's honour to be got, and one lucky hit *sets up* a man for ever. *L'Estrange.*

To SET. *v. n.*

1. To fall below the horizon, as the sun at evening.

The sun was *set*. *Genesis.*

Whereas the *setting* of the pleiades and seven stars is designed the term of autumn and the beginning of winter, unto some latitudes these stars do never *set*. *Brown's Vul. Err.*

That sun once *set*, a thousand meaner stars
Gave a dim light to violence and wars. *Waller.*

Now the latter watch of wasting night,
And *setting* stars, to kindly rest invite. *Dryden.*

Not thicker billows beat the Lybian main,
When pale Orion *sets* in wintry rain,
Than stand these troops. *Dryden.*

My eyes no object met,
But distant skies that in the ocean *set*. *Dryden.*

The Julian eagles here their wings display,
And there like *setting* stars the Decii lay. *Garth.*

2. To be fixed hard.

A gathering and ferring of the spirits together to resist, maketh the teeth to *set* hard one against another. *Bacon.*

3. To be extinguished or darkened, as the sun at night.

Ahijah could not see; for his eyes were *set*, by reason of his age. 1 *Kings.*

4. To

4. To fit muſick to words.
That I might ſing it, madam, to a tune;
Give me a note: your ladyſhip can *ſet*.
—As little by ſuch toys as may be poſſible. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. To become not fluid.
That fluid ſubſtance in a few minutes begins to *ſet*, as the tradeſmen ſpeak; that is, to exchange its fluidity for firmneſs. *Boyle.*
6. To begin a journey.
So let him land,
And ſolemnly ſee him *ſet* on to London. *Shakeſpeare.*
On Wedneſday next, Harry, thou ſhalt *ſet* forward;
On Thurſday we ourſelves will march. *Shakeſpeare.*
The king is *ſet* from London, and the ſcene
Is now tranſported to Southampton. *Shakeſpeare.*
7. To go, or paſs, or put one's ſelf into any ſtate or poſture.
The faithleſs pirate ſoon will *jet* to ſea,
And bear the royal virgin far away. *Dryden.*
When *ſets* he forward?
—He is near at hand. *Dryden.*
He with forty of his gallies, in moſt warlike manner appointed, *ſet* forward with Soliman's ambaſſador towards Conſtantinople. *Knolles.*
8. To catch birds with a dog that *ſets* them, that is, lies down and points them out; and with a large net.
When I go a hawking or *ſetting*, I think myſelf beholden to him that aſſures me, that in ſuch a field there is a covey of partridges. *Boyle.*
9. To plant, not ſow.
In gard'ning ne'er this rule forget,
To ſow dry, and *ſet* wet. *Old Proverb.*
10. It is commonly uſed in converſation for *ſit*, which, though undoubtedly barbarous, is ſometimes found in authors.
If they *ſet* down before's, 'fore the remove,
Bring up your army. *Shakeſpeare.*
11. To apply one's ſelf.
If he *ſets* induſtriouſly and ſincerely to perform the commands of Chriſt, he can have no ground of doubting but it ſhall prove ſucceſsful to him. *Hammond.*
12. *To* SET *about*. To fall to; to begin.
We find it moſt hard to convince them, that it is neceſſary now, at this very preſent, to *ſet about* it: we are thought a little too hot and haſty, when we preſs wicked men to leave their ſins to-day, as long as they have ſo much time before them to do it in. *Calamy.*
How prepoſterous is it, never to *ſet about* works of charity, whilſt we ourſelves can ſee them performed? *Atterbury.*
13. *To* SET *in*. To fix in a particular ſtate.
When the weather was *ſet in* to be very bad, I have taken a whole day's journey to ſee a gallery furniſhed by great maſters. *Addiſon.*
As November *ſet in* with keen froſts, ſo they continued through the whole of that month, without any other alteration than freezing with more or leſs ſeverity, as the winds changed. *Ellis.*
A ſtorm accordingly happened the following day; for a ſouthern monſoon began to *ſet in*. *Gulliver's Travels.*
14. *To* SET *on* or *upon*. To begin a march, journey, or enterprize.
Be't your charge
To ſee perform'd the tenor of our word:
Set on. *Shakeſpeare.*
He that would ſeriouſly *ſet upon* the ſearch of truth, ought to prepare his mind with a love of it. *Locke.*
The underſtanding would preſently obtain the knowledge it is about, and then *ſet upon* ſome new inquiry. *Locke.*
15. *To* SET *on*. To make an attack.
Hence every leader to his charge;
For on their anſwer we will *ſet on* them. *Shakeſpeare.*
16. *To* SET *out*. To have beginning.
If any inviſible caſualty there be, it is queſtionable whether its activity only *ſet out* at our nativity, and began not rather in the womb. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*
The dazzling luſtre to abate,
He *ſet* not *out* in all his pomp and ſtate,
Clad in the mildeſt lightning. *Addiſon.*
17. *To* SET *out*. To begin a journey.
At their *ſetting out* they muſt have their commiſſion from the king. *Bacon.*
I ſhall put you in mind where you promiſed to *ſet out*, or begin your firſt ſtage. *Hammond.*
Me thou think'ſt not ſlow,
Who ſince the morning-hour *ſet out* from heav'n,
Where God reſides, and ere mid-day arriv'd
In Eden. *Milton.*
My ſoul then mov'd the quicker pace;
Your's firſt *ſet out*, mine reach'd her in the race. *Dryden.*
Theſe doctrines, laid down for foundations of any ſcience, were called principles, as the beginnings from which we muſt *ſet out*, and look no farther backwards. *Locke.*

He that *ſets out* upon weak legs will not only go farther, but grow ſtronger too, than one who with firm limbs only ſits ſtill. *Locke.*
For theſe reaſons I ſhall *ſet out* for London to morrow. *Add.*
Look no more on man in the firſt ſtage of his exiſtence, in his *ſetting out* for eternity. *Addiſon.*
If we ſlacken our arms, and drop our oars, we ſhall be hurried back to the place from whence we firſt *ſet out*. *Addiſon.*
18. *To* SET *out*. To begin the world.
Eudoxus, at his firſt *ſetting out*, threw himſelf into court. *Addiſon's Spectator.*
Eugenio *ſet out* from the ſame univerſity, and about the ſame time with Coruſodes. *Swift.*
19. *To* SET *to*. To apply himſelf to.
I may appeal to ſome, who have made this their buſineſs, whether it go not againſt the hair with them to *ſet to* any thing elſe. *Government of the Tongue.*
20. *To* SET *up*. To begin a trade openly.
We have ſtock enough to *ſet up* with, capable of infinite advancement, and yet no leſs capable of total decay. *Decay of Piety.*
A man of a clear reputation, though his bark be ſplit, yet he ſaves his cargo; has ſomething left towards *ſetting up* again, and ſo is in capacity of receiving benefit not only from his own induſtry, but the friendſhip of others. *Gov. of the Tongue.*
Thoſe who have once made their court to thoſe miſtreſſes without portions, the muſes, are never like to *ſet up* for fortunes. *Pope.*
This habit of writing and diſcourſing was acquired during my apprenticeſhip in London, and a long reſidence there after I had *ſet up* for myſelf. *Swift.*
21. *To* SET *up*. To begin a project of advantage.
Eumenes, one of Alexander's captains, *ſetting up* for himſelf after the death of his maſter, perſuaded his principal officers to lend him great ſums; after which they were forced to follow him for their own ſecurity. *Arbuthnot.*
A ſevere treatment might tempt them to *ſet up* for a republick. *Addiſon.*
22. *To* SET *up*. To profeſs publickly.
Scow'ring the watch grows out of faſhion wit;
Now we *ſet up* for tilting in the pit. *Dryden.*
Can Polyphemus, or Antiphates,
Who gorge themſelves with man,
Set up to teach humanity, and give,
By their example, rules for us to live? *Dryden.*
It is found by experience, that thoſe men who *ſet up* for morality, without regard to religion, are generally but virtuous in part. *Swift.*

SET. *part. adj.* [from the verb.] Regular; not lax; mad in conſequence of ſome formal rule.
Rude am I in my ſpeech,
And little bleſs'd with the *ſet* phraſe of peace. *Shakeſp.*
Th' indictment of the good lord Haſtings,
In a *ſet* hand fairly is ingroſs'd. *Shakeſpeare.*
He would not perform that ſervice by the hazard of one *ſet* battle, but by dallying off the time. *Knolles.*
Set ſpeeches, and a formal tale,
With none but ſtateſmen and grave fools prevail. *Dryden.*
In ten *ſet* battles have we driv'n back
Theſe heathen Saxons, and regain'd our earth. *Dryden.*
What we hear in converſation has this general advantage over *ſet* diſcourſes, that in the latter we are apt to attend more to the beauty and elegance of the compoſure than to the matter delivered. *Rogers.*

SET. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. A number of things ſuited to each other; a number of things of which one cannot conveniently be ſeparated from the reſt.
Senſations and paſſions ſeem to depend upon a particular *ſet* of motions. *Collier.*
All corpuſcles of the ſame *ſet* or kind agree in every thing. *Woodward.*
'Tis not a *ſet* of features or complexion,
The tincture of a ſkin, that I admire. *Addiſon.*
I ſhall here lay together a new *ſet* of remarks, and obſerve the artifices of our enemies to raiſe ſuch prejudices. *Addiſon.*
Homer introduced that monſtrous character to ſhow the marvellous, and paint it in a new *ſet* of colours. *Broome.*
He muſt change his comrades;
In half the time he talks them round,
There muſt another *ſet* be found. *Swift.*
They refer to thoſe criticks who are partial to ſome particular *ſet* of writers to the prejudice of others. *Pope.*
Perhaps there is no man, nor *ſet* of men, upon earth, whoſe ſentiments I intirely follow. *Watts.*
2. Any thing not ſown, but put in a ſtate of ſome growth into the ground.
'Tis raiſed by *ſets* or berries, like white thorn, and lies the ſame time in the ground. *Mortimer.*
3. The apparent fall of the ſun, or other bodies of heaven, below the horizon.

The weary sun hath made a golden *set*;
And, by the bright track of his firy car,
Gives signal of a goodly day to-morrow. *Shakespeare.*
When the battle's lost and won.
—That will be ere *set* of sun. *Shakesp.*
Before *set* of sun that day, I hope to reach my winter-quarters. *Atterbury.*

4. A wager at dice.
That was but civil war, an equal *set*,
Where piles with piles, and eagles eagles fight. *Dryden.*

5. A game.
Have I not here the best cards for the game,
To win this easy match plaid for a crown?
And shall I now give o'er the yielded *set*? *Shakesp.*
When we have match'd our rackets to these balls,
We will, in France, play a *set*
Shall strike his father's crown into the hazard. *Shakesp.*

SETA'CEOUS. *adj.* [*seta*, Latin.] Bristly; set with strong hairs; consisting of strong hairs.
The parent insect, with its stiff *setaceous* tail, terebrates the rib of the leaf when tender, and makes way for its egg into the very pith. *Derham.*

SE'TON. *n. s.* [*seton*, French, from *seto*, Latin.]
A *seton* is made when the skin is taken up with a needle, and the wound kept open by a twist of silk or hair, that humours may vent themselves. Farriers call this operation in cattle rowelling. *Quincy.*
I made a *seton* to give a vent to the humour. *Wiseman.*
If the sinus be of great length depending, make a perforation in the lower part by a *seton*-needle with a twisted silk. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

SETTE'E. *n. s.* A large long seat with a back to it.

SE'TTER. *n. s.* [from *set*.]
1. One who sets.
When he was gone I cast this book away: I could not look upon it but with weeping eyes, in remembering him who was the only *setter* on to do it. *Ascham.*
Shameless Warwick, peace!
Proud *setter* up and puller down of kings! *Shakesp.*
He seemeth to be a *setter* forth of strange gods. *Acts.*
2. A dog who beats the field, and points the bird for the sportsmen.
3. A man who performs the office of a setting dog, or finds out persons to be plundered.
Another set of men are the devil's *setters*, who continually beat their brains how to draw in some innocent unguarded heir into their hellish net, learning his humour, prying into his circumstances, and observing his weak side. *South.*

SE'TTERWORT. *n. s.* An herb; a species of hellebore.

SE'TTING *Dog*. *n. s.* [*cane sentacchione*, Ital. *setting* and *dog*.]
A dog taught to find game, and point it out to the sportsman.
Will obliges young heirs with a *setting dog* he has made himself. *Addison.*

SE'TTLE. *n. s.* [retol, Sax.] A seat; a bench; something to sit on.
From the bottom to the lower *settle* shall be two cubits. *Ezek.* xliii. 14.
The man, their hearty welcome first express,
A common *settle* drew for either guest,
Inviting each his weary limbs to rest. *Dryden.*

To SE'TTLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To place in any certain state after a time of fluctuation or disturbance.
I will *settle* you after your old estates, and will do better unto you than at your beginnings. *Ezekiel.*
In hope to find
Better abode, and my afflicted powers
To *settle* here. *Milton.*
2. To fix in any way of life.
The father thought the time drew on
Of *settling* in the world his only son. *Dryden.*
3. To fix in any place.
Settl'd in his face I see
Sad resolution. *Milton.*
4. To establish; to confirm.
Justice submitted to what Abra pleas'd:
Her will alone could *settle* or revoke,
And law was fix'd by what she latest spoke. *Prior.*
5. To determine; to affirm; to free from ambiguity.
This exactness will be judged troublesome, and therefore most men will think they may be excused from *settling* the complex ideas of mixed modes so precisely in their minds. *Locke.*
Medals give a very great light to history, in confirming such passages as are true in old authors, and *settling* such as are told after different manners. *Addison.*
6. To fix; to make certain or unchangeable.
His banish'd gods restor'd to rites divine,
And *settl'd* sure succession in his line. *Dryden.*
If you will not take some care to *settle* our language, and put it into a state of continuance, your memory shall not be preserved above an hundred years, further than by imperfect tradition. *Swift.*
7. To fix; not to suffer to continue doubtful in opinion, or desultory and wavering in conduct
This, by a *settl'd* habit in things, whereof we have frequent experience, is performed so quick, that we take that for the perception of our sensation which is an idea formed by our judgment. *Locke.*
A pamphlet that talks of slavery, France, and the pretender; they desire no more: it will *settle* the wavering, and confirm the doubtful. *Swift.*
8. To make close or compact.
Cover ant-hills up, that the rain may *settle* the turf before the Spring. *Mortimer.*
9. To fix unalienably by legal sanctions.
I have given him the parsonage of the parish, and, because I know his value, have *settled* upon him a good annuity for life. *Addison.*
10. To fix inseparably.
Exalt your passion by directing and *settling* it upon an object, the due contemplation of whose loveliness may cure perfectly all hurts received from mortal beauty. *Boyle.*
11. To affect so as that the dregs or impurities sink to the bottom.
So do the winds and thunders cleanse the air;
So working seas *settle* and purge the wine. *Davies.*
12. To compose; to put into a state of calmness.
When thou art *settling* thyself to thy devotions, imagine thou hearest thy Saviour calling to thee, as he did to Martha, Why art thou so careful? *Duppa.*

To SETTLE. *v. n.*
1. To subside; to sink to the bottom and repose there.
This is mere moral babble, and direct
Against the canon laws of our foundation:
I must not suffer this; yet 'tis the lees
And *settlings* of a melancholy blood. *Milton.*
2. To lose motion or fermentation; to deposite fæces at the bottom.
Your fury then boil'd upward to a foam;
But since this message came, you sink and *settle*,
As if cold water had been pour'd upon you. *Dryden.*
A government, upon such occasions, is always thick before it *settles*. *Addison.*
3. To fix one's self; to establish a residence.
The Spinetæ, descended from the Pelesgi, *sett'ed* at the mouth of the river Po. *Arbuthnot.*
4. To chuse a method of life; to establish a domestick state.
As people marry now, and *settle*,
Fierce love abates his usual mettle;
Worldly desires, and household cares,
Disturb the godhead's soft affairs. *Prior.*
5. To become fixed so as not to change.
The wind came about and *settled* in the West, so as we could make no way. *Bacon.*
6. To quit an irregular and desultory for a methodical life.
7. To take any lasting state.
That country became a gained ground by the mud brought down by the Nilus, which *settled* by degrees into a firm land. *Brown's Vul. Err.*
According to laws established by the divine wisdom, it was wrought by degrees from one form into another, 'till it *settled* at length into an habitable earth. *Burnet.*
Chyle, before it circulates with the blood, is whitish: by the force of circulation it runs through all the intermediate colours, 'till it *settles* in an intense red. *Arbuthnot.*
8. To rest; to repose.
When time hath worn out their natural vanity, and taught them discretion, their fondness *settles* on its proper object. *Spect.*
Warm'd in the brain the brazen weapon lies,
And shades eternal *settle* o'er his eyes. *Pope.*
9. To grow calm.
'Till the fury of his highness *settle*,
Come not before him. *Shakespeare.*
10. To make a jointure for a wife.
He sighs with most success that *settles* well. *Garth.*
11. To crack as work sinks.
One part being moist, and the other dry, occasions its *settling* more in one place than another, which causes cracks and *settlings* in the wall. *Mortimer.*

SE TTLEDNESS. *n. s.* [from *settle*.] The state of being settled; confirmed state.
What one party thought to rivet to a *settledness* by the strength and influence of the Scots, that the other rejects and contemns. *King Charles.*

SE TTLEMENT. *n. s.* [from *settle*.]
1. The act of settling; the state of being settled.
2. The act of giving possession by legal sanction.
My flocks, my fields, my woods, my pastures take,
With *settlement* as good as law can make. *Dryden*

3. A jointure granted to a wife.
Strephon ſigh'd ſo loud and ſtrong,
He blew a *ſettlement* along;
And bravely drove his rivals down
With coach and ſix, and houſe in town. *Swift.*
4. Subſidence; dregs.
Fullers earth left a thick *ſettlement*. *Mortimer.*
5. Act of quitting a roving for a domeſtick and methodical life.
Every man living has a deſign in his head upon wealth, power, or *ſettlement* in the world. *L'Eſtrange.*
6. A colony; a place where a colony is eſtabliſhed.

SE'TWAL. *n. ſ.* An herb.

SE'VEN. *adj.* [ſeoſon, Saxon.]
1. Four and three; one more than ſix. It is commonly uſed in poetry as one ſyllable.
Let ev'ry man be maſter of his time
'Till *ſeven* at night. *Shakeſpeare.*
Of every clean beaſt thou ſhalt take to thee by *ſevens*. *Gen.*
Pharmis, king of the Medes, it is ſaid, he overthrew and cruelly murdered, with his *ſeven* children. *Raleigh.*
Sev'n bullocks, yet unyok'd, for Phœbus chuſe;
And for Diana *ſev'n* unſpotted ewes. *Dryden.*

SE'VENFOLD. *adj.* [*ſeven* and *fold*.] Repeated ſeven times; having ſeven doubles.
Upon this dreadful beaſt with *ſevenfold* head,
He ſet the falſe Dueſſa for more awe and dread. *Spenſer.*
The *ſevenfold* ſhield of Ajax cannot keep
The battery from my heart. *Shakeſpeare.*
Not for that ſilly ol' morality,
That as theſe links were knit, our loves ſhould be,
Mourn I, that I thy *ſevenfold* chain have loſt,
Nor for the luck's ſake, but the bitter coſt. *Donne.*
What if the breath that kindled thoſe grim fires
Awak'd, ſhould blow them into *ſevenfold* rage. *Milton.*
Fair queen,
Who ſway'ſt the ſceptre of the Pharian iſle,
And *ſev'nfold* falls of diſemboguing Nile. *Dryden.*

SE'VENFOLD. *adv.* Seven times.
Whoſoever ſlayeth Cain, vengeance ſhall be taken on him *ſevenfold*. *Geneſis.*
Wrath meet thy flight *ſevenfold*. *Milton.*

SE'VENNIGHT. *n. ſ.* [*ſeven* and *night*.]
1. A week; the time from one day of the week to the next day of the ſame denomination preceding or following; a week, numbered according to the practice of the old northern nations, as in *fortnight*.
Rome was either more grateful to the beholders, or more noble in itſelf, than juſts with the ſword and lance, maintained for a *ſevennight* together. *Sidney.*
Iago's footing here anticipates our thoughts
A *ſe'nnight*'s ſpeed. *Shakeſpeare.*
Shining woods, laid in a dry room, within a *ſevennight* loſt their ſhining. *Bacon.*
2. We uſe ſtill the word *ſevennight* or *ſe'nnight* in computing time: as, it happened on Monday was *ſevennight*, that is, *on the Monday before laſt Monday*; it will be done on Monday *ſevennight*, that is, *on the Monday after next Monday*.
This comes from one of thoſe untucker'd ladies whom you were ſo ſharp upon on Monday was *ſe'nnight*. *Addiſ.*

SE'VENSCORE. *adj.* [*ſeven* and *ſcore*.] Seven times twenty; an hundred and forty.
The old counteſs of Deſmond, who lived till ſhe was *ſevenſcore* years old, did dentire twice or thrice; caſting her old teeth, and others coming in their place. *Bacon.*

SE'VENTEEN. *adj.* [ſeoſontýne, Saxon.] Seven and ten: ſeven added to ten.

SE'VENTEETH. *adj.*. [ſeoſonteoða, Saxon.] The ſeventh after the tenth; the ordinal of ſeventeen.
In the ſix hundredth year of Noah's life, the ſecond month, the *ſeventeenth* day, were all the fountains of the great deep broken up. *Geneſis.*
The conqueſt of Ireland was perfected by the king in the *ſeventeenth* year of his reign. *Hale.*

SE'VENTH. *adj.* [ſeoſoða, Saxon.] The ordinal of ſeven; the firſt after the ſixth.
The child born in the *ſeventh* month doth commonly well. *Bacon.*
So Pharaoh, or ſome greater king than he,
Provided for the *ſeventh* neceſſity:
Taught from above his magazines to frame;
That famine was prevented e'er it came. *Dryden.*
2. Containing one part in *ſeven*.
Thy air is like the firſt:
A third is like the former. Filthy hags!
Why do you ſhew me this? A fourth? Start, eye!
What! will the line ſtretch to the crack of doom?
Another yet? A *ſeventh*! I'll ſee no more. *Shakeſp.*

SE'VENTHLY. *adv.* [from *ſeventh*.] In the ſeventh place; an ordinal adverb.
Seventhly, living bodies have ſenſe, which plants have not. *Bacon.*

SE'VENTIETH. *adj.* [from *ſeventy*.] The tenth ſeven times repeated; the ordinal of ſeventy.

SE'VENTY. *adj.* [Hanbreoſontiz, Saxon.] Seven times ten.
Worthy Marcius,
Had we no quarrel elſe to Rome, but that
Thou art thence baniſh'd, we would muſter all,
From twelve to *ſeventy*. *Shakeſpeare.*
We call not that death immature, if a man lives till *ſeventy*. *Taylor.*
The weight of *ſeventy* winters preſt him down,
He bent beneath the burthen of a crown. *Dryden.*
In the Hebrew, there is a particle conſiſting but of one ſingle letter, of which there are reckoned up *ſeventy* ſeveral ſignifications. *Locke.*

To SE'VER. *v. a.* [*ſevrer*, French; *ſeparo*, Latin.]
1. To part by violence from the reſt.
Forgetful queen, who *ſevered* that bright head,
Which charm'd two mighty monarchs to her bed. *Granv.*
2. To divide; to part; to force aſunder.
They are not ſo far disjoined and *ſevered*, but that they come at length to meet. *Hooker.*
Fortune, divorce
Pomp from the bearer, 'tis a ſuff'rance panging,
As ſoul and body's *ſev'ring*. *Shakeſpeare.*
Our force by land
Hath nobly held; our *ſever'd* navy too
Have knit again, and float. *Shakeſp.*
What thou art is mine:
Our ſtate cannot be *ſever'd*, we are one,
One fleſh; to loſe thee were to loſe myſelf. *Milton.*
3. To ſeparate; to put in different orders or places.
The angels ſhall *ſever* the wicked from amongſt the juſt. *Mat.*
He, with his guide, the farther fields attain'd;
Where *ſever'd* from the reſt the warrior ſouls remain'd. *Dryd.*
4. To ſeparate by chemical operation.
This axiom is of large extent, and would be *ſevered* and refined by trial. *Bacon.*
5. To diſjoin, to diſunite.
Look, love, what envious ſtreaks
Do lace the *ſevering* clouds in yonder eaſt. *Shakeſp.*
How ſtiff is my vile ſenſe,
That I ſtand up and have ingenious feeling
Of my huge ſorrows; better I were diſtract,
So ſhould my thoughts be *ſever'd* from my griefs;
And woes by wrong imaginations, loſe
The knowledge of themſelves. *Shakeſp.*
The medical virtues lodge in ſome one or other of its principles, and may therefore uſefully be ſought for in that principle *ſever'd* from the others. *Bayle.*
6. To keep diſtinct; to keep apart.
Three glorious ſuns, each one a perfect ſun;
Not ſeparated with the racking clouds,
But *ſever'd* in a pale clear ſhining ſky. *Shakeſp.*
I will *ſever* Goſhen, that no ſwarms of flies ſhall be there. *Exodus.*

To SE'VER. *v. n.* To make a ſeparation; to make a partition.
The Lord ſhall *ſever* between the cattle of Iſrael and of Egypt. *Exodus.*
There remains ſo much religion, as to know how to *ſever* between the uſe and abuſe of things. *K. Charles.*
Better from me thou *ſever* not. *Milton.*

SE'VERAL. *adj.* [from *ſever*.]
1. Different; diſtinct; unlike one another.
Divers ſorts of beaſts came from *ſeveral* parts to drink; and ſo being refreſhed, fall to couple, and many times with *ſeveral* kinds. *Bacon.*
The conqueſt of *Ireland* was made piece and piece, by *ſeveral* attempts, in *ſeveral* ages. *Davies.*
Four *ſeveral* armies to the field are led,
Which high in equal hopes four princes head. *Dryd.*
2. Divers; many. It is uſed in any number not large, and more than two.
This country is large, having in it many people, and *ſeveral* kingdoms. *Abbot.*
This elſe to *ſeveral* ſpheres thou muſt aſcribe. *Milton.*
We might have repaired the loſſes of one campaign by the advantages of another, and after *ſeveral* victories gained over us might have ſtill kept the enemy from our gates. *Addiſon.*
3. Particular; ſingle
Each *ſeveral* ſhip a victory did gain,
As Rupert, or as Albemarle were there. *Dryden.*
4. Diſtinct; appropriate.
The parts and paſſages of ſtate are ſo many, as to expreſs them fully, would require a *ſeveral* treatiſe. *Davies.*
Like things to like, the reſt to *ſeveral* place
Diſparted. *Milton.*
Each might his *ſev'ral* province well command,
Would all but ſtoop to what they underſtand. *Pope.*

SE'VERAL. *n. ſ.* [from the *adj*.]
1. A ſtate of ſeparation; or partition. This ſubſtantive has a plural.

More profit is quieter found
Where paſtures in *ſevera'* be,
Of one ſilly aker of ground
Than champion maketh of three. *Tuſſer.*

2. Each particular ſingly taken.
This by ſome *ſeverals*
Of head piece extraordinary, lower meſſes
Perchance are to this buſineſs purblind. *Shakeſp.*
There was not time enough to hear
The *ſeverals*. *Shakeſp.*
That will appear to be a methodical ſucceſſive obſervation of theſe *ſeverals*, as degrees and ſteps preparative the one to the other. *Hammond.*
eve al of them neither roſe from any conſpicuous family, nor left any behind them. *Addiſon.*

3. Any incloſed or ſeparate place.
They had their *ſeveral* for heathen nations, their *ſeveral* for the people of their own nation, their *ſeveral* for men, their *ſeveral* for women, their *ſeveral* for their prieſts, and for the high prieſt alone their *ſeveral*. *Hooker.*

4. Incloſed ground.
The e was a nobleman that was lean of viſage, but immediately after his marriage he grew pretty plump and fat. One ſaid to him, your lordſhip doth contrary to other married men; for they at firſt wax lean, and you wax fat. Sir Walter Raleigh ſtood by and ſaid, there is no beaſt, that if you take him from the common, and put him into the *ſeveral*, but will wax fat. *Bacon.*

SE'VERALLY. *adv.* [from *ſeveral.*] Diſtinctly; particularly; ſeparately; apart from others.
Conſider angels each of them *ſeverally* in himſelf, and their law is, all ye his angels praiſe him. *Hooker.*
Natur and ſcripture, both jointly and not *ſeverally*, either of them, be ſo compleat, that unto everlaſting felicity we need not the knowledge of any thing more than theſe two may eaſily furniſh our minds with. *Hooker.*
h' apoſtles could not be confin'd
To theſe or thoſe, but *ſeverally* deſign'd
Their large commiſſion round the world to blow. *Dryd.*
We ought not ſo much to love likeneſs as beauty, and to chuſe from the faireſt bodies *ſeverally* the faireſt parts. *Dryd.*
Others were ſo very ſmall and cloſe together, that I could not keep my eye ſteddy on them *ſeverally* ſo as to number them. *Newton.*

SE'VERALTY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſeveral.*] State of ſeparation from the reſt.
The jointure or advancement of the lady was the third part of the principality of Wales, the dukedom of Cornwal, and earldom of Cheſter, to be ſet forth in *ſeveralty*. *Bacon.*
Having conſidered the apertions in *ſeveralty*, according to their particular requiſites, I am now come to the caſting and contexture of the whole work. *Wotton.*

SE'VERANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *ſever*] Separation; partition.
Thoſe rivers encloſe a neck of land, in regard of his fruitfulneſs, not unworthy of a *ſeverance*. *Carew.*

SEVE'RE. *adj.* [*ſevere*, French; *ſeverus*, Latin.]

1. Sharp; apt to puniſh; cenſorious; apt to blame; hard; rigorous.
Let your zeal, if it muſt be expreſſed in anger, be always more *ſevere* againſt thy ſelf than againſt others. *Taylor.*
Soon mov'd with touch of blame, thus Eve:
What words have paſs'd thy lips, Adam *ſevere*? *Milton.*
What made the church of Alexandria be ſo *ſevere* with Origen for, but holding the incence in his hands, which thoſe about him caſt from thence upon the altar? yet for this he was caſt out of the church. *Stillingfleet.*

2. Rigid; auſtere; moroſe; harſh; not indulgent.
Am I upbraided? not enough *ſevere*
It ſeems, in thy reſtraint. *Milton.*
In his looks ſerene,
When angry moſt he ſeem'd and moſt *ſevere*,
What elſe but favour ſhone? *Milton.*
Nor blame *ſevere* his choice,
Warbling the Grecian woes. *Pope.*

3. Cruel; inexorable.
His *ſevere* wrath ſhall he ſharpen for a ſword. *Wiſd.*

4. Regulated by rigid rules; ſtrict.
Truth, wiſdom, ſanctitudes, *ſevere* and pure,
Severe, but in true filial freedom plac'd. *Milton.*

5. Exempt from all levity of appearance; grave; ſober, ſedate.
Your looks muſt alter, as your ſubject does,
From kind to fierce, from wanton to *ſevere*. *Waller.*

6. Not lax; not airy; cloſe; ſtrictly methodical; rigidly exact.
His grave rebuke,
Severe in youthful beauty, added grace. *Milton.*
Their beauty I leave it rather to the delicate wit of poets, than venture upon ſo nice a ſubject with my *ſeverer* ſtyle. *More.*

7. Painful; afflictive.

8. Cloſe; conciſe; not luxuriant.
The Latin, a moſt *ſevere* and compendious language, often expreſſes that in one word, which modern tongues cannot in more. *Dryden.*
Theſe piercing fires as ſoft as now *ſevere*. *Milton.*

SEVE'RELY. *adv.* [from *ſevere.*]

1. Painfully; afflictively.

We have waſted our ſtrength to attain ends different from thoſe for which we undertook the war, and often to effect others which after a peace, we may *ſeverely* repent. *Swift.*

2. Ferociouſly; horridly.
More formidable Hydra ſtands within;
Whoſe jaws with iron teeth *ſeverely* grin. *Dryd.*

SEVE'RITY. *n. ſ.* [*ſeveritas*, Latin.]

1. Cruel treatment; ſharpneſs of puniſhment.
I laugh to ſee your ladyſhip ſo fond,
To think that you have ought but Talbot's ſhadow
Whereon to practiſe your *ſeverity*. *Shakeſp.*
He ſhall be thrown down the Tarpeian rock
With rigorous hands; he hath reſiſted law,
And therefore law ſhall ſcorn him further trial
Than the *ſeverity* of publick power,
Which he ſo ſets at nought. *Shakeſpeare.*
Never was ſo great rebellions expiated with ſo little blood, as for the *ſeverity* uſed upon thoſe taken in Kent, it was but upon a ſcum of people. *Bacon.*
There is a difference between an eccleſiaſtical cenſure and *ſeverity*: for under a cenſure we only include excommunication, ſuſpenſion, and an interdict; but under an eccleſiaſtical *ſeverity*, every other puniſhment of the church is intended; but according to ſome, a cenſure and a *ſeverity* is the ſame. *Ayliffe.*

2. Hardneſs; power of diſtreſſing.
Though nature hath given inſects ſagacity to avoid the winter cold, yet its *ſeverity* finds them out. *Hale.*

3. Strictneſs; rigid accuracy.
Confining myſelf to the *ſeverity* of truth, becoming, I muſt paſs over many inſtances of your military ſkill. *Dryden.*

4. Rigour; auſterity; harſhneſs; want, of mildneſs; want of indulgence.

SE'VOCATION. *n. ſ.* [*ſevoco*, Latin.] The act of calling aſide.

To SEW for *ſue. Spenſer.* To follow.

To SEW. *v. n.* [*ſuo*, Latin.] To join any thing by the uſe of the needle.
A time to rent and a time to *ſew*. *Eccl.* iii. 7.

To SEW *v. a.* To join by threads drawn with a needle.
No man *ſeweth* a piece of new cloth on an old garment. *Mark* ii. 21.

To SEW *up.* To incloſe in any thing ſewed.
If ever I ſaid looſe bodied gown, *ſew* me *up* in the ſkirts of it. *Shakeſpeare.*
My tranſgreſſion is ſealed up in a bag, and thou *ſeweſt up* mine iniquity. *Job* xiv. 17.

To SEW. *v. a.* To drain a pond for the fiſh. *Ainſworth.*

SEWER. *n. ſ.* [*eſcuyer trenchant*, French; or *aſſeour*, old French; from *aſſeoir*, to ſet down; for thoſe officers ſet the diſhes on the table. *Newton's Milton.*]

1. An officer who ſerves up a feaſt.
Marſhall'd feaſt,
Serv'd up in hall with *ſewers* and ſeneſchals:
The ſkill of artifice or office mean. *Milton.*
The cook and *ſewer*, each his talent tries,
In various figures ſcenes of diſhes riſe:

2. [From *iſſue*, *iſſuer.*] *Cowel.* A paſſage for water to run through, now corrupted to *ſhore.*
The fenmen hold that the *ſewers* muſt be kept ſo, as the water may not ſtay too long in the ſpring till the weeds and ſedge be grown up. *Bacon.*
Men ſuffer their private judgment to be drawn into the common *ſewer*, or ſtream of the preſent vogue. *K. Charles.*
As one who long in populous city pent,
Where houſes thick, and *ſewers* annoy the air,
Forth iſſuing on a ſummer's morn, to breathe
Among the pleaſant villages and farms
Adjoin'd, from each thing met conceives delight. *Milt.*

3. He that uſes a needle.

SEX. *n. ſ.* [*ſexe*, French; *ſexus*, Latin.]

1. The property by which any animal is male or female.
Theſe two great *ſexes* animate the world. *Milton.*
Under his forming hands a creature grew,
Manlike, but different *ſex*. *Milton.*

2. Womankind; by way of emphaſis.
Unhappy *ſex!* whoſe beauty is your ſnare;
Expos'd to trials; made too frail to bear. *Dryden.*
Shame is hard to be overcome; but if the *ſex* once get the better of it, it gives them afterwards no more trouble. *Garth.*

SE'XAGENARY. *adj.* [*ſexagenaire*, French; *ſexagenarius*, Latin.] Aged ſixty years.

SEXAGE'SIMA. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] The ſecond Sunday before Lent.

SEXAGE'SIMAL. *adj.* [from *ſexageſimus*, Latin.] Sixtieth; numbred by ſixties.

SEXA'NGLED. } *adj.* [from *ſex* and *angular*, Latin.] Having
SEXA'NGULAR. } ſix corners or angles; hexagonal.
The grubs from their *ſexangular* abode
Crawl out unfiniſh'd like the maggot's brood. *Dryd.*

SEXA'NGULARLY. *adv.* [from *ſexangular.*] With ſix angles; hexagonally.

SEXE'NNIAL. *adj.* [*ſex* and *annus*, Latin.] Laſting ſix years; happening once in ſix years.

SE'XTAIN. *n. ſ.* [from *ſextans*, *ſex* Latin.] A ſtanza of ſix lines.
SE'XTANT. *n. ſ.* [*ſextant*, French.] The ſixth part of a circle.
SE'XTARY. *n. ſ.* A pint and a half.
SE'XTARY. } *n. ſ.* The ſame as ſacriſty; a veſtry. *Dict.*
SE'XTRY. }
SE'XTILE. *adj.* [*ſextilis*, Latin. [Is ſuch a poſition or aſpect of two planets, when at 60 degrees diſtant, or at the diſtance of two ſigns from one another, and is marked thus *. *Har.*
Planetary motions and aſpects,
In *ſextile*, ſquare, and trine. *Milton.*
The moon receives the duſky light we diſcern in its *ſextile* aſpect from the earth's benignity. *Glanville.*
SE'XTON. *n. ſ.* [corrupted from *ſacriſtan*.] An under officer of the church, whoſe buſineſs is to dig graves.
A ſtool and cuſhion for the *ſexton*. *Shakeſp.*
When any dies, then by tolling a bell, or beſpeaking a grave of the *ſexton*, the ſame is known to the ſearchers correſponding with the ſaid *ſexton*. *Graunt.*
SE'XTONSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *ſexton*.] The office of a ſexton.
They may get a diſpenſation to hold the clerkſhip and *ſextonſhip* of their own pariſh in commendam. *Swift.*
SEXTU'PLE. *adj.* [*ſextuplus*, Latin.] Sixfold; ſix times told.
Man's length being a perpendicular from the vertex unto the ſole of the foot is *ſextuple* unto his breadth, or a right line drawn from the ribs of one ſide to another. *Brown.*
To SHAB. *v. n.* To play men tricks; a low barbarous cant word.
SHA'BBILY. *adv.* [from *ſhabby*.] Meanly; reproachfully; deſpicably; paltrily. A cant word.
SHA'BBINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſhabby*.] Meanneſs; paltrineſs.
He exchanged his gay *ſhabbineſs* of cloaths fit for a much younger man, to warm ones that would be decent for a much older one. *Addiſon.*
SHA'BBY. *adj.* [A word that has crept into converſation and low writing; but ought not to be admitted into the language.] Mean; paltry.
The dean was ſo *ſhabby*, and look'd like a ninny,
That the captain ſuppos'd he was curate to Jenny. *Swift.*
To SHA'CKLE. *v. a.* [from the noun; *ſhackles*, *ſhaeckelen*, Dutch.] To chain; to fetter; to bind.
It is great,
To do that thing that ends all other deeds;
Which *ſhackles* accidents, and bolts up change. *Shakeſp.*
You muſt not *ſhackle* and tie him up with rules about indifferent matters. *Locke.*
No trivial price
Should ſet him free, or ſmall ſhould be my praiſe
To lead him *ſhackled*, *Philips.*
So the ſtretch'd cord the *ſhackled* dancer tries,
As prone to fall as impotent to riſe. *Smith.*
SHA'CKLES. *n. ſ.* wanting the ſingular. [ꝑeacul, Saxon, *ſhaeckels*, Dutch.] Fetters; gyves; chains for priſoners.
Himſelf he frees by ſecret means unſeen,
His *ſhackles* empty left, himſelf eſcaped clean. *Spenſer.*
A ſervant commonly is leſs free in mind than in condition; his very will ſeems to be in bonds and *ſhackles*, and deſire itſelf under durance and captivity. *South.*
The forge in fetters only is employed
Our iron mines exhauſted and deſtroyed
In *ſhackles*. *Dryden.*
SHAD. *n. ſ.* A kind of fiſh.
SHADE. *n. ſ.* [ꝑcaꝺu, Saxon; *ſchade*, Dutch.]
1. The cloud or opacity made by interception of the light.
Spring no obſtacle found here nor *ſhade*,
But all ſunſhine. *Milton.*
2. Darkneſs; obſcurity.
The weaker light unwillingly declin'd,
And to prevailing *ſhades* the murmuring world reſign'd. *Roſc.*
3. Coolneſs made by interception of the ſun.
Antigonus, when told that the enemy had ſuch volleys of arrows that hid the ſun, ſaid, that falls out well; for this is hot weather, and ſo we ſhall fight in the *ſhade*. *Bacon.*
That high mount of God whence light and *ſhade*
Shine both. *Milton.*
4. An obſcure place, properly in a grove or cloſe wood by which the light is excluded.
Let us ſeek out ſome deſolate *ſhade*, and there
Weep our ſad boſoms empty. *Shakeſp.*
Regions of ſorrow, doleful *ſhades*. *Milton.*
Then to the deſart takes his flight;
Where ſtill from *ſhade* to *ſhade* the ſon of God,
After forty days faſting, had remain'd. *Milton.*
The pious prince then ſeeks the *ſhade*,
Which hides from ſight his venerable maid. *Dryden.*
5. Screen cauſing an excluſion of light or heat; umbrage.
Let the arched knife
Well ſharpen'd now aſſail the ſpreading *ſhades*
Of vegetables, and their thirſty limbs diſſever. *Philips.*
In Brazil are trees which kill thoſe that ſit under their *ſhade* in a few hours. *Arbuthnot.*
6. Protection; ſhelter.
7. The parts of a picture not brightly coloured.
'Tis ev'ry painter's art to hide from ſight,
And ſet in *ſhades* what ſeen would not delight. *Dryden.*

8. A colour; gradation of light.
White, red, yellow, blue, with their ſeveral degrees, or *ſhades* and mixtures, as green come in only by the eyes. *Locke.*
9. The figure formed upon any ſurface correſponding to the body by which the light is intercepted.
Envy will merit as its *ſhade* purſue. *Pope.*
10. The ſoul ſeparated from the body; ſo called as ſuppoſed by the ancients to be perceptible to the ſight, not to the touch. A ſpirit; a ghoſt; manes.
To Trachin ſwift as thought the flitting *ſhade*
Thro' air his momentary journey made. *Dryden.*
Ne'er to theſe chambers where the mighty reſt,
Since their foundation, came a nobler gueſt;
Nor e'er was to the bow'rs of bliſs convey'd
A fairer ſpirit or more welcome *ſhade*. *Tickell.*
To SHADE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To overſpread with opacity.
Thou *ſhad'ſt*
The full blaze of thy beams, and through a cloud
Thy ſkirts appear. *Milton.*
2. To cover from the light or heat; to overſpread.
A ſeraph ſix wings wore to *ſhade*
His lineaments divine. *Milton.*
And after theſe, came arm'd with ſpear and ſhield
An hoſt ſo great, as cover'd all the field:
And all their foreheads like the knights before,
With lawrels ever-green were *ſhaded* o'er. *Dryd.*
I went to crop the ſylvan ſcenes,
And *ſhade* our altars with their leafy greens. *Dryd.*
Sing, while beſide the *ſhaded* tomb I mourn,
And with freſh bays her rural ſhrine adorn. *Pope.*
3. To ſhelter; to hide.
E're in our own houſe I do *ſhade* my head,
The good patricians muſt be viſited. *Shakeſp.*
4. To protect; to cover; to ſcreen.
Leave not the faithful ſide
That gave thee being, ſtill *ſhades* thee and protects. *Milt.*
5. To mark with different gradations of colours.
The portal ſhone, inimitable on earth
By model, or by *ſhading* pencil drawn. *Milton.*
6. To paint in obſcure colours.
SHA'DINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſhady*.] The ſtate of being ſhady; umbrageouſneſs.
SHA'DOW. *n. ſ.* [ꝑcaꝺu, Saxon; *ſchaduwe*, Dutch.]
1. The repreſentation of a body by which the light is intercepted.
Poor Tom! proud of heart, to ride over four inch'd bridges, to courſe his own *ſhadow* for a traitor. *Shakeſp.*
Life's but a walking *ſhadow*, a poor player,
That ſtruts and frets his hour upon the ſtage,
And then is heard no more. *Shakeſp.*
Such a nature,
Tickl'd with good ſucceſs, diſdains the *ſhadow*
Which he treads on at noon. *Shakeſp.*
The body, tho' it moves, yet not changing perceivable diſtance with ſome other bodies, the thing ſeems to ſtand ſtill, as in the hands of clocks, and *ſhadows* of ſun-dials. *Locke.*
2. Opacity; darkneſs; ſhade.
By the revolution of the ſkies
Night's ſable *ſhadows* from the ocean riſe. *Denham.*
His countrymen probably lived within the ſhake of the earthquake and *ſhadow* of the eclipſe. *Addiſon.*
3. Shelter made by any thing that intercepts the light, heat, or influence of the air.
In ſecret *ſhadow* from the ſunny ray,
On a ſweet bed of lillies ſoftly laid. *Spenſer.*
Here father, take the *ſhadow* of this tree
For your good hoſt. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. Obſcure place.
To the ſecret *ſhadows* I retire,
To pay my penance till my years expire. *Dryd.*
5. Dark part of a picture.
A *ſhadow* is a diminution of the firſt and ſecond light. The firſt light is that which proceeds immediately from a lightened body, as the beams of the ſun. The ſecond is an accidental light ſpreading itſelf into the air or medium proceeding from the other. *Shadows* are threefold: the firſt is a ſingle *ſhadow*, and the leaſt of all; and is proper to the plain ſurface where it is not wholly poſſeſſed of the light. The ſecond is the double *ſhadow*, and it is uſed when the ſurface begins once to forſake your eye, as in columns. The third *ſhadow* is made by croſſing over your double *ſhadow* again, which darkneth by a third part. It is uſed for the inmoſt *ſhadow*, and fartheſt from the light, as in gulfs, wells, and caves. *Peacham.*
After great lights there muſt be great *ſhadows*. *Dryden.*
6. Any thing perceptible only to the ſight; a ghoſt; a ſpirit, or ſhade.
Hence, terrible *ſhadow!*
Unreal mock'ry, hence! *Shakeſp.*
7. An imperfect and faint repreſentation: oppoſed to ſubſtance.
If ſubſtance might be call'd that *ſhadow* ſeem'd. *Milt.*
In the glorious lights of heaven we perceive a *ſhadow* of his divine countenance. *Raleigh.*

Without the leaſt impulſe or *ſhadow* of fate. *Milton.*
Amongſt the creatures are particular excellencies ſcattered, which are ſome *ſhadows* of the divine perfections. *Tillotſon.*

8. Inſeparable companion.
Sin and her *ſhadow*, death. *Milton.*
Thou my *ſhadow*
Inſeparable muſt with me be long. *Milton.*

9. Type; myſtical repreſentation
Types and *ſhadows* of that deſtin'd ſeed. *Milton.*

10. Protection; ſhelter; favour.
Keep me under the *ſhadow* of thy wings. *Pſa'ms.*

To SHA'DOW. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover with opacity.
The warlike elf much wondered at this tree,
So fair and great, that *ſhadowed* all the ground. *Spenſer.*
The Aſſyrian was a cedar with fair branches, and with a *ſhadowing* ſhroud. *Ezek.* xxxi. 3.

2. To cloud; to darken.
Miſlike me not for my complexion;
The *ſhadow'd* livery of the burning ſun
To whom I am a neighbour. *Shakeſp.*

3. To make cool or gently gloomy by interception of the light or heat.
A gentle ſouth-weſt wind comes creeping over flowery fields and *ſhadowed* waters in the extreme heat of ſummer. *Sidney.*

4. To conceal under cover; to hide; to ſcreen.
Let every ſoldier hew him down a bough,
And bear't before him; thereby ſhall we *ſhadow*
The number of our hoſt, and make diſcov'ry
Err in report of us. *Shakeſp.*

5. To protect; to ſcreen from danger; to ſhroud.
God ſhall forgive you Cœur de Lion's death,
The rather, that you give his offſpring life,
Shadowing their right under your wings of war. *Shakeſp.*

6. To mark with various gradations of colour, or light.
Turnſoil is made of old linnen rags dried, and laid in a ſaucer of vinegar, and ſet over a chafing diſh of coals till it boil; then wring it into a ſhell, and put it into a little gum arabick: it is good to *ſhadow* carnations, and all yellows. *Peach.*
From a round globe of any uniform colour, the idea imprinted in our minds is of a flat circle, variouſly *ſhadowed* with different degrees of light coming to our eyes. *Locke.*
More broken ſcene, made up of an infinite variety of inequalities and *ſhadowing*, that naturally ariſe from an agreeable mixture of hills, groves, and vallies. *Addiſon.*

7. To paint in obſcure colours.
If the parts be too much diſtant, ſo that there be void ſpaces which are deeply *ſhadowed*, then place in thoſe voids ſome fold to make a joining of the parts. *Dryden.*

8. To repreſent imperfectly.
Whereat I wak'd and found
Before mine eyes all real, as the dream
Had lively *ſhadow'd*. *Milton.*
Auguſtus is *ſhadowed* in the perſon of Æneas. *Dryden.*
I have *ſhadowed* ſome part of your virtues under another name. *Dryden.*

9. To repreſent typically.
Many times there are three things ſaid to make up the ſubſtance of a ſacrament; namely, the grace which is thereby offered, the element which *ſhadoweth* or ſignifieth grace, and the word which expreſſeth what is done by the element. *Hook.*
The ſhield being to defend the body from weapons, aptly *ſhadows* out to us the continence of the emperor, which made him proof to all the attacks of pleaſure. *Addiſon.*

SHA'DOWY. *adj.* [from *ſhadow.*]

1. Full of ſhade; gloomy.
This *ſhadowy* deſart, unfrequented woods,
I better brook than flouriſhing peopled towns. *Shakeſp.*
With *ſhadowy* verdure flouriſh'd high,
A ſudden youth the groves enjoy. *Fenton.*

2. Not brightly luminous.
More pleaſant light
Shadowy ſets off the face of things. *Milton.*

3. Faintly repreſentative; typical.
When they ſee
Law can diſcover ſin, but not remove
Save by thoſe *ſhadowy* expiations weak,
The blood of bulls and goats; they may conclude
Some blood more precious muſt be paid for man. *Milton.*

4. Unſubſtantial; unreal.
Milton has brought into his poems two actors of a *ſhadowy* and fictitious nature, in the perſons of ſin and death; by which he hath interwoven in his fable a very beautiful allegory. *Addiſ.*

5. Dark; opake.
By command, e're yet dim night
Her *ſhadowy* cloud withdraws, I am to haſte
Homeward. *Milton.*

SHA'DY. *adj.* [from *ſhade.*]

1. Full of ſhade; mildly gloomy.
The wakeful bird
Sings darkling, and in *ſhadieſt* covert hid
Tunes her nocturnal note. *Milton.*
Stretch'd at eaſe you ſing your happy loves,
And Amarillis fills the *ſhady* groves. *Dryden.*

2. Secure from the glare of light; or ſultrineſs of heat.
Caſt it alſo that you may have rooms *ſhady* for ſummer, and warm for winter.

SHAFT. *n. ſ.* [ꝛceaft, Saxon.]

1. An arrow; a miſſive weapon.
To pierce purſuing ſhield,
By parents train'd the Tartars wild are taught,
With *ſhafts* ſhot out from their back-turned bow. *Sidney.*
Who in the ſpring, from the new ſun;
Already has a fever got,
Too late begins thoſe *ſhafts* to ſhun,
Which Phœbus thro' his veins has ſhot. *Waller.*
They are both the archer and *ſhaft* taking aim afar off, and then ſhooting themſelves directly upon the deſired mark. *More.*
So lofty was the pile, a Parthian bow
With vigour drawn, muſt ſend the *ſhaft* below. *Dryden.*
O'er thee the ſecret *ſhaft*
That waſtes at midnight, or th'undreaded hour
Of noon, flies harmleſs. *Thomſon.*

2. [*Shaft*, Dutch.] A narrow, deep, perpendicular pit.
They ſink a *ſhaft* or pit of ſix foot in length. *Carew.*
The fulminating damp, upon its accenſion, gives a crack like the report of a gun, and makes an exploſion ſo forcible as to kill the miners, and force bodies of great weight from the bottom of the pit up through the *ſhaft*. *Woodward.*
Suppoſe a tube, or as the miners call it, a *ſhaft*, were ſunk from the ſurface of the earth to the center. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Any thing ſtrait; the ſpire of a church.
Practiſe to draw ſmall and eaſy things, as a cherry with the leaf, the *ſhaft* of a ſteeple. *Peacham.*

SHAG. *n. ſ.* [ꝛceacza, Saxon.]

1. Rough wooly hair.
Full often like a *ſhag*-hair'd crafty kern,
Hath he converſed with the enemy;
And given me notice of their villanies. *Shakeſp.*
Where is your huſband?
He's a traitor.
Thou lie'ſt thou *ſhag*-ear'd villain. *Shakeſp.*
From the *ſhag* of his body, the ſhape of his legs, his having little or no tail, the ſlowneſs of his gate, and his climbing up of trees, he ſeems to come near the bear kind. *Grew.*
True Witney broad cloth, with its *ſhag* unſhorn,
Be this the horſeman's fence. *Gay.*

2. A kind of cloth.

SHAG. *n. ſ.* A ſea bird.
Among the firſt ſort we reckon *ſhags*, duck, and mallard. *Car.*

SHA'GGED. } *adj.* [from *ſhag.*]
SHA'GGY. }

1. Ruggedly; hairy.
They change their hue, with haggar'd eyes they ſtare,
Lean are their looks and *ſhagged* are their hair. *Dryd. n.*
A lion's hide he wears;
About his ſhoulders hangs the *ſhaggy* ſkin,
The teeth and gaping jaws ſeverely grin. *Dryden.*
From the froſty north
The early valiant Swede draws forth his wings,
In battalious array, while Volga's ſtream
Sends oppoſite, in *ſhaggy* armour clad
Her borderers; on mutual ſlaughter bent. *Philips.*

2. Rough; rugged.
They pluck'd the ſeated hills with all their load,
Rocks, waters, woods, and by the *ſhaggy* tops
Uplifting bore them in their hands. *Milton.*
There, where very deſolation dwells,
By grots and caverns *ſhagg'd* with horrid ſhades,
She may paſs on with unblench'd majeſty,
Be it not done in pride. *Milton.*
Through Eden went a river large,
Nor chang'd his courſe, but through the *ſhaggy* hill
Paſs'd underneath ingulph'd. *Milton.*
How would the old king ſmile
To ſee you weigh the paws when tip'd with gold,
And throw the *ſhaggy* ſpoils about your ſhoulders. *Addiſ.*
Ye rugged rocks! which holy knees have worn,
Ye grots and caverns *ſhagg'd* with horrid thorn. *Pope.*

SHAGREEN. *n. ſ.* [*chagrin*, French.] The ſkin of a kind of fiſh, or ſkin made rough in imitation of it.

To SHA'GREEN. *v. a.* [*chagriner*, French.] To irritate; to provoke. Both ſhould be written *chagrin.*

So SHAIL. *v. n.* To walk ſideways; a low word.
Child you muſt walk ſtraight, without ſkiewing and *ſhailing* to every ſtep you ſet. *L'Eſtrange.*

To SHAKE. *v. a.* preterit, *ſhook*; part. paſſ. *ſhaken*, or *ſhook*, [ꝛceacan, Saxon; *ſhecken*, Dutch.]

1. To put into a vibrating motion; to move with quick returns backwards and forwards; to agitate.
Who honours not his father,
Henry the fifth that made all France to quake,
Shake he is weapon at us, and paſs by. *Shakeſp.*
I will *ſhake* mine hand upon them, and they ſhall be a ſpoil to their ſervants. *Zech.* ii. 9.
I *ſhook* my lap and ſaid, ſo God *ſhake* out every man from his houſe, even thus be he *ſhaken* out and emptied. *Neh.* v.

The

The ſtars fell unto the earth, even as a fig-tree caſteth her untimely figs when ſhe is *ſhaken* of a mighty wind. *Rev.* vi.

He *ſhook* the ſacred honours of his head:
With terror trembled heav'n's ſubſiding hill,
And from his *ſhaken* curls ambroſial dews diſtil. *Dryden.*

She firſt her huſband on the poop eſpies,
Shaking his hand at diſtance on the main;
She took the ſign, and *ſhook* her hand again. *Dryden.*

2. To make to totter or tremble.

The rapid wheels *ſhake* heav'n's baſis. *Milton.*

Let France acknowledge that her *ſhaken* throne
Was once ſupported, ſir, by you alone. *Roſcommon.*

3. To throw down by a violent motion.

Macbeth is ripe for *ſhaking*, and the powers above
Put on their inſtruments. *Shakeſp.*

The tyrannous breathing of the North
Shakes all our buds from blowing. *Shakeſp.*

When ye depart, *ſhake* off the duſt of your feet. *Mat.* x.

He looked at his book, and, holding out his right leg, put it into ſuch a quivering motion, that I thought he would have *ſhaked* it off. *Tatler.*

4. To throw away; to drive off.

'Tis our firſt intent
To *ſhake* all cares and buſineſs from our age,
Conferring them on younger ſtrengths, whilſt we
Unburthen'd crawl towards death. *Shakeſpeare.*

5. To weaken; to put in danger.

When his doctrines grew too ſtrong to be *ſhook* by his enemies, they perſecuted his reputation. *Atterbury.*

6. To drive from reſolution; to depreſs; to make afraid.

A ſly and conſtant knave, not to be *ſhak'd*. *Shakeſp.*

This reſpite *ſhook*
The boſom of my conſcience. *Shakeſpeare.*

Be not ſoon *ſhaken* in mind, or troubled, as that the day of Chriſt is at hand. 2 *Theſ.* ii. 2.

Not my firm faith
Can by his fraud be *ſhaken* or ſeduc'd. *Milton.*

7. *To* SHAKE *hands*. This phraſe, from the action uſed among friends at meeting and parting, ſometimes ſignifies to *join with*, but commonly to *take leave of*.

With the ſlave,
He ne'er *ſhook hands*, nor bid farewel to him,
'Till he unſeam'd him from the nape to the chops. *Shakeſp.*

Nor can it be ſafe to a king to tarry among them who are *ſhaking hands* with their allegiance, under pretence of laying faſter hold of their religion. *King Charles.*

8. *To* SHAKE *off*. To rid himſelf of; to free from; to diveſt of.

Be pleas'd that I *ſhake off* theſe names you give me:
Antonio never yet was thief or pirate. *Shakeſpeare.*

If I could *ſhake off* but one ſeven years,
From theſe old arms and legs,
I'd with thee every foot, *Shakeſpeare.*

Say, ſacred bard! what could beſtow
Courage on thee, to ſoar ſo high?
Tell me, brave friend! what help'd thee ſo
To *ſhake off* all mortality? *Waller.*

Him I reſerved to be anſwered by himſelf, after I had *ſhaken off* the leſſer and more barking creatures. *Stillingfleet.*

Can I want courage for ſo brave a deed?
I've *ſhook* it *off*: my ſoul is free from fear. *Dryden.*

Here we are free from the formalities of cuſtom and reſpect: we may *ſhake off* the haughty impertinent. *Collier.*

How does thy beauty ſmooth
The face of war, and make even horrour ſmile!
At ſight of thee my heart *ſhakes off* its ſorrows. *Addiſon.*

To SHAKE. *v. n.*

1. To be agitated with a vibratory motion.

Darts are counted as ſtubble: he laugheth at the *ſhaking* of a ſpear. *Job* xli. 29.

2. To totter.

3. To tremble; to be unable to keep the body ſtill.

Thy ſight, which ſhould
Make our eyes flow with joy, hearts dance with comforts,
Conſtrains them weep, and *ſhake* with fear and ſorrow. *Shak.*

What ſaid the wench, when he roſe up again?
—Trembled and *ſhook*; for why, he ſtamp'd,
As if the vicar meant to cozen him. *Shakeſp.*

A *ſhaking* through their limbs they find,
Like leaves ſaluted by the wind. *Waller.*

4. To be in terrour; to be deprived of firmneſs.

He ſhort of ſuccours, and in deep deſpair,
Shook at the diſmal proſpect of the war. *Dryden.*

SHAKE, *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Concuſſion.

If that thy fame with ev'ry toy be pos'd,
'Tis a thin web, which poiſonous fancies make;
But the great ſoldier's honour was compos'd
Of thicker ſtuff, which could endure a *ſhake*:
Wiſdom picks friends; civility plays the reſt,
A toy ſhunn'd cleanly paſſeth with thee beſt. *Herbert.*

The freeholder is the baſis of all other titles: this is the ſubſtantial ſtock, without which they are no more than bloſſoms that would fall away with every *ſhake* of wind. *Addiſon.*

2. Vibratory motion.

Several of his countrymen probably lived within the *ſhake* of the earthquake, and the ſhadow of the eclipſe, which are recorded by this author. *Addiſon.*

3. Motion given and received.

Our ſalutations were very hearty on both ſides, conſiſting of many kind *ſhakes* of the hand. *Addiſon.*

SHA'KER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſhake*.] The perſon or thing that ſhakes.

Go then, the guilty at thy will chaſtiſe,
He ſaid; the *ſhaker* of the earth replies. *Pope.*

SHALE. *n. ſ.* [Corrupted, I think, for *ſpell*.] A huſk; the caſe of ſeeds in ſiliquous plants.

Behold yon poor and ſtarved band,
And your fair ſhew ſhall ſuck away their ſouls,
Leaving them but the *ſhales* and huſks of men. *Shakeſp.*

SHALL. *v. defective.* [ꝛceal, Sax. is originally I *owe*, or I *ought*. In *Chaucer*, *the faithe I* ſhall *to God*, means *the faith I* owe *to God*: thence it became a ſign of the future tenſe. The French uſe *dèvoir*, *dois*, *doit*, in the ſame manner, with a kind of future ſignification; and the Swedes have *ſkall*, and the Iſlanders *ſkal*, in the ſame ſenſe. It has no tenſes but *ſhall* future, and *ſhould* imperfect.

The explanation of *ſhall*, which foreigners and provincials confound with *will*, is not eaſy; and the difficulty is increaſed by the poets, who ſometimes give to *ſhall* an emphatical ſenſe of *will*: but I ſhall endeavour, *craſſa Minervâ*, to ſhow the meaning of *ſhall* in the future tenſe.]

1. *I* SHALL *love*. It will ſo happen that I muſt love; I am reſolved to love.

2. SHALL *I love?* Will it be permitted me to love? Will you permit me to love? Will it happen that I muſt love?

3. *Thou* SHALT *love*. I command thee to love; it is permitted thee to love: [in poetry or ſolemn diction] it will happen that thou muſt love.

4. SHALT *thou love?* Will it happen that thou muſt love? Will it be permitted to thee to love?

5. *He* SHALL *love*. It will happen that he muſt love; it is commanded him that he love.

It is a mind, that *ſhall* remain a poiſon where it is.
——*Shall* remain!
Hear you this triton of the minnows? Mark you
His abſolute *ſhall?* *Shakeſpeare.*

See Romulus the great:
This prince a prieſteſs of your blood ſhall bear,
And like his ſire in arms he *ſhall* appear. *Dryden.*

That he *ſhall* receive no benefit from Chriſt, is the affirmation whereon all his deſpair is founded; and the one way of removing this diſmal apprehenſion, is to convince him that Chriſt's death, and the benefits thereof, either do, or, if he perform the condition required of him, *ſhall* certainly belong to him. *Hammond.*

6. SHALL *he love?* Is it permitted him to love? In ſolemn language, Will it happen that he muſt love?

7. The plural perſons follow the ſignification of the ſingulars.

SHA'LLOON. *n. ſ.* A ſlight woollen ſtuff.

In blue *ſhalloon* ſhall Hannibal be clad,
And Scipio trail an Iriſh purple plaid. *Swift.*

SHA'LLOP. *n. ſ.* [*chalsupe*, French.] A ſmall boat.

You were reſolved, after your arrival into Oroonoque, to paſs to the mine; and to that end, you deſired to have ſir John Fearne's *ſhallop*: I do not allow of that courſe, becauſe ye cannot land ſo ſecretly but that ſome Indians on the river ſide may diſcover you, who giving knowledge of your paſſage to the Spaniards, you may be cut off before you can recover your boat. *Raleigh.*

There with your *ſhallop* ſtay:
The game's not loſt; I have one card to play. *Waller.*

Our hero ſet
In a ſmall *ſhallop*, fortune in his debt;
So near a hope of crowns and ſcepters, more
Than ever Priam, when he flouriſh'd wore. *Waller.*

SHA'LLOW. *adj.* [This word is probably compounded of *ſhoal* and *low*.]

1. Not deep; having the bottom at no great diſtance from the ſurface or edge.

I had been drowned, but that the ſhore was ſhelvy and *ſhallow*; a death that I abhor. *Shakeſp.*

That inundation, though it were *ſhallow*, had a long continuance, whereby they of the vale, that were not drowned, periſhed for want of food. *Bacon.*

The like opinion he held of Meotis Palus, that by the floods of Tanais, and earth brought down thereby, it grew obſervably *ſhallower* in his days, and would in proceſs of time become a firm land. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

I am made a *ſhallow* forded ſtream.
Seen to the bottom: all my clearneſs ſcorn'd,
And all my faults expos'd. *Dryden.*

Shallow brooks, that flow'd ſo clear,
The bottom did the top appear. *Dryden.*

In *ſhallow* furrows vines ſecurely grow. *Dryden.*

2. Not

2. Not intellectually deep; not profound; not very knowing or wise; empty; trifling; futile; silly.

I'll shew my mind,
According to my *shallow* simple skill. *Shakespeare.*

This is a very *shallow* monster:
Afraid of him? A very *shallow* monster,
The man i' th' moon! A most poor credulous monster. *Shak.*

The king was neither so *shallow* nor so ill advertised as not to perceive the intention of the French king, for the investing himself of Britaigne. *Bacon.*

Uncertain and unsettled he remains,
Deep verst in books, and *shallow* in himself. *Milton.*

One would no more wonder to see the most *shallow* nation of Europe the most vain, than to find the most empty fellows in every nation more conceited than the rest. *Addison.*

3. Not deep of sound.

If a virginal were made with a double concave, the one all the length of the virginal, and the other at the end of the strings, as the harp hath, it must make the sound perfecter, and not so *shallow* and jarring. *Bacon.*

SHA'LLOW. *n. s.* [from the adjective.] A shelf; a sand; a flat; a shoal; a place where the water is not deep.

I should not see the sandy hour-glass run,
But I should think of *shallows* and of flats;
And see my wealthy Andrew dock'd in sand,
Veiling her high top lower than her ribs,
To kiss her burial. *Shakespeare.*

A swift stream is not heard in the channel, but upon *shallows* or gravel. *Bacon.*

Having but newly left those grammatick flats and *shallows*, where they stuck unreasonably, to learn a few words with lamentable construction, and now on the sudden transported, to be tost with their unballasted wits in fathomless and unquiet deeps of controversy, they do grow into hatred of learning. *Milt.*

You that so oft have sounded
And fathom'd all his thoughts, that know the deeps
And *shallows* of his heart, should need no instruments
To advance your ends. *Denham.*

In arms of the sea, and among islands, there is no great depth, and some places are plain *shallows*. *Burnet.*

He sounds and fathoms him, to find
The *shallows* of his soul. *Dryden.*

The wary Dutch
Behind their treach'rous *shallows* now withdraw,
And there lay snares to catch the British host.' *Dryden.*

Three more fierce Eurus in his angry mood
Dash'd on the *shallows* of the moving sand,
And in mid ocean left them moor'd a-land. *Dryden.*

Their spawn being lighter than the water, there it would not sink to the bottom, but be buoyed up by it, and carried away to the *shallows*. *Ray.*

With the use of diligence, and prudent conduct, he may decline both rocks and *shallows*. *Norris.*

The sea could not be much narrower than it is, without a great loss to the world; and must we now have an ocean of mere flats and *shallows*, to the utter ruin of navigation? *Bentley.*

SHA'LLOWBRAINED. *adj.* [*shallow* and *brain*] Foolish; futile; trifling; empty.

It cannot but be matter of just indignation to all good men to see a company of lewd *shallowbrained* huffs making atheism, and contempt of religion, the sole badge of wit. *South.*

SHA'LLOWLY. *adv.* [from *shallow*.]

1. With no great depth.

The load lieth open on the grass, or but *shallowly* covered. *Carew.*

2. Simply; foolishly.

Most *shallowly* did you these arms commence,
Fondly brought here, and foolishly sent hence:
Strike up your drums, pursue the scatter'd stray. *Shakesp.*

SHA'LLOWNESS. *n. s.* [from *shallow*.]

1. Want of depth.
2. Want of thought; want of understanding; futility; silliness; emptiness.

By it do all things live their measur'd hour:
We cannot ask the thing which is not there,
Blaming the *shallowness* of our request. *Herbert.*

I cannot wonder enough at the *shallowness* and impertinent zeal of the vulgar sort in Druina, who were carried away with such an ignorant devotion for his successes, when it little concerned their religion or security. *Howel.*

SHALM. *n. s.* [German.] A kind of musical pipe.

Every captain was commanded to have his soldiers in readiness to set forward upon the sign given, which was by the sound of a *shalm* or hoboy. *Knolles.*

SHALT. Second person of *shall*.

To SHAM. *v. n.* [*shommi*, Welsh, to cheat.]

1. To trick; to cheat; to fool with a fraud; to delude with false pretences. A low word.

Men tender in point of honour, and yet with little regard to truth, are sooner wrought upon by shame than by conscience, when they find themselves fooled and *shammed* into a conviction. *L'Estrange.*

2. To obtrude by fraud or folly.

We must have a care that we do not, for want of laying things and things together, *sham* fallacies upon the world for current reason. *L'Estrange.*

Then all your wits that flear and *sham*,
Down from Don Quixote to Tom Tram,
From whom I jests and puns purloin,
And slily put them off for mine,
Fond to be thought a country wit. *Prior.*

SHAM. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Fraud; trick; delusion; false pretence; imposture. A low word.

No *sham* so gross but it will pass upon a weak man, that is pragmatical and inquisitive. *L'Estrange.*

It goes a great way when natural curiosity and vulgar prejudice shall be assisted with the *shams* of astrological judgments. *L'Estrange.*

He that first brought the *sham*, wheedle, or banter in use, put together, as he thought fit, those ideas he made it stand for. *Locke.*

That in the sacred temple needs would try
Without a fire th' unheated gums to fry,
Believe who will the solemn *sham*, not I. *Addison.*

SHAM. *adj.* False; counterfeit; fictitious; pretended.

Never join the fray,
Where the *sham* quarrel interrupts the way. *Gay.*

SHA'MBLES. *n. s.* [Of uncertain etymology. *Scannaglia*, Ital.]

1. The place where butchers kill or sell their meat; a butchery.

Far be the thoughts of this from Henry's heart,
To make a *shambles* of the parliament-house. *Shakesp.*

I hope my noble lord esteems me honest.
—Oh, ay, as summer-flies are in the *shambles*,
That quicken ev'n with blowing. *Shakespeare.*

He warned a flock of sheep, that were driving to the *shambles*, of their danger; and, upon uttering some sounds, they all fled. *Arbuthnot.*

2. It is here improperly used.

When the person is made the jest of the mob, or his back the *shambles* of the executioner, there is no more conviction in the one than in the other. *Watts.*

SHA'MBLING. *adj.* [See SCAMBLING.] Moving awkwardly and irregularly. A low bad word.

By that *shambling* in his walk, it should be my rich banker, Gomez, whom I knew at Barcelona. *Dryden.*

So when nurse Nokes, to act young Ammon tries,
With *shambling* legs, long chin, and foolish eyes,
With dangling hands he strokes th' imperial robe,
And with a cuckold's air commands the globe. *Smith.*

SHAME. *n. s.* [scream, Saxon; *schaemte*, Dutch.]

1. The passion felt when reputation is supposed to be lost; the passion expressed sometimes by blushes.

Lamenting sorrow did in darkness lye,
And *shame* his ugly face did hide from living eye. *Spenser.*

Peace, peace, for *shame*, if not for charity.
—Urge neither charity nor *shame* to me:
Uncharitably with me have you dealt,
And shamefully my hopes by you are butcher'd:
My charity is outrage, life my *shame*;
And in my *shame* still lives my sorrow's rage. *Shakespeare.*

Hide, for *shame*,
Romans, your grandsires images,
That blush at their degenerate progeny. *Dryden.*

In the schools men are allowed, without *shame*, to deny the agreement of ideas; or out of the schools, from thence have learned, without *shame*, to deny the connection of ideas. *Locke.*

2. The cause or reason of shame; disgrace; ignominy.

The more *shame* for him that sends it me;
For I have heard him say a thousand times,
His Julia gave it him at his departure. *Shakespeare.*

Aaron had made them naked unto their *shame* amongst their enemies. *Exodus.*

God deliver the world from such guides, who are the *shame* of religion. *South.*

This jest was first of the other house's making,
And, five times try'd, has never fail'd of taking;
For 'twere a *shame* a poet should be kill'd,
Under the shelter of so broad a shield. *Dryden.*

O *shame* to manhood! shall one daring boy
The scheme of all our happiness destroy? *Pope.*

3. Reproach.

A foul *shame* is upon the thief. *Eccluf.*

Applause
Turn'd to exploding hiss, triumph to *shame*,
Cast on themselves from their own mouths. *Milton.*

To SHAME. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To make ashamed; to fill with shame.

To tell thee of whom deriv'd,
Were shame enough to *shame* thee, wert thou not shameless. *Sh.*

If thou hast power to raise him, bring him hither,
And I've power to *shame* him hence:
Oh, while you live tell truth and *shame* the devil. *Shakesp.*

Hyperbolus by suffering did traduce
The ostracism, and *sham'd* it out of use. *Cleaveland.*

Despoil'd
Of all our good, *sham'd*, naked, miserable. *Milton.*

What hurt can there be in all the slanders and disgraces of this world, if they are but the arts and methods of providence to *shame* us into the glories of the next. *South.*

Were there but one righteous man in the world, he would hold up his head with confidence and honour; he would *shame* the world, and not the world him. *South.*

He in a loathsome dungeon doom'd to lie,
In bonds retain'd his birthright liberty,
And *sham'd* oppression, 'till it set him free. *Dryden.*
The coward bore the man immortal spite,
Who *sham'd* him out of madness into flight. *Dryden.*
Who *shames* a scribbler, breaks a cobweb through;
He spins the slight self-pleasing thread a-new. *Pope.*

2. To disgrace.

Certes, sir knight, ye been too much to blame,
Thus for to blot the honour of the dead,
And with foul cowardice his carcass *shame*. *Spenser.*
So bent, the more shall *shame* him his repulse. *Milton.*

To SHAME. *v. n.* To be ashamed.

Great shame it is, thing so divine in view,
Made for to be the world's most ornament,
To make the bait her gazers to embrew;
Good *shames* to be to ill an instrument. *Spenser.*
Sham'st thou not, knowing whence thou art extraught,
To let thy tongue detect thy base-born heart. *Shakespeare.*
To the trunk of it authors give such a magnitude, as I *shame* to repeat. *Raleigh.*

Auster spy'd him,
Cruel Auster thither hy'd him;
And with the rush of one rude blast,
Sham'd not spitefully to waste
All his leaves, so fresh, so sweet,
And lay them trembling at his feet. *Crashaw.*

SHA'MEFACED. *adj.* [*shame* and *face.*] Modest; bashful; easily put out of countenance.

Philoclea, who blushing and withal smiling, making shamefacedness pleasing, and pleasure *shamefaced*, tenderly moved her feet, unwonted to feel the naked ground. *Sidney.*

Conscience is a blushing *shamefac'd* spirit, that mutinies in a man's bosom: it fills one full of obstacles. *Shakespeare.*

A man may be *shamefaced*, and a woman modest, to the degree of scandalous. *L'Estrange.*

Your *shamefac'd* virtue shunn'd the people's praise,
And senate's honours. *Dryden.*

From this time we may date that remarkable turn in the behaviour of our fashionable Englishmen, that makes them *shamefaced* in the exercise of those duties which they were sent into the world to perform. *Addison.*

SHAMEFA'CEDLY. *adv.* [from *shamefaced.*] Modestly; bashfully.

SHAMEFA'CEDNESS. *n. s.* [from *shamefaced.*] Modesty; bashfulness; timidity.

Dorus, when he had sung this, having had all the while a free beholding of the fair Pamela, could well have spared such horrour, and defended the assault he gave unto her face with bringing a fair stain of *shamefacedness* into it. *Sidney.*

Why wonder ye,
Fair sir, at that which ye so much embrace?
She is the fountain of your modesty;
You shamefac'd are, but *shamefastness* itself is she. *Spenser.*

None but fools, out of *shamefacedness*, hide their ulcers, which, if shown, might be healed. *Dryden.*

SHA'MEFUL. *adj.* [*shame* and *full.*] Disgraceful; ignominious; infamous; reproachful.

Phœbus flying so most *shameful* sight,
His blushing face in foggy cloud implies,
And hides for shame. *Spenser.*
This all through that great princess pride did fall,
And came to *shameful* end. *Spenser.*
For this he shall live hated, be blasphem'd,
Seiz'd on by force, judg'd, and to death condemn'd,
A *shameful* and accurst! *Milton.*

His naval preparations were not more surprising than his quick and *shameful* retreat; for he returned to Carthage with only one ship, having fled without striking one stroke. *Arbuth.*

The knave of diamonds tries his wily arts,
And wins, O *shameful* chance! the queen of hearts. *Pope.*

SHA'MEFULLY. *adv.* [from *shameful.*] Disgracefully; ignominiously; infamously; reproachfully.

None but that saw, quoth he, would ween for truth,
How *shamefully* that maid he did torment. *Spenser.*
But I his holy secret
Presumptuously have publish'd, impiously,
Weakly at least, and *shamefully*. *Milton.*

Would she *shamefully* fail in the last act in this contrivance of the nature of man? *More.*

Those who are ready enough to confess him, both in judgment and profession, are, for the most part, very prone to deny him *shamefully* in their doings. *South.*

SHA'MELESS. *adj.* [from *shame.*] Wanting shame; wanting modesty; impudent; frontless; immodest, [illegible].

To tell thee whence thou cam'st, of what [illegible],
Were shame enough to shame thee, were thy nature
Shakespeare's Henry VI.

Beyond imagination is the wrong
That she this day hath, *shameless*, thrown on me. *Shakesp.*

The *shameless* denial hereof by some of their friends, and the more *shameless* justification by some of their flatterers, makes it needful to exemplify, which I had rather forbear. *Raleigh.*

God deliver the world from such hucksters of souls, the very shame of religion, and the *shameless* subverters of morality. *South.*

Such *shameless* bards we have; and yet 'tis true,
There are as mad abandon'd criticks too. *Pope.*

SHA'MELESSLY. *adv.* [from *shameless.*] Impudently; audaciously; without shame.

The king to-day, as one of the vain fellows, *shamelessly* uncovereth himself. *2 Samuel.*

He must needs be *shamelessly* wicked that abhors not this licentiousness. *Hale.*

SHA'MELESSNESS. *n. s.* [from *shameless.*] Impudence; want of shame; immodesty.

Being most impudent in her heart, she could, when she would, teach her cheeks blushing, and make shamefastness the cloak of *shamelessness*. *Sidney.*

He that blushes not at his crime, but adds *shamelessness* to his shame, hath nothing left to restore him to virtue. *Taylor.*

SHA'MMER. *n. s.* [from *sham.*] A cheat; an impostor. A low word.

SHA'MOIS. *n. s.* [*chamois*, French.] See CHAMOIS. A kind of wild goat.

I'll bring thee
To clust'ring filberds, and sometimes I'll get thee
Young *shamois* from the rocks. *Shakespeare.*

SHA'MROCK. *n. s.* The Irish name for three leaved grass.

If they found a plot of watercresses, or *shamrocks*, there they flocked as to a feast for the time. *Spenser.*

SHANK. *n. s.* [ȝrcanca, Saxon; *schenckel*, Dutch.]

1. The middle joint of the leg; that part which reaches from the ankle to the knee.

Eftsoons her white straight legs were altered
To crooked crawling *shanks*, of marrow emptied;
And her fair face to foul and loathsome hue,
And her fine corps to a bag of venom grew. *Spenser.*
The sixth age shifts
Into the lean and slipper'd pantaloon,
With spectacles on nose, and pouch on side;
His youthful hose, well sav'd, a world too wide
For his shrunk *shanks*. *Shakespeare.*

A stag says, if these pitiful *shanks* of mine were but answerable to this branching head, I can't but think how I should defy all my enemies. *L'Estrange.*

2. The bone of the leg.

Shut me nightly in a charnel-house,
O'er cover'd quite with dead men's rattling bones,
With reeky *shanks*, and yellow chapless skulls. *Shakesp.*

3. The long part of any instrument.

The *shank* of a key, or some such long hole, the punch cannot strike, because the *shank* is not forged with substance sufficient. *Moxon.*

SHA'NKED. *adj.* [from *shank.*] Having a shank.

SHA'NKER. *n. s.* [*chancre*, French.] A venereal excrescence.

To SHAPE. *v. a.* preter. *shaped*; part. pass. *shaped* and *shapen.* [ȝcýppan, Saxon; *scheppen*, Dutch.]

1. To form; to mould with respect to external dimensions.

I that am not *shap'd* for sportive tricks,
Nor made to court an am'rous looking-glass;
I, that am rudely stampt, and want love's majesty,
To strut before a wanton ambling nymph. *Shakesp.*

Those nature hath *shaped* with a great head, narrow breast, and shoulders sticking out, seem much inclined to a consumption. *Harvey.*

Mature the virgin was, of Egypt's race;
Grace *shap'd* her limbs, and beauty deck'd her face. *Prior.*
The faultless form,
Shap'd by the hand of harmony. *Thomson.*

2. To mould; to cast; to regulate; to adjust.

Drag the villain hither by the hair,
Nor age nor honour shall *shape* privilege. *Shakesp.*

Mr. Candish, when without hope, and ready to *shape* his course by the east homewards, met a ship which came from the Philippines. *Raleigh.*

To the stream, when neither friends nor force,
Nor speed nor art avail, he *shapes* his course. *Denham.*
Charm'd by their eyes, their manners I acquire,
And *shape* my foolishness to their desire. *Prior.*

3. To image; to conceive.

Lovers and madmen have their seething brains,
Such *shaping* fantasies that apprehend
More than cool reason ever apprehends. *Shakespeare.*

It

It is my nature's plague
To spy into abuſe, and oft my jealouſy
Shapes faults that are not. *Shakeſpeare.*
When fancy hath formed and *ſhaped* the perfecteſt ideas of bleſſedneſs, our own more happy experiences of greater muſt diſabuſe us. *Boyle.*

4. To make; to create. Obſolete.
I was *ſhapen* in iniquity, and in ſin did my mother conceive me. *Pſalms.*

SHAPE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Form; external appearance.
He beat me grievouſly in the ſhape of a woman; for in the *ſhape* of a man, maſter Brook, I fear not Goliah with a weaver's beam. *Shakeſpeare.*
The *ſhapes* of the locuſts were like unto horſes prepared for battle. *Rev.*
The other *ſhape*,
If *ſhape* it may be call'd that *ſhape* had none,
Diſtinguiſhable in member, joint, or limb. *Milton.*
In vegetables and animals the *ſhape* we moſt fix on, and are moſt led by. *Locke.*

2. Make of the trunk of the body.
Firſt a charming *ſhape* enſlav'd me,
An eye then gave the fatal ſtroke;
'Till by her wit Corinna ſav'd me,
And all my former fetters broke. *Addiſon.*

3. Being, as moulded into ſhape.
Before the gates there ſat
On either ſide a formidable *ſhape*. *Milton.*

4. Idea; pattern.
Thy heart
Contains of good, wiſe, juſt, the perfect *ſhape*. *Milton.*

5. It is now uſed in low converſation for manner.

SHA'PELESS. *adj.* [from *ſhape*.] Wanting regularity of form; wanting ſymmetry of dimenſions.
You are born
To ſet a form upon that indigeſt,
Which he hath left ſo *ſhapeleſs* and ſo rude. *Shakeſpeare.*
He is deformed, crooked, old and ſere;
Ill-fac'd, worſe-bodied, *ſhapeleſs* ev'ry where. *Shakeſp.*
What fools were here,
Diſguis'd like Muſcovites in *ſhapeleſs* gear? *Shakeſp.*
Thrice had I lov'd thee,
Before I knew thy face or name;
So in a voice, ſo in a *ſhapeleſs* flame,
Angels affect us oft, and worſhipp'd be. *Donne.*
Now the victor ſtretch'd his eager hand,
Where the tall nothing ſtood, or ſeem'd to ſtand;
A *ſhapeleſs* ſhade, it melted from his ſight,
Like forms in clouds, or viſions of the night! *Pope.*
Some objects pleaſe our eyes,
Which out of nature's common order riſe,
The *ſhapeleſs* rock, or hanging precipice. *Pope.*

SHA'PESMITH. *n. ſ.* [*ſhape* and *ſmith*.] One who undertakes to improve the form of the body. A burleſque word.
No *ſhapeſmith* yet ſet up and drove a trade,
To mend the work that providence had made. *Garth.*

SHAPELINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſhapely*.] Beauty or proportion of form.

SHA'PELY. *adv.* [from *ſhape*.] Symmetrical; well formed.

SHARD. *n. ſ.* [*ſchaerde*. Triſick.]

1. A fragment of an earthen veſſel.
For charitable prayers,
Shards, flints, and pebbles ſhould be thrown on her;
Yet here ſhe is allow'd her virgin chants,
Her maiden ſtrewments.

2. [*Chard*.] A plant.
Shards or mallows for the pot,
Keep the looſen'd body ſound. *Dryden.*

3. It ſeems in *Spenſer* to ſignify a frith or ſtrait.
Upon that ſhore he ſpied Atin ſtand,
There by his maſter left, when late he far'd
In Phedria's fleet bark, over that per'lous *ſhard*. *Spenſer.*

4. A ſort of fiſh.

SHA'RDBORN. *adj.* [*ſhard* and *born*.] Born or produced among broken ſtones or pots. Perhaps *ſhard* in *Shakeſpeare* may ſignify the ſheaths of the wings of inſects.
Ere to black Hecat's ſummons
The *ſhard-born* beetle with his drowſy hums
Hath rung night's yawning peal, there ſhall be done
A deed of dreadful note. *Shakeſpeare.*

SHA'RDED. *adj.* [from *ſhard*.] Inhabiting ſhards.
Often ſhall we find
The *ſharded* beetle in a ſafer hold,
Than is the full-wing'd eagle. *Shakeſpeare.*

To SHARE. *v. n.* [ſceapan, ſcypan, Saxon.]

1. To divide; to part among many.
Good fellows all,
The lateſt of my wealth I'll *ſhare* amongſt you. *Shakeſp.*
Any man may make trial of his fortune, provided he acknowledge the lord's right, by *ſharing* out unto him a toll. *Carew.*
Well may he then to you his cares impart,
And *ſhare* his burden where he *ſhares* his heart. *Dryden.*

In the primitive times the advantage of prieſthood was equally *ſhared* among all the order, and none of that college had any ſuperiority. *Clarke.*
Though the weight of a faſhood would be too heavy for one to bear, it grows light in their imaginations when it is *ſhared* among many. *Addiſon.*
Suppoſe I *ſhare* my fortune equally between my children and a ſtranger, will that unite them? *Swift.*

2. To partake with others.
The captain, half of whoſe ſoldiers are dead, and the other quarter never muſtered or ſeen, comes ſhortly to demand payment of his whole account; where, by good means of ſome great ones, and privy *ſharings* with the officers of other ſorts, he receiveth his debt. *Spenſer.*
In vain does valour bleed,
While avarice and rapine *ſhare* the land. *Milton.*
Go, ſilently enjoy your part of grief,
And *ſhare* the ſad inheritance with me. *Dryden.*
Wav'd by the wanton winds his banner flies,
All maiden white, and *ſhares* the people's eyes. *Dryden.*
This was the prince decreed
To *ſhare* his ſceptre. *Dryden.*
Not a love of liberty, nor thirſt of honour,
Drew you thus far; but hopes to *ſhare* the ſpoil
Of conquer'd towns and plunder'd provinces. *Addiſon.*
All night it rains, the ſhews return with day;
Great Jove with Cæſar *ſhares* his ſov'reign ſway. *Logic.*

3. To cut; to ſeparate; to ſheer. [From ſceran, Saxon.]
With ſwift wheel reverſe deep ent'ring *ſhar'd*
All his right ſide. *Milton.*
Scalp, face, and ſhoulders the keen ſteel divides,
And the *ſhar'd* viſage hangs on equal ſides. *Dryden.*

To SHARE. *v. n.* To have part; to have a dividend.
I am the prince of Wales; and think not, Percy,
To *ſhare* with me in glory any more. *Shakeſpeare.*
Had greater haſte theſe ſacred rites prepar'd,
Some guilty mouths had in your triumphs *ſhar'd*;
But this untainted year is all your own. *Dryden.*
A right of inheritance gave every one a title to *ſhare* in the goods of his father. *Locke.*
This is Dutch partnerſhip, to *ſhare* in all our beneficial bargains, and exclude us wholly from theirs. *Swift.*

SHARE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Part; allotment; dividend.
If every juſt man, that now pines with want,
Had but a moderate and beſeeming *ſhare*,
Of that which lewdly-pamper'd luxury
Now heaps upon ſome with vaſt exceſs. *Milton.*
They went a hunting, and every one to go *ſhare* and *ſhare* like in what they took. *L'Eſtrange.*
The ſubdued territory was divided into greater and ſmaller *ſhares*, beſides that reſerved to the prince. *Temple.*
I'll give you arms; burn, raviſh, and deſtroy:
For my own *ſhare* one beauty I deſign;
Engage your honours that ſhe ſhall be mine. *Dryden.*
While fortune favour'd,
I made ſome figure; nor was my name
Obſcure, nor I without my *ſhare* of fame. *Dryden.*
The youths have equal *ſhare*
In Marcia's wiſhes, and divide their ſiſter. *Addiſon.*
In poets, as true genius is but rare,
True taſte as ſeldom is the critick's *ſhare*. *Pope.*
He who doth not perform that part aſſigned him, is a very miſchievous member of the publick; becauſe he takes his *ſhare* of the profit, and yet leaves his *ſhare* of the burden to be born by others. *Swift.*

2. A part.
Theſe, although they bear a *ſhare* in the diſcharge, yet have different offices in the compoſition. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

3. [Scean, Saxon.] The blade of the plow that cuts the ground.
Nor laws they knew, nor manners, nor the care
Of lab'ring oxen, nor the ſhining *ſhare*. *Dryden.*
Then let him mark the ſheep, or whet the ſhining *ſhare*. *Dryden's Virgil.*
Great cities ſhall with walls be compaſs'd round,
And ſharpen'd *ſhares* ſhall vex the fruitful ground. *Dryden.*
Incumbent o'er the ſhining *ſhare*
The maſter leans, removes th' obſtructive clay. *Thomſon.*
For clay the coulter is long and bending, and the *ſhare* narrow. *Mortimer.*

SHA'REBONE. *n. ſ.* [*ſhare* and *bone*.] The os pubis; the bone that divides the trunk from the limbs.
The cartilage bracing together the two oſſa pubis, or *ſhare-bones*, Bartholine ſaith, is twice thicker and laxer in women than men. *Derham.*

SHA'RER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſhare*.

1. One who divides, or apportions to others; a diviſer.

2. A partaker; one who participates any thing with others.
Moſt it ſeem'd the French king to import,
As *ſharer* in his daughter's dowry. *Daniel.*
People not allowed to be *ſharers* with their companions in good fortune, will hardly agree to be *ſharers* in bad. *L'Eſtr.*

An

An overgrown eſtate falling into the hands of one that has many children, it is broken into ſo many portions as render the *ſharers* rich enough. *Addiſon.*

You muſt have known it.
—Indeed I did, then favour'd by the king,
And by that means a *ſharer* in the ſecret. *Rowe.*

If, by taking on himſelf human nature at large, he hath a compaſſionate and tender ſenſe of the infirmities of mankind in general, he muſt needs, in a peculiar manner, feel and commiſerate the infirmities of the poor, in which he himſelf was ſo eminent a *ſharer*. *Atterbury.*

I ſuffer many things as an author militant, whereof in your days of probation you have been a *ſharer*. *Pope to Swift.*

SHARK. *n. ſ.* [*canis charcharias*, Latin.]

1. A voracious ſea-fiſh.

His jaws horrifick arm'd with threefold fate,
The direful *ſhark*. *Thomſon.*

2. A greedy artful fellow; one who fills his pockets by ſly tricks.

David's meſſengers are ſent back to him, like ſo many *ſharks* and runnagates, only for endeavouring to compliment an ill-nature out of itſelf, and ſeeking that by petition which they might have commanded by their ſword. *South.*

3. Trick; fraud; petty rapine.

Wretches who live upon the *ſhark*, and other mens ſins, the common poiſoners of youth, equally deſperate in their fortunes and their manners, and getting their very bread by the damnation of ſouls. *South.*

To SHARK. *v. a.* To pick up haſtily or ſlily.

Young Fontinbras,
Of unimproved mettle, hot and full,
Hath in the ſkirts of Norway, here and there,
Shark'd up a liſt of landleſs reſolutes. *Shakeſpeare.*

To SHARK. *v. n.*

1. To play the petty thief.

The fly leads a lazy, voluptuous, ſcandalous, *ſharking* life, hateful wherever ſhe comes. *L'Eſtrange.*

2. To cheat; to trick. *Ainſworth.*

There are cheats by natural inclination as well as by corruption: nature taught this boy to *ſhark*, not diſcipline. *L'Eſt.*

The old generous Engliſh ſpirit, which heretofore made this nation ſo great in the eyes of all the world, ſeems utterly extinct; and we are degenerated into a mean, *ſharking*, fallacious, undermining converſe, there being a ſnare and a trapan almoſt in every word we hear, and every action we ſee. *South.*

SHARP. *adj.* [ꝛceanp, Saxon; *ſcherpe*, Dutch.]

1. Keen; piercing; having a keen edge; having an acute point; not blunt.

She hath tied
Sharp tooth'd unkindneſs like a vulture here. *Shakeſpeare.*

In Ireland have I ſeen this ſtubborn Cade
Oppoſe himſelf againſt a troop of kerns;
And fought ſo long, 'till that his thighs with darts
Were almoſt like a *ſharp* quill'd porcupine. *Shakeſp.*

Thy tongue deviſeth miſchiefs, like a *ſharp* razor working deceitfully. *Pſalms.*

With edged grooving tools they cut down and ſmoothen away the extuberances left by the *ſharp* pointed grooving tools, and bring the work into a perfect ſhape. *Moxon.*

2. Terminating in a point or edge; not obtuſe.

The form of their heads is narrow and *ſharp*, that they may the better cut the air in their ſwift flight. *More.*

There was ſeen ſome miles in the ſea a great pillar of light, not *ſharp*, but in form of a column or cylinder, riſing a great way up towards heaven. *Bacon.*

To come near the point, and draw unto a *ſharper* angle, they do not only ſpeak and practiſe truth, but really deſire its enlargement. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Their embryon atoms
Light arm'd or heavy, *ſharp*, ſmooth, light or ſlow. *Milton.*

It is ſo much the firmer by how much broader the bottom and *ſharper* the top. *Temple.*

In ſhipping ſuch as this, the Iriſh kern,
And untaught Indian, on the ſtream did glide,
Ere *ſharp* keel'd boats to ſtem the flood did learn,
Or fin-like oars did ſpread from either ſide. *Dryden.*

3. Acute of mind; witty; ingenious; inventive.

Now as fine in his apparel as if he would make me in love with a cloak, and verſe for verſe with the *ſharpeſt* witted lover in Arcadia. *Sidney.*

If we had nought but ſenſe, each living wight,
Which we call brute, would be more *ſharp* than we. *Davies.*

Sharp to the world, but thoughtleſs of renown,
They plot not on the ſtage, but on the town. *Dryden.*

There is nothing makes men *ſharper*, and ſets their hands and wits more at work, than want. *Addiſon.*

Many other things belong to the material world, wherein the *ſharpeſt* philoſophers have never yet arrived at clear and diſtinct ideas. *Watts.*

4. Quick, as of ſight or hearing.

As the *ſharpeſt* eye diſcerneth nought,
Except the ſun-beams in the air do ſhine;
So the beſt ſoul, with her reflecting thought,
Sees not herſelf without ſome light divine. *Davies.*

To *ſharp* ey'd reaſon this would ſeem untrue;
But reaſon I through love's falſe opticks view. *Dryden.*

5. Sour without aſtringency; ſour but not auſtere; acid.

So we, if children young diſeaſed we find,
Anoint with ſweets the veſſel's foremaſt parts,
To make them taſte the potions *ſharp* we give;
They drink deceiv'd, and ſo deceiv'd they live. *Spenſer.*

Sharp taſted citrons Median climes produce;
Bitter the rind, but generous is the juice. *Dryden.*

Different ſimple ideas are ſometimes expreſſed by the ſame word, as ſweet and *ſharp* are applied to the objects of hearing and taſting. *Watts.*

6. Shrill; piercing the ear with a quick noiſe; not flat.

In whiſtling you contract the mouth, and, to make it more *ſharp*, men uſe their finger. *Bacon.*

Let one whiſtle at the one end of a trunk, and hold your ear at the other, and the ſound ſtrikes ſo *ſharp* as you can ſcarce endure it. *Bacon.*

For the various modulation of the voice, the upper end of the windpipe is endued with ſeveral cartilages to contract or dilate it, as we would have our voice flat or *ſharp*. *Ray.*

7. Severe; harſh; biting; ſarcaſtick.

If he ſhould intend his voyage towards my wife, I would turn her looſe to him; and what he gets more of her than *ſharp* words, let it lie on my head. *Shakeſpeare.*

How often may we meet with thoſe who are one while courteous, but within a ſmall time after are ſo ſupercilious, *ſharp*, troubleſome, fierce and exceptious, that they are not only ſhort of the true character of friendſhip, but become the very ſores and burdens of ſociety! *South.*

Ceaſe contention: be thy words ſevere,
Sharp as he merits; but the ſword forbear. *Dryden.*

8. Severe; quick to puniſh; cruel; ſeverely rigid.

There, gentle Hermia, may I marry thee;
And to that place the *ſharp* Athenian law
Cannot purſue us. *Shakeſpeare.*

9. Eager; hungry; keen upon a queſt.

My faulcon now is *ſharp* and paſſing empty,
And, 'till ſhe ſtoop, ſhe muſt not be full gorg'd;
For then ſhe never looks upon her lure. *Shakeſpeare.*

The *ſharp* deſire I had
Of taſting. *Milton.*

10. Painful; afflictive.

That ſhe may feel
How *ſharper* than a ſerpent's tooth it is,
To have a thankleſs child. *Shakeſpeare.*

He cauſed his father's friends to be cruelly tortured; grieving to ſee them live to whom he was ſo much beholden, and therefore rewarded them with ſuch *ſharp* payment. *Knolles.*

Death becomes
His final remedy; and after life
Try'd in *ſharp* tribulation, and refin'd
By faith, and faithful works. *Milton.*

It is a very ſmall comfort that a plain man, lying under a *ſharp* fit of the ſtone, receives from this ſentence. *Tillotſon.*

11. Fierce; ardent; fiery.

Their piety feign'd,
In *ſharp* conteſt of battle found no aid. *Milton.*

A *ſharp* aſſault already is begun;
Their murdering guns play fiercely on the walls. *Dryden.*

12. Attentive; vigilant.

Sharp at her utmoſt ken ſhe caſt her eyes,
And ſomewhat floating from afar deſcries. *Dryden.*

Is a man bound to look out *ſharp* to plague himſelf, and to take care that he ſlips no opportunity of being unhappy? *Collier.*

A clergyman, eſtabliſhed in a competent living, is not under the neceſſity of being ſo *ſharp* and exacting. *Swift.*

13. Acrid; biting; pinching; piercing, as the cold.

The windpipe is continually moiſtened with a glutinous humour, iſſuing out of ſmall glandules in its inner coat, to fence it againſt the *ſharp* air. *Ray.*

Nor here the ſun's meridian rays had pow'r,
Nor wind *ſharp* piercing, nor the ruſhing ſhow'r,
The verdant arch ſo cloſe its texture kept. *Pope.*

14. Subtile; nice; witty; acute.

Sharp and ſubtile diſcourſes procure very great applauſe; but being laid in the balance with that which ſound experience plainly delivereth, they are overweighed. *Hooker.*

The inſtances you mention are the ſtrongeſt and *ſharpeſt* that can be urged *Digby.*

15. [Among workmen.] Hard.

They make uſe of the *ſharpeſt* ſand, that being beſt for mortar, to lay bricks and tiles in. *Moxon.*

16. Emaciated; lean.

His viſage drawn he felt to *ſharp* and ſpare. *Milton.*

SHARP. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.]

1. A ſharp or acute ſound.

It is the lark that ſings ſo out of tune,
Straining harſh diſcords and unpleaſing *ſharps*. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. A pointed weapon; ſmall ſword; rapier.

If butchers had but the manners to go to *ſharps*, gentlemen would be contented with a rubber at cuffs *Collier.*

To

To SHARP. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make keen.

Whom the whetſtone *ſharps* to eat,
They cry, milſtones are good meat. *Ben. Johnſon.*

To SHARP. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To play thieviſh tricks.

I live upon what's my own, whereas your ſcandalous life is only cheating or *ſharping* one half of the year, and ſtarving the other. *L'Eſtrange.*

To SHA'RPEN. *v. a.* [from *ſharp.*]

1. To make keen; to edge; to point.

The weaker their helps are, the more their need is to *ſharpen* the edge of their own induſtry. *Hooker.*

The Iſraelites went down to the Philiſtines to *ſharpen* every man his ſhare and his coulter. *1 Sam.* xiii. 20.

His ſevere wrath ſhall he *ſharpen* for a ſword. *Iſaiah* v. 28.

The grating of a ſaw when *ſharpen'd*, offends ſo much as it ſetteth the teeth on edge. *Bacon.*

Th' ſquadron bright, *ſharp'ning* in mooned horns
Their phalanx. *Milton.*

It may contribute to his miſery, heighten the anguiſh, and *ſharpen* the ſting of conſcience, and ſo add fury to the everlaſting flames, when he ſhall reflect upon the abuſe of wealth and greatneſs. *South.*

No: 'tis reſiſtance that inflames deſire;
Sharpens the darts of love, and blows the fire. *Dryden.*

E're ten moons had *ſharpen'd* either horn,
To crown their bliſs, a lovely boy was born. *Dryden.*

Her nails are *ſharpen'd* into pointed claws,
Her hands bear half her weight and turn to paws. *Addiſ.*

2. To make quick, ingenious, or acute.

Overmuch quickneſs of wit, either given by nature, or *ſharpen'd* by ſtudy, doth not commonly bring greateſt learning, beſt manners, or happieſt life in the end. *Aſcham.*

3. To make quicker of ſenſe.

Th' air *ſharpen'd* his viſual ray
To objects diſtant far. *Milton.*

4. To make eager or hungry.

Epicurean cooks
Sharpen with cloyleſs ſauce his appetite. *Shakeſp.*

Such an aſſurance as will *ſharpen* mens deſires and quicken their endeavours for obtaining a leſſer good, ought to inſpire men with more vigour in purſuit of what is greater. *Tillot.*

5. To make fierce or angry.

Mine enemy *ſharpeneth* his eyes upon me. *Job* xvi. 9.

6. To make biting, or ſarcaſtick.

My haughty ſoul would ſwell;
Sharpen each word, and threaten in my eyes. *Smith.*

7. To make leſs flat; more piercing to the ears.

Encloſures not only preſerve ſound, but encreaſe and *ſharpen* it. *Bacon.*

8. To make ſour.

SHA'RPER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſharp.*] A tricking fellow; a petty thief; a raſcal.

Sharpers, as pikes, prey upon their own kind. *L'Eſtrange.*

He ſhould retrench what he loſt to *ſharpers*, and ſpent upon puppet-plays, to apply it to that uſe. *Arbuthnot.*

I only wear it in a land of Hectors,
Thieves, ſupercargo's, *ſharpers*, and directors. *Pope.*

SHA'RPLY. *adv.* [from *ſharp.*]

1. With keenneſs; with good edge or point.

2. Severely; rigorouſly; roughly.

They are more *ſharply* to be chaſtiſed and reformed than the rude Iriſh, which being very wild at the firſt, are now become more civil. *Spenſer.*

3. Keenly; acutely; vigorouſly.

The mind and memory are more *ſharply* exerciſed in comprehending another man's things than our own. *Ben. Johnſon.*

4. Afflictively; painfully.

At the arrival of the Engliſh embaſſadors the ſoldiers were *ſharply* aſſailed with wants. *Hayward.*

5. With quickneſs.

You contract your eye when you would ſee *ſharply*; and erect your ear when you would hear attentively. *Bacon.*

6. Judiciouſly; acutely; wittily.

SHA'RPNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſharp.*]

1. Keeneſs of edge or point.

Palladius neither ſuffering us nor himſelf to take in hand the party till the afternoon; when we were to fight in troops, not differing otherwiſe from earneſt, but that the *ſharpneſs* of the weapons was taken away. *Sidney.*

A ſecond glance came gliding like the firſt;
And he who ſaw the *ſharpneſs* of the dart,
Without defence receiv'd it in his heart. *Dryden.*

2. Not obtuſeneſs.

Force conſiſteth in the roundings and raiſings of the work, according as the limbs do more or leſs require it; ſo as the beholder ſhall ſpy no *ſharpneſs* in the bordering lines. *Wotton.*

3. Sourneſs without auſtereneſs.

There is a *ſharpneſs* in vinegar, and there is a *ſharpneſs* in pain, in ſorrow, and in reproach; there is a ſharp eye, a ſharp wit, and a ſharp ſword: but there is not one of theſe ſevere *ſharpneſſes* the ſame as another of them; and a ſharp eaſt wind is different from them all. *Watts.*

Provoking ſweat extremely, and taking away all *ſharpneſs* from whatever you put in, muſt be of good effect in the cure of the gout. *Temple.*

4. Severity of language; ſatyrical ſarcaſm.

'Here's gold for thee,
Thou muſt not take my former ſharpneſs ill,
I will employ thee back again. *Shakeſp.*

Some did all folly with juſt *ſharpneſs* blame,
While others laugh'd and ſcorn'd them into ſhame;
But, of theſe two, the laſt ſucceeded beſt,
As men aim rightеſt when they ſhoot in jeſt. *Dryden.*

This is a ſubject of which it is hard to ſpeak without ſatyrical *ſharpneſs* and particular reflections on many churches of chriſtians. *Strat.*

The *ſharpneſs* of his ſatyr, next to himſelf, fall moſt heavily on his friends. *Dryden.*

5. Painfulneſs; afflictiveneſs.

At this time
We ſweat and bleed; the friend hath loſt his friend;
And the beſt quarrels in the heat are curſt
By thoſe that feel their *ſharpneſs*. *Shakeſp.*

Not a ſingle death only that then attended this profeſſion; but the terror and *ſharpneſs* of it was redoubled in the manner and circumſtances. *South.*

6. Intellectual acuteneſs; ingenuity; wit.

Till Arianiſm had made it a matter of great *ſharpneſs*, and ſubtilty of wit to be a ſound believing chriſtian, men were not curious what ſyllables or particles of ſpeech they uſed. *Hooker.*

The daring of the ſoul proceeds from thence,
Sharpneſs of wit and active diligence. *Dryden.*

The ſon returned with ſtrength of conſtitution, *ſharpneſs* of underſtanding, and ſkill in languages. *Addiſon.*

7. Quickneſs of ſenſes.

If the underſtanding or faculty of the ſoul be like unto bodily ſight, not of equal *ſharpneſs* in all; what can be more convenient than that, even as the dark-ſighted man is directed by the clear about things viſible, ſo likewiſe in matters of deeper diſcourſe the wiſe in heart doth ſhew the ſimple where his way lieth. *Hooker.*

SHARP-SET. [*ſharp* and *ſet.*] Eager; vehemently deſirous.

Baſilius forced her to ſtay, tho' with much ado, ſhe being *ſharp-ſet* upon the fulfilling of a ſhrewd office, in overlooking Philoclea. *Sidney.*

An eagle *ſharp ſet*, looking about her for her prey, ſpy'd a leveret. *L'Eſtrange.*

Our ſenſes are *ſharp ſet* on pleaſures. *L'Eſtrange.*

A comedy of Johnſon's, not Ben, held ſeven nights; for the town is *ſharp-ſet* on new plays. *Pope.*

SHARP-VISAGED. *adj.* [*ſharp* and *viſaged.*] Having a ſharp countenance.

The Welſh that inhabit the mountains are commonly *ſharp-viſaged.* *Hale.*

SHARP-SIGHTED. *adj.* [*ſharp* and *ſight.*] Having quick ſight.

If ſhe were the body's quality,
Then would ſhe be with it ſick, maim'd, and blind;
But we perceive, where theſe privations be,
An healthy, perfect, and *ſharp-ſighted* mind. *Davies.*

I am not ſo *ſharp-ſighted* as thoſe who have diſcerned this rebellion contriving from the death of Q. Elizabeth. *Clarend.*

Your majeſty's clear and *ſharp-ſighted* judgment has as good a title to give law in matters of this nature, as in any other. *Denham.*

Nothing ſo fierce but love will ſoften, nothing ſo *ſharp-ſighted* in other matters but it throws a miſt before the eyes on't. *L'Eſt.*

To SHA'TTER. *v. a.* [*ſchetteren*, Dutch.]

1. To break at once into many pieces; to break ſo as to ſcatter the parts.

He rais'd a ſigh ſo piteous and profound,
That it did ſeem to *ſhatter* all his bulk,
And rend his being. *Shakeſpeare.*

Ye myrtles brown, with ivy never ſear,
I come to pluck your berries harſh and crude,
And with forc'd fingers rude
Shatter your leaves before the mellowing year. *Milton.*

They eſcape diſſolution, becauſe they can ſcarce ever meet with an agent minute, and ſwiftly enough moved, to *ſhatter* or diſſociate the combined parts. *Boyle.*

A monarchy was *ſhattered* to pieces, and divided amongſt revolted ſubjects, into a multitude of little governments. *Locke.*

Black from the ſtroke above, the ſmouldring pine
Stands as a *ſhatter'd* trunk. *Thomſon.*

2. To diſſipate; to make incapable of cloſe and continued attention.

A man of a looſe, volatile and *ſhattered* humour, thinks only by fits and ſtarts. *Norris.*

To SHATTER. *v. n.* To be broken, or to fall, by any force applied, into fragments.

Of bodies, ſome are fragil; and ſome are tough and not fragil; and in the breaking, ſome fragil bodies break but where the force is; ſome *ſhatter* and fly in many places. *Bacon.*

SHA'TTER. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] One part of many into which any thing is broken at once.

Stick the candle ſo looſe, that it will fall upon the glaſs of the ſconce and break it into *ſhatters*. *Swift.*

SHA'TTERBRAINED. } *adj.* [from *ſhatter*, *brain* and *pate*.] In-
SHA'TTERPATED. } attentive; not conſiſtent. A low word.

SHA'TTERY. *adj.* [from *ſhatter*.] Diſunited; not compact; eaſily falling into many parts; looſe of texture.

A brittle *ſhat'ery* ſort of ſpar, found in form of a white ſand chiefly in the perpendicular fiſſures amongſt the ores of metal. *Woodward.*

To SHAVE. *v. a.* preterit *ſhaved*, part. *ſhaved* or *ſhaven*. [ſceapan, Saxon; *ſchaeven*, Dutch.]

1. To pare off with a razor.

He that is to be cleanſed ſhall *ſhave* off all his hair. *Levit.*

Zelim was the firſt of the Ottomans that did *ſhave* his beard: a baſhaw aſk'd why he alter'd the cuſtom of his predeceſſors? He anſwered, becauſe you baſhaws may not lead me by the beard, as you did them. *Bacon.*

Doſt thou not know this *ſhaven* pate? Truly it is a great man's head. *Knolles.*

I cauſed the hair of his head to be *ſhaved* off. *Wiſeman.*

2. To pare cloſe to the ſurface.

Sweet bird!
The chauntreſs, oft the woods among,
I wooe to hear the evening ſong:
And miſſing thee, I walk unſeen
On the dry ſmooth *ſhaven* green. *Milton.*

The bending ſcythe
Shaves all the ſurface of the waving green. *Gay.*

3. To ſkim by paſſing near, or ſlightly touching.

He *ſhaves* with level wing the deep; then ſoars
Up to the fiery concave tow'ring high. *Milton.*

4. To cut in thin ſlices.

Make ſome medley of earth, with ſome other plants bruis'd or *ſhaven* in leaf or root. *Bacon.*

5. To ſtrip; to oppreſs by extortion; to pillage.

SHA'VELING. *n. ſ.* [from *ſhave*.] A man ſhaved; a friar, or religious. Uſed in contempt.

Of elfes, there be no ſuch things; only by bald fryars and knaviſh *ſhavelings* ſo feigned. *Spenſer.*

SHA'VER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſhave*.]

1. A man that practiſes the art of *ſhaving*.

2. A man cloſely attentive to his own intereſt.

My lord
Was now diſpos'd to crack a jeſt,
And bid friend Lewis go in queſt;
This Lewis is a cunning *ſhaver*. *Swift.*

3. A robber; a plunderer.

They fell all into the hands of the cruel mountain people, living for the moſt part by theft, and waiting for wrecks, as hawks for their prey: by theſe *ſhavers* the Turks were ſtript of all they had. *Knolles.*

SHA'VING. *n. ſ.* [from *ſhave*.] Any thin ſlice pared off from any body.

Take lignum aloes in groſs *ſhavings*, ſteep them in ſack, changed twice, till the bitterneſs be drawn forth; then take the *ſhavings* forth and dry them in the ſhade, and beat them to powder. *Bacon.*

By electrick bodies I do not conceive only ſuch as take up *ſhavings*, ſtraws, and light bodies, but ſuch as attract all bodies palpable whatſoever. *Brown.*

The *ſhavings* are good for the fining of wine. *Mort.*

SHAW. *n. ſ.* [ſcua, Saxon; *ſchawe*, Dutch; *ſkugga*, Iſlandick.] A thicket; a ſmall wood. A tuft of trees near Lichfield is called Gentle *ſhaw*.

SHA'BANDER. *n. ſ.* [among the Perſians.] A great officer; a viceroy. *Bailey.*

SHA'WFOWL. *n. ſ.* [*ſhaw* and *fowl*.] An artificial fowl made by fowlers on purpoſe to ſhoot at.

SHA'WM. *n. ſ.* [from *ſchawme*, Teutonick.] A hautboy; a cornet.

With trumpets alſo and *ſhawms*. *Pſalms, Common Prayer.*

SHE. *pronoun.* In oblique caſes *her*. [*ſi*, Gothick; ſeo, Sax. *ſche*, old Engliſh.]

1. The female pronoun demonſtrative: the woman; the woman before mentioned.

She, of whom the anciénts ſeem'd to propheſy.
When they call'd virtues by the name of *ſhe*;
She, in whom virtue was ſo much refin'd,
That for allay unto ſo pure a mind
She took the weaker ſex. *Donne.*

This once diſcloſ'd,
The ladies did change favours, and then we
Following the ſigns, woo'd but the ſign of *ſhe*. *Shakeſp.*

What, at any time, have you heard *her* ſay? *Shakeſp.*

The moſt upright of mortal men was he;
The moſt ſincere, and holy woman, *ſhe*. *Dryden.*

2. It is ſometimes uſed for a woman abſolutely, with ſome degree of contempt.

The *ſhes* of Italy ſhall not betray
Mine intereſt, and his honour. *Shakeſpeare.*

Lady, you are the cruell'ſt *ſhe* alive,
If you will lead theſe graces to the grave,
And leave the world no copy. *Shakeſpeare.*

I was wont
To load my *ſhe* with knacks, I wou'd have ranſack'd
The pedlar's ſilken treaſury, and have pour'd it
To her acceptance. *Shak ſpeare.*

3. The female; not the male.

I would outſtare the ſterneſt eyes that look,
Pluck the young ſucking cubs from the *ſhe* bear
To win thee, lady. *Shakeſpeare.*

Let us do it with no ſhew of fear;
No, with no more, than if we heard that England
Were buſied with a Whitſon morris-dance;
For my good liege, *ſhe* is ſo idly king'd,
That fear attends her not. *Shakeſp.*

The nightingale, if *ſhe* would ſing by day,
When every gooſe is cackling, wou'd be thought
No better a muſician than the wren. *Shakeſp.*

He-lions are hirſute, and have great manes, the *ſhes* are ſmooth like cats. *Bacon.*

Stand it in Judah's chronicles confeſt,
That David's ſon, by impious paſſion mov'd,
Smote a *ſhe*-ſlave, and murder d what he lov'd. *Prior.*

SHEAF. *n. ſ.* *ſheaves* plural. [ſcea, Saxon; *ſchoof*, Dutch.]

1. A bundle of ſtalks of corn bound together, that the ears may dry.

Theſe be the *ſheaves* that honour's harveſt bears,
The ſeed thy valiant acts, the world the field. *Fairfax.*

He beheld a field,
Part arable and tilth; whereon were *ſheaves*
New reap'd: the other part ſheep-walks and folds. *Milt.*

The reaper fills his greedy hands,
And binds the golden *ſheaves* in brittle bands. *Dryden.*

I pitch'd the *ſheaves* (oh could I do ſo now)
Which ſhe in rows pil'd. *Gay.*

2. Any bundle or collection held together.

She vaniſh'd;
The *ſheaf* of arrows ſhook and rattled in the caſe. *Dryden.*

In the knowledge of bodies, we muſt glean what we can; ſince we cannot, from a diſcovery of their real eſſences, graſp at a time whole *ſheaves*; and in bundles comprehend the nature of whole ſpecies. *Locke.*

To SHEAL. *v. a.* To ſhell. See SHALE.

Thou art a *ſhealed* peaſcod. *Shakeſpeare.*

To SHEAR. preter. *ſhore*, or *ſheared*; part. paſſ. *ſhorn*. [ſceapan, ſcypen, Saxon.]

1. To clip or cut by interception between two blades moving on a rivet.

So many days, my ews have been with young;
So many weeks, e're the poor fools will yean;
So many months, e're I ſhall *ſheer* the fleece. *Shakeſp.*

I am ſhepherd to another man,
And do not *ſheer* the fleeces that I graze. *Shakeſp.*

Laban went to *ſheer* his ſheep. *Gen.* xxxi. 19.

When wool is new *ſhorn*, they ſet pails of water by in the ſame room to increaſe its weight. *Bacon.*

To lay my head and hollow pledge
Of all my ſtrength, in the laſcivious lap
Of a deceitful concubine, who *ſhore* me,
Like a tame weather, all my precious fleece. *Milton.*

The ſame ill taſte of ſenſe wou'd ſerve to join.
Dog foxes in the yoak, and *ſheer* the ſwine. *Dryden.*

May'ſt thou henceforth ſweetly ſleep,
Sheer, ſwains, oh *ſheer* your ſofteſt ſheep
That ſwell his couch. *Gay.*

O'er the congenial duſt injoin'd to *ſhear*
The graceful curl, and drop the tender tear. *Pope.*

2. To cut.

The ſharp and toothed edge of the nether chap ſtrikes into a canal cut into the bone of the upper; and the toothed protuberance of the upper into a canal in the nether: by which means he eaſily *ſheers* the graſs whereon he feeds. *Grew.*

SHEAR. } *n. ſ.* [from the verb. It is ſeldom uſed in the
SHEARS. } ſingular, but is found once in *Dryden*.]

1. An inſtrument to cut, conſiſting of two blades moving on a pin, between which the thing cut is intercepted. *Shears* are large, and *ſciſſars* a ſmaller inſtrument of the ſame kind.

Alaſs, thought Philoclea to herſelf, your *ſheers* come too late to clip the bird's wings that already is flown away. *Sidney.*

Why do you bend ſuch ſolemn brows on me?
Think you I bear the *ſhears* of deſtiny?
Have I commandment on the pulſe of life? *Shakeſp.*

The fates prepar'd their ſharpen'd *ſheers*. *Dryden.*

When the fleece is ſhorn,
Then their defenceleſs limbs the brambles tear;
Short of their wool, and naked from the *ſheer*. *Dryden.*

That people live and die, I knew,
An hour ago, as well as you;
And if fate ſpins us longer years,
Or is in haſte to take the *ſheers*,
I know, we muſt both fortunes try,
And bear our evils, wet or dry. *Prior.*

How happy ſhould we be if we had the privilege of employing the *ſheers* for want of a mint, upon foreign gold, by clipping it into half-crowns. *Swift.*

Fate urg'd the *sheers* and cut the sylph in twain,
But airy substance soon unites again. *Pope.*
Beneath the *shears* they felt no lasting smart,
They lost but fleeces, while I lost a heart. *Gay.*

2. The denomination of the age of sheep.
When sheep is one *shear*, they will have two broad teeth before; when two *shear*, four; when three, six; when four, eight: and after that, their mouths break. *Mortimer.*

3. Any thing in the form of the blades of *sheers*.

4. Wings, in *Spenser*.
Two sharp-wing'd *sheers*
Deck'd with divers plumes, like painted jays,
Were fix'd at his back to cut his airy ways. *Spenser.*

SHEARD. *n. s.* [ꝼceapꝺ, Sax.] A fragment. It is now commonly written *shard*, and applied only to fragments of earthen ware.
In the bursting of it, not a *sherd* to take fire from the hearth, or to take water out of the pit. *Isa.* xxx. 14.

SHEA'RER. *n. s.* [from *shear*.] One that clips with shears; particularly one that fleeces sheep.
Of other care they little reck'ning make,
Than how to scramble at the *shearers* feast,
And shove away the worthy bidden guest. *Milton.*
Was he to be led as a lamb to the slaughter, patient and resigned as a sheep before her *shearers*? *Rogers.*

SHEA'RMAN. *n. s.* [*shear* and *man*.] He that shears.
Thy father was a plaisterer,
And thou thyself a *shear man*. *Shakespeare.*

SHEA'RWATER. *n. s.* A fowl. *Ainsworth.*

SHEATH. *n. s.* [ꝼcæ̀ꝺe, Saxon.] The case of any thing; the scabbard of a weapon.
The dead night's sword out of his *sheath* he drew,
With which he cut a lock of all their hair. *Spenser.*
Doth not each look a flash of light'ning feel,
Which spares the body's *sheath*, yet melts the steel? *Cleav.*
Swords, by the lightning's subtile force distill'd,
And the cold *sheath* with running metal fill'd. *Addison.*

To SHEATH. } *v. a.* [from the noun.]
To SHEATHE. }

1. To inclose in a sheath or scabbard; to inclose in any case.
This drawn but now against my sovereign's breast,
Before 'tis *sheath'd*, shall give him peace and rest. *Waller.*
Those active parts of a body are of different natures when *sheath'd* up, or wedged in amongst others in the texture of a concrete; and when extricated from these impediments. *Boyle.*
In his hair one hand he wreaths,
His sword, the other, in his bosom *sheaths*. *Denham.*
Is this her hate to him, his love to me!
'Tis in my breast she *sheaths* her dagger now. *Dryden.*
The left foot naked, when they march to fight,
But in a bull's raw hide they *sheathe* the right. *Dryden.*
The leopard, and all of this kind as goes, keeps the claws of his forefeet turned up from the ground and *sheathed* in the skin of his toes, whereby he preserves them sharp for rapine, extending them only when he leaps at the prey. *Grew.*
Other substances opposite to acrimony are called demulcent or mild; because they blunt or *sheath* those sharp salts as pease, and beans. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To fit with a sheath.
There was no ink to colour Peter's hat,
Walter's dagger was not come from *sheathing*. *Shakesp.*

3. To defend the main body by an outward covering.
It were to be wished that the whole navy throughout were *sheath'ed* as some are. *Raleigh.*

SHEATHWI'NGED. *adj.* [*sheath* and *wing*.] Having hard cases which are folded over the wings.
Some insects fly with four wings, as all vaginipennous, or *sheathwinged* insects, as beetles and dorrs. *Brown.*

SHEA'THY. *adj.* [from *sheath*.] Forming a sheath.
With a needle put aside the short and *sheathy* cases on earwigs backs, and you may draw forth two wings. *Brown.*

SHECKLATON. *n. s.*
He went to fight against the giant in his rolle of *sheckleton*, which is that kind of gilded leather with which they use to embroider the Irish jackets. *Spenser.*

To SHED. *v. a.* [ꝼceꝺan, Saxon.]

1. To effuse; to pour out; to spill.
The painful service, and the drops of blood
Shed for my thankless country are requited
But with that surname of Coriolanus. *Shakesp.*
Cromwell, I did not think to *shed* a tear
In all my miseries. *Shakespeare.*
Without *shedding* of blood is no remission. *Heb.* ix. 22.
For this is my blood which is *shed* for many, for the remission of sins. *Matth.* xxvi. 28.
Some think one gen'ral soul fills ev'ry brain,
As the bright sun *sheds* light in ev'ry star. *Davies.*
Around its entry nodding poppies grow,
And all cool simples that sweet rest bestow;
Night from the plants their sleepy virtue drains,
And passing, *sheds* it on the silent plains. *Dryden.*
You seem'd to mourn another lover dead,
My sighs you gave him, and my tears you *shed*. *Dryden.*
Unhappy man! to break the pious laws
Of nature, pleading in his children's cause:
'Tis love of honour, and his country's good;
The consul, not the father, *sheds* the blood. *Dryden.*
In these lone walls, their days eternal bound,
These moss-grown domes, with spiry turrets crown'd,
Where awful arches make a noon day night,
And the dim windows *shed* a solemn light;
Thy eyes diffus'd a reconciling ray,
And gleams of glory brighten'd all the day. *Pope.*

To scatter; to let fall
Trees that bring forth their leaves late, and cast them late, are more lasting than those that sprout their leaves early, or *shed* them betimes. *Bacon.*
So the returning year be blest,
As his infant months bestow,
Springing wreaths for William's brow;
As his summer's youth shall *shed*
Eternal sweets around Maria's head. *Prior.*

To SHED. *v. n.* To let fall its parts.
White oats are apt to *shed* most as they lie, and black as they stand *Mortimer.*

SHED. *n. s.* [supposed by *Skinner* to be corrupted from *shade*.]

1. A slight temporary covering.
The first Aletes born in lowly *shed*,
Of parents base, a rose sprung from a bride. *Fairfax.*
Though he his house of polish'd marble build,
With jasper floor'd, and carved cedar ciel'd;
Yet shall it ruin like the moth's frail cell,
Or *sheds* of reeds, which summer's heat repel. *Sandys.*
So all our minds with his conspire to grace
The Gentiles great apostle, and deface
Those state-obscuring *sheds*, that like a chain
Seem'd to confine and fetter him again. *Waller.*
In such a season born, when scarce a *shed*
Could be obtain'd to shelter him or me
From the bleak air. *Milton.*
Those houses then were caves, or homely *sheds*,
With twining osiers fenc'd, and moss their beds. *Dryden.*
An hospitable house they found,
A homely *shed*; the roof, not far from ground
Was thatch'd with reeds and straw together bound. *Dryd.*
Then out he steals, and finds where by the head,
Their horse hung, fasten'd underneath a *shed*. *Betterton.*
Her various kinds by various fortunes led,
Commence acquaintance, underneath a *shed*. *Swift.*

2. In composition. Effusion; as blood-*shed*.

SHE'DDER. *n. s.* [from *shed*.] A spiller; one who sheds.
A *shedder* of blood shall surely die. *Ezek.* xviii. 10.

SHEEN. } *adj.* [This was probably only the old pronunciation
SHEE'NY. } of *shine*.] Bright; glittering; shewy. A word now not in use.
That lewd ribbald, with vile lust advanc'd,
Laid first his filthy hands on virgin clean,
To spoil her dainty corse so fair and *sheen*. *Spenser.*
When he was all dight, he took his way
Into the forest, that he might be seen
Of the wild beasts, in his new glory *sheen*. *Hubberd.*
Now they never meet in grove or green,
By fountain clear, or spangled star-light *sheen*. *Shakesp.*
Up arose each warrior bold and brave,
Glistering in filed steel and armour *sheen*. *Fairfax.*
Out of the hierarchies of angels *sheen*,
The gentle Gabriel call'd he from the rest. *Fairfax.*
By the rushy fringed bank,
Where grows the willow and the osier dank,
My sliding chariot stays,
Which set with agat, or the azure *sheen*,
Of turcbis blue, and emerald green. *Milton.*
Or did of late earth's sons besiege the wall
Of *sheeny* heav'n. *Milton.*

SHEEN. *n. s.* [from the adjective.] Brightness; splendour.
Mercy will sit between,
Thron'd in celestial *sheen*. *Milton.*
Far above, in spangled *sheen*,
Celestial Cupid, her fam'd son advanc'd,
Holds his dear Psyche sweet entranc'd. *Milton.*

SHEEP. *n. s.* plural likewise *sheep*. [ꝼceap, Saxon; of which the plural was ꝼceep; *schaep*, Dutch.]

1. The animal that bears wool; remarkable for its usefulness and innocence.
Fire the brambles, snare the birds, and steep
In wholesome water-falls the fleecy *sheep*. *Dryden.*
Of substances there are two sorts of ideas; one of single substances, as they exist separately, as a man or *sheep*. *Locke.*

2. In contempt. A foolish silly fellow. *Ainsworth.*

To SHEEPBI'TE. *v. n.* [*sheep* and *bite*.] To use petty thefts.
Shew your knave's visage, with a pox to you; shew your *sheepbiting* face, and be hanged. *Shakespeare.*

SHEE'PBITER. *n. s.* [from *sheepbite*.] A petty thief.
His gate like a *sheepbiter* fleering aside. *Tusser.*

Wou'dſt thou not be glad to have the niggardly raſcally *ſheepbiter* come to ſome notable ſhame. *Shakeſp.*

There are political *ſheepbiters* as well as paſtoral: betrayers of publick truſts, as well as of private. *L'Eſtrange.*

SHEE'PCOT. *n. ſ.* [*ſheep* and *cot.*] A little incloſure for ſheep.

Bedlam beggars, with roaring voices,
From low farms, *ſheepcots* and mills
Inforce their charity. *Shakeſpeare.*

Up to a hill anon his ſteps he rear'd,
From whoſe high top to ken the proſpect round,
If cottage were in view, *ſheepcot* or herd;
But cottage, herd, or *ſheepcot* none he ſaw. *Milton.*

SHEEPFO'LD. *n. ſ.* [*ſheep* and *fold.*] The place where ſheep are incloſed.

The bear, the lion, terrors of the plain,
The *ſheepfold* ſcatter'd and the ſhepherd ſlain. *Prior.*

SHEE'PHOOK. *n. ſ.* [*ſheep* and *hook.*] A hook faſtened to a pole by which the ſhepherds lay hold on the legs of their ſheep.

The one carried a croſier of balm-wood, the other a paſtoral ſtaff of cedar like a *ſheephook.* *Bacon.*

If you dare think of deſerving our charms,
Away with your *ſheephook*, and take to your arms. *Dryden.*

SHEE'PISH. *adj.* [from *ſheep.*] Baſhful; over-modeſt; timorouſly and meanly diffident.

Wanting change of company, he will, when he comes abroad, be a *ſheepiſh* or conceited creature. *Locke.*

SHEE'PISHNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſheepiſh.*] Baſhfulneſs; mean and timorous diffidence.

Thy gentry bleats, as if thy native cloth
Transfus'd a *ſheepiſhneſs* into thy ſtory. *Herbert.*

Sheepiſhneſs and ignorance of the world, are not conſequences of being bred at home. *Locke.*

Without ſucceſs, let a man be never ſo hardy, he will have ſome degree of *ſheepiſhneſs.* *Grew.*

SHEE'PMASTER. *n. ſ.* [*ſheep* and *maſter.*] An owner of *ſheep.*

A nobleman was a great graſier, and a great *ſheepmaſter.* *Bacon.*

SHEEPSHEA'RING. *n. ſ.* [*ſheep* and *ſhear.*] The time of ſhearing ſheep; the feaſt made when ſheep are ſhorn.

There happening a ſolemn feſtivity, ſuch as the *ſheepſhearings* uſed to be, David begs ſome ſmall repaſt. *South.*

SHEEPS EYE. *n. ſ.* [*ſheep* and *eye.*] A modeſt diffident look, ſuch as lovers caſt at their miſtreſſes.

Caſt a *ſheep's eye* behind you: in before me. *Dryden.*

SHEEPWA'LK. *n. ſ.* [*ſheep* and *walk.*] Paſture for ſheep.

He beheld a field,
Part arable and tilth; whereon were ſheaves
New reap'd; the other part *ſheepwalks* and folds. *Milton.*

SHEER. *adj.* [ſcýn, Saxon.] Pure; clear; unmingled.

If ſhe ſay, I am not fourteen pence on the ſcore for *ſheer* ale, ſcore me up for the lying'ſt rogue in Chriſtendom. *Shakeſp.*

Sheer argument is not the talent of the man; little wreſted ſentences are the bladders which bear him up, and he ſinks downwright, when he once pretends to ſwim without them. *Atterbury.*

SHEER. *adv.* [from the adjective.] Clean; quick; at once.

Thrown by angry Jove
Sheer o'er the cryſtal battlements; from morn
To noon he fell, from noon to dewy eve,
A ſummer's day; and with the ſetting ſun,
Drop'd from the zenith, like a falling ſtar,
On Lemnos. *Milton.*

The ſword of Satan, with ſteep force to ſmite
Deſcending, and in a half cut *ſheer.* *Milton.*

Due entrance he diſdain'd, and in contempt
At one flight bound high overleap'd all bound
Of hill or higheſt wall, and *ſheer* within
Lights on his feet. *Milton.*

To SHEER. *v. a.* [See SHEAR.]

I keep my birth-day; ſend my Phillis home
At *ſheering*-time. *Dryden.*

To SHEER *off. v. n.* To ſteal away; to ſlip off clandeſtinely.

SHEERS. *n. ſ.* [See SHEARS.]

SHEET. *n. ſ.* [ſcéat, Saxon.]

1. A broad and large piece of linen.

He ſaw heaven opened, and a veſſel deſcending unto him, as a great *ſheet*, knit at the four corners. *Acts* x. 11.

2. The linen of a bed.

If I die before thee, ſhroud me
In one of theſe ſame *ſheets.* *Shakeſpeare.*

You think none but your *ſheets* are privy to your wiſhes. *Sha.*

Some unequal bride in nobler *ſheets*
Receives her lord. *Dryden.*

3. *Ecoutes*, French; *echoten*, Dutch.] In a ſhip are ropes bent to the clews of the ſails, which ſerve in all the lower ſails to hale or round off the clew of the ſail; but in topſails they draw the ſail cloſe to the yard arms. *Dict.*—*Dryden* ſeems to underſtand it otherwiſe.

The little word behind the back, and undoing whiſper, like pulling off a *ſheet*-rope at ſea, ſlackens the ſail. *Suckling.*

Fierce Boreas drove againſt his flying ſails,
And rent the *ſheets.* *Dryden.*

4. As much paper as is made in one body.

As much love in rhime,
As could be cram'd up in a *ſheet* of paper,
Writ on both ſides the leaf, margin and all. *Shakeſp.*

When I firſt put pen to paper, I thought all I ſhould have to ſay would have been contained in one *ſheet* of paper. *Locke.*

I let the refracted light fall perpendicularly upon a *ſheet* of white paper upon the oppoſite wall. *Newton.*

5. A ſingle complication or fold of paper in a book.

6. Any thing expanded.

Such *ſheets* of fire, ſuch burſts of horrid thunder
I never remember to have heard. *Shakeſp.*

Rowling thunder roars,
And *ſheets* of lightning blaſt the ſtanding field. *Dryden.*

An azure *ſheet* it ruſhes broad,
And from the loud reſounding rocks below,
Daſh'd in a cloud of foam. *Thomſon.*

SHEET-*anchor. n. ſ.* [*ſheet* and *anchor.*] In a ſhip is the largeſt anchor; which, in ſtreſs of weather, is the mariners laſt refuge, when an extraordinary ſtiff gale of wind happens. *Bailey.*

To SHEET. *v. a.* [from the noun]

1. To furniſh with *ſheets.*
2. To enfold in a *ſheet.*
3. To cover as with a *ſheet.*

Like the ſtag when ſnow the paſture *ſheets*,
The barks of trees thou browſed'ſt *Shakeſp.*

SHE'KEL. *n. ſ.* [שֶׁקֶל.] An ancient Jewiſh coin equal to four Attick drachms, or four Roman denarii, in value about 2 s. 6 d. ſterling. *Dict.*

The Jews, albeit they deteſted images, yet imprinted upon their *ſheckle* on one ſide the golden pot which had the manna, and on the other Aaron's rod. *Camden.*

The huge iron head ſix hundred *ſhekels* weighed,
And of whole bodies but one wound it made,
Able death's worſt command to overdoe
Deſtroying life at once and carçaſs too. *Cowley.*

This coat of mail weighed five thouſand *ſhekels* of braſs. *Broome.*

SHE'LDAPLE. *n. ſ.* A chaffinch.

SHE'LDRAPE. *n. ſ.* A bird that preys upon fiſhes.

SHELF. *n. ſ.* [ſcylf, Saxon; *ſcelf*, Dutch.] A board fixed againſt a ſupporter, ſo that any thing may be placed upon it.

About his *ſhelves*
A beggarly account of empty boxes. *Shakeſp.*

Bind faſt, or from their *ſhelves*
Your books will come and right themſelves. *Swift.*

You have the pleaſure of the proſpect whenever you take it from your *ſhelf*, and the ſolid caſh you ſold it for. *Blount.*

2. A bank in the ſea; a rock under ſhallow water.

Our tranſported ſouls ſhall congratulate each other their having now fully eſcaped the numerous rocks, *ſhelves*, and quick-ſands. *Boyle.*

Near the *ſhelves* of Circe's ſhores they run,
A dang'rous coaſt. *Dryden.*

He call'd his money in;
But the prevailing love of pelf
Soon ſplit him on the former *ſhelf*,
He put it out again. *Dryden.*

3. The plural is analogically *ſhelves*; *Dryden* has *ſhelfs*, probably by negligence.

He ſeiz'd the helm, his fellows cheer'd,
Turn'd ſhort upon the *ſhelfs* and madly ſteer'd. *Dryden.*

SHE'LFY. *adj.* [from *ſhelf.*]

1. Full of hidden rocks and banks; full of dangerous ſhallows.

Glides by the ſyren's cliffs a *ſhelfy* coaſt,
Long infamous for ſhips and ſailors loſt,
And white with bones. *Dryden.*

2. I know not well the meaning in this paſſage, perhaps rocky.

The tillable fields are in ſome places ſo tough, that the plough will ſcarcely cut them; and in ſome ſo *ſhelfy* that the corn hath much ado to faſten its root. *Carew.*

SHELL. *n. ſ.* [ſcýll, ſceall, Saxon; *ſchale*, *ſchelle*, Dutch.]

1. The hard covering of any thing; the external cruſt.

The ſun is as the fire, and the exterior earth is as the ſhell of the eolipile, and the abyſs as the water within it; now when the heat of the ſun had pierced thro' the *ſhell* and reach'd the waters, it rarefy'd them. *Burnet.*

Whatever we fetch from under ground is only what is lodged in the *ſhell* of the earth. *Locke.*

2. The covering of a teſtaceous or cruſtaceous animal.

Her women wear
The ſpoils of nations in an ear;
Chang'd for the treaſure of a *ſhell*,
And in their looſe attires do ſwell. *Ben. Johnſon.*

Albion
Was to Neptune recommended;
Peace and plenty ſpread the ſails:
Venus, in her *ſhell* before him,
From the ſands in ſafety bore him. *Dryden.*

The *ſhells* ſerved as moulds to this ſand, which, when conſolidated, and afterwards freed from its inveſtient *ſhell*, is of the ſame ſhape as the cavity of the *ſhell.* *Woodward.*

He, whom ungrateful Athens could expel,
At all times juſt, but when he ſign'd the *ſhell*. *Pope.*

3. The covering of the ſeeds of ſiliquous plants.
Some fruits are contained within a hard *ſhell*, being the ſeeds of the plants. *Arbuthnot.*

4. The covering of kernels.
Chang'd loves are but chang'd ſorts of meat;
And when he hath the kernel eat,
Who doth not throw away the *ſhell*? *Donne.*

5. The covering of an egg.
Think him as a ſerpent's egg,
Which, hatch'd, would, as his kind, grow miſchievous,
And kill him in the *ſhell*. *Shakeſpeare.*

6. The outer part of an houſe.
The marquis of Medina Sidonia made the *ſhell* of a houſe, that would have been a very noble building, had he brought it to perfection. *Addiſon.*

7. It is uſed for a muſical inſtrument in poetry, from *teſtudo*, Latin; the firſt lyre being ſaid to have been made by ſtraining ſtrings over the ſhell of a tortoiſe.
Leſs than a god they thought there could not dwell
Within the hollow of that *ſhell*,
That ſpoke ſo ſweetly. *Dryden.*

8. The ſuperficial part.
So devout are the Romaniſts about this outward *ſhell* of religion, that if an altar be moved, or a ſtone of it broken, it ought to be reconſecrated. *Ayliffe.*

To SHELL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To take out of the ſhell; to ſtrip of the ſhell.

To SHELL. *v. n.*

1. To fall off as broken ſhells.
The ulcers were cured, and the ſcabs *ſhelled* off. *Wiſeman.*

2. To caſt the ſhell.

SHE'LDUCK. *n. ſ.* A kind of wild duck.
To preſerve wild ducks, and *ſhellducks*, have a place walled in with a pond. *Mortimer.*

SHE'LLFISH. *n. ſ.* [*ſhell* and *fiſh*.] Fiſh inveſted with a hard covering either teſtaceous, as oyſters, or cruſtaceous, as lobſters.
The ſhells, being found, were ſo like thoſe they ſaw upon their ſhores, that they never queſtioned but that they were the exuviæ of *ſhellfiſh*, and once belonged to the ſea. *Woodward.*

SHE'LLY. *adj.* [from *ſhell*.]

1. Abounding with ſhells.
The ocean rolling, and the *ſhelly* ſhore,
Beautiful objects, ſhall delight no more. *Prior.*

2. Conſiſting of ſhells.
The conceit of Anaximander was, that the firſt men and all animals were bred in ſome warm moiſture, incloſed in cruſtaceous ſkins, as lobſters; and ſo continued 'till their *ſhelly* priſons, growing dry and breaking, made way for them. *Bentley.*

SHE'LTER. *n. ſ.* [Of this word the etymology is unknown: *Skinner* deduces it from *ſhell*, *Davies* from ſcyld, a ſhield, Saxon.]

1. A cover from any external injury or violence.
We hear this fearful tempeſt ſing,
Yet ſeek no *ſhelter* to avoid the ſtorm. *Shakeſpeare.*
They wiſh'd the mountains now might be again
Thrown on them, as a *ſhelter* from his ire. *Milton.*
Heroes of old, when wounded, *ſhelter* ſought;
But he who meets all dangers with diſdain,
Ev'n in their face his ſhip to anchor brought,
And ſteeple high ſtood propt upon the main. *Dryden.*
They may learn experience, and avoid a cave as the worſt *ſhelter* from rain, when they have a lover in company. *Dryd.*
The healing plant ſhall aid,
From ſtorms a *ſhelter*, and from heat a ſhade. *Pope.*

2. A protector; a defender; one that gives ſecurity.
Thou haſt been a *ſhelter* for me, and a ſtrong tower from the enemy. *Pſ.* lxi. 3.

3. The ſtate of being covered; protection; ſecurity.
Low at his foot a ſpacious plain is plac'd,
Between the mountain and the ſtream embrac'd:
Which ſhade and *ſhelter* from the hill derives,
While the kind river wealth and beauty gives. *Denham.*

To SHE'LTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover from external violence.
We beſought the deep to *ſhelter* us. *Milton.*
Thoſe ruins *ſhelter'd* once his ſacred head,
When he from Worceſter's fatal battle fled,
Watch'd by the genius of this royal place. *Dryden.*

2. To defend; to protect; to ſuccour with refuge; to harbour.
What endleſs honour ſhall you gain,
To ſave and *ſhelter* Troy's unhappy train. *Dryden.*

3. To betake to cover.
They *ſheltered* themſelves under a rock. *Abbot.*
Comfort thyſelf with ſuch thoughts, chiefly when all earthly comforts fail thee: then do thou particularly retreat to thoſe conſiderations, and *ſhelter* thyſelf under them. *Atterbury.*

4. To cover from notice.
In vain I ſtrove to check my growing flame,
Or *ſhelter* paſſion under friendſhip's name;
You ſaw my heart. *Prior.*

To SHE'LTER. *v. n.*

1. To take ſhelter.
There the Indian herdſman, ſhunning heat,
Shelters in cool. *Milton.*

2. To give ſhelter.
Then ſeeks the fartheſt ooze, the *ſhelt'ring* weed,
The cavern'd bank, his old ſecure abode. *Thomſon.*

SHE'LTERLESS. *adj.* [from *ſhelter*.] Harbourleſs; without home or refuge.
Now ſad and *ſhelterleſs*, perhaps, ſhe lies,
Where piercing winds blow ſharp. *Rowe.*

SHE'LVING. *adj.* [from *ſhelf*.] Sloping; inclining; having declivity.
Her chamber is aloft, far from the ground;
And built ſo *ſhelving*, that one cannot climb it,
Without apparent hazard of his life. *Shakeſpeare.*
Amidſt the brake a hollow den was found,
With rocks and *ſhelving* arches vaulted round. *Addiſon.*

SHE'LVY. *adj.* [from *ſhelf*.] Shallow; rocky; full of banks.
I had been drowned, but that the ſhore was *ſhelvy* and ſhallow. *Shakeſpeare.*

To SHEND. *v. a.* pret. and part. paſſ. *ſhent*. [ſcendan, Saxon; *ſchenden*, Dutch.]

1. To ruin; to ſpoil; to miſchief.
Provide for thy wife or elſe look to be *ſhent*,
Good milchcow for Winter, another for Lent. *Tuſſer.*
Shepherds, ſhould it not *yſhent*
Your roundels freſh, to hear a doleful verſe
Of Roſalind, that Colin made? *Spenſer.*
Such a dream I had of dire portent,
That much I fear my body will be *ſhent*;
It bodes I ſhall have wars. *Dryden.*

2. To diſgrace; to degrade; to blame.
Debateful ſtrife, and cruel enmity,
The famous name of knighthood foully *ſhend*. *Spenſer.*
Sore bruiſed with the fall, he ſlow uproſe,
And all enraged thus, thus him loudly *ſhent*,
Diſleal knight, whoſe coward courage choſe
To wreak itſelf on beaſt. *Spenſer.*
My tongue and ſoul in this be hypocrites,
How in my words ſoever ſhe be *ſhent*,
To give them ſeals never my ſoul conſent. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. To overpower; to cruſh; to ſurpaſs.
She paſs'd the reſt as Cynthia doth *ſhend*
The leſſer ſtars. *Spenſer.*

4. It is, though uſed by *Dryden*, wholly obſolete.

SHE'PHERD. *n. ſ.* [ſceap, ſheep, and þýnð, a keeper, Saxon, ſceapaþýnð.]

1. One who tends ſheep in the paſture.
I am *ſhephe'd* to another man,
And do no ſheer the fleeces that I graze. *Shakeſpeare.*
A *ſhepherd* next
More meek came with the firſtlings of his flock. *Milton.*

2. A ſwain; a rural lover.
If that the world and love were young,
And truth in ev'ry *ſhepherd*'s tongue,
Theſe pretty pleaſures might me move
To live with thee, and be thy love. *Raleigh.*

3. One who tends the congregation; a paſtor.
Lead up all thoſe who heard thee, and believ'd;
'Midſt thy own flock, great *ſhepherd*, be receiv'd,
And glad all heav'n with millions thou haſt ſav'd. *Prior.*

SHE'PHERDESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſhepherd*.] A woman that tends ſheep; a rural laſs.
She put herſelf into the garb of a *ſhepherdeſs*, and in that diſguiſe lived many years; but diſcovering herſelf a little before her death, did profeſs herſelf the happieſt perſon alive, not for her condition, but in enjoying him ſhe firſt loved; and that ſhe would rather, ten thouſand times, live a *ſhepherdeſs* in contentment and ſatisfaction. *Sidney.*
Theſe your unuſual weeds, to each part of you
Do give a life: no *ſhepherdeſs*, but Flora
Peering in April's front. *Shakeſpeare.*
She like ſome *ſhepherdeſs* did ſhew,
Who ſat to bathe her by a river's ſide. *Dryden.*
His dorick dialect has an incomparable ſweetneſs in its clowniſhneſs, like a fair *ſhepherdeſs* in her country ruſſet. *Dryden.*

SHE'PHERDS *Needle*. *n. ſ.* [*ſcandix*, Lat.] Venus comb. An herb.

SHE'PHERDS *Purſe*, or *Pouch*. *n. ſ.* [*burſa paſtoris*, Latin.] A common weed.

SHE'PHERDS *Rod*. *n. ſ.* Teaſel, of which plant it is a ſpecies.

SHE'PHERDISH. *adj.* [from *ſhepherd*.] Reſembling a ſhepherd; ſuiting a ſhepherd; paſtoral; ruſtick. Not in uſe.
He would have drawn her eldeſt ſiſter, eſteemed her match for beauty, in her *ſhepherdiſh* attire. *Sidney.*
She ſaw walking from her-ward a man in *ſhepherdiſh* apparel. *Sidney.*

SHE'RBET. *n. ſ.* [*ſharbat*, Arabick.] The juice of lemons or oranges mixed with water and ſugar. *Dict.*

They prefer our beer above all other drinks; and consider- that water is with the rareſt, eſpecially in this clime, the deareſt of *ſherbets*, and plenty of barley, it would prove infinitely profitable to ſuch as ſhould bring in the uſe thereof. *Sand.*

SHERD. *n. ſ.* [ꝑceanb, Saxon.] The fragment of broken earthen ware.

The trivet-table of a foot was lame;
She thruſts beneath the limping leg a *ſherd*. *Dryden.*

SHE'RIFF. *n. ſ.* [ꝑcýne-ɜepeꝛa, Saxon, from ꝑcýne, a ſhire, and ɜeve, a ſteward. It is ſometimes pronounced *ſhrieve*, which ſome poets have injudiciouſly adopted.] An officer to whom is intruſted in each county the execution of the laws.

A great pow'r of Engliſh and of Scots
Are by the *ſheriff* of Yorkſhire overthrown. *Shakeſp.*

Concerning miniſters of juſtice, the high *ſheriffs* of the counties have been very ancient in this kingdom. *Bacon.*

Now mayors and *ſhrieves* all huſh'd and ſatiate lay. *Pope.*

SHE'RIFFALTY.
SHE'RIFFDOM.
SHE'RIFFSHIP
SHE'RIFFWICK. } *n. ſ.* [from *ſheriff*.] The office or juriſdiction of a ſheriff.

There was a reſumption of patents of gaols, and reannexing of them to the *ſheriffwicks*; privileged officers being no leſs an interruption of juſtice than privileged places. *Bacon.*

SHE'RRIS.
SHE'RRIS *Sack.*
SHE'RRY. } *n. ſ.* [from *Xeres*, a town of *Andaluſia* in *Spain*.] A kind of ſweet Spaniſh wine.

Your *ſherris* warms the blood, which before, cold and ſettled, left the liver white, which is the badge of puſilanimity; but the *ſherris* makes it courſe from the inwards to the parts extreme. *Shakeſpeare.*

Good *ſherris ſack* aſcends me into the brain, dries me there all the fooliſh dull vapours, and makes it apprehenſive. *Shak.*

SHEW. See SHOW.

SHIDE. *n. ſ.* [from ꝑceaban, to divide, Saxon.] A board; a cutting. *Skinner.*

SHIELD. *n. ſ.* [ꝑcýlb, Saxon.]

1. A buckler; a broad piece of defenſive armour held on the left arm to ward off blows.

Now put your *ſhields* before your hearts, and fight
With hearts more proof than *ſhields*. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Defence; protection.
3. One that gives protection or ſecurity.

The terror of the Trojan field,
The Grecian honour, ornament, and *ſhield*,
High on a pile th' unconquer'd chief is plac'd. *Dryden.*

To SHIELD. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover with a ſhield.
2. To defend; to protect; to ſecure.

Were't my fitneſs to let theſe hands obey my boiling blood,
They're apt enough to diſlocate and tear
Thy fleſh and bones: howe'er
A woman's ſhape doth *ſhield* thee. *Shakeſpeare.*

Shouts of applauſe ran ringing through the field,
To ſee the ſon the vanquiſh'd father *ſhield*. *Dryden.*

Hear one that comes to *ſhield* his injur'd honour,
And guard his life with hazard of her own. *Smith.*

3. To keep off; to defend againſt.

Out of their cold caves and frozen habitations, into the ſweet ſoil of Europe, they brought with them their uſual weeds, fit to *ſhield* the cold, to which they had been inured. *Spenſer.*

My lord, I muſt intreat the time alone.
—God *ſhield* I ſhould diſturb devotion. *Shakeſpeare.*

To SHIFT. *v. n.* [Of this word the original is obſcure: *ſkipta*, Runick, is to change.]

1. To change place.

Vegetables being fixed to the ſame place, and ſo not able to *ſhift* and ſeek out after proper matter for their increment, it was neceſſary that it ſhould be brought to them. *Woodward.*

2. To change; to give place to other things.

If the ideas of our minds conſtantly change and *ſhift*, in a continual ſucceſſion, it would be impoſſible for a man to think long of any one thing. *Locke.*

3. To change cloaths, particularly the linen.

She begs you juſt would turn you while ſhe *ſhifts*. *Young.*

4. To find ſome expedient; to act or live though with difficulty.

We cannot *ſhift*: being in, we muſt go on. *Daniel.*

Men in diſtreſs will look to themſelves, and leave their companions to *ſhift* as well as they can. *L'Eſtrange.*

Since we deſire no recompence nor thanks, we ought to be diſmiſſed, and have leave to *ſhift* for ourſelves. *Swift.*

5. To practiſe indirect methods.

All thoſe ſchoolmen, though they were exceeding witty, yet better teach all their followers to *ſhift* than to reſolve by their diſtinctions. *Raleigh.*

6. To take ſome method for ſafety.

Nature inſtructs every creature how to *ſhift* for itſelf in caſes of danger. *L'Eſtrange.*

To SHIFT. *v. a.*

1. To change; to alter.

It was not levity, but abſolute neceſſity, that made the fiſh *ſhift* their condition. *L'Eſtrange.*

Come, aſſiſt me, muſe obedient;
Let us try ſome new expedient;
Shift the ſcene for half an hour,
Time and place are in thy pow'r. *Swift.*

2. To transfer from place to place.

Pare ſaffron between the two St. Mary's days,
Or ſet or go *ſhift* it that knoweſt the ways. *Tuſſer.*

3. To put by ſome expedient out of the way.

I *ſhifted* him away,
And laid good 'ſcuſes on your eccſtaſy. *Shakeſpeare.*

The wiſdom of all theſe latter times, in princes affairs, is rather fine deliveries, and *ſhiftings* of dangers and miſchiefs, when they are near, than ſolid and grounded courſes to keep them aloof. *Bacon.*

4. To change in poſition.

Neither uſe they ſails, nor place their oars in order upon the ſides; but carrying the oar looſe, *ſhift* it hither and thither at pleaſure. *Raleigh.*

Where the wind
Veers oft, as oft ſhe ſteers and *ſhifts* her ſail. *Milton.*

We ſtrive in vain againſt the ſeas and wind;
Now *ſhift* your ſails. *Dryden.*

5. To change, as cloaths.

I would adviſe you to *ſhift* a ſhirt: the violence of action hath made you reek as a ſacrifice. *Shakeſpeare.*

6. To dreſs in freſh cloaths.

As it were to ride day and night, and not to have patience to *ſhift* me. *Shakſpeare.*

7. *To* SHIFT *off*. To defer; to put away by ſome expedient.

The moſt beautiful parts muſt be the moſt finiſhed, the colours and words moſt choſen: many things in both, which are not deſerving of this care, muſt be *ſhifted off*, content with vulgar expreſſions. *Dryden.*

Struggle and contrive as you will, and lay your taxes as you pleaſe, the traders will *ſhift* it *off* from their own gain. *Locke.*

By various illuſions of the devil they are prevailed on to *ſhift off* the duties, and neglect the conditions, on which ſalvation is promiſed. *Rogers.*

SHIFT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Expedient found or uſed with difficulty; difficult means.

She redoubling her blows, drave the ſtranger to no other *ſhift* than to ward and go back; at that time ſeeming the image of innocency againſt violence. *Sidney.*

If I get down, and do not break my limbs,
I'll find a thouſand *ſhifts* to get away. *Shakeſpeare.*

This perfect artifice and accuracy might have been omitted, and yet they have made *ſhift* to move up and down in the water. *More.*

Not any boaſt of ſkill, but extreme *ſhift*
How to regain my ſever'd company,
Compell'd me to awake the courteous echo,
To give me anſwer from her moſſy couch. *Milton.*

A faſhionable hypocriſy ſhall be called good manners, ſo we make a *ſhift* ſomewhat to legitimate the abuſe. *L'Eſtrange.*

Thoſe little animals provide themſelves with wheat; but they can make *ſhift* without it. *Addiſon.*

Our herbals are ſufficiently ſtored with plants, and we have made a tolerable *ſhift* to reduce them to claſſes. *Baker.*

2. Indirect expedient; mean refuge; laſt recourſe.

The very cuſtom of ſeeking ſo particular aid and relief at the hands of God, doth, by a ſecret contradiction, withdraw them from endeavouring to help themſelves, even by thoſe wicked *ſhifts*, which they know can never have his allowance whoſe aſſiſtance their prayers ſeek. *Hooker.*

To ſay, where the notions cannot fitly be reconciled, that there wanteth a term, is but a *ſhift* of ignorance. *Bacon.*

Slow to reſolve, but in performance quick;
So true, that he was aukward at a trick;
For little ſouls on little *ſhifts* rely. *Dryden.*

3. Fraud; artifice; ſtratagem.

Know ye not Ulyſſes' *ſhifts*?
Their ſwords leſs danger carry than their gifts. *Denham.*

4. Evaſion; eluſory practice.

As long as wit, by whetting itſelf, is able to find out any *ſhift*, be it never ſo ſlight, whereby to eſcape out of the hands of preſent contradiction, they are never at a ſtand. *Hooker.*

Of themſelves, for the moſt part, they are ſo cautious and wily-headed, eſpecially being men of ſo ſmall experience and practice in law matters, that you would wonder whence they borrow ſuch ſubtilities and ſly *ſhifts*. *Spenſer.*

Here you ſee your commiſſion; this is your duty, theſe are your diſcouragements: never ſeek for *ſhifts* and evaſions from worldly afflictions: this is your reward, if you perform it; this your doom, if you decline it. *South.*

5. A woman's linen.

SHI'FTER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſhift*.] One who plays tricks; a man of artifice.

'Twas ſuch a *ſhifter*, that, if truth were known,
Death was half glad when he had got him down. *Milton.*

SHI'FTLESS. *adj.* [from *ſhift*.] Wanting expedients; wanting means to act or live.

For the poor *ſhiftleſs* irrationals, it is a prodigious act of the great Creator's indulgence, that they are all ready furniſhed with ſuch cloathing. *Derham.*

SHI'LLING. *n. ſ.* [ꝛcyllinꝝ, Sax. and Erſe; *ſchelling*, Dut.] A coin of various value in different times. It is now twelve pence.

Five of theſe pence made their *ſhilling*, which they called *ſcilling*, probably from *ſcilingus*, which the Romans uſed for the fourth part of an ounce; and forty-eight of theſe *ſcillings* made their pound, and four hundred of theſe pounds were a legacy for a king's daughter, as appeareth by the laſt will of king Alfred. *Camden.*

The very ſame *ſhilling* may at one time pay twenty men in twenty days, and at another reſt in the ſame hands one hundred days. *Locke.*

SHILL-I-SHALL-I. A corrupt reduplication of *ſhall I?* The queſtion of a man heſitating. To ſtand *ſhill-I-ſhall-I*, is to continue heſitating and procraſtinating.

I am ſomewhat dainty in making a reſolution, becauſe when I make it, I keep it: I don't ſtand *ſhill-I-ſhall-I* then; if I ſay't, I'll do't. *Congreve.*

SHI'LY. *adv.* [from *ſhy*.] Not familiarly; not frankly.

SHIN. *n. ſ.* [ꝛcina, Saxon; *ſchien*, German.] The forepart of the leg.

I bruiſed my *ſhin* the other day with playing at ſword and dagger. *Shakeſpeare.*

The *ſhin* bone, from the knee to the inſtep, is made by ſhadowing one half of the leg with a ſingle ſhadow. *Peacham.*

His leg, then broke,
Had got a deputy of oak;
For when a *ſhin* in fight is cropt,
The knee with one of timber's propt. *Hudibras.*

As when to an houſe we come,
To know if any one's at home,
We knock; ſo one muſt kick your *ſhin*,
Ere he can find your ſoul's within. *Anonymous.*

To SHINE. *v. n.* preterite *I ſhone*, *I have ſhone*; ſometimes *I ſhined*, *I have ſhined*. [ꝛcinan, Saxon; *ſchijnen*, Dutch.]

1. To have bright reſplendence; to glitter; to gliſten; to gleam.

To-day the French,
All clinquant, all in gold, like heathen gods,
Shone down the Engliſh; and to-morrow
Made Britain India: ev'ry man that ſtood,
Shew'd like a mine. *Shakeſpeare.*

True paradiſe inclos'd with *ſhining* rock. *Milton.*

We can diſmiſs thee ere the morning *ſhine*. *Milton.*

Fair daughter, blow away theſe miſts and clouds,
And let thy eyes *ſhine* forth in their full luſtre. *Denham.*

The ſun *ſhines* when he ſees it. *Locke.*

2. To be without clouds.

The moon *ſhines* bright: in ſuch a night as this,
When the ſweet wind did gently kiſs the trees,
And they did make no noiſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

How bright and goodly *ſhines* the moon!
The moon! the ſun: it is not moonlight now. *Shakeſp.*

Two men ſtood by them in *ſhining* garments. *Lu.* xxiv. 4.

Clear pools greatly comfort the eyes when the ſun is overcaſt, or when the moon *ſhineth*. *Bacon.*

3. To be gloſſy.

They are waxen fat, they *ſhine*. *Jer.* v. 28.

Fiſh with their fins and *ſhining* ſcales. *Milton.*

The colour and *ſhining* of bodies is nothing but the different arrangement and refraction of their minute parts. *Locke.*

4. To be gay; to be ſplendid.

So proud ſhe *ſhined* in her princely ſtate,
Looking to heaven; for earth ſhe did diſdain,
And ſit high. *Spenſer.*

5. To be beautiful.

Of all th' enamel'd race, whoſe ſilv'ry wing
Waves to the tepid zephyrs of the Spring,
Or ſwims along the fluid atmoſphere,
Once brighteſt *ſhin'd* this child of heat and air. *Dunciad.*

6. To be eminent or conſpicuous.

If there come truth from them,
As upon thee, Macbeth, their ſpeeches *ſhine*,
Why, by the verities on thee made good,
May they not be my oracles as well? *Shakeſpeare.*

Her face was veil'd; yet to my fancied ſight
Love, ſweetneſs, goodneſs, in her perſon *ſhin'd*
So clear, as in no face with more delight. *Milton.*

Cato's ſoul
Shines out in every thing ſhe acts or ſpeaks;
While winning mildneſs and attractive ſmiles
Dwell in her looks, and, with becoming grace,
Soften the rigour of her father's virtues. *Addiſon.*

The reformation, in its firſt eſtabliſhment, produced its proper fruits, and diſtinguiſhed the whole age with *ſhining* inſtances of virtue and morality. *Addiſon.*

The courtier ſmooth, who forty years had *ſhin'd*
An humble ſervant to all human kind. *Pope.*

Few are qualified to *ſhine* in company; but it is in moſt mens power to be agreeable. *Swift.*

7. To be propitious.

The Lord make his face *ſhine* upon thee, and be gracious. *Num.* vi 25.

8. To enlighten corporeally and externally.

The light of righteouſneſs hath not *ſhined* unto us, and the ſun of righteouſneſs roſe not upon us. *Wiſd.* v. 6.

Celeſtial light
Shine inward, and the mind through all her powers
Irradiate. *Milton.*

SHINE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Fair weather.

Be it fair or foul, or rain or *ſhine*. *Dryden.*

He will accuſtom himſelf to heat and cold, and *ſhine* and rain; all which if a man's body will not endure, it will ſerve him to very little purpoſe. *Locke.*

2. Brightneſs; ſplendour; luſtre. It is a word, though not unanalogical, yet ungraceful, and little uſed.

He that has inured his eyes to that divine ſplendour, which reſults from the beauty of holineſs, is not dazzled with the glittering *ſhine* of gold, and conſiders it as a vein of the ſame earth he treads on. *Decay of Piety.*

Say, in what mortal ſoil thou deign'ſt to grow?
Fair op'ning to ſome court's propitious *ſhine*,
Or deep with di'monds in the flaming mine? *Pope.*

SHI'NESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſhy*.] Unwillingneſs to be tractable or familiar.

An incurable *ſhineſs* is the vice of Iriſh horſes, and is hardly ever ſeen in Flanders, becauſe the Winter forces the breeders there to houſe and handle their colts. *Temple.*

They were famous for their juſtice in commerce, but extreme *ſhineſs* to ſtrangers: they expoſed their goods with the price marked upon them, and then retired. *Arbuthnot.*

SHI'NGLE. *n. ſ.* [*ſchindel*, German.] A thin board to cover houſes.

The beſt to cleave, is the moſt uſeful for pales, laths, *ſhingles*, and wainſcot. *Mortimer.*

SHI'NGLES. *n. ſ.* Wants ſingul. [*cingulum*, Latin; *zona morbus*, Plinio.] A kind of tetter or herpes that ſpreads itſelf round the loins.

Such are uſed ſucceſsfully in eryſipelas and *ſhingles*, by a ſlender diet of decoctions of farinaceous vegetables, and copious drinking of cooling liquors. *Arbuthnot.*

SHI'NY. *adj.* [from *ſhine*.] Bright; ſplendid; luminous.

When Aldeboran was mounted high,
Above the *ſhiny* Caſſiopeia's chain,
One knocked at the door, and in would fare. *Spenſer.*

The night
Is *ſhiny*, and they ſay we ſhall embattle
By th' ſecond hour o' th' morn. *Shakeſpeare.*

While from afar we heard the cannons play,
Like diſtant thunder on a *ſhiny* day,
For abſent friends we were aſham'd to fear. *Dryden.*

SHIP. [ꝛcip, ꝛcyp, Saxon; *ſchap*, Dutch.] A termination noting quality or adjunct, as *lordſhip*; or office, as *ſteward-ſhip*.

SHIP. *n. ſ.* [ꝛcip, Saxon; *ſchippen*, Dutch.] A ſhip may be defined a large hollow building, made to paſs over the ſea with ſails.

All my followers to the eager foe
Turn back, and fly like *ſhips* before the wind. *Shakeſp.*

There made forth to us a ſmall boat, with about eight perſons in it, whereof one of them had in his hand a tipſtaff, who made aboard our *ſhip*. *Bacon.*

Two other *ſhips* loaded with victuals were burnt, and ſome of the men ſaved by their ſhipboats. *Knolles.*

Nor is indeed that man leſs mad than theſe,
Who freights a *ſhip* to venture on the ſeas,
With one frail interpoſing plank to ſave
From certain death, roll'd on by ev'ry wave. *Dryden.*

Inſtead of a *ſhip*, he would levy upon his country ſuch a ſum of money, and return the ſame to the treaſurer of the navy: hence that tax had the denomination of *ſhip*-money, by which accrued the yearly ſum of two hundred thouſand pounds. *Clarendon.*

A *ſhip*-carpenter of old Rome could not have talked more judiciouſly. *Addiſon.*

To SHIP. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To put into a ſhip.

My father at the road
Expects my coming, there to ſee me *ſhipp'd*. *Shakeſp.*

The emperor, *ſhipping* his great ordnance, departed down the river. *Knolles.*

All the timber whereof was cut down in the mountains of Cilicia, and *ſhipped* in the bay of Attalia, from whence it was by ſea tranſported to Peluſium. *Knolles.*

A breeze from ſhore began to blow,
The ſailors *ſhip* their oars, and ceaſe to row;
Then hoiſt their yards a-trip, and all their ſails
Let fall. *Dryden.*

2. To tranſport in a ſhip.

Andronicus, would thou wert *ſhipt* to hell,
Rather than rob me of the people's hearts. *Shakeſpeare.*

The sun no sooner shall the mountains touch,
But we will *ship* him hence. *Shakespeare.*

In Portugal men spent with age, so as they cannot hope for above a year of life, *ship* themselves away in a Brazil fleet. *Temple.*

A single leaf can waft an army o'er,
Or *ship* off senates to some distant shore. *Pope.*

The canal that runs from the sea into the Arno gives a convenient carriage to all goods that are to be *shipped* off. *Addison.*

SHI'PBOARD *n. s.* [*ship* and *board.* See BOARD.]

1. This word is seldom used but in adverbial phrases: *a shipboard, on shipboard,* in a ship.

Let him go *on shipboard,* and the mariners will not leave their starboard and larboard. *Bramhall.*

Friend,
What do'st thou make *a shipboard?* To what end? *Dryd.*

Ovid, writing from *on shipboard* to his friends, excused the faults of his poetry by his misfortunes. *Dryden.*

2. The plank of a ship.

They have made all thy *shipboards* of fir-trees, and brought cedars from Lebanon to make masts. *Ezek.* xxvii. 5.

SHI'PBOY. *n. s.* [*ship* and *boy.*] Boy that serves in a ship.

Few or none know me: if they did,
This *shipboy*'s semblance hath disguis'd me quite. *Shakesp.*

SHI'PMAN. *n. s.* [*ship* and *man.*] Sailor; seaman.

I myself have the very points they blow,
All the quarters that they know
I' th' *shipman*'s card. *Shakespeare.*

Hiram sent in the navy *shipmen* that had knowledge of the sea. 1 *Kings* ix. 27.

SHI'PMASTER. *n. s.* Master of the ship.

The *shipmaster* came to him, and said unto him, what meanest thou, O sleeper! arise, call upon thy God. *Jon.* i. 6.

SHI'PPING. *n. s.* [from *ship.*]

1. Vessels of navigation.

Before Cæsar's invasion of this land, the Britons had not any *shipping* at all, other than their boats of twigs covered with hides. *Raleigh.*

The numbers and courage of our men, with the strength of our *shipping*, have for many ages past made us a match for the greatest of our neighbours at land, and an overmatch for the strongest at sea. *Temple.*

Fishes first to *shipping* did impart;
Their tail the rudder, and their head the prow. *Dryden.*

2. Passage in a ship.

They took *shipping* and came to Capernaum, seeking for Jesus. *Jo.* vi. 24.

SHI'PWRECK. *n. s.* [*ship* and *wreck.*]

1. The destruction of ships by rocks or shelves.

Bold were the men, which on the ocean first
Spread their new sails, when *shipwreck* was the worst. *Waller.*

We are not to quarrel with the water for inundations and *shipwrecks.* *L'Estrange.*

This sea-war cost the Carthaginians five hundred quinquiremes, and the Romans seven hundred, including their *shipwrecks.* *Arbuthnot.*

2. The parts of a shattered ship.

They might have it in their own country, and that by gathering up the *shipwrecks* of the Athenian and Roman theatres. *Dryden.*

3. Destruction; miscarriage.

Holding faith and a good conscience, which some having put away, concerning faith, have made *shipwreck.* 1 *Tim.* i.

To SHI'PWRECK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To destroy by dashing on rocks or shallows.

Whence the sun 'gins his reflection,
Shipwrecking storms and direful thunders break. *Shakesp.*

2. To make to suffer the dangers of a wreck.

Thou that can'st still the raging of the seas,
Chain up the winds, and bid the tempests cease,
Redeem my *shipwreck'd* soul from raging gusts
Of cruel passion and deceitful lusts. *Prior.*

A square piece of marble shews itself to have been a little pagan monument of two persons who were *shipwrecked. Addis.*

3. To throw by loss of the vessel.

Shipwreck'd upon a kingdom, where no pity,
No friends, no hope! no kindred weep for me. *Shakesp.*

SHI'PWRIGHT. *n. s.* [*ship* and *wright.*] A builder of ships.

Why such impress of *shipwrights*, whose sore task
Does not divide the Sunday from the week? *Shakesp.*

A miserable shame it were for our *shipwrights*, if they did not exceed all others in the setting up of our royal ships. *Ral.*

Vast numbers of ships in our harbours, and *shipwrights* in our sea-port towns. *Swift.*

The Roman fleet, although built by *shipwrights*, and conducted by pilots, both without experience, defeated that of the Carthaginians. *Arbuthnot.*

As when a *shipwright* stands his workmen o'er,
Who ply the wimble some huge beam to bore,
Urg'd on all hands it nimbly spins about,
The grain deep piercing, 'till it scoops it out. *Pope.*

SHIRE. *n. s.* [scip, from scipan, to divide, Sax. *skyre,* Erse.]

A division of the kingdom; a county; so much of the kingdom as is under one sheriff.

His blazing eyes, like two bright shining shields,
Did burn with wrath, and sparkled living fire;
As two broad beacons, set in open fields,
Send forth their flames far off to every *shire.* *Spenser.*

The noble youths from distant *shires* resort. *Prior.*

SHIRT. *n. s.* [*shert,* Danish; scyrc, scyrte, Saxon.] The under linen garment of a man.

Shift a *shirt:* the violence of action hath made you reek as a sacrifice. *Shakespeare.*

I take but two *shirts* out with me, and I mean not to sweat extraordinarily. *Shakespeare.*

When we lay next us what we hold most dear,
Like Hercules, envenom'd *shirts* we wear,
And cleaving mischiefs. *Dryden.*

Several persons in December had nothing over their shoulders but their *shirts.* *Addison.*

To SHIRT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover; to clothe as in a shirt.

Ah! for so many souls, as but this morn
Were cloath'd with flesh, and warm'd with vital blood,
But naked now, or *shirted* but with air. *Dryden.*

SHI'RTLESS. *adj.* [from *shirt.*] Wanting a shirt.

Linsey-woolsey brothers,
Grave mummers! sleeveless some, and *shirtless* others. *Pope.*

SHI'TTAH. } *n. s.* A sort of precious wood, of which *Moses*
SHI'TTIM. } made the greatest part of the tables, altars, and planks belonging to the tabernacle. The wood is hard, tough, smooth, without knots, and extremely beautiful. It grows in Arabia. *Calmet.*

I will plant in the wilderness the *shittah*-tree. *Is.* xli. 19.

Bring me an offering of badgers skins and *shittim* wood. *Ex.*

SHI'TTLECOCK. *n. s.* [Commonly and perhaps as properly *shuttlecock.* Of *shittle* or *shuttle* the etymology is doubtful: *Skinner* derives it from *schutteln,* German, to shake; or sceatan, Saxon, to throw. He thinks it is called a cock from its feathers. Perhaps it is properly *shuttlecork,* a cork driven to and fro, as the instrument in weaving, and softened by frequent and rapid utterance from *cork* to *cock.*] A cork stuck with feathers, and driven by players from one to another with battledoors.

You need not discharge a cannon to break the chain of his thoughts: the pat of a *shittlecock,* or the creaking of a jack, will do his business. *Collier.*

SHIVE. *n. s.* [*schyve,* Dutch]

1. A slice of bread.

Easy it is
Of a cut loaf to steal a *shive.* *Shakespeare.*

2. A thick splinter, or lamina cut off from the main substance.

Shavings made by the plane are in some things differing from those *shives,* or thin and flexible pieces of wood, that are obtained by borers. *Boyle.*

To SHI'VER. *v. n.* [*schawren,* German.] To quake; to tremble; to shudder, as with cold or fear.

Any very harsh noise will set the teeth on edge, and make all the body *shiver.* *Bacon.*

What religious palsy's this,
Which makes the boughs divest their bliss?
And that they might her footsteps straw,
Drop their leaves with *shivering* awe. *Cleaveland.*

Why stand we longer *shivering* under fear? *Milton.*

The man that *shiver'd* on the brink of sin,
Thus steel'd and harden'd, ventures boldly in. *Dryden.*

He described this march to the temple with so much horror, that he *shivered* every joint. *Addison.*

Give up Laius to the realms of day,
Whose ghost, yet *shiv'ring* on Cocytus' sand,
Expects its passage to the farther strand. *Pope.*

Prometheus is laid
On icy Caucasus to *shiver,*
While vultures eat his growing liver. *Swift.*

To SHI'VER. *v. n.* [from *shive.*] To fall at once into many parts or shives.

Had'st thou been aught but gossamer, feathers, air,
So many fathom down precipitating,
Thou'd'st *shiver'd* like an egg. *Shakespeare.*

Upon the breaking and *shivering* of a great state, you may be sure to have wars. *Bacon.*

The natural world, should gravity once cease, or be withdrawn, would instantly *shiver* into millions of atoms. *Woodw.*

To SHI'VER. *v. a.* To break by one act into many parts; to shatter.

The ground with *shiver'd* armour strown. *Milton.*

Show'rs of granado's rain, by sudden burst
Disploding murd'rous bowels; fragments of steel
A thousand ways at once, the *shiver'd* orbs
Fly diverse, working torment. *Philips.*

SHI'VER. *n. s.* [from the verb.] One fragment of many into which any thing is broken.

He would pound thee into *shivers* with his fist, as a sailor breaks a bisket. *Shakespeare.*

As brittle as the glory is the face;
For there it is crack'd in an hundred *ſhivers*. *Shakeſp.*

If you ſtrike a ſolid body that is brittle, it breaketh not only where the immediate force is, but breaketh all about into *ſhivers* and fritters. *Bacon.*

Surging waves againſt a ſolid rock,
Though all to *ſhivers* daſh'd, th' aſſault renew,
Vain batt'ry, and in froth or bubbles end. *Milton.*

SHI'VERY. *adj.* [from *ſhiver*.] Looſe of coherence; incompact; eaſily falling into many fragments.

There were obſerved incredible numbers of theſe ſhells thus flatted, and extremely tender, in *ſhivery* ſtone. *Woodward.*

SHO'ADSTONE. *n. ſ.*

Shoadſtone is a ſmall ſtone, ſmooth without, of a dark liver colour, and of the ſame colour within, only with the addition of a faint purple. It is a fragment broke of an iron vein. *Woodward.*

Certain tin-ſtones ly on the face of the ground which they call *ſhoad*, as ſhed from the main load, and made ſomewhat round by the water. *Carew.*

The loads or veins of metal were by this action of the departing water made eaſy to be found out by the *ſhoads*, or trains of metallick fragments born off from them, and lying in trains from thoſe veins towards the ſea, in the ſame courſe that water falling thence would take. *Woodward.*

SHOAL. *n. ſ.* [ꝩcole, Saxon.]

1. A croud; a great multitude; a throng.

When there be great *ſhoals* of people, which go on to populate, without foreſeeing means of ſuſtentation: once in an age they diſcharge a portion of their people upon other nations. *Bacon.*

A league is made againſt ſuch routs and *ſholes* of people as have utterly degenerated from nature. *Bacon.*

The vices of a prince draw *ſholes* of followers, when his virtue leaves him the more eminent, becauſe ſingle. *Decay of Piety.*

A *ſhoal* of ſilver fiſhes glides
And plays about the barges. *Waller.*

God had the command of famine, whereby he could have carried them off by *ſhoals*. *Woodward.*

Around the goddeſs roll
Broad hats, and hoods, and caps, a ſable *ſhoal*,
Thick, and more thick the black blocade extends. *Pope.*

2. A ſhallow; a ſand bank.

The haven's mouth they durſt not enter, for the dangerous *ſhoals*. *Abbot.*

He heaves them off the *ſholes*. *Dryden.*

The depth of your pond ſhould be ſix foot; and on the ſides ſome *ſholes* for the fiſh to lay their ſpawn. *Mortimer.*

To SHOAL. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To croud; to throng.

The wave-ſprung entrails, about which fauſens and fiſh did *ſhole*. *Chapman.*

2. To be ſhallow; to grow ſhallow.

What they met
Solid, or ſlimy, as in raging ſea,
Toſt up and down, together crouded drove,
From each ſide *ſhoaling* tow'rds the mouth of hell. *Milton.*

SHOAL. *adj.* Shallow; obſtructed or incumbered with banks.

SHOA'LINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſhoaly*.] Shallowneſs; frequency of ſhallow places.

SHOA'LY. *adj.* [from *ſhoal*.] Full of ſhoals; full of ſhallow places.

Thoſe who live
Where with his *ſhoaly* foords Vulturnus roars. *Dryden.*

The watchful heroe felt the knocks, and found
The toſſing veſſel ſail'd on *ſhoaly* ground. *Dryden.*

SHOCK. *n. ſ.* [*choc*, French; *ſchocken*, Dutch.]

1. Conflict; mutual impreſſion of violence; violent concourſe.

Thro' the *ſhock*
Of fighting elements on all ſides round
Environ'd, wins his way. *Milton.*

2. Concuſſion; external violence.

It is inconceptible how any ſuch man that hath ſtood the *ſhock* of an eternal duration, without corruption or alteration, ſhould after be corrupted or altered. *Judge Hale.*

Theſe ſtrong unſhaken mounds reſiſt the *ſhocks*
Of tides and ſeas tempeſtuous, while the rocks,
That ſecret in a long continu'd vein
Paſs through the earth, the pond'rous pile ſuſtain. *Black.*

Such is the haughty man, his tow'ring ſoul,
'Midſt all the *ſhocks* and injuries of fortune,
Riſes ſuperior and looks down on Cæſar. *Addiſon.*

Long at the head of his few faithful friends,
He ſtood the *ſhock* of a whole hoſt of foes. *Addiſon.*

The tender apples from their parents rent,
By ſtormy *ſhocks* muſt not neglected lye,
The prey of worms. *Philips.*

3. The conflict of enemies.

The adverſe legions, not leſs hideous join'd
The horrid *ſhock*. *Milton.*

Thoſe that run away are in more danger than the others that ſtand the *ſhock*. *L'Eſtrange.*

The mighty force
Of Edward twice return'd their deſp'rate king:
Twice he aroſe, and join'd the horrid *ſhock*. *Philips.*

4. Offence; impreſſion of diſguſt.

Fewer *ſhocks* a ſtateſman gives his friend. *Young.*

5. [*Schocke*, old Dutch.] A pile of ſheaves of corn.

Corn tithed, ſir parſon, together to get,
And cauſe it on *ſhocks* to be by and by ſet. *Tuſſ.*

In a full age, like as a *ſhock* of corn cometh in, in his ſeaſon. *Job.*

Thou, full of days, like weighty *ſhocks* of corn,
In ſeaſon reap'd, ſhall to thy grave be born. *Sandys.*

Behind the maſter walks, builds up the *ſhocks*,
Feels his heart heave with joy. *Thomſon.*

6. [from *ſhagg*.] A rough dog.

I would fain know why a *ſhock* and a hound are not diſtinct ſpecies. *Locke.*

To SHOCK. *v. a.* [*ſchocken*, Dutch.]

1. To ſhake by violence.

Theſe her princes are come home again:
Come the three corners of the world in arms,
And we will *ſhock* them. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. To offend; to diſguſt.

Suppoſing verſes are never ſo beautiful, yet if they contain any thing that *ſhocks* religion or good manners, they are *Verſus inopes rerum nugæquæ canoræ*. *Dryden.*

Thoſe who in reading Homer are *ſhock'd* that 'tis always a lion, may as well be angry that 'tis always a man. *Pope.*

My ſon,
I bade him love, and bid him now forbear:
If you have any kindneſs, for him ſtill
Adviſe him not to *ſhock* a father's will. *Dryden.*

To SHOCK. *v. n.* To be offenſive.

The French humour, in regard of the liberties they take in female converſations, is very *ſhocking* to the Italians, who are naturally jealous. *Addiſon.*

To SHOCK. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To build up piles of ſheaves.

Reap well, ſcatter not, gather clean that is ſhorn,
Bind faſt, *ſhock* apace, have an eye to thy corn. *Tuſſer.*

SHOD. for *ſh ed*, the preterit and participle paſſive of *to ſhoe*.

Strong exeltreed cart that is clouted and *ſhod*. *Tuſſer.*

SHOE. *n. ſ.* plural *ſhoes*, anciently *ſhoon*. [ꝩceo, ꝩeoe, Saxon; *ſchoe*, Dutch.] The cover of the foot.

Your hoſe ſhould be ungarter'd, your *ſhoe* untied, and every thing about you demonſtrating a careleſs deſolation. *Shakeſpeare.*

Spare none but ſuch as go in clouted *ſhoon*,
For they are thrifty honeſt men. *Shakeſpeare.*

This hollow cylinder is fitted with a ſucker, upon which is nailed a good thick piece of tanned *ſhoe*-leather. *Boyle.*

Unknown and like eſteem'd, and the dull ſwain
Treads on it daily with his clouted *ſhoon*,
And yet more medic'nal than that moly
That Hermes once to wiſe Ulyſſes gave;
He call'd it hæmony. *Milton.*

I was in pain, pulled of my *ſhoe*, and ſome eaſe that gave me. *Temple.*

To SHOE. *v. a.* preterite, I *ſhod*; participle paſſive *ſhod*. [from the noun.]

1. To fit the foot with a ſhoe.

The ſmith's note for *ſhoeing* and plough irons. *Shakeſp.*

He doth nothing but talk of his horſe; and makes it a great appropriation to his own good parts, that he can *ſh e* him himſelf. *Shakeſpeare.*

Tell your maſter that the horſes want *ſhoeing*. *Swift.*

2. To cover at the bottom.

The wheel compos'd of crickets bones,
And daintily made for the nonce,
For fear of rattling on the ſtones,
With thiſtle down they *ſhod* it. *Drayton.*

SHOE'BOY. *n. ſ.* [*ſhoe* and *boy*.] A boy that cleans ſhoes.

If I employ a *ſhoeboy*, is it in view to his advantage, or my own convenience? *Swift.*

How each the publick good purſues,
Make all true patriots up to *ſhoeboys*,
Huzza their brethren. *Swift.*

SHOE'ING-HORN. *n. ſ.* [*ſhoe* and *horn*.]

1. A horn uſed to facilitate the admiſſion of the foot into a narrow ſhoe.

2. Any thing by which a tranſaction is facilitated; any thing uſed as a medium. In contempt.

Moſt of our fine young ladies retain in their ſervice ſupernumerary and inſignificant fellows which they uſe like whiffers, and commonly call *ſhoeing-horns*. *Spectator.*

I have been an arrant *ſhoeing-horn* for above theſe twenty years. I ſerved my miſtreſs in that capacity above five of the number before ſhe was ſhod. Though ſhe had many who made their applications to her, I always thought myſelf the beſt ſhoe in her ſhop. *Spectator.*

SHOEMA'KER. *n. ſ.* [*ſhoe* and *maker*.] One whoſe trade is to make ſhoes.

A cobler or *ſhoemaker* may find ſome little fault with the latchet of a ſhoe that an Appelles had painted, when the whole figure is ſuch, as none but an Appelles could paint. *Watts.*

SHOE'TYE. *n. ſ.* [*ſhoe* and *tye.*] The ribband with which women tie their ſhoes.

Madam, I do as is my duty,
Honour the ſhadow of your *ſhoetye.* *Hudibras.*

SHOG. *n. ſ.* [from *ſhock.*] Violent concuſſion,

Another's diving bow he did adore,
Which, with a *ſhog*, caſts all the hair before. *Dryden.*

He will rather have the primitive man to be produced, in a kind of digeſting balneum, where all the heavier lees may ſubſide, and a due æquilibrium be maintained, not diſturbed by any ſuch rude and violent *ſhogs* that would ruffle and break all the little ſtamina of the embryon. *Bentley.*

To SHOG. *v. a.* To ſhake; to agitate by ſudden interrupted impulſes.

After it is waſhed, they put the remnant into a wooden diſh, the which they ſoftly *ſhog* to and fro in the water, until the earthy ſubſtance be flitted away. *Carew.*

SHONE. The preterite of *ſhine.*

All his father in him *ſhone.* *Milton.*

SHOOK. the preterite and in poetry participle paſſive of *ſhake.*

Taxallan, *ſhook* by Montezuma's pow'rs,
Has, to reſiſt his forces, call'd in ours. *Dryden.*

To SHOOT. *v. a.* preterite, I *ſhot*; participle, *ſhot* or *ſhotten.* [ſceotan, Saxon.]

1. To diſcharge any thing ſo as to make it fly with ſpeed or violence.

Light
Shoots far into the boſom of dim night
A glimmering dawn. *Milton.*

2. To diſcharge from a bow or gun.

I owe you much, and like a witleſs youth,
That which I owe is loſt; but if you pleaſe
To *ſhoot* an arrow that ſelf way
Which you did *ſhoot* the firſt, I do not doubt
To find both. *Shakeſpeare.*

This murtherous ſhaft that's *ſhot*
Hath not yet lighted; and our ſafeſt way
Is to avoid the aim. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. To let off.

The men *ſhoot* ſtrong ſhoots with their bows. *Abbot.*
The two ends of a bow *ſhot* off, fly from one another. *Boyle.*

Men who know not hearts, ſhould make examples;
Which like a warning-piece, muſt be *ſhot* off,
To fright the reſt from crimes. *Dryden.*

4. To ſtrike with any thing *ſhot.*

Not an hand ſhall touch the mount, but he ſhall be ſtoned or *ſhot* through. *Exodus.*

The liquid air his moving pinions wound,
And, in the moment, *ſhoot* him on the ground. *Dryden.*

5. To emit new parts, as a vegetable.

None of the trees exalt themſelves, neither *ſhoot* up their top among the thick bows. *Ezekiel.*

A grain of muſtard groweth up and *ſhooteth* out great branches. *Mark.*

Tell like a tall old oak, how learning *ſhoots*,
To heaven her branches, and to hell her roots. *Denham.*

6. To emit; to dart or thruſt forth.

Ye bucks, who pluck the flow'rs,
Beware the ſecret ſnake that *ſhoots* a ſting. *Dryden.*

The laſt had a ſtar upon its breaſt, which *ſhot* forth pointed beams of a peculiar luſtre. *Addiſon.*

Fir'd by the torch of noon, to tenfold rage,
Th' infuriate hill forth *ſhoots* the pillar'd flame. *Thomſon.*

7. To puſh ſuddenly.

I have laughed ſometimes when I have reflected on thoſe men who have *ſhot* themſelves into the world; ſome bolting out upon the ſtage with vaſt applauſe, and ſome hiſſed off, quitting it with diſgrace. *Dryden.*

8. To puſh forward.

They that ſee me *ſhoot* out the lip, they ſhake the head. *Pſ.*

9. To fit to each other by planting: a workman's term.

Strait lines in joiners language are called a joint; that is two pieces of wood that are *ſhot*, that is plained or elſe paired with a pairing chiſſel. *Moxon.*

10. To paſs through with ſwiftneſs.

Thus having ſaid, ſhe ſinks beneath the ground,
With furious haſte, and *ſhoots* the Stygian ſound. *Dryden.*

To SHOOT. *v. n.*

1. To perform the act of ſhooting.

The archers have ſorely grieved him and *ſhot* at him. *Gen.*

When he has *ſhot* his beſt, he is ſure that none ever did *ſhoot* better. *Temple.*

When you *ſhoot*, and ſhut one eye,
You cannot think he would deny
To lend the t'other friendly aid,
Or wink, as coward and afraid. *Prior.*

2. To germinate; to increaſe in vegetable growth.

Such trees as love the ſun do not willingly deſcend far into the earth; and therefore they are commonly trees that *ſhoot* up much. *Bacon.*

Onions, as they hang, will *ſhoot* forth. *Bacon.*

The tree at once both upward *ſhoots*,
And juſt as much grows downward to the roots. *Cleav.*

The monarch oak, the patriarch of the trees,
Shoots riſing up, and ſpreads by ſlow degrees. *Dryden.*

Nor will the wither'd ſtock be green again,
But the wild olive *ſhoots* and ſhades the ungrateful plain. *Dr.*

New creatures riſe,
A moving maſs at firſt, and ſhort of thighs;
Till *ſhooting* out with legs and imp'd with wings. *Dryden.*

The corn laid up by ants would *ſhoot* under ground, if they did not bite off all the buds; and therefore it will produce nothing. *Addiſon.*

This valley of the Tirol lies encloſed on all ſides by the Alps, though its dominions *ſhoot* out into ſeveral branches among the breaks of the mountains. *Addiſon.*

Expreſs'd juices of plants, boiled into the conſiſtence of a ſyrup, and ſet into a cool place, the eſſential ſalt will *ſhoot* upon the ſides of the veſſels. *Arbuthnot.*

A wild, where weeds and flow'rs promiſcuous *ſhoot*,
Or garden, tempting with forbidden fruit. *Pope.*

3. To form itſelf into any ſhape.

If the menſtruum be over charged, metals will *ſhoot* into chryſtals. *Bacon.*

Although exhaled and placed in cold conſervatories, it will chryſtalize and *ſhoot* into glaceous bodies. *Brown's Vulg. Er.*

That rude maſs will *ſhoot* itſelf into ſeveral forms, till it make an habitable world: the ſteady hand of Providence being the inviſible guide of all its motions. *Burnet.*

4. To be emitted.

There *ſhot* a ſtreaming lamp along the ſky,
Which on the winged light'ning ſeem'd to fly. *Dryden.*

Tell them that the rays of light *ſhoot* from the ſun to our earth, at the rate of one hundred and eighty thouſand miles in the ſecond of a minute, they ſtand aghaſt at ſuch talk. *Watts.*

The grand ætherial bow
Shoots up immenſe. *Thomſon.*

5. To protuberate; to get out.

The land did *ſhoot* out with a very great promontory, bending that way. *Abbot.*

6. To paſs as an arrow.

Thy words *ſhoot* thro' my heart,
Melt my reſolves, and turn me all to love. *Addiſon.*

7. To become any thing ſuddenly.

Let me but live to ſhadow this young plant
From blites and ſtorms: he'll ſoon *ſhoot* up a hero. *Dryd.*

8. To move ſwiftly along.

A *ſhooting* ſtar in autumn thwarts the night. *Milton.*
A ſhining harveſt either hoſt diſplays,
And *ſhoots* againſt the ſun with equal rays. *Dryden.*

At firſt ſhe flutters, but at length ſhe ſprings,
To ſmoother flight, and *ſhoots* upon her wings. *Dryden.*

The broken air loud whiſtling as ſhe flies,
She ſtops and liſtens, and *ſhoots* forth again,
And guides her pinions by her young ones cries. *Dryden.*

Heav'n's imperious queen *ſhot* down from high,
At her approach the brazen hinges fly,
The gates are forc'd. *Dryden.*

She downward glides,
Lights in Fleet-ditch, and *ſhoots* beneath the tides. *Gay.*

Where the mob gathers, ſwiftly *ſhoot* along,
Nor idly mingle in the noiſy throng. *Gay.*

At the ſummons roll'd her eyes around,
Not half ſo ſwiftly *ſhoots* along in air,
The gliding light'ning. *Pope.*

9. To feel a quick pain.

SHOOT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The act or impreſſion of any thing emitted from a diſtance.

The Turkiſh bow giveth a very forcible *ſhoot*, inſomuch as the arrow hath pierced a ſteel target two inches thick; but the arrow, if headed with wood, hath been known to pierce thro' a piece of wood of eight inches thick. *Bacon.*

2. The act of ſtriking, or endeavouring to ſtrike with a miſſive weapon diſcharged by any inſtrument.

The noiſe of thy croſs-bow
Will ſcare the herd, and ſo my *ſhoot* is loſt. *Shakeſp.*

But come the bow; now mercy goes to kill,
And ſhooting well is then accounted ill.
Thus will I ſave my credit in the *ſhoot*,
Not wounding, pity would not let me do't. *Shakeſpeare.*

As a country fellow was making a *ſhoot* at a pigeon, he trode upon a ſnake that bit him. *L'Eſtrange.*

3. [*Scheuten*, Dutch.] Branches iſſuing from the main ſtock.

They will not come juſt on the tops where they were cut, but out of thoſe *ſhoots* which were water boughs. *Bacon.*

I ſaw them under a green mantling vine,
Plucking ripe cluſters from the tender *ſhoots*. *Milton.*

Prune off ſuperfluous branches and *ſhoots* of this ſecond ſpring; but expoſe not the fruit without leaves ſufficient. *Evel.*

The hook she bore,
To lop the growth of the luxuriant year,
To decent form the lawless *shoots* to bring,
And teach th' obedient branches where to spring. *Pope.*

Now, should my praises owe their truth
To beauty, dress, or paint, or youth.
'Twere grafting on an annual stock
That must our expectations mock;
And making one luxuriant *shoot*,
Die the next year for want of root. *Swift.*

SHOO'TER. *n. s.* [from *shoot*] One that shoots; an archer; a gunner.

The *shooter* ewe, the broad-leav'd sycamore. *Fairfax.*

We are *shooters* both, and thou dost deign
To enter combat with us, and contest
With thine own clay. *Herbert.*

The king with gifts a vessel stores;
And next, to reconcile the *shooter* God,
Within her hollow sides the sacrifice he stow'd. *Dryden.*

SHOP. *n. s.* [ꝑceop, Saxon, a magazine; *eschoppe*, French; *shopa*, low Latin.] *Ainsworth.*

1. A place where any thing is sold.

Our windows are broke down,
And we for fear compell'd to shut our *shops*. *Shakespeare.*

Your most grave belly thus answer'd;
True is it, my incorporate friends,
That I receive the general food at first,
Which you do live upon; and fit it is,
Because I am the store-house and the *shop*
Of the whole body. *Shakespeare.*

In his needy *shop* a tortoise hung,
An alligator stuft, and other skins
Of ill shaped fishes; and about his shelves
A beggarly account of empty boxes. *Shakespeare.*

Scarce any sold in *shops* could be relied on as faithfully prepared. *Boyle.*

His *shop* is his element, and he cannot with any enjoyment of himself live out of it. *South.*

2. A room in which manufactures are carried on.

We have divers mechanical arts and stuffs made by them; and *shops* for such as are not brought into vulgar use. *Bacon.*

SHOPBOA'RD. *n. s.* [*shop* and *board*.] Bench on which any work is done.

That beastly rabble, that came down
From all the garrets in the town,
And stalls, and *shopboards*, in vast swarms,
With new-chalk'd bills, and rusty arms. *Hudibras.*

It dwells not in shops or work houses; nor till the late age was it ever known, that any one served seven years to a smith or a taylor, that he should commence doctor or divine from the *shopboard* or the anvil; or from whistling to a team, come to preach to a congregation. *South.*

SHOPBOOK. *n. s.* [*shop* and *book*.] Book in which a tradesman keeps his accounts.

They that have wholly neglected the exercise of their understandings, will be as unfit for it as one unpractised in figures to cast up a *shopbook*. *Locke.*

SHOPKEE'PER. *n. s.* [*shop* and *keep*.] A trader who sells in a shop; not a merchant who only deals by wholesale.

Nothing is more common than to hear a *shopkeeper* desiring his neighbour to have the goodness to tell him what is a clock. *Addison.*

SHOPMAN. *n. s.* [*shop* and *man*.] A petty trader.

Garth, gen'rous as his muse, prescribes and gives,
The *shopman* sells, and by destruction lives. *Dryden.*

SHORE. the preterite of *shear*.

I'm glad thy father's dead:
Thy match was mortal to him, and pure grief
Shore his old thread in twain. *Shakespeare.*

SHORE. *n. s.* [ꝑcone, Saxon.]

1. The coast of the sea.

Sea cover'd sea;
Sea without *shore*. *Milton.*

2. The bank of a river. A licentious use.

Beside the fruitful *shore* of muddy Nile,
Upon a sunny bank outstretched lay,
In monstrous length a mighty crocodile. *Spenser.*

3. A drain: properly *sewer*.

4. [*Schooren*, Dutch, to prop.] The support of a building; a buttress.

When I use the word *shore*, I may intend thereby a coast of land near the sea, or a drain to carry off water, or a prop to support a building. *Watts.*

To SHORE. *v. a.* [*schooren*, Dutch.]

1. To prop; to support.

They undermined the wall, and as they wrought, *shored* it up with timber. *Knolles.*

He did not much strengthen his own subsistence in court, but stood there on his own feet, for the most of his allies rather leaned upon him than *shored* him up. *Wotton.*

There was also made a *shoring* or under-propping act for the benevolence; to make the sums which any person had agreed to pay, leviable by course of law. *Bacon.*

2. To set on shore. Not in use.

I will bring these two blind ones aboard him; if he think it fit to *shore* them again let him call me rogue. *Shakespeare.*

SHO'RELESS. *adj.* [from *shore*.] Having no coast.

This ocean of felicity is so *shoreless* and bottomless, that all the saints and angels cannot exhaust it. *Boyle.*

SHO'RLING. *n. s.* [from *shear*, *shore*.] The felt or skin of a sheep shorn.

SHORN. The participle passive of *shear*.

So rose the Danite strong,
Shorn of his strength. *Milton.*

Vile shrubs are *shorn* for browze: the tow'ring height
Of unctuous trees are torches for the night. *Dryden.*

He plunging downward shot his radiant head;
Dispell'd the breathing air that broke his flight;
Shorn of his beams, a man to mortal sight. *Dryden.*

SHORT. *adj.* [ꝑceopt, Saxon.]

1. Not long; commonly not long enough.

Weak though I am of limb, and *short* of sight,
Far from a lynx, and not a giant quite,
I'll do what Mead and Chesselden advise,
To keep these limbs, and to preserve these eyes. *Pope.*

2. Not long in space or extent.

This less voluble earth,
By *shorter* flight to the east, had left him there. *Milton.*

Though *short* my stature, yet my name extends
To heaven itself, and earth's remotest ends. *Pope.*

3. Not long in time or duration.

They change the night into day; the light is *short*, because of darkness. *Job.*

Nor love thy life, nor hate, but what thou liv'st,
Live well, how long or *short* permit to heav'n. *Milton.*

Short were her marriage joys: for in the prime
Of youth her lord expir'd before his time. *Dryden.*

4. Repeated by quick iterations.

Her breath then *short*, seem'd loth from home to pass,
Which more it mov'd, the more it sweeter was. *Sidney.*

Thy breath comes *short*, thy darted eyes are fixt
On me for aid, as if thou wert pursu'd. *Dryden.*

My breath grew *short*, my beating heart sprung upward,
And leap'd and bounded in my heaving bosom. *Smith.*

5. Not attaining an end; not reaching the purposed point; not adequate; not equal.

Immoderate praises, the foolish lover thinks *short* of his mistress, though they reach far beyond the heavens. *Sidney.*

Some cottons here grow, but *short* in worth unto those of Smyrna. *Sandys.*

The Turks give you a quantity rather exceeding than *short* of your expectation. *Sandys.*

Since higher I fall *short*, on him who next
Provokes my envy. *Milton.*

I know them not; not therefore am I *short*
Of knowing what I ought. *Milton.*

To attain
The height and depth of thy eternal ways,
All human thoughts come *short*, supreme of things. *Milton.*

O glorious trial of exceeding love,
Engaging me to emulate! but *short*
Of thy perfection, how shall I attain. *Milton.*

To place her in Olympus' top a guest,
Among th' immortals, who with nectar feast;
That poor would seem, that entertainment *short*
Of the true splendor of her present court. *Waller.*

We err, and come *short* of science, because we are so frequently misled by the evil conduct of our imaginations. *Glan.*

That great wit has fallen *short* in his account. *Mas.*

As in many things the knowledge of philosophers was *short* of the truth, so almost in all things their practice fell *short* of their knowledge: the principles by which they walked were as much below those by which they judged, as their lives were below their head. *South.*

He wills not death should terminate their strife;
And wounds, if wounds ensue, be *short* of life. *Dryden.*

Virgil exceeds Theocritus in regularity and brevity, and falls *short* of him in nothing but simplicity and propriety of style. *Pope.*

Where reason came *short*, revelation discovered on which side the truth lay. *Locke.*

Defect in our behaviour, coming *short* of the utmost gracefulness, often escapes our observation. *Locke.*

If speculative maxims have not an actual universal assent from all mankind, practical principles come *short* of an universal reception. *Locke.*

Men express their universal ideas by signs; a faculty which beasts come *short* in. *Locke.*

The people fall *short* of those who border upon them, in strength of understanding. *Addison.*

A neutral indifference falls *short* of that obligation they lie under, who have taken such oaths. *Addison.*

When I made these, an artist undertook to imitate it; but using another way of polishing them, he fell much *short* of what I had attained to, as I afterwards understood. *Newton.*

It is not credible that the Phœnicians, who had eſtabliſhed colonies in the Perſian gulph, ſtopt *ſhort*, without puſhing their trade to the Indies. *Arbuthnot.*

Doing is expreſly commanded, and no happineſs allowed to any thing *ſhort* of it. *South.*

The ſignification of words will be allowed to fall much *ſhort* of the knowledge of things. *Baker.*

6. Not far diſtant in time.

He commanded thoſe, who were appointed to attend him, to be ready by a *ſhort* day. *Clarendon.*

7. Defective; imperfect.

8. Scanty; wanting.

The Engliſh were inferior in number, and grew *ſhort* in their proviſions. *Hayward.*

They *ſhort* of ſuccours, and in deep deſpair,
Shook at the diſmal proſpect of the war. *Dryden.*

8. Not fetching a compaſs.

So ſoon as ever they were gotten out of the hearing of the cock, the lion turned *ſhort* upon him, and tore him to pieces. *L'Eſtrange.*

He ſeiz'd the helm, his fellows cheer'd,
Turn'd *ſhort* upon the ſhelves, and madly ſteer'd. *Dryden.*

For turning *ſhort*, he ſtruck with all his might
Full on the helmet of th' unwary knight. *Dryden.*

10. Not going ſo far as was intended.

As one condemn'd to leap a precipice,
Who ſees before his eyes the depth below,
Stops *ſhort*. *Dryden.*

11. Defective as to quantity.

When the fleece is ſhorn,
When their defenceleſs limbs the brambles tear,
Short of their wool, and naked from the ſheer. *Dryden.*

12. Narrow; contracted.

Men of wit and parts, but of *ſhort* thoughts and little meditation, are apt to diſtruſt every thing for a fancy. *Burnet.*

They, ſince their own *ſhort* underſtandings reach
No farther than the preſent, think ev'n the wiſe
Like them diſcloſe the ſecrets of their breaſts. *Rowe.*

13. Brittle; friable.

His fleſh is not firm, but *ſhort* and taſteleſs. *Walton.*

Marl from Derbyſhire was very fat, though it had ſo great a quantity of ſand, that it was ſo *ſhort*, that, if you wet it, you could not work it into a ball, or make it hold together. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

14. Not bending.

The lance broke *ſhort*, the beaſt then bellow'd loud,
And his ſtrong neck to a new onſet bow'd. *Dryden.*

SHORT. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] A ſummary account.

The *ſhort* and long in our play is prefer'd. *Shakeſp.*

In *ſhort*, ſhe makes a man of him at ſixteen, and a boy all his life after. *L'Eſtrange.*

If he meet with no reply, you may conclude that I truſt to the goodneſs of my cauſe: the *ſhort* on't is, 'tis indifferent to your humble ſervant whatever your party ſays. *Dryden.*

From Medway's pleaſing ſtream
To Severn's roar be thine:
In *ſhort*, reſtore my love, and ſhare my kingdom. *Dryden.*

The proprieties and delicacies of the Engliſh are known to few: 'tis impoſſible even for a good wit to underſtand and practiſe them, without the help of a liberal education and long reading; in *ſhort*, without wearing off the ruſt which he contracted while he was laying in a ſtock of learning. *Dryden.*

The *ſhort* is, to ſpeak all in a word, the poſſibility of being ſound in a ſalvable ſtate cannot be ſufficiently ſecured, without a poſſibility of always perſevering in it. *Norris.*

To ſee whole bodies of men breaking a conſtitution; in *ſhort*, to be encompaſſed with the greateſt dangers from without, to be torn by many virulent factions within, then to be ſecure and ſenſeleſs, are the moſt likely ſymptoms, in a ſtate, of ſickneſs unto death. *Swift.*

SHORT. *adv.* [It is, I think, only uſed in compoſition.] Not long.

Beauty and youth,
And ſprightly hope and *ſhort*-enduring joy. *Dryden.*

One ſtrange draught preſcribed by Hippocrates, for a *ſhort*-breathed man, is half a gallon of hydromel, with a little vinegar. *Arbuthnot.*

To SHO'RTEN. *v. a.* [from *ſhort*.]

1. To make ſhort, either in time or ſpace.

Becauſe they ſee it is not generally fit, or poſſible, that churches ſhould frame thankſgivings anſwerable to each petition, they *ſhorten* ſomewhat the reins of their cenſure. *Hooker.*

Would you have been ſo brief with him, he would
Have been ſo brief with you, to *ſhorten* you,
For taking ſo the head, the whole head's length. *Shakeſp.*

To *ſhorten* its ways to knowledge, and make each perception more comprehenſive, it binds them into bundles. *Locke.*

None ſhall dare
With *ſhorten'd* ſword to ſtab in cloſer war,
But in fair combat. *Dryden.*

War, and luxury's more direful rage,
Thy crimes have brought, to *ſhorten* mortal breath,
With all the num'rous family of death. *Dryden.*

Whatever *ſhortens* the fibres, by inſinuating themſelves into their parts, as water in a rope, contracts. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To contract; to abbreviate.

We *ſhorten'd* days to moments by love's art,
Whilſt our two ſouls
Perceiv'd no paſſing time, as if a part
Our love had been of ſtill eternity. *Suckling.*

3. To confine; to hinder from progreſſion.

To be known, *ſhortens* my laid intent;
My boon I make it, that you know me not. *Shakeſpeare.*

Here where the ſubject is ſo fruitful, I am *ſhortened* by my chain, and can only ſee what is forbidden me to reach. *Dryd.*

4. To cut off; to defeat.

The Iriſh dwell together by their ſepts, ſo as they may conſpire what they will; whereas if there were Engliſh placed among them, they ſhould not be able to ſtir but that it ſhould be known, and they *ſhortened* according to their demerits. *Spenſer.*

5. To lop.

Diſhoneſt with lopt arms the youth appears,
Spoil'd of his noſe, and *ſhorten'd* of his ears. *Dryden.*

SHO'RTHAND. *n. ſ.* [*ſhort* and *hand*.] A method of writing in compendious characters.

Your follies and debauches change
With ſuch a whirl, the poets of your age
Are tir'd, and cannot ſcore them on the ſtage,
Unleſs each vice in *ſhorthand* they indite,
Ev'n as notcht 'prentices whole ſermons write. *Dryden.*

Boys have but little uſe of *ſhorthand*, and ſhould by no means practiſe it, 'till they can write perfectly well. *Locke.*

In *ſhorthand* ſkill'd, where little marks compriſe
Whole words, a ſentence in a letter lies. *Creech.*

As the language of the face is univerſal, ſo 'tis very comprehenſive: no laconiſm can reach it: 'tis the *ſhorthand* of the mind, and crowds a great deal in a little room. *Collier.*

SHO'RTLIVED. *adj.* [*ſhort* and *live*.] Not living or laſting long.

Unhappy parent of a *ſhortliv'd* ſon!
Why loads he this embitter'd life with ſhame? *Dryden.*

The joyful *ſhortliv'd* news ſoon ſpread around,
Took the ſame train. *Dryden.*

Some vices promiſe a great deal of pleaſure in the commiſſion; but then, at beſt, it is but *ſhortlived* and tranſient, a ſudden flaſh preſently extinguiſhed. *Calamy.*

The frequent alterations in publick proceedings, the variety of *ſhortlived* favourites that prevailed in their ſeveral turns under the government of her ſucceſſors, have broken us into theſe unhappy diſtinctions. *Addiſon.*

A piercing torment that *ſhortliived* pleaſure of your's muſt bring upon me, from whom you never received any offence. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

All thoſe graces
The common fate of mortal charms may find;
Content our *ſhortliv'd* praiſes to engage,
The joy and wonder of a ſingle age. *Addiſon.*

Admiration is a *ſhortlived* paſſion, that immediately decays upon growing familiar with its object, unleſs it be ſtill fed with freſh diſcoveries. *Addiſon.*

In youth alone its empty praiſe we boaſt;
But ſoon the *ſhortliv'd* vanity is loſt. *Pope.*

Then palaces ſhall riſe; the joyful ſon
Shall finiſh what his *ſhortliv'd* ſire begun. *Pope.*

SHO'RTLY. *adv.* [from *ſhort*.]

1. Quickly; ſoon; in a little time.

I muſt leave thee, love, and *ſhortly* too. *Shakeſp.*

Thou art no friend to God, or to the king.
Open the gates, or I'll ſhut thee out *ſhortly*. *Shakeſp.*

The armies came *ſhortly* in view of each other. *Clarendon.*

The time will *ſhortly* come, wherein you ſhall more rejoice for that little you have expended for the benefit of others, than in that which by ſo long toil you ſhall have ſaved. *Calamy.*

He celebrates the anniverſary of his father's funeral, and *ſhortly* after arrives at Cumæ. *Dryden.*

Ev'n he, whoſe ſoul now melts in mournful lays,
Shall *ſhortly* want the gen'rous tear he pays. *Pope.*

2. In a few words; briefly.

I could expreſs them more *ſhortly* this way than in proſe, and much of the force, as well as grace of arguments, depends on their conciſeneſs. *Pope.*

SHO'RTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſhort*.]

1. The quality of being ſhort, either in time or ſpace.

I'll make a journey twice as far, t' enjoy
A ſecond night of ſuch ſweet *ſhortneſs*, which
Was mine in Britain. *Shakeſpeare.*

They move ſtrongeſt in a right line, which is cauſed by the *ſhortneſs* of the diſtance. *Bacon.*

I will not trouble my readers with the *ſhortneſs* of the time in which I writ it. *Dryden.*

May they not juſtly to our climes upbraid
Shortneſs of night, and penury of ſhade? *Prior.*

2. Fewneſs of words; brevity; conciſeneſs.
The neceſſity of *ſhortneſs* cauſeth men to cut off impertinent diſcourſes, and to compriſe much matter in few words. *Hooker, b.* v.

Sir, pardon me in what I have to ſay,
Your plainneſs and your *ſhortneſs*, pleaſe me well. *Shakeſp.*

3. Want of retention.
Whatſoever is above theſe proceedeth of *ſhortneſs* of memory, or of want of a ſtayed attention. *Bacon.*

4. Deficience; imperfection.
Another account of the *ſhortneſs* of our reaſon, and eaſineſs of deception, is the forwardneſs of our underſtanding's aſſent to ſlightly examined concluſions. *Glanville.*
From the inſtances I had given of human ignorance, to our *ſhortneſs* in moſt things elſe, 'tis an eaſy inference. *Glanv.*
It may be eaſily conceived, by any that can allow for the lameneſs and *ſhortneſs* of tranſlations, out of languages and manners of writing differing from ours. *Temple.*

SHO'RTRIBS. *n. ſ.* [*ſhort* and *ribs.*] The baſtard ribs; the ribs below the ſternum.
A gentleman was wounded in a duel: the rapier entered into his right ſide, ſlanting by his *ſhortribs* under the muſcles. *Wiſeman.*

SHO'RTSIGHTED. *adj.* [*ſhort* and *ſight.*]
1. Unable by the convexity of the eye to ſee far.
Shortſighted men ſee more remote objects beſt in old age, and therefore they are accounted to have the moſt laſting eyes. *Newton's Opt.*

2. Unable by intellectual ſight to ſee far.
The fooliſh and *ſhortſighted* die with fear
That they go no where, or they know not where. *Denham.*
Other propoſitions were deſigned for ſnares to the *ſhortſighted* and credulous. *L'Eſtrange.*

SHO'RTSIGHTEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [*ſhort* and *ſight.*]
1. Defect of ſight, proceeding from the convexity of the eye.
2. Defect of intellectual ſight.
Cunning is a kind of *ſhortſightedneſs*, that diſcovers the minuteſt objects which are near at hand, but is not able to diſcern things at a diſtance. *Addiſon.*

SHO'RTWAISTED. *adj.* [*ſhort* and *waiſt.*] Having a ſhort body.
Duck-legg'd, *ſhortwaiſted*; ſuch a dwarf ſhe is,
That ſhe muſt riſe on tip-toes for a kiſs. *Dryden.*

SHO'RTWINDED. *adj.* [*ſhort* and *wind.*] Shortbreathed; aſthmatick; breathing by quick and faint reciprocations.
Sure he means brevity in breath; *ſhortwinded.* *Shakeſp.*
So ſhaken as we are, ſo wan with care,
Find we a time for frighted peace to pant,
And breathe *ſhortwinded* accents of new broils,
To be commenc'd in ſtrands afar. *Shakeſp.*
With this the Mede *ſhortwinded* old men eaſes,
And cures the lungs unſavory diſeaſes. *May.*

SHO'RTWINGED. *adj.* [*ſhort* and *wing.*] Having ſhort wings.
Hawks are divided into long and ſhort winged.
Short-wing'd, unfit himſelf to fly,
His fear foretold foul weather. *Dryden.*

SHO'RY. *adj.* [from *ſhore.*] Lying near the coaſt.
There is commonly a declivity from the ſhore to the middle part of the channel, and thoſe *ſhory* parts are generally but ſome fathoms deep. *Burnet.*

SHOT. The preterite and participle paſſive of *ſhoot.*
On the other ſide a pleaſant grove
Was *ſhot* up high, full of the ſtately tree
That dedicated is to Olympick Jove. *Spenſer.*
Their tongue is as an arrow *ſhot* out, it ſpeaketh deceit. *Jer.* ix. 8.
The fortifier of Pondennis made his advantage of the commodiouſneſs afforded by the ground, and *ſhot* rather at a ſafe preſerving the harbour from ſudden attempts of little fleets, than to withſtand any great navy. *Carew.*
He only thought to crop the flow'r,
New *ſhot* up from a vernal ſhow'r. *Milton.*
From before her vaniſh'd night,
Shot through with orient beams. *Milton.*
Sometimes they ſhot out in length like rivers, and ſometimes they flew into remote countries in colonies. *Burnet.*
The ſame metal is naturally *ſhot* into quite different figures, as quite different kinds of them are of the ſame figure. *Woodw.*
Prone on ocean in a moment flung,
Stretch'd wide his eager arms, and *ſhot* the ſeas along. *Pope.*

SHOT. *n. ſ.* [*ſchot*, Dutch; from *ſhoot.*]
1. The act of ſhooting.
A *ſhot* unheard gave me a wound unſeen. *Sidney.*
Proud death!
What feaſt is tow'rd in thy infernal cell,
That thou ſo many princes at a *ſhot*
So bloodily haſt ſtruck? *Shakeſpeare.*

2. The miſſive weapon emitted by any inſtrument.
I ſhall here abide the hourly *ſhot*
Of angry eyes, *Shakeſpeare.*
At this booty they were joyful, for that they were ſupplied thereby with good ſtore of powder and *ſhot.* *Haywood.*
Above one thouſand great *ſhot* were ſpent upon the walls, without any damage to the garriſon. *Clarendon.*
He cauſed twenty *ſhot* of his greateſt cannon to be made at the king's army. *Clarendon.*
Impatient to revenge the fatal *ſhot*,
His right hand doubly to his left ſucceeds. *Dryden.*

3. The flight of a ſhot.
She ſat over againſt him, a good way off, as it were a bow *ſhot.* *Geneſis.*

4. [*Eſcot*, French.] A ſum charged; a reckoning.
A man is never welcome to a place, 'till ſome certain *ſhot* be paid, and the hoſteſs ſay welcome. *Shakeſpeare.*
As the fund of our pleaſure, let each pay his *ſhot*;
Far hence be the ſad, the lewd fop, and the ſot. *B. Johnſon.*
Shepherd, leave decoying,
Pipes are ſweet as ſummer's day;
But a little after toying,
Women have the *ſhot* to pay. *Dryden.*
He touch'd the pence when others touch'd the pot;
The hand that ſign'd the mortgage paid the *ſhot.* *Swift.*

SHOTE. *n. ſ.* [rceoza, Saxon.] A fiſh.
The *ſhote*, peculiar to Devonſhire and Cornwal, in ſhape and colour reſembleth the trout; howbeit, in bigneſs and goodneſs cometh far behind him. *Carew.*

SHO'TFREE. *adj.* [*ſhot* and *free.*] Clear of the reckoning.
Though I could 'ſcape *ſhotfree* at London, I fear the ſhot here: here's no ſcoring but upon the pate. *Shakeſpeare.*

SHO'TTEN. *adj.* [from *ſhoot.*] Having ejected the ſpawn.
Go thy ways, old Jack; die when thou wilt, if good manhood be not forgot upon the earth, then am I a *ſhotten* herring. *Shakeſpeare.*
Aſk for what price thy venal tongue was ſold!
Tough wither'd treuffles, ropy wine, a diſh
Of *ſhotten* herrings, or ſtale ſtinking fiſh. *Dryden.*

To SHOVE. *v. a.* [rcufan, Saxon; *ſchuyven*, Dutch.]
1. To puſh by main ſtrength.
The hand could pluck her back, that *ſhov'd* her on. *Shakeſpeare.*
In the corrupted currents of this world,
Offence's gilded hand may *ſhove* by juſtice;
And oft the wicked prize itſelf
Buys out the law. *Shakeſpeare.*
I ſent your grace
The parcels and particulars of our grief,
The which hath been with ſcorn *ſhov'd* from the court. *Shak.*
Of other care they little reck'ning make,
Than how to ſcramble at the ſhearers feaſt,
And *ſhove* away the worthy bidden gueſt. *Milton.*
There the Britiſh Neptune ſtood,
Beneath them to ſubmit th' officious flood,
And with his trident *ſhov'd* them off the ſand. *Dryden.*
Shoving back this earth on which I ſit,
I'll mount. *Dryden.*
A ſtrong man was going to *ſhove* down St. Paul's cupola. *Arb.*

2. To drive a boat by a pole that reaches to the bottom of the water.

3. To puſh; to ruſh againſt.
He uſed to *ſhove* and elbow his fellow-ſervants to get near his miſtreſs, when money was a-paying or receiving. *Arbuthn.*
Behold a rev'rend ſire
Crawl through the ſtreets, *ſhov'd* on or rudely preſs'd
By his own ſons. *Pope.*
You've play'd and lov'd, and eat and drank your fill;
Walk ſober off, before a ſprightlier age
Come titt'ring on, and *ſhove* you from the ſtage. *Pope.*
Make nature ſtill incroach upon his plan,
And *ſhove* him off as far as e'er we can, *Pope.*
Eager to expreſs your love,
You ne'er conſider whom you *ſhove*,
But rudely preſs before a duke. *Swift.*

To SHOVE. *v. n.*
1. To puſh forward before one.
The ſeamen towed, and I *ſhoved* 'till we arriv'd within forty yards of the ſhore. *Gulliver.*

2. To move in a boat, not by oars but a pole,
He graſp'd the oar,
Receiv'd his gueſt abroad, and *ſhov'd* from ſhore. *Garth.*

SHOVE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] The act of ſhoving; a puſh.
I was forced to ſwim behind, and puſh the boat forward with one of my hands; and the tide favouring me, I could feel the ground: I reſted two minutes, and then gave the boat another *ſhove.* *Gulliver.*

SHO'VEL. *n. ſ.* [rcoyl, Saxon; *ſchoeffel*, Dutch.] An inſtrument conſiſting of a long handle and broad blade with raiſed edges.
A handbarrow, wheelbarrow, *ſhovel* and ſpade. *Tuſſer.*
The brag of the Ottoman, that he would throw Malta into the ſea, might be performed at an eaſier rate than by the *ſhovels* of his Janizaries. *Glanville.*

To SHO'VEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To throw or heap with a ſhovel.
I thought
To die upon the bed my father dy'd,
To lie cloſe by his honeſt bones; but now
Some hangman muſt put on my ſhrowd, and lay me
Where no prieſt *ſhovels* in duſt. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To gather in great quantities.
Ducks *ſhovel* them up as they ſwim along the waters; but divers inſects alſo devour them. *Derham.*

SHO'VELBOARD. *n. ſ.* [*ſhovel* and *board.*] A long board on which they play by ſliding metal pieces at a mark.
So have I ſeen, in hall of lord,
A weak arm throw on a long *ſhovelboard*;
He barely lays his piece. *Dryden.*

SHO'VELLER, or *Shovelard. n. ſ.* [from *ſhovel.*] A bird.
Shoveller, or ſpoonbill: the former name the more proper, the end of the bill being broad like a ſhovel, but not concave like a ſpoon, but perfectly flat. *Grew.*
Pewets, gulls, and *ſhovellers* feed upon fleſh, and yet are good meat. *Bacon.*
This formation of the wizzon is not peculiar to the ſwan, but common unto the platea, or *ſhovelard*, a bird of no muſical throat. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

SHOUGH. *n. ſ.* [for *ſhock.*] A ſpecies of ſhaggy dog; a ſhock.
In the catalogue ye be for men,
As hounds and greyhounds, mungrels, ſpaniels, curs,
Shoughs, water-rugs, and demi-wolves are 'cleped
All by the name of dogs. *Shakeſpeare.*

SHOULD. *v. n.* [*ſcude*, Dutch; ꝑceolban, Saxon.]
1. This is a kind of auxiliary verb uſed in the conjunctive mood, of which the ſignification is not eaſily fixed.
2. *I* SHOULD *go.* It is my buſineſs or duty to go.
3. *If I* SHOULD *go.* If it happens that I go.
4. *Thou* SHOULD'ST *go.* Thou oughteſt to go.
5. *If thou* SHOULD'ST *go.* If it happens that thou goeſt.
6. The ſame ſignifications are found in all the other perſons ſingular and plural.
Let not a deſperate action more engage you
Than ſafety *ſhould.* *B. Johnſon.*
Some praiſes come of good wiſhes and reſpects, when by telling men what they are, they repreſent to them what they *ſhould* be. *Bacon.*
To do thee honour I will ſhed their blood,
Which the juſt laws, if I were faultleſs, *ſhould.* *Waller.*
So ſubjects love juſt kings, or ſo they *ſhould.* *Dryden.*
I conclude, that things are not as they *ſhould* be. *Swift.*
7. SHOULD *be.* A proverbial phraſe of ſlight contempt or irony.
The girls look upon their father as a clown, and the boys think their mother no better than ſhe *ſhould be.* *Addiſon.*
8. There is another ſignification now little in uſe, in which *ſhould* has ſcarcely any diſtinct or explicable meaning. *It ſhould be* differs in this ſenſe very little from *it is.*
There is a fabulous narration, that in the northern countries there *ſhould be* an herb that groweth in the likeneſs of a lamb, and feedeth upon the graſs. *Bacon.*

SHO'ULDER. *n. ſ.* [ꝑculdne, Saxon; *ſchelder*, Dutch.]
1. The joint which connects the arm to the body.
I have ſeen better faces in my time,
Than ſtand on any *ſhoulder* that I ſee
Before me. *Shakeſpeare.*
If I have lifted up my hand againſt the fatherleſs, when I ſaw my help in the gate, then let mine arm fall from my *ſhoulder*-blade, and mine arm be broken from the bone. *Job.*
It is a fine thing to be carried on mens *ſhoulders*; but give God thanks that thou art not forced to carry a rich fool upon thy *ſhoulders*, as theſe poor men do. *Taylor.*
The head of the *ſhoulder*-bone being round, is inſerted into ſo ſhallow a cavity in the ſcapula, that, were there no other guards for it, it would be thruſt out upon every occaſion. *Wiſem.*
2. The upper joint of the foreleg.
We muſt have a *ſhoulder* of mutton for a property. *Shakeſp.*
He took occaſion, from a *ſhoulder* of mutton, to cry up the plenty of England. *Addiſon.*
3. The upper part of the back.
Emily dreſs'd herſelf in rich array;
Freſh as the month, and as the morning fair,
Adown her *ſhoulders* fell her length of hair. *Dryden.*
4. The ſhoulders are uſed as emblems of ſtrength, or the act of ſupporting.
Ev'n as thou wilt, ſweet Warwick, let it be;
For on thy *ſhoulders* do I build my ſeat. *Shakeſpeare.*
The king has cur'd me; and from theſe *ſhoulders*,
Theſe ruin'd pillars, out of pity taken
A load would ſink a navy. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. A riſing part; a prominence.
When you rivet a pin into a hole, your pin muſt have a *ſhoulder* to it thicker than the hole is wide, that the *ſhoulder* ſlip not through the hole as well as the ſhank. *Moxon.*

To SHO'ULDER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To puſh with inſolence and violence.
The rolling billows beat the ragged ſhore,
As they the earth would *ſhoulder* from her ſeat. *Spenſer.*
Dudman, a well-known foreland to moſt ſailors, here *ſhoulders* out the ocean, to ſhape the ſame a large boſom between itſelf. *Carew.*
You debaſe yourſelf,
To think of mixing with th' ignoble herd:
What, ſhall the people know their god-like prince
Headed a rabble, and profan'd his perſon,
Shoulder'd with filth? *Dryden.*
So vaſt the navy now at anchor rides,
That underneath it the preſs'd waters fail,
And, with its weight, it *ſhoulders* off the tides. *Dryden.*
Around her numberleſs the rabble flow'd,
Should'ring each other, crowding for a view. *Rowe.*
When Hopkins dies, a thouſand lights attend
The wretch, who living ſav'd a candle's end;
Should'ring God's altar a vile image ſtands,
Belies his features, nay extends his hands. *Pope.*
2. To put upon the ſhoulder.
Archimedes's lifting up Marcellus's ſhips finds little more credit than that of the giants *ſhouldering* mountains. *Grew.*

SHO'ULDERBELT. *n. ſ.* [*ſhoulder* and *belt.*] A belt that comes acroſs the ſhoulder.
Thou haſt an ulcer, which no leech can heal,
Though thy broad *ſhoulderbelt* the wound conceal. *Dryden.*

SHO'ULDERCLAPPER. *n. ſ.* [*ſhoulder* and *clap.*] One who affects familiarity, or one that miſchiefs privily.
A fiend, a fury, pitileſs and rough;
A back friend, a *ſhoulderclapper*, one that commands
The paſſages of alleys. *Shakeſpeare.*

SHO'ULDERSHOTTEN. *adj.* [*ſhoulder* and *ſhot.*] Strained in the ſhoulder.
His horſe waid in the back, and *ſhoulderſhotten.* *Shakeſp.*

SHO'ULDERSLIP. *n. ſ.* [*ſhoulder* and *ſlip.*] Diſlocation of the ſhoulder.
The horſe will take ſo much care of himſelf as to come off with only a ſtrain or a *ſhoulderſlip.* *Swift.*

To SHOUT. *v. n.* [A word of which no etymology is known.] To cry in triumph or exhortation.
They *ſhouted* thrice: what was the laſt cry for? *Shakeſp.*
Shout unto God with the voice of triumph. *Pſalms.*
It is not the voice of them that *ſhout* for maſtery. *Exodus.*
The *ſhouting* for thy ſummer fruits and harveſt is fallen. *Iſ.*
He ſtorms and *ſhouts*; but flying bullets now
To execute his rage appear too ſlow:
They miſs, or ſweep but common ſouls away;
For ſuch a loſs Opdam his life muſt pay. *Waller.*
There had been nothing but howlings and *ſhoutings* of poor naked men, belabouring one another with fnagged ſticks. *More.*
All clad in ſkins of beaſts the jav'lin bear,
And ſhrieks and *ſhoutings* rend the ſuff'ring air. *Dryden.*
What hinders you to take the man you love?
The people will be glad, the ſoldier *ſhout*;
And Bertran, though repining, will be aw'd. *Dryden.*

SHOUT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A loud and vehement cry of triumph or exhortation.
Thanks, gentle citizens:
This general applauſe, and chearful *ſhout*,
Argues your wiſdom and your love to Richard. *Shakeſpeare.*
The Rhodians, ſeeing the enemy turn their backs, gave a great *ſhout* in deriſion. *Knolles.*
Then he might have dy'd of all admir'd,
And his triumphant ſoul with *ſhouts* expir'd. *Dryden.*

SHO'UTER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſhout.*] He who ſhouts.
A peal of loud applauſe rang out,
And thinn'd the air, 'till even the birds fell down
Upon the *ſhouters* heads. *Dryden.*

To SHOW. *v. a.* pret. *ſhowed* and *ſhown*; part. paſſ. *ſhown.* [ꝑceapan, Saxon; *ſchowen*, Dutch. This word is frequently written *ſhew*; but ſince it is always pronounced and often written *ſhow*, which is favoured likewiſe by the Dutch *ſchowen*, I have adjuſted the orthography to the pronunciation.]
1. To exhibit to view.
If I do feign,
O let me in my preſent wildneſs die,
And never live to *ſhew* th' incredulous world
The noble change that I have purpoſed. *Shakeſpeare.*
Shew me a token for good, that they which hate me may ſee it. *Pſalms.*
Wilt thou ſhew wonders to the dead? Shall the dead ariſe and praiſe thee? *Pſalms.*
Men ſhould not take a charge upon them that they are not fit for, as if ſinging, dancing, and *ſhewing* of tricks, were qualifications for a governor. *L'Eſtrange.*
2. To give proof of; to prove.
This I urge to *ſhow*
Invalid that which thee to doubt it mov'd. *Milton.*
I'll to the citadel repair,
And *ſhow* my duty by my timely care. *Dryden.*
Achates' diligence his duty *ſhows.* *Dryden.*
3. To publiſh; to make publick; to proclaim.
Ye are a choſen generation, that ye ſhould *ſhew* forth the praiſes of him who hath called you out of darkneſs. *1 Pet.*

To make known.

I raiſed thee up to *ſhew* in thee my power. *Exodus.*

I ſhall no more ſpeak in proverbs, but *ſhew* you plainly of the Father. *Jo.* xvi. 25.

Nothing wants but that thy ſhape may *ſhew*
Thy inward fraud. *Milton.*

5. To point the way; to direct.

She taking him for ſome cautious city patient, that came for privacy, *ſhews* him into the dining-room. *Swift.*

6. To offer; to afford.

To him that is afflicted, pity ſhould be *ſhewed* from his friend. *Job.*

Felix, willing to *ſhew* the Jews a pleaſure, left Paul bound. *Acts* xxiv. 27.

Thou ſhalt utterly deſtroy them; make no covenant with them, nor *ſhew* mercy unto them. *Deuteronomy.*

7. To explain; to expound.

Foraſmuch as knowledge and *ſhewing* of hard ſentences, and diſſolving of doubts, were found in the ſame Daniel, let him be called. *Daniel.*

8. To teach; to tell.

I'm ſent to *ſhow* thee what ſhall come. *Milton.*

To SHOW. *v. n.*

1. To appear; to look; to be in appearance.

She *ſhews* a body rather than a life,
A ſtatue than a brother. *Shakeſpeare.*

Juſt ſuch ſhe *ſhows* before a riſing ſtorm. *Dryden.*

Still on we preſs; and here renew the carnage,
So great, that, in the ſtream, the moon *ſhow'd* purple. *Philips.*

2. To have appearance.

My lord of York, it better *ſhew'd* with you,
When that your flock aſſembled by the bell,
Encircled you to hear with rev'rence
Your expoſition on the holy text,
Than now to ſee you here an iron man,
Cheering a rout of rebels with your drum. *Shakeſp.*

SHOW. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A ſpectacle; ſomething publickly expoſed to view for money.

I do not know what ſhe may produce me; but, provided it be a *ſhow*, I ſhall be very well ſatisfied. *Addiſon.*

The dwarf kept the gates of the *ſhow* room. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Superficial appearance.

Mild heav'n
Diſapproves that care, though wiſe in *ſhow*,
That with ſuperfluous burden loads the day. *Milton.*

3. Oſtentatious diſplay.

Nor doth his grandeur and majeſtick *ſhow*
Of luxury, though call'd magnificence,
Allure mine eye. *Milton.*

Stand before her in a golden dream;
Set all the pleaſures of the world to *ſhow*,
And in vain joys let her looſe ſpirits flow. *Dryden.*

The radiant ſun
Sends from above ten thouſand bleſſings down,
Nor is he ſet ſo high for *ſhow* alone. *Granville.*

Never was a charge, maintained with ſuch a *ſhow* of gravity, which had a ſlighter foundation. *Atterbury.*

4. Object attracting notice.

The city itſelf makes the nobleſt *ſhow* of any in the world: the houſes are moſt of them painted on the outſide, ſo that they look extremely gay and lively. *Addiſon.*

5. Splendid appearance.

Jeſus, riſing from his grave,
Spoil'd principalities and pow'rs, triumph'd
In open *ſhow*, and with aſcenſion bright
Captivity led captive. *Milton.*

6. Semblance; likeneſs.

When devils will their blackeſt ſins put on,
They do ſuggeſt at firſt with heav'nly *ſhews*. *Shakeſp.*

He through paſs'd the midſt unmark'd,
In *ſhow* plebeian angel militant. *Milton.*

7. Speciouſneſs; plauſibility.

The places of Ezechiel have ſome *ſhow* in them; for there the Lord commandeth the Levites, which had committed idolatry, to be put from their dignity, and ſerve in inferior miniſtries. *Whitgifte.*

The kindred of the ſlain forgive the deed;
But a ſhort exile muſt for *ſhow* precede. *Dryden.*

8. External appearance.

Shall I ſay O Zelmane? Alas, your words be againſt it. Shall I ſay prince Pyrocles? Wretch that I am, your *ſhow* is manifeſt againſt it. *Sidney.*

Fierce was the fight on the proud Belgians ſide,
For honour, which they ſeldom fought before;
But now they by their own vain boaſts were ty'd,
And forc'd, at leaſt in *ſhew*, to prize it more. *Dryden.*

9. Exhibition to view.

I have a letter from her;
The mirth whereof 's ſo larded with my matter,
That neither ſingly can be manifeſted,
Without the *ſhew* of both. *Shakeſpeare.*

10. Pomp; magnificent ſpectacle.

As for triumphs, maſks, feaſts, and ſuch *ſhews*, men need not be put in mind of them. *Bacon.*

11. Phantoms; not realities.

What you ſaw was all a fairy *ſhow*;
And all thoſe airy ſhapes you now behold,
Were human bodies once. *Dryden.*

12. Repreſentative action.

Florio was ſo overwhelmed with happineſs, that he could not make a reply, but expreſſed in dumb *ſhow* thoſe ſentiments of gratitude that were too big for utterance. *Addiſon.*

SHO'WBREAD, or *Shewbread. n. ſ.* [*ſhew* and *bread.*] Among the Jews, they thus called loaves of bread that the prieſt of the week put every Sabbath-day upon the golden table, which was in the ſanctum before the Lord. They were covered with leaves of gold, and were twelve in number, repreſenting the twelve tribes of Iſrael. They ſerved them up hot, and at the ſame time took away the ſtale ones, and which could not be eaten but by the prieſt alone. This offering was accompanied with frankincenſe and ſalt. *Calmet.*

Set upon the table *ſhewbread* before me. *Exodus.*

SHO'WER. *n. ſ.* [*ſcheure*, Dutch.]

1. Rain either moderate or violent.

If the boy have not a woman's gift,
To rain a *ſhower* of commanded tears,
An onion will do well for ſuch a ſhift. *Shakeſpeare.*

The ancient cinnamon was, while it grew, the dryeſt; and in *ſhowers* it proſpered worſt. *Bacon.*

2. Storm of any thing falling thick.

I'll ſet thee in a *ſhower* of gold, and hail
Rich pearls upon them. *Shakeſpeare.*

With *ſhow'rs* of ſtones he drives them far away;
The ſcatt'ring dogs around at diſtance bay. *Pope.*

3. Any very liberal diſtribution.

He and myſelf
Have travell'd in the great *ſhower* of your gifts,
And ſweetly felt it. *Shakeſpeare.*

To SHO'WER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To wet or drown with rain.

Serve they as a flow'ry verge, to bind
The fluid ſkirts of that ſame wat'ry cloud,
Leſt it again diſſolve, and *ſhow'r* the earth? *Milton.*

The ſun more glad impreſs'd his beams,
Than in fair evening cloud, or humid bow,
When God hath *ſhow'r'd* the earth. *Milton.*

Cæſar's favour,
That *ſhow'rs* down greatneſs on his friends, will raiſe me
To Rome's firſt honours. *Addiſon.*

2. To pour down.

Theſe, lull'd by nightingales, embracing ſlept;
And on their naked limbs the flow'ry roof
Shower'd roſes, which the morn repair'd. *Milton.*

3. To diſtribute or ſcatter with great liberality.

After this fair diſcharge, all civil honours having *ſhowered* on him before, there now fell out great occaſion to action. *Wotton's Life of the Duke of Buckingham.*

To SHO'WER. *v. n.* To be rainy.

SHO'WERY. *adj.* [from *ſhower.*] Rainy.

A hilly field, where the ſtubble is ſtanding, ſet on fire in the *ſhowery* ſeaſon, will put forth muſhrooms. *Bacon.*

Murranus came from Anxur's *ſhow'ry* height,
With ragged rocks and ſtony quarries white,
Seated on hills. *Addiſon.*

The combat thickens, like the ſtorm that flies
From weſtward, when the *ſhow'ry* winds ariſe. *Addiſon.*

SHO'WISH, or *Showy. adj.* [from *ſhow.*]

1. Splendid; gaudy.

The eſcutcheons of the company are *ſhowiſh*, and will look magnificent. *Swift.*

2. Oſtentatious.

Men of warm imaginations neglect ſolid and ſubſtantial happineſs for what is *ſhowy* and ſuperficial. *Addiſon.*

SHOWN. pret. and part. paſſ. of *To ſhow.* Exhibited.

Mercy *ſhown* on man by him ſeduc'd. *Milton.*

SHRANK. The preterite of *ſhrunk.*

The children of Iſrael eat not of the ſinew which *ſhrank* upon the hollow of the thigh. *Geneſis.*

To SHRED. *v. a.* pret. *ſhred.* [ſcneaban, Saxon.] To cut into ſmall pieces. Commonly uſed of cloath or herbs.

It hath a number of ſhort cuts or *ſhreddings*, which may be better called wiſhes than prayers. *Hooker.*

One gathered wild gourds, and *ſhred* them. 2 *Kings.*

Where did you whet your knife to-night, he cries,
And *ſhred* the leeks that in your ſtomach riſe? *Dryden.*

SHRED. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A ſmall piece cut off.

Gold, grown ſomewhat churliſh by recovering, is made more pliant by throwing in *ſhreds* of tanned leather. *Bacon.*

The mighty Tyrian queen, that gain'd
With ſubtle *ſhreds* a tract of land,
Did leave it with a caſtle fair
To his great anceſtor. *Hudibras.*

His panegyrick is made up of half a dozen *ſhreds*, like a ſchoolboy's theme, beaten general topicks. *Swift.*

A beggar might patch up a garment with ſuch *ſhreds* as the world throws away. *Pope.*

2. A fragment.

They ſaid they were an hungry; ſigh'd forth proverbs,
That hunger broke ſtone walls; that dogs muſt eat:
And with theſe *ſhreds* they vented their complainings. *Shak.*

Shreds of wit and ſenſeleſs rhimes
Blunder'd out a thouſand times. *Swift.*

SHREW. *n. ſ.* [*ſchreyen*, German, to clamour.] A peeviſh, malignant, clamorous, ſpiteful, vexatious, turbulent woman. [It appears in *Robert* of *Glouceſter*, that this word ſignified anciently any one perverſe or obſtinate of either ſex.]

There dede of hem vor hunger a thouſand and mo,
And yat nolde the *ſcrewen* to none pes go. *Robert of Glouceſter.*

Be merry, my wife has all;
For women are *ſhrews* both ſhort and tall. *Sha'eſpeare.*

By this reckoning he is more *ſhrew* than ſhe. *Shakeſp.*

A man had got a *ſhrew* to his wife, and there could be no quiet in the houſe for her. *L'Eſtrange.*

Her ſallow cheeks her envious mind did ſhew,
And ev'ry feature ſpoke aloud the *ſhrew*. *Dryden.*

Every one of them, who is a *ſhrew* in domeſtick life, is now become a ſcold in politicks. *Addiſon.*

SHREWD. *adj.* [Contracted from *ſhrewed*.]

1. Having the qualities of a ſhrew; malicious; troubleſome; miſchievous.

Her eldeſt ſiſter is ſo curſt and *ſhrewd*,
That 'till the father rids his hands of her,
Your love muſt live a maid. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Maliciouſly ſly; cunning; more artful than good.

It was a *ſhrewd* ſaying of the old monk, that two kind of priſons would ſerve for all offenders, an inquiſition and a bedlam: if any man ſhould deny the being of a God, and the immortality of the ſoul, ſuch a one ſhould be put into the firſt, as being a deſperate heretick; but if any man ſhould profeſs to believe theſe things, and yet allow himſelf in any known wickedneſs, ſuch a one ſhould be put into bedlam. *Tillotſon.*

A ſpiteful ſaying gratifies ſo many little paſſions, that it meets with a good reception; and the man who utters it is looked upon as a *ſhrewd* ſatiriſt. *Addiſon.*

Corruption proceeds from employing thoſe who have the character of *ſhrewd* worldly men, inſtead of ſuch as have had a liberal education, and been trained up in virtue. *Addiſon.*

3. Bad; ill-betokening.

Scarce any man paſſes to a liking of ſin in others, but by firſt practiſing it himſelf; and conſequently we may take it for a *ſhrewd* indication, and ſign, whereby to judge of thoſe who have ſinned with too much caution, to ſuffer the world to charge ſins directly upon their converſation. *South.*

4. Painful; pinching; dangerous; miſchievous.

Every of this number,
That have endur'd *ſhrewd* nights and days with us,
Shall ſhare the good of our returned fortune. *Shakeſp.*

When a man thinks he has a ſervant, he finds a traitor that eats his bread, and is readier to do him a miſchief, and a *ſhrewd* turn, than an open adverſary. *South.*

No enemy is ſo deſpicable but he may do a body a *ſhrewd* turn. *L'Eſtrange.*

SHRE'WDLY. *adv.* [from *ſhrewd*.]

1. Miſchievouſly; deſtructively.

This practice hath moſt *ſhrewdly* paſt upon thee. *Shakeſp.*

At Oxford, his youth and want of experience in maritime ſervice, had ſomewhat been *ſhrewdly* touched, even before the ſluices of popular liberty were ſet open. *Wotton.*

2. Vexatiouſly. It is uſed commonly of ſlight miſchief, or in ironical expreſſion.

The obſtinate and ſchiſmatical are like to think themſelves *ſhrewdly* hurt, forſooth, by being cut off from that body which they chooſe not to be of. *South.*

This laſt alluſion rubb'd upon the ſore;
Yet ſeem'd ſhe not to winch, tho' *ſhrewdly* pain'd. *Dryden.*

3. With ſtrong ſuſpicion.

Four *per cent.* encreaſes not the number of lenders; as any man at firſt hearing will *ſhrewdly* ſuſpect it. *Locke.*

SHRE'WDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſhrewd*.]

1. Sly cunning; archneſs.

Her garboiles, which not wanted *ſhrewdneſs* of policy too, did you too much diſquiet. *Shakeſpeare.*

The neighbours round admire his *ſhrewdneſs*,
For ſongs of loyalty and lewdneſs. *Swift.*

2. Miſchievouſneſs; petulance.

SHRE'WISH. *adj.* [from *ſhrew*.] Having the qualities of a ſhrew; froward; petulantly clamorous.

Angelo, you muſt excuſe us;
My wife is *ſhrewiſh* when I keep not hours. *Shakeſp.*

SHRE'WISHLY. *adv.* [from *ſhrewiſh*.] Petulantly; peeviſhly; clamorouſly; frowardly.

He ſpeaks very *ſhrewiſhly*; one would think his mother's milk were ſcarce out of him. *Shakeſpeare.*

SHRE'WISHNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſhrewiſh*.] The qualities of a ſhrew; frowardneſs; petulance; clamorouſneſs.

I have no gift in *ſhrewiſhneſs*,
I am a right maid for my cowardice;
Let her not ſtrike me. *Shakeſpeare.*

SHRE'WMOUSE. *n. ſ.* [ꝑcneapa, Saxon.] A mouſe of which the bite is generally ſuppoſed venomous, and to which vulgar tradition aſſigns ſuch malignity, that ſhe is ſaid to lame the foot over which ſhe runs. I am informed that all theſe reports are calumnious, and that her feet and teeth are equally harmleſs with thoſe of any other little mouſe. Our anceſtors however looked on her with ſuch terrour, that they are ſuppoſed to have given her name to a ſcolding woman, whom for her venom they call a *ſhrew*.

To SHRIEK. *v. n.* [*ſkrieger*, Daniſh; *ſcricciolare*, Italian.] To cry out inarticulately with anguiſh or horreur; to ſcream.

On top whereof ay dwelt the ghaſtly owl,
Shrieking his baleful note. *Spenſer.*

It was the owl that *ſhriek'd*, the fatal belman
Which gives the ſterneſt good-night. *Shakeſpeare.*

Were I the ghoſt that walk'd,
I'd *ſhriek*, that even your ears ſhould rift to hear me. *Shakeſpeare.*

In a dreadful dream
I ſaw my lord ſo near deſtruction,
Then *ſhriekt* myſelf awake. *Denham.*

Hark! Peace!
At this ſhe *ſhriek'd* aloud; the mournful train
Eccho'd her grief. *Dryden.*

Why did you *ſhriek* out? *Dryden.*

SHRIEK. *n. ſ.* [*ſkrieg*, Daniſh; *ſcriccio*, Italian.] An inarticulate cry of anguiſh or horrour.

Una hearing evermore
His rueful *ſhrieks* and groanings, often tore
Her guiltleſs garments, and her golden hair,
For pity of his pain. *Spenſer.*

Time has been my ſenſes wou'd have cool'd,
To hear a night *ſhriek*, and my fell of hair
Wou'd at a diſmal treatiſe rouſe and ſtir
As life were in't. *Shakeſpeare.*

The corps of Almon, and the reſt are ſhown,
Shrieks, clamours, murmurs, fill the frighted town. *Dryd.*

SHRIFT. *n. ſ.* [ꝑcipt, Saxon.] Confeſſion made to a prieſt. A word out of uſe.

Off with
Bernardine's head: I will give a preſent *ſhrift*,
And will adviſe him for a better place. *Shakeſpeare.*

My lord ſhall never reſt;
I'll watch him tame, and talk him out:
His bed ſhall ſeem a ſchool, his board a *ſhrift*. *Shakeſp.*

The duke's commands were abſolute,
Therefore my lord, addreſs you to your *ſhrift*,
And be yourſelf; for you muſt die this inſtant. *Rowe.*

SHRIGHT, for *ſhrieked*. *Spenſer.*

SHRILL. [A word ſuppoſed to be made *per onomatopœiam*, in imitation of the thing expreſſed, which indeed it images very happily.] Sounding with a piercing, tremulous, or vibratory ſound.

Thy hounds ſhall make the welkin anſwer them,
And fetch *ſhrill* echoes from the hollow earth. *Shakeſp.*

I have heard
The cock that is the trumpet to the morn,
Doth with his lofty and *ſhrill* ſounding throat
Awake the god of day. *Shakeſpeare.*

Have I fall'n,
From the dread ſummit of this chalky bourn!
Look up a height, the *ſhrill* gorg'd lark ſo far
Cannot be ſeen or heard. *Shakeſpeare.*

Upſprings the lark,
Shrill voic'd and loud, the meſſenger of morn. *Thomſon.*

To SHRILL. *v. n.* [from the adjective.] To pierce the ear with ſharp and quick vibrations of ſound.

The ſun of all the world is dim and dark;
O heavy herſe,
Break we our pipes that *ſhrill'd* as loud as lark,
O careful verſe. *Spenſer.*

Hark how the minſtrels 'gin to *ſhrill* aloud
Their merry muſick that reſounds from far,
The pipe, the tabor, and the trembling crowd
That well agree withouten breach or jar. *Spenſer.*

A *ſhrilling* trumpet ſounded from on high,
And unto battle bade themſelves addreſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

Here, no clarion's *ſhrilling* note
The muſe's green retreat can pierce;
The grove, from noiſy camps remote,
Is only vocal with my verſe. *Fenton's Ode to Lord Gower.*

The females round,
Maids, wives, and matrons mix a *ſhrilling* ſound. *Pope.*

SHRI'LLY. *adv.* [from *ſhrill*.] With a ſhrill noiſe.

SHRI'LLNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſhrill*.] The quality of being ſhrill.

SHRIMP. *n. ſ.* [*ſchrumpe*, a wrinkle, German; *ſcrympe*, Daniſh.]

1. A ſmall cruſtaceous vermiculated fiſh.
   Of ſhell-fiſh there are wrinkles, *ſhrimps*, crabs. *Carew.*
   Hawks and gulls can at a great height ſee mice on the earth, and *ſhrimps* in the waters. *Denham.*
2. A little wrinkled man; a dwarf. In contempt.
   It cannot be, this weak and writhled *ſhrimp*
   Should ſtrike ſuch terrour in his enemies. *Shakeſpeare.*
   He hath found,
   Within the ground,
   At laſt, no *ſhrimp*,
   Whereon to imp
   His jolly club. *Ben. Johnſon.*

SHRINE. *n. ſ.* [ȝcin, Saxon; *ſcrinium*, Latin.] A caſe in which ſomething ſacred is repoſited.
   You living powers enclos'd in ſtately *ſhrine*
   Of growing trees; you rural gods that wield
   Your ſcepters here, if to your cares divine
   A voice may come, which troubled ſoul doth yield. *Sidney.*
   All the world come
   To kiſs this *ſhrine*, this mortal breathing ſaint. *Shakeſpeare.*
   Come offer at my *ſhrine* and I will help thee. *Shakeſp.*
   They often plac'd
   Within his ſanctu'ry itſelf their *ſhrines*,
   Abominations! and with curſed things
   His holy rites profan'd. *Milton.*
   Falling on his knees before her *ſhrine*,
   He thus implor'd her pow'r. *Dryden.*
   Lovers are in rapture at the name of their fair idol; they laviſh out all their incenſe upon that *ſhrine*, and cannot bear the thought of admitting a blemiſh therein. *Watts.*

To SHRINK. *v. n.* preterite, *I ſhrunk*, or *ſhrank*; participle, *ſhrunken*. [ȝcpincan, Saxon.]

1. To contract itſelf into leſs room; to ſhrivel; to be drawn together by ſome internal power.
   But to be ſtill hot ſummer's tantlings, and
   The *ſhrinking* ſlaves of winter. *Shakeſp.*
   I am a ſcribbled form, drawn with a pen
   Upon a parchment, and againſt this fire
   Do I *ſhrink* up. *Shakeſpeare.*
   I have not found that water, by mixture of aſhes, will *ſhrink* or draw into leſs room. *Bacon.*
   Ill-weav'd ambition how much art thou *ſhrunk!*
   When that this body did contain a ſpirit,
   A kingdom for it was too ſmall a bound:
   But now two paces of the vileſt earth
   Is room enough. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To withdraw as from danger.
   The noiſe encreaſes,
   She comes, and feeble nature now I find
   Shrinks back in danger, and forſakes my mind. *Dryden.*
   Am I become ſo monſtrous, ſo diſfigur'd,
   That nature ſtands aghaſt;
   And the fair light which gilds this new made orb,
   Shorn of his beams, *ſhrinks* in. *Dryden.*
   Love is a plant of the moſt tender kind,
   That *ſhrinks* and ſhakes with ev'ry ruffling wind. *Granv.*
   All fibres have a contractile power, whereby they ſhorten; as appears if a fibre be cut tranſverſly, the ends *ſhrink*, and make the wound gape. *Arbuthnot.*
   Philoſophy that touch'd the heav'ns before,
   Shrinks to her hidden cauſe, and is no more. *Pope.*
3. To expreſs fear, horrour, or pain, by ſhrugging, or contracting the body.
   There is no particular object ſo good, but it may have the ſhew of ſome difficulty or unpleaſant quality annexed to it, in reſpect whereof the will may *ſhrink* and decline it. *Hooker.*
   The morning cock crew loud,
   And at the ſound it *ſhrunk* in haſte away,
   And vaniſh'd from our ſight. *Shakeſpeare.*
   I'll embrace him with a ſoldier's arm,
   That he ſhall *ſhrink* under my courteſy. *Shakeſp.*
   When he walks, he moves like an engine,
   And the ground *ſhrinks* before his treading. *Shakeſp.*
4. To fall back as from danger.
   Many *ſhrink*, which at the firſt would dare,
   And be the foremoſt men to execute. *Daniel.*
   I laugh, when thoſe who at the ſpear are bold
   And vent'rous, if that fail them, *ſhrink* and fear
   To endure exile, ignominy, bonds. *Milton.*
   If a man accuſtoms himſelf to ſlight thoſe firſt motions to good, or *ſhrinkings* of his conſcience from evil, conſcience will by degrees grow dull and unconcerned. *South.*
   The ſky *ſhrunk* upward with unuſual dread,
   And trembling Tyber div'd beneath his bed. *Dryden.*
   The gold-fraught veſſel which mad tempeſts beat,
   He ſees now vainly make to his retreat;
   And, when from far the tenth wave does appear,
   Shrinks up in ſilent joy, that he's not there. *Dryden.*

   Th- fi-s but faintly lick'd their prey,
   Then loath'd th-ir impious food, and wou'd have *ſhrunk* away. *Dryden.*
   Fal-on: b-hell and he baſt at bay,
   And the vile huntſman *ſhrink*. *Dryden.*
   Inuring children to ſuffer ſome pain, without *ſhrinking*, is a way to gain firmneſs and courage. *Locke.*
   What happier natures ſhrink at with affright,
   The hard inhabitant contends is right. *Pope.*

To SHRINK. *v. a.* participle paſſ. *ſhrunk*, *ſhrank*, or *ſhrunken*. To make to ſhrink. Not in uſe.
   O mighty Cæſar! doſt thou lie ſo low?
   Are all thy conqueſts, glories, triumphs, ſpoils,
   Shrunk to this little meaſure? *Shakeſpeare.*
   The ſixth age ſhifts
   Into the lean and ſlipper'd pantaloon,
   His youthful hoſe well ſav'd, a world too wide
   For his *ſhrunk* ſhank. *Shakeſpeare.*
   If he leſſens the revenue, he will alſo *ſhrink* the neceſſity. *Taylor.*
   Keep it from coming too long, leſt it ſhould *ſhrink* the corn in meaſure. *Mortimer.*

SHRINK. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Corrugation; contraction into leſs compaſs.
   There is, in this, a crack, which ſeems a *ſhrink*, or contraction in the body ſince it was firſt formed. *Woodward.*
2. Contraction of the body from fear or horrour.
   This publick death, receiv'd with ſuch a chear,
   As not a ſigh, a look, a *ſhrink* bewrays
   The leaſt felt touch of a degenerous fear. *Daniel.*

SHRI'NKER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſhrink*.] He who ſhrinks.

SHRI'VALTY. *n. ſ.* Corrupted for SHE'RIFFALTY, which ſee.

To SHRIVE. *v. a.* ȝcnipan, Saxon.] To hear at confeſſion.
   What, talking with a prieſt, lord chamberlain?
   Your friends at Pomfret they do need a prieſt,
   Your honour hath no *ſhriving* work in hand. *Shakeſp.*
   He *ſhrives* this woman,
   Elſe ne'er could he ſo long protract his ſpeech. *Shakeſp.*
   If he had the condition of a ſaint, and the complexion of a devil, I had rather he ſhould *ſhrive* me than wive me. *Shak.*
   Shrive but their title, and their moneys poize,
   A laird and twenty pence pronounc'd with noiſe,
   When conſtru'd but for a plain yeoman go,
   And a good ſober two pence, and well ſo. *Cleaveland.*

To SHRI'VEL. *v. n.* [*ſchrompelen*, Dutch.] To contract itſelf into wrinkles.
   Leaves, if they *ſhrivel* and fold up, give them drink. *Evel.*
   If ſhe ſmelled to the freſheſt noſegay, it would *ſhrivel* and wither as it had been blighted. *Arbuthnot.*

To SHRI'VEL. *v. a.* To contract into wrinkles.
   He burns the leaves, the ſcorching blaſt invades
   The tender corn, and *ſhrivels* up the blades. *Dryden.*
   When the fiery ſuns too fiercely play,
   And *ſhrivel*'d herbs on with'ring ſtems decay.
   The wary ploughman, on the mountain's brow,
   Undams his watry ſtores. *Dryden.*

SHRI'VER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſhrive*.] A confeſſor.
   The ghoſtly father now hath done his ſhrift,
   When he was made a *ſhriver* 'twas for ſhift. *Shakeſp.*

SHROUD. *n. ſ.* [ȝcrud, Saxon.]

1. A ſhelter; a cover.
   It would warm his ſpirits,
   To hear from me you had left Antony,
   And put yourſelf under his *ſhroud*, the univerſal landlord. *Shakeſpeare.*
   By me inveſted with a vail of clouds,
   And ſwaddled, as new-born, in ſable *ſhrouds*,
   For theſe a receptacle I deſign'd. *Sandys.*
   The winds
   Blow moiſt and keen, ſhattering the graceful locks
   Of theſe fair ſpreading trees; which bids us ſeek
   Some better *ſhroud*, ſome better warmth, to cheriſh
   Our limbs benumb'd. *Milton.*
2. The dreſs of the dead; a winding-ſheet.
   Now the waſted brands do glow;
   Whilſt the ſcreech owl ſcreeching loud,
   Puts the wretch that lies in woe
   In remembrance of a *ſhroud*. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. The ſail ropes. It ſeems to be taken ſometimes for the ſails.
   I turned back to the maſt of the ſhip; there I found my ſword among ſome of the *ſhrouds*. *Sidney.*
   The viſitation of the winds,
   Who take the ruffian billows by the top,
   Curling their monſtrous heads, and hanging them
   With deafning clamours in the ſlipp'ry *ſhrouds*,
   That with the hurley death itſelf awakes. *Shakeſpeare*
   The tackle of my heart is crackt and burnt;
   And all the *ſhrouds* wherewith my life ſhould ſail,
   Are turned to one little hair. *Shakeſpeare.*

A weather-beaten veſſel holds
Gladly the port, tho' *ſhrouds* and takle torn. *Milton.*
The flaming *ſhrouds* ſo dreadful did appear,
All judg'd a wreck could no proportion bear. *Dryden.*
The cries of men are mix'd with rattling *ſhrouds*,
Seas daſh on ſeas, and clouds encounter clouds. *Dryden.*
He ſummons ſtrait his denizens of air;
The lucid ſquadrons round the ſails repair:
Soft o'er the *ſhrouds* aerial whiſpers breathe,
That ſeem'd but zephyrs. *Pope.*

To SHROUD. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſhelter; to cover from danger.
Under your beams I will me ſafely *ſhroud*. *Spenſer.*
He got himſelf with his fellows to the town of Mege, in hope to *ſhroud* himſelf, until ſuch time as the rage of the people were appeaſed. *Knolles.*
The governors of Corfu cauſed the ſuburbs, which were very great, to be plucked down, for fear that the Turks *ſhrouding* themſelves in them, ſhould with more eaſe beſiege the town. *Knolles.*
One of theſe trees, with all his young ones, may *ſhroud* four hundred horſemen. *Raleigh.*
Beſides the faults men commit, with this immediate avowed aſpect upon their religion, there are others which ſlily *ſhroud* themſelves under the ſkirt of its mantle. *Decay of Piety.*
So Venus, from prevailing Greeks did *ſhroud*
The hope of Rome, and ſav'd him in a cloud. *Waller.*

2. To dreſs for the grave.
If I die before thee, *ſhroud* me
In one of thoſe ſame ſheets. *Shakeſpeare.*
The antient Egyptian mummies were *ſhrouded* in a number of folds of linen, beſmeared with gums, like ſerecloth. *Bacon.*
Whoever comes to *ſhroud* me, do not harm
That ſubtile wreath of hair about mine arm. *Donne.*

3. To clothe; to dreſs.

4. To cover or conceal.
That ſame evening, when all *ſhrouded* were
In careleſs ſleep, all, without care or fear,
They fell upon the flock. *Spenſer.*
Under this thick-grown brake we'll *ſhroud* ourſelves,
For through this land anon the deer will come,
And in this covert will we make our ſtand,
Culling the principal. *Shakeſpeare.*
Moon, ſlip behind ſome cloud: ſome tempeſt riſe,
And blow out all the ſtars that light the ſkies,
To *ſhroud* my ſhame. *Dryden.*
Thither the loud tumultuous winds reſort,
And on the mountain keep their boiſt'rous court,
That in thick ſhow'rs her rocky ſummit *ſhrouds*,
And darkens all the broken view with clouds. *Addiſon.*

5. To defend; to protect.

To SHROUD. *v. n.* To harbour; to take ſhelter.
If your ſtray attendance be yet lodg'd,
Or *ſhroud* within theſe limits, I ſhall know
Ere morrow wake. *Milton.*

SHRO'VETIDE. } *n. ſ.* [from *ſhrove*, the preterite of *ſhrive*.]
SHRO'VETUESDAY. } The time of confeſſion; the day before Aſh-wedneſday or Lent, on which anciently they went to confeſſion.
At *ſhrovetide* to ſhroving. *Tuſſer.*

SHRUB. *n. ſ.* [ꝛcnibbe, Saxon.]

1. A buſh; a ſmall tree.
Trees generally ſhoot up in one great ſtem or body; and then at a good diſtance from the earth ſpread into branches; thus gooſeberries and currans are *ſhrubs*; oaks and cherries are trees. *Locke.*
He came unto a gloomy glade,
Cover'd with boughs and *ſhrubs* from heav'n's light. *Spenſ.*
Th' humble *ſhrub* and buſh with frizled hair. *Milton.*
All might have been as well bruſhwood and *ſhrubs*. *More.*
Comedy is a repreſentation of common life, in low ſubjects, and is a kind of juniper, a *ſhrub* belonging to the ſpecies of cedar. *Dryden.*
I've liv'd
Amidſt theſe woods, gleaning from thorns and *ſhrubs*
A wretched ſuſtenance. *Addiſon.*

2. [A cant word.] Spirit, acid, and ſugar mixed.

SHRU'BBY. *adj.* [from *ſhrub*.]

1. Reſembling a ſhrub.
Plants appearing weathered, *ſhrubby* and curled, are the effects of immoderate wet. *Mortimer.*

2. Full of ſhrubs; buſhy.
Gentle villager,
What readieſt way would bring me to that place?
Due weſt it riſes from this *ſhrubby* point. *Milton.*
On that cloud-piercing hill
Plinlimmon, the goats their *ſhrubby* browze
Gnaw pendent. *Philips.*

To SHRUGG. *v. n.* [*ſchricken*, *Dutch*; to tremble.] To expreſs horror or diſſatisfaction by motion of the ſhoulders or whole body.

Like a fearful deer that looks moſt about when he comes to the beſt feed, with a *ſhrugging* kind of tremor through all her principal parts, ſhe gave theſe words. *Sidney.*
The touch of the cold water made a pretty kind of *ſhrugging* come over her body like the twinkling of the fairelt among the fixed ſtars. *Sidney.*
Be quick, thou wert beſt
To anſwer other buſineſs; *ſhrug'ſt* thou malice? *Shakeſp.*
He grins, ſmacks, *ſhrugs*, and ſuch an itch endures,
As prentices or ſchool-boys which do know
Of ſome gay ſport abroad, yet dare not go. *Donne.*
They grin, they *ſhrug*,
They bow, they ſnarl, they ſcratch, they hug. *Swift.*

To SHRUG. *v. a.* To contract or draw up.
He *ſhrugs* his ſhoulders when you talk of ſecurities. *Addiſon.*
Zealots will *ſhrug* up their ſhoulders. *Blount.*
He *ſhrug'd* his ſturdy back,
As if he felt his ſhoulders ake. *Hudibras.*

SHRUG. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A motion of the ſhoulders uſually expreſſing diſlike or averſion.
And yet they ramble not to learn the mode,
How to be dreſt, or how to liſp abroad,
To return knowing in the Spaniſh *ſhrug*. *Cleaveland.*
As Spaniards talk in dialogues,
Of heads and ſhoulders, nods and *ſhrugs*. *Hudibras.*
Put on the critick's brow, and ſit
At Will's, the puny judge of wit.
A nod, a *ſhrug*, a ſcornful ſmile,
With caution us'd may ſerve a while. *Swift.*

SHRUNK. The preterite and part. paſſive of *ſhrink*.
Leaving the two friends alone, I *ſhrunk* aſide to the Banqueting houſe where the pictures were. *Sidney.*
The wicked *ſhrunk* for fear of him, and all the workers of iniquity were troubled. 1 *Maccabees.*

SHRU'NKEN. The part. paſſive of *ſhrink*.
She weighing the decaying plight,
And *ſhrunken* ſinews of her choſen knight;
Would not a while her forward courſe purſue. *Spenſer.*
If there were taken out of mens minds, vain opinions, it would leave the minds of a number of men, poor *ſhrunken* things, full of melancholy. *Bacon.*

To SHU'DDER. *v. a.* [*ſchuddren*, Dutch.] To quake with fear, or with averſion.
All the other paſſions fleet to air,
As doubtful thoughts, and raſh embrac'd deſpair
And *ſhudd'ring* fear. *Shakeſpeare.*
The fright was general; but the female band
With horror *ſhudd'ring* on a heap they run. *Dryden.*
I love,—alas! I *ſhudder* at the name,
My blood runs backward, and my fault'ring tongue
Sticks at the ſound. *Smith.*
Cæſar will ſhrink to hear the words thou utter'ſt,
And *ſhudder* in the midſt of all his conqueſts. *Addiſon.*
Youth's bold courage cools,
Each *ſhudd'ring* owns the genius of the ſchools. *Pope.*

To SHU'FFLE. *v. a.* [ꝛÿꝑeling, Saxon, a buſtle, a tumult.]

1. To throw into diſorder; to agitate tumultuouſly, ſo as that one thing takes the place of another; to confuſe; to throw together tumultuouſly.
When the heavens *ſhuffle* all in one,
The torrid, with the frozen zone,
Then, ſybil, thou and I will greet. *Cleaveland.*
From a new *ſhuffling* and diſpoſition of the component particles of a body, might not nature compoſe a body diſſoluble in water. *Boyle.*
In moſt things good and evil lie *ſhuffled*, and thruſt up together in a confuſed heap; and it is ſtudy which muſt draw them forth and range them. *South.*
When lots are *ſhuffled* together in a lap or pitcher, what reaſon can a man have to preſume, that he ſhall draw a white ſtone rather than a black. *South.*
A glimpſe of moonſhine ſheath'd with red,
A *ſhuffled*, ſullen and uncertain light
That dances thro' the clouds and ſhuts again. *Dryden.*
Children ſhould not loſe the conſideration of human nature in the *ſhufflings* of outward conditions. The more they have, the better humoured they ſhould be taught to be. *Locke.*
We ſhall in vain, *ſhuffling* the little money we have from one another's hands, endeavour to prevent our wants; decay of trade will quickly waſte all the remainder. *Locke.*
Theſe vapours ſoon, miraculous event,
Shuffl'd by chance, and mix'd by accident. *Blackmore.*
Shuffl'd and entangl'd in their race,
They claſp each other. *Blackmore.*
He has *ſhuffled* the two ends of the ſentence, together, and by taking out the middle, makes it ſpeak juſt as he would have it. *Atterbury.*
'Tis in no wiſe ſtrange that ſuch a one ſhould believe, that things were blindly *ſhuffled* and hurled about in the world; that the elements were at conſtant ſtrife with each other. *Wood.*

2. To remove, or put by with ſome artifice or fraud.
I can no other anſwer make, but thanks;
And oft good turns
Are *ſhuffled* off with ſuch uncurrent pay. *Shakeſpeare.*
Her mother,
Now firm for doctor Caius, hath appointed
That he ſhall likewiſe *ſhuffle* her away. *Shakeſpeare.*
If any thing hits, we take it to ourſelves; if it miſcarries, we *ſhuffle* it off to our neighbours. *L'Eſtrange.*
It was contrived by your enemies, and *ſhuffled* into the papers that were ſeiz'd. *Dryden.*
If, when a child is queſtioned for any thing, he perſits to *ſhuffle* it off with a falſhood, he muſt be chaſtiſed. *Locke.*
3. To ſhake; to diveſt.
In that ſleep of death, what dreams may come,
When we have *ſhuffled* off this mortal coil,
Muſt give us pauſe. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. To change the poſition of cards with reſpect to each other.
The motions of *ſhuffling* of cards, or caſting of dice, are very light. *Bacon.*
We ſure in vain the cards condemn,
Ourſelves both cut and *ſhuffl'd* them. *Prior.*
5. To form tumultuouſly, or fraudulently.
They ſent forth their precepts to convent them before a court of commiſſion, and there uſed to *ſhuffle* up a ſummary proceeding by examination, without trial of jury. *Bacon.*
He *ſhuffl'd* up a peace with the cedar, in which the Bumelians were excluded. *Howel.*

To SHUFFLE. *v. n.*
1. To throw the cards into a new order.
A ſharper both *ſhuffles* and cuts. *L'Eſtrange.*
Cards we play
A round or two, when us'd, we throw away,
Take a freſh pack, nor is it worth our grieving
Who cuts or *ſhuffles* with our dirty leaving. *Granville.*
2. To play mean tricks; to practiſe fraud; to evade fair queſtions.
I myſelf, leaving the fear of heaven on the left hand, and hiding mine honour in my neceſſity, am fain to *ſhuffle*. *Shak.*
I have nought to do with that *ſhuffling* ſect, that doubt eternally, and queſtion all things. *Glanville.*
The crab adviſed his companion to give over *ſhuffling* and doubling, and practiſe good faith. *L'Eſtrange.*
It is an unhappineſs that children ſhould be ſo much addicted to the humour of *ſhuffling*. *L'Eſtrange.*
If a ſteward be ſuffered to run on, without bringing him to a reckoning, ſuch a ſottiſh forbearance will teach him to *ſhuffle*, and ſtrongly tempt him to be a cheat. *South.*
To theſe arguments concerning the novelty of the earth, there are ſome *ſhuffling* excuſes made. *Burnet.*
Tho' he durſt not directly break his appointment, he made many a *ſhuffling* excuſe. *Arbuthnot.*
3. To ſtruggle; to ſhift.
Your life, good maſter,
Muſt *ſhuffle* for itſelf. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. To move with an irregular gait.
Mincing poetry,
'Tis like the forc'd gait of a *ſhuffling* nag. *Shakeſpeare.*

SHUFFLE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. The act of diſordering things, or making them take confuſedly the place of each other.
Is it not a firmer foundation for contentment, to believe that all things were at firſt created, and are continually diſpoſed for the beſt, than that the whole univerſe is mere bungling, nothing effected for any purpoſe, but all ill-favouredly cobled and jumbled together, by the unguided agitation and rude *ſhuffles* of matter. *Bentley.*
2. A trick; an artifice.
The gifts of nature are beyond all ſhams and *ſhuffles*. *L'Eſtr.*

SHU'FFLECAP. *n. ſ.* [*ſhuffle* and *cap*.] A play at which money is ſhaken in a hat.
He loſt his money at chuck farthing, *ſhufflecap*, and all-fours. *Arbuthnot.*

SHU'FFLER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſhuffle*.] He who plays tricks or ſhuffles.

SHU'FFLINGLY. *adv.* [from *ſhuffle*.] With an irregular gait.
I may go *ſhufflingly*, for I was never before walked in trammels; yet I ſhall drudge and moil at conſtancy, 'till I have worn off the hitching in my pace. *Dryden.*

To SHUN. *v. a.* [ſcunian, Saxon.] To avoid; to decline; to endeavour to eſcape; to eſchew.
Conſider death in itſelf, and nature teacheth Chriſt to *ſhun* it. *Hooker.*
The lark! *ſhuns* on lofty boughs to build,
Her humble neſt lies ſilent in the field. *Waller.*
Birds and beaſts can fly their foe:
So chanticleer, who never ſaw a fox,
Yet *ſhun'd* him as a ſailor *ſhuns* the rocks *Dryden.*
Cato will train thee up to great
And virtuous deeds: do but obſerve him well,
Thou'lt *ſhun* misfortunes, or thou'lt learn to bear them. *Addiſ.*

SHU'NLESS. *adj.* [from *ſhun*.] Inevitable; unavoidab
Alone he enter'd
The mortal gate of the city, which he painted
With *ſhunleſs* deſtiny. *Shakeſpeare.*

To SHUT. *v. a.* preterite, *I ſhut*; part. paſſive, *ſhut*. [ſcittan, Saxon; *ſchutten*, Dutch.]
1. To cloſe; ſo as to prohibit ingreſs or regreſs; to make not open.
Kings ſhall *ſhut* their mouths at him. *Iſaiah.*
To a ſtrong tower fled all the men and women, and *ſhut* it to them, and gat them up to the top. *Judges.*
We ſee more exquiſitely with one eye *ſhut* than with both open; for that the ſpirits viſual unite more, and become ſtronger. *Bacon.*
She open'd but to *ſhut*
Excell'd her pow'r; the gates wide open ſtood. *Milton.*
2. To incloſe; to confine.
Before faith came, we were kept under the law, *ſhut* up unto the faith, which ſhould afterwards be revealed. *Gal.* iii.
They went in male and female of all fleſh; and the Lord *ſhut* him in. *Geneſis.*
3. To prohibit; to bar.
Shall that be *ſhut* to man, which to the beaſt
Is open? *Milton.*
4. To exclude.
On various ſeas, not only loſt,
But *ſhut* from ev'ry ſhoar, and barr'd from ev'ry coaſt. *Dryd.*
5. To contract; not to keep expanded.
Harden not thy heart, nor *ſhut* thine hand from thy poor brother. *Deuteronomy.*
6. *To* SHUT *out*. To exclude; to deny admiſſion.
Beat in the reed,
The juſter you drive it to *ſhut off* the rain. *Tuſſer.*
In ſuch a night
To *ſhut* me out? pour on I will endure. *Shakeſpeare.*
Wiſdom at one entrance quite *ſhut out*. *Milton.*
He in his walls confin'd,
Shut out the woes which he too well divin'd. *Dryden.*
Sometimes the mind fixes itſelf with ſo much earneſtneſs on the contemplation of ſome objects, that it *ſhuts out* all other thoughts. *Locke.*
7. *To* SHUT *up*. To cloſe; to confine. Up is ſometimes little more than emphatical.
Thou haſt known my ſoul in adverſities; and not *ſhut* me *up* into the hand of the enemy. *Pſalms.*
Woe unto you ſcribes; for you *ſhut up* the kingdom of heaven againſt men. *Matthew.*
Dangerous rocks *ſhut up* the paſſage. *Raleigh.*
What barbarous cuſtoms!
Shut up a deſart ſhore to drowning men,
And drive us to the cruel ſeas. *Dryden.*
A loſs at ſea, a fit of ſickneſs, are trifles, when we conſider whole families put to the ſword, wretches *ſhut up* in dungeons. *Addiſon.*
His mother *ſhut up* half the rooms in the houſe, in which her huſband or ſon had died. *Addiſon.*
Lucullus, with a great fleet, *ſhut up* Mithridates in Pitany. *Arbuthnot.*
8. *To* SHUT *up*. To conclude;
The king's a-bed,
He is *ſhut* up in meaſureleſs content. *Shakeſp.*
Altho' he was patiently heard as he delivered his embaſſage; yet, in the *ſhutting up* of all, he received no more but an inſolent anſwer. *Knolles.*
To leave you bleſt, I would be more accurſt,
Than death can make me; for death ends our woes,
And the kind grave *ſhuts up* the mournful ſcene. *Dryden.*
When the ſcene of life is *ſhut up*, the ſlave will be above his maſter, if he has acted better. *Collier.*

To SHUT. *v. n.* To be cloſed; to cloſe itſelf.

SHUT. Participial adjective. Rid; clear; free.
We muſt not pray in one breath to find a thief, and in the next to get *ſhut* of him. *L'Eſtrange.*

SHUT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Cloſe; act of ſhutting.
I ſought him round his palace, made enquiry
Of all the ſlaves: but had for anſwer,
That ſince the *ſhut* of evening none had ſeen him. *Dryden.*
2. Small door or cover.
The wind-gun is charged by the forcible compreſſion of air, the impriſoned air ſerving, by the help of little falls or *ſhuts* within, to ſtop the vents by which it was admitted. *Wilk.*
In a very dark chamber, at a round hole, about one third part of an inch broad, made in the *ſhut* of a window, I placed a glaſs priſm. *Newton.*
There were no *ſhuts* or ſtopples made for the animal's ears, that any loud noiſe might awaken it. *Ray.*

SHU'TTER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſhut*.]
1. One that ſhuts.

-- cover; a door.
The wealthy,
In lofty litters born, read and write,
Or ſleep at eaſe, the *ſhutters* make it night. *Dryden.*

SHU'TTLE. *n. ſ.* [*ſchietſpoele*, Dutch; *ſkutul*, Iſlandick.] The inſtrument with which the weaver ſhoots the croſs threads.
I know life is a *ſhuttle*. *Shakeſpeare.*
Like *ſhuttles* through the loom, ſo ſwiftly glide
My feather'd hours. *Sandys.*
What curious loom does chance by ev'ning ſpread!
With what fine *ſhuttle* weave the virgin's thread,
Which like the ſpider's net hangs o'er the mead! *Blackm.*

SHU'TTLECOCK. *n. ſ.* [See SHITTLECOCK.] A cork ſtuck with feathers, and beaten backward and forward.
With dice, with cards, with balliards far unfit,
With *ſhuttlecocks* miſſeeming manly wit. *Spenſer.*

SHY. *adj.* [*ſchowe*, Dutch; *ſchifo*, Italian.]
1. Reſerved; not familiar; not free of behaviour.
She is repreſented in ſuch a *ſhy* retiring poſture, and covers her boſom with one of her hands. *Addiſon.*
What makes you ſo *ſhy*, my good friend? There's no body loves you better than I. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Cautious; wary; chary.
I am very *ſhy* of employing corroſive liquors in the preparation of medicines. *Boyle.*
We are not *ſhy* of aſſent to celeſtial informations, becauſe they were hid from ages. *Glanville.*
We grant, although he had much wit,
H' was very *ſhy* of uſing it,
As being loth to wear it out,
And therefore bore it not about. *Hudibras.*
3. Keeping at a diſtance; unwilling to approach.
A *ſhy* fellow was the duke; and, I believe, I know the cauſe of his withdrawing. *Shakeſpeare.*
The bruiſe impoſthumated, and afterwards turned to a ſtinking ulcer, which made every body *ſhy* to come near her. *Arbuthnot.*
The horſes of the army, having been daily led before me, were no longer *ſhy*, but would come up to my very feet, without ſtarting. *Gulliver.*
But when we come to ſeize th' inviting prey,
Like a *ſhy* ghoſt, it vaniſhes away. *Norris.*
4. Suſpicious; jealous; unwilling to ſuffer near acquaintance.
Princes are, by wiſdom of ſtate, ſomewhat *ſhy* of their ſucceſſors; and there may be ſuppoſed in queens regnant a little proportion of tenderneſs that way more than in kings. *Wotton.*
I know you *ſhy* to be oblig'd,
And ſtill more loth to be oblig'd by me. *Southern.*

SI'BILANT. *adj.* [*ſibilans*, Latin.] Hiſſing.
It were eaſy to add a naſal letter to each of the other pair of liſping and *ſibilant* letters. *Holder.*

SIBILA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *ſibilo*, Latin.] A hiſſing ſound.
Metals, quenched in water, give a *ſibilation* or hiſſing ſound. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*
A pipe, a little moiſtened on the inſide, maketh a more ſolemn ſound than if the pipe were dry; but yet with a ſweet degree of *ſibilation* or purling. *Bacon.*

SI'CAMORE. *n. ſ.* [*ſicamorus*, Latin. A tree.
Of trees you have the palm, olive, and *ſicamore*. *Peacham.*

To SI'CCATE. *v. a.* [*ſicco*, Latin.] To dry.

SICCA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *ſiccate*.] The act of drying.

SICCI'FICK. *adj.* [*ſiccus* and *fio*, Latin.] Cauſing drineſs.

SI'CCITY. *n. ſ.* [*ſiccité*, Fr. *ſiccitas*, from *ſiccus*, Latin.] Drineſs; aridity; want of moiſture.
That which is coagulated by a firy *ſiccity* will ſuffer coliquation from an aqueous humidity, as ſalt and ſugar. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*
The reaſon ſome attempt to make out from the *ſiccity* and drineſs of its fleſh. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*
In application of medicaments conſider what degree of heat and *ſiccity* is proper. *Wiſeman.*

SICE. *n. ſ.* [*ſix*, French.] The number ſix at dice.
My ſtudy was to cog the dice,
And dext'rouſly to throw the lucky *ſice*;
To ſhun ames-ace, that ſwept my ſtakes away. *Dryden.*

SICH. *adj.* Such. See SUCH.
I thought the ſoul would have made me rich;
But now I wote it is nothing *ſich*;
For either the ſhepherds been idle and ſtill,
And led of their ſheep what they will. *Spenſer.*

SICK. *adj.* [ꝑeoc, Saxon; *ſieck*, Dutch.]
Afflicted with diſeaſe.
'Tis meet we all go forth,
To view the *ſick* and feeble parts of France. *Shakeſp.*
In poiſon there is phyſick; and this news,
That would, had I been well, have made me *ſick*,
Being *ſick*, hath in ſome meaſure made me well. *Shakeſp.*
Caſſius, I am *ſick* of many griefs. *Shakeſp.*
Ammon was ſo vexed, that he fell *ſick* for Tamar. 2 *Sa.* iii.
Where's the ſtoick can his wrath appeaſe,
To ſee his country *ſick* of Pym's diſeaſe? *Cleaveland.*
Deſpair
Tended the *ſick*, buſieſt from couch to couch. *Milton.*
A ſpark of the man-killing trade
Fell *ſick*. *Dryden.*
Nothing makes a more ridiculous figure in a man's life, than the diſparity we often find in him *ſick* and well. *Pope.*
2. Diſordered in the organs of digeſtion; ill in the ſtomach.
3. Corrupted.
What we oft do beſt,
By *ſick* interpreters, or weak ones, is
Not ours, or not allow'd: what worſt, as oft
Hitting a groſſer quality, is cried up
For our beſt act. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. Diſguſted.
I do not, as an enemy to peace,
Troop in the throngs of military men:
But rather ſhew a-while like fearful war,
To diet rank minds *ſick* of happineſs,
And purge th' obſtructions, which begin to ſtop
Our very veins of life. *Shakeſpeare.*
He was not ſo ſick of his maſter as of his work. *L'Eſtrange.*
Why will you break the ſabbath of my days,
Now *ſick* alike of envy and of praiſe? *Pope.*

To SICK. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To ſicken; to take a diſeaſe. Not in uſe.
A little time before
Our great grandſire Edward *ſick'd* and died. *Shakeſp.*

To SI'CKEN. *v. a.* [from *ſick*.]
1. To make ſick; to diſeaſe.
Why ſhould one earth, one clime, one ſtream, one breath,
Raiſe this to ſtrength, and *ſicken* that to death? *Prior.*
2. To weaken; to impair.
Kinſmen of mine have
By this ſo *ſicken'd* their eſtates, that never
They ſhall abound as formerly. *Shakeſpeare.*

To SI'CKEN. *v. n.*
1. To grow ſick; to fall into diſeaſe.
I know the more one *ſickens*, the worſe he is. *Shakeſp.*
The judges that ſat upon the jail, and thoſe that attended, *ſickened* upon it, and died. *Bacon.*
Meerly to drive away the time, he *ſicken'd*,
Fainted, and died; nor would with ale be quicken'd. *Milton.*
2. To be ſatiated; to be filled to diſguſt.
Though the treaſure
Of nature's germins tumble all together,
Even 'till deſtruction *ſicken*, anſwer me
To what I aſk you. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To be diſguſted, or diſordered with abhorrence.
The ghoſts repine at violated night,
And curſe th' invading ſun, and *ſicken* at the ſight. *Dryden.*
4. To grow weak; to decay; to languiſh.
Ply'd thick and cloſe, as when the fight begun,
Their huge unwieldy navy waſtes away:
So *ſicken* waining moons too near the ſun,
And blunt their creſcents on the edge of day. *Dryden.*
Abſtract what others feel, what others think;
All pleaſures *ſicken*, and all glories ſink. *Pope.*

SI'CKER. *adj.* [*ſiccr*, Welſh; *ſeker*, Dutch.] Sure; certain; firm.
Being ſome honeſt curate, or ſome vicar,
Content with little, in condition *ſicker*. *Spenſer.*

SI'CKER. *adv.* Surely; certainly.
Sicker thou's but a lazy loord,
And rekes much of thy ſwink,
That with fond terms and witleſs words,
To bleer mine eyes do'ſt think. *Spenſer.*

SI'CKLE. *n. ſ.* [ꝑicol, Saxon; *ſickel*, Dutch, from *ſecale*, or *ſicula*, Latin.] The hook with which corn is cut; a reaping hook.
God's harveſt is even ready for the *ſickle*, and all the fields yellow long ago. *Spenſer.*
Time ſhould never,
In life or death, their fortunes ſever;
But with his ruſty *ſickle* mow
Both down together at a blow. *Hudibras.*
When corn has once felt the *ſickle*, it has no more benefit from the ſunſhine. *South.*
O'er whom time gently ſhakes his wings of down,
'Till with his ſilent *ſickle* they are mown. *Dryden.*

SI'CKLEMAN. SI'CKLER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſickle*.] A reaper.
You ſunburnt *ſicklemen*, of Auguſt weary,
Come hither from the furrow, and be merry. *Shakeſpeare.*
Their *ſicklers* reap the corn another ſows. *Sandys.*

SI'CKLINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſickly*.] Diſpoſition to ſickneſs; habitual diſeaſe.
Impute
His words to wayward *ſicklineſs* and age. *Shakeſp.*

Next compare the *ficklineſs*, healthfulneſs, and fruitfulneſs of of the ſeveral years. *Graunt.*

SI'CKLY. *adv.* [from *ſick.*] Not in health.

We wear our health but *ſickly* in his life,
Which in his death were perfect. *Shakeſpeare.*

SI'CKLY. *adj.* [from *ſick.*]

1. Not healthy; not ſound; not well; ſomewhat diſordered.

I'm fall'n out with more headier will,
To take the indiſpos'd and *ſickly* fit
For the ſound man. *Shakeſpeare.*

Bring me word, boy, if thy lord looks well;
For he went *ſickly* forth. *Shakeſpeare.*

A pleaſing cordial, Buckingham,
Is this thy vow unto my *ſickly* heart. *Shakeſpeare.*

The moon grows *ſickly* at the ſight of day,
And early cocks have ſummon'd me away. *Dryden.*

Time ſeems not now beneath his years to ſtoop,
Nor do his wings with *ſickly* feathers droop. *Dryden.*

Would we know what health and eaſe are worth, let us aſk one that is *ſickly*, or in pain, and we have the price. *Grew.*

There affectation, with a *ſickly* mien,
Shows in her cheek the roſes of eighteen;
Practis'd to liſp, and hang the head aſide,
Faints into airs, and languiſhes with pride. *Pope.*

When on my *ſickly* couch I lay,
Impatient both of night and day,
Then Stella ran to my relief. *Swift.*

2. Faint; weak; languid.

To animate the doubtful fight,
Namur in vain expects that ray;
In vain France hopes the *ſickly* light
Should ſhine near William's fuller day. *Prior.*

To SI'CKLY, *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To make diſeaſed; to taint with the hue of diſeaſe. Not in uſe.

The native hue of reſolution
Is *ſicklied* o'er with the pale caſt of thought. *Shakeſpeare.*

SI'CKNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſick.*]

1. State of being diſeaſed.

I do lament the *ſickneſs* of the king,
As loth to loſe him. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Diſeaſe; malady.

My people are with *ficklineſs* much enfeebled,
My numbers leſſen'd. *Shakeſpeare.*

Himſelf took our infirmities, and bare our *ſickneſſes*. *Mat.*

When I ſay every *ſickneſs* has a tendency to death, I mean every individual *ſickneſs* as well as every kind. *Watts.*

Truſt not too much your now reſiſtleſs charms;
Thoſe age or *ſickneſs* ſoon or late diſarms. *Pope.*

3. Diſorder in the organs of digeſtion.

SIDE. *n. ſ.* [ſribe, Saxon; *ſijde*, Dutch.]

1. The parts of animals fortified by the ribs.

When two boars with rankling malice meet,
Their gory *ſides* freſh bleeding fiercely fret. *Spenſer.*

The clamour much,
Ere the ſoft fearful people to the flood
Commit their woolly *ſides*. *Thomſon.*

2. Any part of any body oppoſed to any other part.

The tables were written on both their *ſides*; on the one *ſide* and on the other. *Exodus*, xxxii. 15.

The force of theſe outward ſtreams might well enough ſerve for the turning of the ſcrew, if it were ſo that both its *ſides* would equiponderate. *Wilkins.*

3. The right or left.

4. Margin; edge; verge.

Or where Hydaſpes' wealthy *ſide*
Pays tribute to the Perſian pride. *Roſcommon.*

Poor wretch! on ſtormy ſeas to loſe thy life;
For now the flowing tide
Had brought the body nearer to the *ſide*. *Dryden.*

The temple of Diana chaſte,
A ſylvan ſcene, with various greens was drawn,
Shades on the *ſides*, and in the midſt a lawn. *Dryden.*

I could ſee perſons dreſſed in glorious habits, with garlands upon their heads, lying down by the *ſides* of fountains. *Addiſon.*

5. Any kind of local reſpect.

They looking back, all the eaſtern *ſide* beheld
Of Paradiſe. *Milton.*

If our ſubſtance be indeed divine,
And cannot ceaſe to be, we are at worſt
On this *ſide* nothing. *Milton.*

6. Party; intereſt; faction; ſect.

To take the widow,
Exaſperates, makes mad her ſiſter Guneril;
And hardly ſhall I carry out my *ſide*,
Her huſband being alive. *Shakeſpeare.*

Their weapons only
Seem'd on our *ſide*; but for their ſpirits and ſouls,
This word rebellion, it had ſroze them up,
As fiſh are in a pond. *Shakeſpeare.*

Favour, cuſtom, and at laſt number, will be on the *ſide* of grace. *Sprat.*

Men he always took to be
His friends, and dogs his enemy;
Who never ſo much hurt had done him,
As his own *ſide* did falling on him. *Hudibras.*

In the ſerious part of poetry the advantage is wholly on Chaucer's *ſide*. *Dryden.*

That perſon, who fills their chair, has juſtly gained the eſteem of all *ſides* by the impartiality of his behaviour. *Addiſon.*

Let not our James, though foil'd in arms, deſpair,
Whilſt on his *ſide* he reckons half the fair. *Tickell.*

Some valuing thoſe of their own *ſide*, or mind,
Still make themſelves the meaſure of mankind:
Fondly we think we honour merit then,
When we but praiſe ourſelves in other men. *Pope.*

He from the taſte obſcene reclaims our youth,
And ſets the paſſions on the *ſide* of truth;
Forms the ſoft boſom with the gentleſt art,
And pours each human virtue in the heart. *Pope.*

7. Any part placed in contradiſtinction or oppoſition to another. It is uſed of perſons, or propoſitions reſpecting each other.

There began a ſharp and cruel fight, many being ſlain and wounded on both *ſides*. *Knolles.*

The plague is not eaſily received by ſuch as continually are about them that have it: on the other *ſide*, the plague taketh ſooneſt hold of thoſe that come out of a freſh air. *Bacon.*

I am too well ſatisfied of my own weakneſs to be pleaſed with any thing I have written; but, on the other *ſide*, my reaſon tells me, that what I have long conſidered may be as juſt as what an ordinary judge will condemn. *Dryden.*

My ſecret wiſhes would my choice decide;
But open juſtice bends on neither *ſide*. *Dryden.*

It is granted on both *ſides*, that the fear of a Deity doth univerſally poſſeſs the minds of men. *Tillotſon.*

Two nations ſtill purſu'd
Peculiar ends, on each *ſide* reſolute
To fly conjunction. *Philips.*

SIDE. *adj.* [from the noun.] Lateral; oblique; not direct; being on either ſide.

They preſume that the law doth ſpeak with all indifferency, that the law hath no *ſide* reſpect to the r perſons. *Hooker.*

Take of the blood, and ſtrike it on the two *ſide* poſts, and on the upper door poſt of the houſes. *Exodus*, xii. 7.

People are ſooner reclaimed by the *ſide* wind of a ſurprize, than by downright admonition. *L'Eſtrange.*

One mighty ſquadron with a *ſide* wind ſped. *Dryden.*

The parts of water, being eaſily ſeparable from each other, will, by a *ſide* motion, be eaſily removed, and give way to the approach of two pieces of marble. *Locke.*

What natural agent could turn them aſide, could impel them ſo ſtrongly with a tranſverſe *ſide* blow againſt that tremendous weight and rapidity, when whole worlds are a falling. *Bentley.*

He not only gives us the full proſpects, but ſeveral unexpected peculiarities, and *ſide* views, unobſerved by any painter but Homer. *Pope.*

My ſecret enemies could not forbear ſome expreſſions, which by a *ſide* wind reflected on me. *Swift.*

To SIDE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To take a party; to engage in a faction.

Vex'd are the nobles who have *ſided*
In his behalf. *Shakeſpeare.*

All riſing to great place is by a winding ſtair; and if there be factions, it is good to *ſide* a man's ſelf whilſt riſing, and balance himſelf when placed. *Bacon.*

As ſoon as diſcontents drove men into *ſidings*, as ill humours fall to the diſaffected part, which cauſes inflammations, ſo did all who affected novelties adhere to that *ſide*. *King Charles.*

Terms rightly conceived, and notions duly fitted to them, require a brain free from all inclination to *ſiding*, or affection to opinions for the authors, before they would be well underſtood. *Digby.*

Not yet ſo dully deſperate
To *ſide* againſt ourſelves with fate;
As criminals, condemn'd to ſuffer,
Are blinded firſt, and then turn'd over. *Hudibras.*

The princes differ and divide;
Some follow law, and ſome with beauty *ſide*. *Granville.*

It is pleaſant to ſee a verſe of an old poet revolting from its original ſenſe, and *ſiding* with a modern ſubject. *Addiſon.*

All *ſide* in parties, and begin th' attack. *Pope.*

Thoſe who pretended to be in with the principles upon which her majeſty proceeded, either abſented themſelves where the whole cauſe depended, or *ſided* with the enemy. *Swift.*

The equitable part of thoſe who now *ſide* againſt the court, will probably be more temperate. *Swift.*

SI'DEBOARD. *n. ſ.* [*ſide* and *board.*] The ſide table on which conveniencies are placed for thoſe that eat at the other table.

At a ſtately *ſideboard* by the wine
That fragrant ſmell diffus'd. *Milton.*

No *ſideboards* then with gilded plate were dreſs'd,
No ſweating ſlaves with maſſive diſhes preſs'd. *Dryden.*

The ſnow white damaſk enſigns are diſplay'd,
And glitt'ring ſalvers on the *ſideb-ard* laid. *King.*
The ſhining *ſideboard*, and the burniſh'd plate,
Let other miniſters, great Anne, require. *I'rior.*
Scipio Africanus brought from Carthage to Rome, in ſilver veſſels, to the v. lue of 11966 *l.* 15 *s.* 9*d.* a quantity exceeded afterwards by the *ſideboards* of many private tables. *Arbuthnot.*

SI'DEBOX. *n. ſ.* [*ſide* and *box.*] Seat for the ladies on the ſide of the theatre
Why round our coaches crowd the white-glov'd beaus?
Why bows the *ſidelox* from its inmoſt rows? *Pope.*

SI'DEFLY. *n. ſ.* An inſect.
From a rough whitiſh maggot, in the inteſtinum rectum of horſes, the *ſidefly* proceeds. *Derham.*

To SI'DLE. *v. n.* [from *ſide.*] To go with the body the narroweſt way.
The chaffering with diſſenters is but like opening a few wickets, and leaving them no more than one can get in at a time, and that not without ſtooping and *ſialing*, and ſqueezing his body *Swift.*
I paſſed very gently and *ſidling* through the two principal ſtreets. *Gulliver.*
A fellow nailed up maps in a gentleman's cloſet, ſome *ſidling*, and others upſide down, the better to adjuſt them to the pannels. *Swift.*

SI'DELONG. *adj.* [*ſide* and *long.*] Lateral; oblique; not in front; not direct.
She darted from her eyes a *ſidelong* glance,
Juſt as ſhe ſpoke, and, like her words, it flew;
Seem'd not to beg what ſhe then bid me do. *Dryden.*
The deadly wound is in thy ſoul:
When thou a tempting harlot do'ſt behold,
And when ſhe caſts on thee a *ſidelong* glance,
Then try thy heart, and tell me if it dance? *Dryden.*
The reaſon of the planets motions in curve lines is the attraction of the ſun, and an oblique or *ſidelong* impulſe. *Locke.*
The kiſs ſnatch'd haſty from the *ſidelong* maid. *Thomſon.*

SI'DELONG. *adv.*
1. Laterally; obliquely; not in purſuit; not in oppoſition.
As if on earth
Winds under ground, or waters, forcing way,
Sidelong had puſh'd a mountain from his ſeat,
Half ſunk with all his pines. *Milton.*
As a lion, bounding in his way,
With force augmented bears againſt his prey,
Sidelong to ſeize. *Dryden.*
2. On the ſide.
If it prove too wet, lay your pots *ſidelong*; but ſhade thoſe which blow from the afternoon ſun. *Evelyn.*

SI'DER. *n. ſ.* See CIDER.

SI'DERAL *adj.* [from *ſidus*, Latin.] Starry; aſtral.
Theſe changes in the heav'ns, though ſlow, produc'd
Like change on ſea and land, *ſideral* blaſt,
Vapour and miſt, and exhalation hot,
Corrupt and peſtilent! *Milton.*
The muſt gives
Sure hopes of racy wine, and in its youth,
Its tender nonage, loads the ſpreading boughs
With large and juicy offſpring, that defies
The vernal nippings and cold *ſideral* blaſts. *Philips.*

SI'DERATED. *adj.* [from *ſideratus*, Latin.] Blaſted; planet ſtruck.
Parts cauterized, gangrenated, *ſiderated*, and mortified, become black; the radical moiſture, or vital ſulphur, ſuffering an extinction. *Brown.*

SI'DERATION. *n. ſ.* [*ſideration*, French; *ſideratio*, Latin.] A ſudden mortification, or, as the common people call it, a blaſt; or a ſudden deprivation of ſenſe, as in an apoplexy.
The contagious vapour of the very eggs produce a mortification or *ſideration* in the parts of plants on which they are laid. *Ray.*

SI'DESADDLE. *n. ſ.* [*ſide* and *ſaddle.*] A woman's ſeat on horſeback.

SI'DESMAN. *n. ſ.* [*ſide* and *man.*] An aſſiſtant to the churchwarden.
A gift of ſuch goods, made by them with the conſent of the *ſideſmen* or veſtry, is void. *Ayliffe.*

SI'DEWAYS. } [from *ſide* and *way*, or *wiſe*] Laterally; on
SI'DEWISE. } one ſide.
The fair bloſſom hangs the head
Side-ways, as on a dying bed;
And thoſe pearls of dew ſhe wears,
Prove to be preſaging tears. *Milton.*
If in the third experiment the image of the ſun ſhould be drawn out into an oblong form, either by a dilatation of every ray, or by any other caſual inequality of the refractions, the ſame oblong image would, by a ſecond refraction made *ſideways*, be drawn out as much in breadth by the like dilatation of the rays, or other caſual inequality of the refraction *ſideways*. *Newton.*

SI'EGE, *n. ſ.* [*ſiege*, French.]
1. The act of beſetting a fortified place; a leaguer
Our caſtle's ſtrength
Will laugh a *ſiege* to ſcorn: here let them lie,
'Till famine eat them up. *Shakeſpeare.*
It ſeemed, by the manner of their proceeding, that the Turks purpoſed rather by long *ſiege* than by the aſſault to take the town. *Knolles.*
The more I ſee pleaſures about me, ſo much more I feel
Torment within me, as from the hateful *ſiege*
Of contraries. *Milton.*
1. Any continued endeavour to gain poſſeſſion.
Beat away the buſy meddling fiend,
That lays ſtrong *ſiege* unto this wretch's ſoul,
And from his boſom purge this black deſpair. *Shakeſp.*
Give me ſo much of your time, in exchange of it, as to lay an amiable *ſiege* to the honeſty of Ford's wife. *Shakeſp.*
Love ſtood the *ſiege*, and would not yield his breaſt. *Dryden.*
3. [*Siege*, French.] Seat; throne. Obſolete.
Drawing to him the eyes of all around,
From lofty *ſiege* he theſe words aloud to ſound. *Spenſer.*
4. Place; claſs; rank. Obſolete.
I fetch my life and being
From men of royal *ſiege*. *Shakeſpeare.*
Your ſum of parts
Did not together pluck ſuch envy from him,
As did that one, and that in my regard
Of the unworthieſt *ſiege*. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. [*Siege*, French.] Stool.
It entereth not the veins, but taketh leave of the permeant parts, as the mouths of the meſeraicks, and accompanieth the inconvertible portion unto the *ſiege*. *Brown.*

To SIEGE. *v. a.* [*ſieger*, French, from the noun] To beſiege. A word not now in uſe.
Him he had long oppreſt with tort,
And faſt impriſoned in *ſiged* fort. *Spenſer.*

SIEVE. *n. ſ.* [from *ſift.*] Hair or lawn ſtrained upon a hoop, by which flower is ſeparated from bran, or fine powder from coarſe; a boulter; a ſearce.
Thy counſel
Falls now into my ears as profitleſs
As water in a *ſieve*. *Shakeſpeare.*
In a *ſieve* I'll thither ſail,
And like a rat without a tail,
I'll do—I'll do—I'll do. *Shakeſpeare.*
An innocent found a *ſieve*, and preſently fell to ſtopping the holes. *L'Eſtrange.*
If life ſunk through you like a leaky *ſieve*,
Accuſe yourſelf you liv'd not while you might. *Dryden.*

To SIFT. *v. a.* [ſiftan, Saxon; *ſiften*, Dutch.]
1. To ſeparate by a ſieve.
In the *ſifting* of ſuch favour all that came out could not be expected to be pure meal, but muſt have a mixture of padar and bran. *Hooker.*
2. To ſeparate; to part.
When yellow ſands are *ſifted* from below,
The glitt'ring billows give a golden ſhow. *Dryden.*
3. To examine; to try.
We have *ſifted* your objections againſt thoſe pre-eminences royal. *Hooker.*
All which the wit of Calvin could from thence draw, by *ſifting* the very utmoſt ſentence and ſyllable, is no more than that certain ſpeeches ſeem to intimate, that all Chriſtian churches ought to have their elderſhips. *Hooker.*
I fear me, if thy thoughts were *ſifted*,
The king thy ſovereign is not quite exempt
From envious malice of thy ſwelling heart. *Shakeſpeare.*
As near as I could *ſift* him on that argument. *Shakeſp.*
Opportunity I here have had
To try thee, *ſift* thee, and confeſs have found thee
Proof againſt all temptation as a rock
Of adamant *Milton.*
One would think, that every member who embraces with vehemence the principles of either of theſe parties, had thoroughly *ſifted* and examined them, and was ſecretly convinced of their preference to theſe he rejects. *Addiſon.*

SI'FTER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſift.*] He who ſifts.

SIG was uſed by the Saxons for victory: *Sigbert*, famous for victory; *Sigward*, victorious preſerver; *Sigard*, conquering temper: and almoſt in the ſame ſenſe are Nicocles, Nicomynchus, Nicander, Victor, Victorinus, Vincentius, &c. *Gibſon.*

To SIGH. *v. n.* [ſican, ſicettan, Saxon; *ſuchten*, Dutch.] To emit the breath audibly, as in grief.
I lov'd the maid I married; never man
Sigh'd truer breath. *Shakeſpeare.*
I'll not be made a ſoft and dull-ey'd fool,
To ſhake the head, relent, and *ſigh*, and yield
To Chriſtian interceſſors. *Shakeſpeare.*
He *ſighed* deeply in his ſpirit, and ſaith, why doth this generation ſeek after a ſign? *Mark* viii. 12.
For the oppreſſion of the poor, for the *ſighing* of the needy will I ariſe. *Pſ.* xii. 5.

Happie

Happier he,
Who ſeeks not pleaſure through neceſſity,
Than ſuch as once on ſlipp'ry thrones were plac'd,
And chaſing, *ſigh* to think themſelves are chas'd. *Dryden.*
The nymph too longs to be alone;
Leaves all the ſwains, and *ſighs* for one. *Prior.*
Thus *ſighed* he away the melancholy night. *Arb. and Pope.*

To SIGH. *v. a.* To lament; to mourn. Not in uſe.
Ages to come, and men unborn,
Shall bleſs her name, and *ſigh* her fate. *Prior.*

SIGH. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A violent and audible emiſſion of the breath which has been long retained, as in ſadneſs.
Full often has my heart ſwoln with keeping my *ſighs* impriſoned; full often have the tears I drove back from mine eyes, turned back to drown my heart. *Sidney.*
Love is a ſmoke rais'd with the fume of *ſighs*;
Being purg'd, a *fire* ſparkling in lover's eyes. *Shakeſpeare.*
What a *ſigh* is there! The heart is ſorely charg'd. *Shakeſp.*
Laughing, if loud, ends in a deep *ſigh*; and all pleaſures have a ſting in the tail, though they carry beauty on the face. *Taylor.*
In Venus' temple, on the ſides were ſeen
Iſſuing *ſighs*, that ſmok'd along the wall. *Dryden.*

SIGHT. *n ſ.* [ȝeſihꝺe, Saxon; *ſicht*, *geſicht*, Dutch.]
1. Perception by the eye; the ſenſe of ſeeing.
If bees go forth right to a place, they muſt needs have *ſight*. *Bacon.*
O loſs of *ſight*, of thee I moſt complain!
Blind among enemies, O worſe than chains,
Dungeon or beggary, decrepit age! *Milton.*
Things inviſible to mortal *ſight*. *Milton.*
'Tis ſtill the ſame, although their airy ſhape
All but a quick poetic *ſight* eſcape. *Denham.*
My eyes are ſomewhat dimiſh grown;
For nature, always in the right,
To your decays adapts my *ſight*. *Swift.*
2. Open view; a ſituation in which nothing obſtructs the eye.
Undaunted Hotſpur
Brings on his army, eager unto fight,
And plac'd the ſame before the king in *ſight*. *Daniel.*
Æneas caſt his wond'ring eyes around,
And all the Tyrrhene army had in *ſight*,
Stretch'd on the ſpacious plain from left to right. *Dryden.*
I met Brutidius in a mortal fright;
He's dipt for certain, and plays leaſt in *ſight*. *Dryden.*
3. Act of ſeeing or beholding.
Nine things to *ſight* required are;
The pow'r to ſee, the light, the viſible thing,
Being not too ſmall, too thin, too nigh, too far,
Clear ſpace and time, the form diſtinct to bring. *Davies.*
Mine eye purſu'd him ſtill, but under ſhade
Loſt *ſight* of him. *Milton.*
What form of death could him affright,
Who unconcern'd, with ſtedfaſt *ſight*,
Could view the ſurges mounting ſteep,
And monſters rolling in the deep! *Dryden.*
Having little knowledge of the circumſtances of thoſe St. Paul writ to, it is not ſtrange that many things lie concealed to us, which they who were concerned in the letter underſtood at firſt *ſight*. *Locke.*
4. Notice; knowledge.
It was writ as a private letter to a perſon of piety, upon an aſſurance that it ſhould never come to any one's *ſight* but her own. *Wake.*
5. Eye; inſtrument of ſeeing.
From the depth of hell they lift their *ſight*,
And at a diſtance ſee ſuperior light. *Dryden.*
6. Aperture pervious to the eye, or other point fixed to guide the eye: as, the *ſights* of a quadrant.
Their armed ſtaves in charge, their beavers down,
Their eyes of fire ſparkling through *ſights* of ſteel. *Shakeſp.*
7. Spectacle; ſhow; thing wonderful to be ſeen.
Thus are my eyes ſtill captive to one *ſight*;
Thus all my thoughts are ſlaves to one thought ſtill. *Sidney.*
Them ſeem'd they never ſaw a *ſight* ſo fair
Of fowls ſo lovely, that they ſure did deem
Them heavenly born. *Spenſer.*
Not an eye
But is a-weary of thy common *ſight*,
Save mine, which hath deſir'd to ſee thee more. *Shakeſp.*
Moſes ſaid, I will turn aſide and ſee this great *ſight*, why the buſh is not burnt. *Ex.* iii. 3.
I took a felucca at Naples to carry me to Rome, that I might not run over the ſame *ſights* a ſecond time. *Addiſon.*
Not proud Olympus yields a nobler *ſight*,
Though gods aſſembled grace his tow'ring height,
Than what more humble mountains offer here,
Where, in their bleſſings, all thoſe gods appear. *Pope.*
Before you paſs th' imaginary *ſights*
Of lords and earls, and dukes and garter'd knights,
While the ſpread fan o'erſhades your cloſing eyes,
Then give one flirt, and all the viſion flies. *Pope.*

SI'GHTED. *adj.* [from *ſight.*] Seeing in a particular manner. It is uſed only in compoſition, as *quick-ſighted*, *purblind-ſighted*.
As they might, to avoid the weather, pull the leathers of the coach up cloſe, ſo they might put each end down, and remain as diſcovered and open *ſighted* as on horſeback. *Sprat.*
The king was very quick *ſighted* in obſerving difficulties, and raiſing objections, and very ſlow in maſtering them. *Clarendon.*

SI'GHTFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſight* and *full.*] Perſpicuity; clearneſs of ſight. Not in uſe.
But ſtill, although we fail of perfect rightfulneſs,
Seek we to tame theſe childiſh ſuperfluities;
Let us not wink, though void of pureſt *ſightfulneſs*. *Sidney.*

SI'GHTLESS. *adj.* [from *ſight.*]
1. Wanting ſight; blind.
The latent tracts, the giddy heights explore,
Of all who blindly creep, or *ſightleſs* ſoar. *Pope.*
2. Not ſightly; offenſive to the eye; unpleaſing to look at.
Full of unpleaſing blots and *ſightleſs* ſtains,
Patch'd with foul moles, and eye offending marks. *Shakeſp.*

SI'GHTLY. *adj.* [from *ſight.*] Pleaſing to the eye; ſtriking to the view.
It lies as *ſightly* on the back of him,
As great Alcides ſhews upon an ape. *Shakeſpeare.*
Their having two eyes and two ears ſo placed, is more *ſightly* and uſeful. *Wilkins.*
A great many brave *ſightly* horſes were brought out, and only one plain nag that made ſport. *L'Eſtrange.*
We have thirty members, the moſt *ſightly* of all her majeſty's ſubjects: we elect a preſident by his height. *Addiſon.*

SI'GIL. *n. ſ.* [*ſigillum*, Latin.] Seal.
Sorceries to raiſe th' infernal pow'rs,
And *ſigils* fram'd in planetary hours. *Dryden.*

SIGN. *n ſ* [*ſigne*, French; *ſignum*, Latin.]
1. A token of any thing; that by which any thing is ſhown.
Signs muſt reſemble the things they ſignify. *Hooker.*
Signs for communication may be contrived from any variety of objects of one kind appertaining to either ſenſe. *Wilkins.*
To expreſs the paſſions which are ſeated in the heart by outward *ſigns*, is one great precept of the painters, and very difficult to perform. *Dryden.*
When any one uſes any term, he may have in his mind a determined idea which he makes it the *ſign* of, and to which he ſhould keep it ſteadily annexed. *Locke.*
2. A wonder; a miracle.
If they will not hearken to the voice of the firſt *ſign*, they will not believe the latter *ſign*. *Ex.* iv. 8.
Cover thy face that thou ſee not; for I have ſet thee for a *ſign* unto Iſrael. *Ezek.* xii. 6.
Compell'd by *ſigns* and judgments dire. *Milton.*
3. A picture hung at a door, to give notice what is ſold within.
I found my miſs, ſtruck hands, and pray'd him tell,
To bold acquaintance ſtill, where he did dwell;
He barely nam'd the ſtreet, promis'd the wine;
But his kind wife gave me the very *ſign*. *Donne.*
Underneath an alehouſe paultry *ſign*. *Shakeſpeare.*
True ſorrow's like to wine,
That which is good does never need a *ſign*. *Suckling.*
Wit and fancy are not employed in any one article ſo much as that of contriving *ſigns* to hang over houſes. *Swift.*
4. A monument; a memorial.
The fire devoured two hundred and fifty men, and they became a *ſign*. *Num.* xxvi. 10.
5. A conſtellation in the zodiack.
There ſtay until the twelve celeſtial *ſigns*
Have brought about their annual reckoning. *Shakeſpeare.*
Now did the *ſign* reign, and the conſtellation was come, under which Perkin ſhould appear *Bacon.*
After ev'ry foe ſubdu'd, the ſun
Thrice through the *ſigns* his annual race ſhall run. *Dryden.*
6. Note of reſemblance.
7. Enſign.
The enſign of Meſſiah blaz'd,
Aloft by angels borne, his *ſign* in heaven. *Milton.*
8. Typical repreſentation; ſymbol.
The holy ſymbols or *ſigns* are not barely ſignificative; but what they repreſent is as certainly delivered to us as the ſymbols themſelves. *Brerewood.*
9. A ſubſcription of one's name: as, a *ſign* manual.

To SIGN. *v. a.* [*ſigno*, Latin.]
1. To mark.
You *ſign* your place and calling in full ſeeming
With meekneſs and humility; but your heart
Is cramm'd with arrogancy. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. [*Signer*, French.] To ratify by hand or ſeal.
Be pleas'd to *ſign* theſe papers: they are all
Of great concern! *Dryden.*
3. To betoken; to ſignify; to repreſent typically.
The ſacraments and ſymbols are juſt ſuch as they ſeem; but becauſe they are made to be ſigns of a ſecret myſtery, they receive the names of what themſelves do *ſign*. *Taylor.*

SI'GNAL. *n. ſ.* [*ſignal*, French; *ſenale*, Spaniſh.] Notice given by a ſign; a ſign that gives notice.

The weary ſun hath made a golden ſet,
And, by the bright track of his fiery car,
Gives *ſignal* of a goodly day to-morrow. *Shakeſpeare.*
Scarce the dawning day began to ſpring,
As at a *ſignal* giv'n, the ſtreets with clamours ring. *Dryden.*

SI'GNAL. *adj.* [*ſignal*, French.] Eminent; memorable; remarkable.
He was eſteemed more by the parliament, for the *ſignal* acts of cruelty committed upon the Iriſh. *Clarendon.*
The Thames frozen twice in one year, ſo as men to walk on it, is a very *ſignal* accident. *Swift.*

SIGNA'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſignal.*] Quality of ſomething remarkable or memorable.
Of the ways whereby they enquired and determined its *ſignality*, the firſt was natural, ariſing from phyſical cauſes. *Brown.*
It ſeems a *ſignality* in providence, in erecting your ſociety in ſuch a juncture of dangerous humours. *Glanville.*

To SI'GNALIZE. *v a.* [*ſignaler*, French.] To make eminent; to make remarkable.
Many, who have endeavoured to *ſignalize* themſelves by works of this nature, plainly diſcover that they are not acquainted with the moſt common ſyſtems of arts and ſciences. *Addiſon.*
Some one eminent ſpirit, having *ſignalized* his valor and fortune in defence of his country, or by the practice of popular arts at home, becomes to have great influence on the people. *Swift.*

SIG'NALLY. *adv.* [from *ſignal.*] Eminently; remarkably; memorably.
Perſons *ſignally* and eminently obliged, yet miſſing of the utmoſt of their greedy deſigns in ſwallowing both gifts and giver too, inſtead of thanks for received kindneſſes, have betook themſelves to barbarous threatnings. *South.*

SIGNA'TION. *n ſ.* [from *ſigno*, Latin.] Sign given; act of betokening.
A horſeſhoe Baptiſta Porta hath thought too low a *ſignation*, he raiſed unto a lunary repreſentation. *Brown.*

SI'GNATURE. *n. ſ.* [*ſignature*, Fr. *ſignatura*, from *ſigno*, Lat.]
1. A ſign or mark impreſſed upon any thing; a ſtamp; a mark.
The brain being well furniſhed with various traces, *ſignatures*, and images, will have a rich treaſure always ready to be offered to the ſoul. *Watts.*
That natural and indelible *ſignature* of God, which human ſouls, in their firſt origin, are ſuppoſed to be ſtampt with, we have no need of in diſputes againſt atheiſm. *Bentley.*
Vulgar parents cannot ſtamp their race
With *ſignatures* of ſuch majeſtick grace. *Pope.*
2. A mark upon any matter, particularly upon plants, by which their nature or particular uſe is pointed out.
All bodies work by the communication of their nature, or by the impreſſion and *ſignatures* of their motions: the diffuſion of ſpecies viſible ſeemeth to participate more of the former, and the ſpecies audible of the latter. *Bacon.*
Some plants bear a very evident *ſignature* of their nature and uſe. *More.*
Seek out for plants, and *ſignatures*,
To quack of univerſal cures. *Hudibras.*
Herbs are deſcribed by marks and *ſignatures*, ſo far as to diſtinguiſh them from one another. *Baker.*
3. Proof; evidence.
The moſt deſpicable pieces of decayed nature are curiouſly wrought with eminent *ſignatures* of divine wiſdom. *Glanv.*
Some rely on certain marks and *ſignatures* of their election, and others on their belonging to ſome particular church or ſect. *Rogers.*
4. [Among printers.] Some letter or figure to diſtinguiſh different ſheets.

SI'GNATURIST. *n. ſ.* [from *ſignature.*] One who holds the doctrine of ſignatures.
Signaturiſts ſeldom omit what the ancients delivered, drawing unto inference received diſtinctions. *Brown.*

SI'GNET. *n. ſ.* [*ſignette*, French.] A ſeal commonly uſed for the ſeal manual of a king.
I've been bold,
For that I knew it the moſt gen'ral way,
To them to uſe your *ſignet* and your name. *Shakeſpeare.*
Here is the hand and ſeal of the duke: you know the character, I doubt not, and the *ſignet*. *Shakeſp.*
Give thy *ſignet*, bracelets, and ſtaff. *Gen.* xxxviii. 18.
He delivered him his private *ſignet*. *Knolles.*
He knew my pleaſure to diſcharge his bands;
Proof of my life my royal *ſignet* made,
Yet ſtill he arm'd. *Dryden.*
The impreſſion of a *ſignet* ring. *Ayliffe.*

SIGNI'FICANCE. } *n. ſ.* [from *ſignify.*]
SIGNI'FICANCY. }
1. Power of ſignifying; meaning.
Spe king is a ſenſible expreſſion of the notions of the mind by diſcriminations of utterance of voice, uſed as ſigns, having by conſent ſeveral determinate *ſignificancies*. *Holder.*
If he declares he intends it for the honour of another, he takes away by his words the *ſignificance* of his action. *Stillingfleet.*
2. Force; energy; power of impreſſing the mind.
The clearneſs of conception and expreſſion, the boldneſs maintained to majeſty, the *ſignificancy* and ſound of words, not ſtrained into bombaſt, muſt eſcape our tranſient view upon the theatre. *Dryden.*
As far as this duty will admit of privacy, our Saviour hath enjoined it in terms of particular *ſignificancy* and force. *Atterb.*
I have been admiring the wonderful *ſignificancy* of that word perſecution, and what various interpretations is hath acquired. *Swift.*
3. Importance; moment; conſequence.
How fatal would ſuch a diſtinction have proved in former reigns, when many a circumſtance of leſs *ſignificancy* has been conſtrued into an overt act of high treaſon? *Addiſon.*

SIGNI'FICANT. *adj.* [*ſignificant* Fr. *ſignificans*, Latin.]
1. Expreſſive of ſomething beyond the external mark.
Since you are tongue-ty'd, and ſo loth to ſpeak,
In dumb *ſignificants* proclaim your thoughts. *Shakeſp.*
2. Betokening; ſtanding as a ſign of ſomething.
It was well ſaid of Plotinus, that the ſtars were *ſignificant*, but not efficient. *Raleigh.*
3. Expreſſive or repreſentative in an eminent degree; forcible to impreſs the intended meaning.
Whereas it may be objected, that to add to religious duties ſuch rites and ceremonies as are *ſignificant*, is to inſtitute new ſacraments. *Hooker.*
Common life is full of this kind of *ſignificant* expreſſions, by knocking, beckoning, frowning, and pointing; and dumb perſons are ſagacious in the uſe of them. *Holder.*
The Romans joined both devices, to make the emblem the more *ſignificant*; as, indeed, they could not too much extol the learning and military virtues of this emperor. *Addiſon.*
4. Important; momentous. A low word.

SIGNI'FICANTLY. *adv.* [from *ſignificant.*] With force of expreſſion.
Chriſtianity is known in Scripture by no name ſo *ſignificantly* as by the ſimplicity of the Goſpel. *South.*

SIGNIFICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſignification*, French; *ſignificatio*, Latin; from *ſignify.*]
1. The act of making known by ſigns.
A lye is properly a ſpecies of injuſtice, and a violation of the right of that perſon to whom the falſe ſpeech is directed; for all ſpeaking, or *ſignification* of one's mind, implies an act or addreſs of one man to another. *South.*
2. Meaning expreſſed by a ſign or word.
An adjective requireth another word to be joined with him, to ſhew his *ſignification*. *Accidence.*
Brute animals make divers motions to have ſeveral *ſignifications*, to call, warn, cheriſh, and threaten. *Holder.*

SIGNI'FICATIVE. *adj.* [*ſignificatif*, French; from *ſignify.*]
1. Betokening by an external ſign.
The holy ſymbols or ſigns are not barely *ſignificative*, but what by divine inſtitution they repreſent and teſtify unto our ſouls, is truly and certainly delivered unto us. *Brerewood.*
2. Forcible; ſtrongly expreſſive.
Neither in the degrees of kindred they were deſtitute of *ſignificative* words; for whom we call grandfather, they called ealdfader; whom we call great-grandfather, they called thirdafader. *Camden.*

SIGNI'FICATORY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſignify.*] That which ſignifies or betokens.
Here is a double *ſignificatory* of the ſpirit, a word and a ſign. *Taylor.*

To SI'GNIFY. *v. a.* [*ſignifier*, French; *ſignifico*, Latin.]
1. To declare by ſome token or ſign.
The maid from that ill omen turn'd her eyes,
Nor knew what *ſignify'd* the boding ſign,
But found the pow'rs diſpleas'd. *Dryden.*
Thoſe parts of nature into which the chaos was divided, they *ſignified* by dark and obſcure names; as the night, tartarus, and oceanus. *Burnet.*
2. To mean; to expreſs.
Life's but a walking ſhadow; a poor player,
That ſtruts and frets his hour upon the ſtage,
And then is heard no more! It is a tale,
Told by an ideot, full of ſound and fury,
Signifying nothing! *Shakeſpeare.*
Stephano *ſignify*
Within the houſe your miſtreſs is at hand. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To import; to weigh. This is ſeldom uſed but interrogatively, *what ſignifies?* or with *much*, *little*, or *nothing*.
Though he that ſins frequently, and repents frequently, gives reaſon to believe his repentances before God *ſignify nothing*; yet that is nothing to us. *Taylor.*
What ſignifies the ſplendor of courts, conſidering the ſlaviſh attendances that go along with it? *L'Eſtrange.*
He hath one way more, which although it *ſignify little* to men of ſober reaſon, yet unhappily hits the ſuſpicious humour of men, that governors have a deſign to impoſe. *Tillotſon.*
If the firſt of theſe fail, the power of Adam, were it never ſo great, will *ſignify nothing* to the preſent ſocieties in the world. *Locke.*

What signifies the people's consent in making and repealing laws, if the person who administers hath no tie. *Swift.*

4 To make known.

I'll to the king, and *signify* to him,
That thus I have resign'd to you my charge. *Shakesp.*
He sent and *signified* it by his angel unto John. *Rev.* i. 1.
The government should *signify* to the protestants of Ireland, that want of silver is not to be remedied. *Swift.*

To SI'GNIFY. *v. n.* To express meaning with force.

If the words be but comely and *signifying*, and the sense gentle, there is juice; but where that wanteth, the language is thin. *Ben. Johnson.*

SI'GNIORY. *n. s.* [*seignoria*, Italian.] Lordship; dominion.

If ancient sorrow be most reverent,
Give mine the benefit of *signiory*,
And let my griefs frown on the upper hand. *Shakesp.*
At that time
Through all the *signiories* it was the first,
And Prospero the prime duke. *Shakespeare.*
The earls, their titles and their *signiories*
They must restore again. *Daniel.*
My brave progenitors, by valour, zeal,
Gain'd those high honours, princely *signiories*,
And proud prerogatives. *West.*

SI'GNPOST. *n. s.* [*sign* and *post*.] That upon which a sign hangs.

He should share with them in the preserving
A shed or *signpost*. *Ben. Johnson.*
This noble invention of our author's hath been copied by so many *signposts* dawbers, that now 'tis grown fulsome, rather by their want of skill than by the commonness. *Dryden.*

SI'KER. *adv.* The old word for *sure*, or *surely*. *Spenser.*

SI'KERNESS. *n. s.* [from *siker*.] Sureness; safety.

SI'LENCE. *n. s.* [*silence*, French; *silentium*, Latin.]

1. The state of holding peace.

Unto me men gave ear, and waited and kept *silence* at my counsel. *Job* xxix. 21.
I suffer not a woman to teach, nor to usurp authority over the man, but to be in *silence*. 1 *Tim.* ii. 12.
First to himself he inward *silence* broke. *Milton.*

2. Habitual taciturnity; not loquacity.

I think the best grace of wit will shortly turn into *silence*,
And discourse grow commendable in none but parrots. *Shak.*

3. Secrecy.

4. Stilness; not noise.

Here all their rage, and ev'n their murmurs cease,
And sacred *silence* reigns, and universal peace. *Pope.*

5. Not mention.

Thus fame shall be atchiev'd,
And what most merits fame in *silence* hid. *Milton.*

SI'LENCE. *interj.* An authoritative restraint of speech.

Sir, have pity; I'll be his surety.—
—*Silence*: one word more
Shall make me chide thee, if not hate thee. *Shakesp.*

To SI'LENCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To still; to oblige to hold peace.

We must suggest the people, that to's pow'r
He wou'd have made them mules, *silenc'd* their pleaders, and
Dispropertied their freedoms. *Shakespeare.*
The ambassador is *silenc'd*. *Shakespeare.*
Silence that dreadful bell; it frights the isle
From her propriety. *Shakespeare.*
This passed as an oracle, and *silenced* those that moved the question. *Bacon.*
Thus could not the mouths of worthy martyrs be *silenced*, who being exposed unto wolves, gave loud expressions of their faith, and were heard as high as heaven. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*
This would *silence* all further opposition. *Clarendon.*
Since in dark sorrow I my days did spend,
I could not *silence* my complaints. *Denham.*
These dying lovers, and their floating sons,
Suspend the fight and *silence* all our guns. *Waller.*
Had they duly considered the extent of infinite knowledge and power, these would have *silenced* their scruples, and they had adored the amazing mystery. *Rogers.*
If it please him altogether to *silence* me, so that I shall not only speak with difficulty, but wholly be disabled to open my mouth, to any articulate utterance; yet I hope he will give me grace, even in my thoughts, to praise him. *Wake.*
The thund'rer spoke, nor durst the queen reply;
A reverend horror *silenc'd* all the sky. *Pope.*

SI'LENT. *adj.* [*silens*, Latin.]

1. Not speaking; mute.

O my God, I cry in the day time, and in the night season I am not *silent*. *Psalm* xxii. 2.
Silent, and in face
Confounded long they sat as stricken mute. *Milton.*
Be not *silent* to me: lest if thou be *silent*, I become like those that go down into the pit. *Psalm* xxviii. 1.

2. Not talkative; not loquacious.

Ulysses, adds he, was the most eloquent and most *silent* of men; he knew that a word spoken never wrought so much good as a word conceal'd. *Notes on the Odyssey.*

3. Still; having no noise.

Deep night, dark night, the *silent* of the night,
The time of night when Troy was set on fire,
The time when screech-owls cry, and ban-dogs howl. *Shak.*
Now is the pleasant time,
The cool, the *silent*, save where silence yields
To the night-warbling bird. *Milton.*

4. Wanting efficacy. I think an Hebraism.

Second and instrumental causes, together with nature itself, without that operative faculty which God gave them, would become *silent*, virtueless and dead. *Raleigh.*
The sun to me is dark,
And *silent* as the moon,
When she deserts the night,
Hid in her vacant interlunar cave. *Milton.*

5. Not mentioning.

This new created world, whereof in hell
Fame is not *silent*. *Milton.*

SI'LENTLY. *adv.* [from *silent*.]

1. Without speech.

When with one three nations join to fight,
They *silently* confess that one more brave. *Dryden.*
For me they beg, each *silently*
Demands thy grace, and seems to watch thy eye. *Dryden.*

2. Without noise.

You to a certain victory are led;
Your men all arm'd stand *silently* within. *Dryden.*

3. Without mention.

The difficulties remain still, till he can show who is meant by right heir, in all those cases where the present possessor hath no son: this he *silently* passes over. *Locke.*

SILI'CIOUS. *adj.* [from *silicium*, Lat.] It should be therefore written *cilicious*. Made of hair.

The *silicious* and hairy vests of the strictest orders of friars, derive their institution from St. John and Elias. *Brown.*

SILI'CULOSE. *adj.* [*siliculo*, Latin.] Husky; full of husks. *Dict.*

SILI'GINOSE. *adj.* [*siliginosus*, Latin.] Made of fine wheat. *Dict.*

SI'LIQUA. n. s. [Latin.]

1. [With gold finers.] A carat of which six make a scruple.
2. [*Silique*, French, with botanists.] The seed-vessel, husk, cod, or shell of such plants as are of the pulse kind. *Dict.*

SI'LIQUOSE. } *adj.* [from *siliqua*, Latin.] Having a pod, or
SI'LIQUOUS. } capsula.

All the tetrapetalous *siliquose* plants are alkalescent. *Arbuth.*

SILK. *n. s.* [seolc, Saxon.]

1. The thread of the worm that turns afterwards to a butterfly.

The worms were hallow'd that did breed the *silk*;
And it was dy'd in mummy, which the skilful
Conserv'd of maiden's hearts. *Shakespeare.*

2. The stuff made of the worms thread.

Let not the creaking of shoes, or rustling of *silks* betray thy poor heart to woman. *Shakesp.*
He caused the shore to be covered with Persian *silk* for him to tread upon. *Knolles.*
Without the worm, in Persian *silks* we shine. *Waller.*

SI'LKEN. *adj.* [from *silk*.]

1. Made of silk.

Men counsel and give comfort to that grief
Which they themselves not feel; but tasting it,
Their counsel turns to passion, which before
Would give preceptial medicine to rage;
Fetter strong madness in a *silken* thread;
Charm ach with air, and agony with words. *Shakesp.*
Now, will we revel it
With *silken* coats, and caps, and golden rings. *Shakesp.*
She weeps,
And words address'd seem tears dissolv'd,
Wetting the borders of her *silken* veil. *Milton.*

2. Soft; tender.

Full many a lady fair, in court full oft
Beholding them, him secretly envide,
And wisht that two such fans, so *silken* soft,
And golden fair, her love would her provide. *Spenser.*
All the youth of England are on fire,
And *silken* dalliance in the wardrobe lies. *Shakespeare.*
For then the hills with pleasing shades are crown'd,
And sleeps are sweeter on the *silken* ground. *Dryden.*
Dress up virtue in all the beauties of oratory, and you will find the wild passions of men too violent to be restrained by such mild and *silken* language. *Watts.*

3. Dressed in silk.

Shall a beardless boy,
A cocker'd, *silken* wanton, brave our fields,
And flesh his spirit in a warlike soil,
Mocking the air with colours idly spread,
And find no check? *Shakesp.*

SILKME'RCER. *n. s.* [*silk* and *mercer*.] A dealer in silk.

SILKWEA'VER. *n. s.* [*silk* and *weaver*.] One whose trade is to weave silken stuffs.

True English hate your monsieurs paltry arts;
For you are all *silk weavers* in your hearts. *Dryden.*
The Chinese are ingenious *silk-weavers*. *Watts.*

SI'LKWORM. *n. ſ.* [*ſilk* and *worm.*] The worm that ſpins ſilk.
Graſhoppers eat up the green of whole countries, and *ſilk-worms* devour leaves ſwiftly. *Bacon.*
Broad were the banners, and of ſnowy hue,
A purer web the *ſilkworm* never drew. *Dryden.*

SI'LKY. *adj.* [from *ſilk.*]
1. Made of ſilk.
2. Soft; pliant.
Theſe kind of knaves, in plainneſs,
Harbour more craft, and more corrupter ends
Than twenty *ſilky* ducking obſervants,
That ſtretch their duties nicely. *Shakeſpeare.*

SILL. *n. ſ.* [ꝛÿl, Sax. *ſueil*, French; *ſulle*, Dutch; *ſulgan*, to ſound, Gothick.] The timber or ſtone at the foot of the door.
The farmer's gooſe,
Grown fat with corn and ſitting ſtill,
Can ſcarce get o'er the barn-door *ſill:*
And hardly waddles forth. *Swift.*

SI'LLABUB. *n. ſ.* [This word has exerciſed the etymologiſts. *Minſhew* thinks it corrupted from *ſwillingbubbles*. *Junius* omits it. *Henſhaw*, whom *Skinner* follows, deduces it from the Dutch *ſulle*, a pipe, and *buyck*, a paunch; becauſe *ſillabubs* are commonly drunk through a ſpout, out of a jug with a large belly. It ſeems more probably derived from *eſil*, in old Engliſh *vinegar*, *eſill a bouc*, *vinegar for the mouth*, vinegar made pleaſant.] Curds made by milking upon vinegar.
Joan takes her neat rubb'd pail, and now
She trips to milk the ſand-red cow;
Where, for ſome ſturdy foot-ball ſwain,
Joan ſtrokes a *ſillabub* or twain. *Wotton.*
A feaſt,
By ſome rich farmer's wife and ſiſter dreſt,
Might be reſembled to a ſick man's dream,
Where all ideas huddling run ſo faſt,
That *ſillabubs* come firſt, and ſoups the laſt. *King.*

SI'LLILY. *adv.* [from *ſilly.*] In a ſilly manner; ſimply; fooliſhly.
I wonder, what thou and I
Did, till we lov'd? were we not wean'd till then,
But ſuck'd on childiſh pleaſure *ſillily?*
Or ſlumber'd we in the ſeven ſleepers den? *Donne.*
We are caught as *ſillily* as the bird in the net. *L'Eſtrange.*
Do, do, look *ſillily*, good colonel; 'tis a decent melancholy after an abſolute defeat. *Dryden.*

SI'LLINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſilly.*] Simplicity; weakneſs; harmleſs folly.
The *ſillyneſs* of the perſon does not derogate from the dignity of his character. *L'Eſtrange.*

SI'LLY. *adj.* [*ſelig*, German. *Skinner.*]
1. Harmleſs; innocent; inoffenſive; plain; artleſs.
2. Weak; helpleſs.
After long ſtorms,
In dread of death and dangerous diſmay,
With which my *ſilly* bark was toſſed ſore,
I do at length deſcry the happy ſhore. *Spenſer.*
3. Fooliſh; witleſs.
Perhaps their loves, or elſe their ſheep,
Was that did their *ſilly* thoughts ſo buſy keep. *Milton.*
The meaneſt ſubjects cenſure the actions of the greateſt prince; the *ſilliest* ſervants, of the wiſeſt maſter. *Temple.*
I have no diſcontent at living here, beſides what ariſes from a *ſilly* ſpirit of liberty, which I reſolve to throw off. *Swift.*
Such parts of writings as are ſtupid or *ſilly*, falſe or miſtaken, ſhould become ſubjects of occaſional criticiſm. *Watts.*

SI'LLYHOW. *n. ſ.* [Perhaps from ꝛelig, happy, and ꝺeoꝛt, the head.] The membrane that covers the head of the fœtus.
Great conceits are raiſed, of the membranous covering called the *ſillyhow*, ſometimes found about the heads of children upon their birth. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

SILT. *n. ſ.* Mud; ſlime.
Several trees of oak and fir ſtand in firm earth below the moor, near Thorny, in all probability covered by inundation, and the *ſilt* and mooriſh earth exaggerated upon them. *Hale.*

SI'LVAN. *adj.* [from *ſilva*, Latin.] Woody; full of woods.
Betwixt two rows of rocks, a *ſilvan* ſcene
Appears above, and groves for ever green. *Dryden.*

SI'LVER. *n. ſ.* [ꝛeolꝛep, Saxon; *ſilver*, Dutch.]
1. *Silver* is a white and hard metal, next in weight to gold. *Watts.*
2. Any thing of ſoft ſplendour.
Pallas, piteous of her plaintive cries,
In ſlumber cloſ'd her *ſilver*-ſtreaming eyes. *Pope.*
3. Money made of ſilver.

SI'LVER. *adj.*
1. Made of ſilver.
Put my *ſilver* cup in the ſack's mouth. *Gen.* xliv. 2.
Hence had the huntreſs Dian her dread bow,
Fair *ſilver*-ſhafted queen for ever chaſte. *Milton.*
The *ſilver*-ſhafted goddeſs of the place. *Pope.*
2. White like ſilver.
Of all the race of *ſilver*-winged flies
Was none more favourable, nor more fair,
Than Clarion. *Spenſer.*
Old Saliſbury, ſhame to thy *ſilver* hair,
Thou mad miſleader of thy brain-ſick ſon. *Shakeſp.*
The great in honour are not always wiſe,
Nor judgment under *ſilver* treſſes lies. *Sandys.*
Others on *ſilver*-lakes and rivers bath'd
Their downy breaſt. *Milton.*
3. Having a pale luſtre.
So ſweet a kiſs the golden ſun gives not
To thoſe freſh morning drops upon the roſe,
As thy eye beams, when their freſh rays have ſmote
The night of dew that on my cheeks down flows;
Nor ſhines the *ſilver* moon one half ſo bright,
Through the tranſparent boſom of the deep,
As doth thy face through tears of mine give light. *Shakeſp.*
4. Soft of voice. This phraſe is Italian, *voce argentina.*
From all their groves, which with the heavenly noiſes,
Of their ſweet inſtruments were wont to ſound,
And th' hollow hills, from which their *ſilver* voices
Were wont redoubled ecchoes to rebound,
Did now rebound with nought but rueful cries,
And yelling ſhrieks thrown up into the ſkies. *Spenſer.*
It is my love that calls upon my name,
How *ſilver* ſweet ſound lovers tongues by night,
Like ſofteſt muſick to attending ears. *Shakeſpeare.*

To SI'LVER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To cover ſuperficially with ſilver.
There be fools alive, I wis,
Silver'd o'er, and ſo was this. *Shakeſp.*
The ſplendour of ſilver is more pleaſing to ſome eyes, than that of gold; as in cloth of ſilver, and *ſilver'd* rapiers. *Bacon.*
Silvering will fully and canker more than gilding. *Bacon.*
A gilder ſhewed me a ring *ſilver'd* over with mercurial fumes, which he was then to reſtore to its native yellow. *Boyle.*
2. To adorn with mild luſtre.
Here retir'd the ſinking billows ſleep,
And ſmiling calmneſs *ſilver'd* o'er the deep. *Pope.*

SI'LVERBEATER. *n. ſ.* [*ſilver* and *beat.*] One that foliates ſilver.
Silverbeaters chuſe the fineſt coin, as that which is moſt extenſive under the hammer. *Boyle.*

SI'LVERING. *n. ſ.*
A thouſand vines, at a thouſand *ſilverings*, ſhall be for briars and thorns. *Iſaiah* vii. 23.

SI'LVERLY. *adv.* [from *ſilver.*] With the appearance of ſilver.
Let me wipe off this honourable dew
That *ſilverly* doth progreſs on thy cheeks. *Shakeſp.*

SI'LVERSMITH. *n. ſ.* [*ſilver* and *ſmith.*] One that works in ſilver.
Demetrius a *ſilverſmith*, made ſhrines for Diana. *Acts.*

SI'LVERTHISTLE. } *n. ſ.* Plants.
SI'LVERWEED. }

SI'LVERTREE. *n. ſ.* [*conocarpode dron*, Latin.] A plant.
The leaves throughout the year are of a fine ſilver-colour; it hath an apetalous flamineous flower, which is ſurrounded by a number of long leaves immediately under the flower-cup, which conſiſts of five narrow leaves; theſe are ſucceeded by cones, in ſhape like thoſe of the larchtree; the ſeeds are each of them included in a ſquare cell. *Miller.*

SI'LVERY. *adj.* [from *ſilver.*] Beſprinkled with ſilver.
A gritty ſtone, with ſmall ſpangles of a white *ſilvery* talc in it. *Woodward.*
Of all th' enamel'd race whoſe *ſilv'ry* wing
Waves to the tepid zephyrs of the ſpring,
Once brighteſt ſhin'd this child of heat and air. *Pope.*

SI'MAR. *n. ſ.* [*ſimarre*, French.] A woman's robe.
The ladies dreſs'd in rich *ſimars* were ſeen,
Of Florence ſattin, flower'd with white and green. *Dryden.*

SI'MILAR. } *adj.* [*ſimilaire*, French; from *ſimilis*, Latin.]
SI'MILARY. }
1. Homogeneous; having one part like another.
Minerals appear to the eye to be perfectly *ſimiliar*, as metals; or at leaſt to conſiſt but of two or three diſtinct ingredients, as cinnabar. *Boyle.*
2. Reſembling; having reſemblance.
The laws of England, relative to thoſe matters, were the original and exemplar from whence thoſe *ſimilar* or parallel laws of Scotland were derived. *Hale.*

SIMILA'RITY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſimilar.*] Likeneſs.
The blood and chyle are intimately mixed, and by attrition attenuated; by which the mixture acquires a greater degree of fluidity and *ſimilarity*, or homogeneity of parts. *Arbuthnot.*

SI'MILE. *n. ſ.* [*ſimile*, Latin.] A compariſon by which any thing is illuſtrated or aggrandized.
Their rhimes,
Full of proteſt, of oath, and big compare,
Want *ſimiles*. *Shakeſp.*
Lucentio ſlip'd me, like his greyhound,
Which runs himſelf and catches for his maſter:
A good ſwift *ſimile*, but ſomething curriſh. *Shakeſp.*

In argument,
Similes are like ſongs in love,
They much deſcribe; they nothing prove. *Prior.*
Poets, to give a looſe to a warm fancy, not only expatiate in their *ſimiles*, but introduce them too frequently. *Garth.*

SIMI'LITUDE. *n. ſ.* [*ſimilitude*, French; *ſimilitudo*, Latin.]
1. Likeneſs; reſemblance.
Similitude of ſubſtance would cauſe attraction, where the body is wholly freed from the motion of gravity; for then lead would draw lead. *Bacon.*
Our immortal ſouls, while righteous, are by God himſelf beautified with the title of his own image and *ſimilitude*. *Ral.*
Let us make man in our image, man
In our *ſimilitude*, and let them rule
Over the fiſh and fowl. *Milton.*
Similitude to the Deity was not regarded in the things they gave divine worſhip to, and looked on as ſymbols of the god they worſhipped. *Stillingfleet.*
If we compare the picture of a man, drawn at the years of ſeventeen, with that of the ſame perſon at the years of threeſcore, hardly the leaſt trace or *ſimilitude* of one face can be found in the other. *South.*
Fate ſome future bard ſhall join,
In ſad *ſimilitude* of griefs to mine,
Condemn'd whole years in abſence to deplore,
And image charms he muſt behold no more. *Pope.*
2. Compariſon; ſimile.
Plutarch, in the firſt of his tractates, by ſundry *ſimilitudes*, ſhews us the force of education. *Wotton.*
Taſſo, in his *ſimilitudes*, never departed from the woods; that is, all his compariſons were taken from the country. *Dryd.*

SI'MITAR. *n. ſ.* [See CIMETER.] A crooked or falcated ſword with a convex edge.

To SI'MMER. *v. n.* [A word made probably from the ſound, but written by *Skinner*, *ſimber*.] To boil gently; to boil with a gentle hiſſing.
Place a veſſel in warm ſand, increaſing the heat by degrees, till the ſpirit *ſimmer* or boil a little. *Boyle.*
Their vital heat and moiſture may always not only *ſimber* in one ſluggiſh tenour, but ſometimes boil up higher, and ſeeth over; the fire of life being more than ordinarily kindled upon ſome emergent occaſion. *More's Antidote againſt Atheiſm.*

SI'MNEL. *n. ſ.* [*ſimnelus*, low Latin.] A kind of ſweet bread or cake.

SIMONI'ACK. *n. ſ.* [*ſimoniaque*, French; *ſimoniacus*, Latin.] One who buys or ſells preferment in the church.
If the biſhop alleges that the perſon preſented is a *ſimoniac*, or unlearned, they are to proceed to trial. *Ayliffe.*

SIMONI'ACAL. *adj.* [from *ſimoniac*.] Guilty of buying or ſelling eccleſiaſtical preferment.
Add to your criminals the *ſimoniacal* ladies, who ſeduce the ſacred order into the difficulty of breaking their troth. *Spect.*

SI'MONY. *n. ſ.* [*ſimonie*, French; *ſimonia*, Latin.] The crime of buying or ſelling church preferment.
One that by ſuggeſtion
Tied all the kingdom; *ſimony* was fair play,
His own opinion was his law. *Shakeſpeare.*
Many papers remain in private hands, of which one is of *ſimony*; and I wiſh the world might ſee it, that it might undeceive ſome patrons, who think they have diſcharged that great truſt to God and man, if they take no money for a living, though it may be parted with for other ends leſs juſtifiable. *Walton.*
No *ſimony* nor ſinecure is known;
There works the bee, no honey for the drone. *Garth.*

To SI'MPER. *v. n.* [from ȝymbelan, Saxon, to keep holiday, *Skinner*. He derives *ſimmer* from the ſame word, and confirms his etymology by writing it *ſimber*. It is perhaps derived from *ſimmer*, as it may ſeem to imitate the dimples of water gently boiling.] To ſmile; generally to ſmile fooliſhly.
A made countenance about her mouth between *ſimpering* and ſmiling, her head bowed ſomewhat down, ſeemed to languiſh with over much idleneſs. *Sidney.*
I charge you, O men, for the love you bear to women, as I perceive by your *ſimpering* none of you hate them, to like as much as pleaſes them. *Shakeſpeare.*
Starts above *ſimper* and ſhine,
As having keys unto thy love, while poor I pine. *Herbert.*
Let then the fair one beautifully cry,
Dreſt in ſmiles of ſweet Cecilia ſhine,
With *ſimp'ring* angels, palms and harps divine. *Pope.*

SI'MPER. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Smile; generally a fooliſh ſmile.
The wit at his elbow ſtared him in the face, with ſo bewitching a grin, that the whiſtler relaxed his fibres into a kind of *ſimper*, and at length burſt out into an open laugh. *Add.*
Great Tibbald nods: the proud Parnaſſian ſneer,
The conſcious *ſimper*, and the jealous leer,
Mix on his look. *Pope.*

SI'MPLE. *adj.* [*ſimplex*, Latin; *ſimple*, French.]
1. Plain; artleſs; unſkilled; undeſigning; ſincere; harmleſs.
Were it not to ſatisfy the minds of the *ſimpler* ſort of men, theſe nice curioſities are not worthy the labour which we beſtow to anſwer them. *Hooker.*
They meet upon the way,
A *ſimple* huſbandman in garments grey. *Spenſer.*
I am a *ſimple* woman, much too weak
T' oppoſe your cunning. *Shakeſpeare.*
O Ethelinda,
My heart was made to fit and pair with thine,
Simple and plain, and fraught with artleſs tenderneſs. *Rowe.*
2. Uncompounded; unmingled; ſingle; only one; plain; not complicated.
To make the compound paſs for the rich metal *ſimple*, is an adulteration or counterfeiting. *Bacon.*
Simple philoſophically ſignifies ſingle, but vulgarly fooliſh. *Watts.*
Among ſubſtances ſome are called *ſimple*, ſome compound, whether taken in a philoſophical or vulgar ſenſe. *Watts.*
If we take *ſimple* and compound in a vulgar ſenſe, then all thoſe are *ſimple* ſubſtances which are generally eſteemed uniform in their natures: ſo every herb is called a *ſimple*, and every metal a mineral; though the chymiſt perhaps may find all his ſeveral elements in each of them. *Watts.*
Let Newton, pure intelligence, whom God
To mortals lent, to trace his boundleſs works,
From laws, ſublimely *ſimple*, ſpeak thy fame
In all philoſophy. *Thomſon.*
3. Silly; not wiſe; not cunning.
The *ſimple* believeth every word; but the prudent man looketh well to his going. *Proverbs.*
I would have you wiſe unto that which is good, and *ſimple* concerning evil. *Rom.* xvi. 19.
Dick, *ſimple* odes too many ſhow
My ſervile complaiſance to Cloe. *Prior.*

SI'MPLE. *n. ſ.* [*ſimple*, French.] A ſingle ingredient in a medicine; a drug. It is popularly uſed for an *herb*.
Of *ſimples* in theſe groves that grow,
We'll learn the perfect ſkill;
The nature of each herb to know,
Which cures, and which can kill. *Drayton.*
Our foſter nurſe of nature is repoſe,
The which he lacks; that to provoke in him,
Are many *ſimples* operative, whoſe power
Will cloſe the eye of anguiſh. *Shakeſpeare.*
He would ope his leathern ſcrip,
And ſhew me *ſimples* of a thouſand names,
Telling their ſtrange and vigorous faculties. *Milton.*
What virtue is in this remedy lies in the naked *ſimple* itſelf, as it comes over from the Indies. *Temple.*
Around its entries nodding poppies grow,
And all cool *ſimples* that ſweet reſt beſtow;
Night from the plants their ſleepy virtue drains,
And paſſing, ſheds it on the ſilent plains. *Dryden.*
Med'cine is mine: what herbs and *ſimples* grow
In fields and foreſts, all their pow'rs I know,
And am the great phyſician call'd. *Dryden.*

To SI'MPLE. *v. n.* To gather ſimples.
As once the foaming boar he chas'd,
Laſcivious Circe well the youth ſurvey'd,
As *ſimpling* on the flow'ry hills he ſtray'd. *Garth.*

SI'MPLES. *n. ſ.* [*ſimpleſſe*, French.] Simplicity; ſillineſs; folly. An obſolete word.
Their weeds been not ſo nighly were,
Such *ſimpleſſe* mought them ſhend,
They been yclad in purple and pall,
They reign and rulen over all. *Spenſer.*

SI'MPLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſimple*.] The quality of being ſimple.
I will hear that play:
For never any thing can be amiſs,
When *ſimpleneſs* and duty tender it. *Shakeſpeare.*
Such perfect elements may be found in theſe four known bodies that we call pure ones; for they are leaſt compounded, and approach moſt to the *ſimpleneſs* of the elements. *Digby.*

SI'MPLER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſimple*.] A ſimpliſt; an herbariſt.

SI'MPLETON. *n. ſ.* [from *ſimple*.] A ſilly mortal; a trifler; a fooliſh fellow. A low word.
A country farmer ſent his man to look after an ox; the *ſimpleton* went hunting up and down till he found him in a wood. *L'Eſtrange.*
Thoſe letters may prove a diſcredit, as laſting as mercenary ſcribblers, or curious *ſimpletons* can make it. *Pope.*

SIMPLI'CITY. *n. ſ.* [*ſimplicitas*, Latin; *ſimplicité*, French.]
1. Plainneſs; artleſſneſs; not ſubtilty; not cunning; not deceit.
The ſweet-minded Philoclea was in their degree of well doing, to whom the not knowing of evil ſerveth for a ground of virtue, and hold their inward powers in better form, with an unſpotted *ſimplicity*, than many who rather cunningly ſeek to know what goodneſs is than willingly take unto themſelves the following of it. *Sidney.*

In low *simplicity*,
He lends out money *gratis*, and brings down
The rate of uſance. *Shakeſp.*

Marquis Dorſet, a man for his harmleſs *ſimplicity*, neither miſliked nor much regarded, was created duke. *Haywood.*

Suſpicion ſleeps
At wiſdom's gate, and to *ſimplicity*
Reſigns her charge. *Milton.*

Of manners gentle, of affections mild;
In wit a man, *ſimplicity* a child. *Pope.*

Beauty is their own,
The feeling heart, *ſimplicity* of life,
And elegance and taſte. *Thomſon.*

The native elegance and *ſimplicity* of her manners, were accompanied with real benevolence of heart. *Female Quixote.*

2. Plainneſs; not ſubtilty; not abſtruſeneſs.

They keep the reverend *ſimplicity* of ancienter times. *Hooker.*

Thoſe enter into farther ſpeculations herein, which is the itch of curioſity, and content not themſelves with the *ſimplicity* of that doctrine, within which this church hath contained herſelf. *Hammond.*

3. Plainneſs; not finery.

They repreſent our poet, when he left Mantua for Rome, dreſſed in his beſt habit, too fine for the place whence he came, and yet retaining part of its *ſimplicity*. *Dryden.*

4. Singleneſs; not compoſition; ſtate of being uncompounded.

Mandrakes afford a papaverous and unpleaſant odour in the leaf or apple, as is diſcoverable in their *ſimplicity* and mixture. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

We are led to conceive that great machine of the world, to have been once in a ſtate of greater *ſimplicity* than now it is, as to conceive a watch once in its firſt and ſimple materials. *Burnet.*

5. Weakneſs; fillineſs.

Many that know what they ſhould do, would nevertheleſs diſſemble it, and to excuſe themſelves, pretend ignorance and *ſimplicity*, which now they cannot. *Hooker.*

How long ye ſimple ones will ye love *ſimplicity?* and fools hate knowledge? *Prov.* i. 22.

SI'MPLIST. *n. ſ.* [from *ſimple*.] One ſkilled in ſimples.

A plant ſo unlike a roſe, it hath been miſtaken by ſome good *ſimpliſts* for amomum. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

SI'MPLY. *adv.* [from *ſimple*.]

1. Without art; without ſubtlety; plainly; artleſsly.

Accompliſhing great things by things deem'd weak;
Subverting worldly ſtrong and worldly wiſe,
By *ſimply* meek. *Milton.*

2. Of itſelf; without addition.

This queſtion about the changing of laws concerneth only ſuch laws as are poſitive, and do make that now good or evil, by being commanded or forbidden, which otherwiſe of itſelf were not *ſimply* the one or the other. *Hooker.*

3. Merely; ſolely.

Under man, no creature in the world is capable of felicity and bliſs; becauſe their chiefeſt perfection conſiſteth in that which is beſt for them, but not in that which is *ſimply* beſt, as ours doth. *Hooker.*

I will eat and drink, and ſleep as ſoft
As captain ſhall; *ſimply* the thing I am
Shall make me live. *Shakeſpeare.*

To ſay or to do ought with memory and imitation, no purpoſe or reſpect ſhould ſooner move us, than *ſimply* the love of God and of mankind. *Milton.*

4. Fooliſhly; ſillily.

SI'MULAR. *n. ſ.* [from *ſimul*, Latin.] One that counterfeits.

Hide thee, thou bloody hand,
Thou perjurer, thou *ſimular* of virtue,
That art inceſtuous. *Shakeſpeare.*

SIMULA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſimulation*, French; *ſimulatio*, from *ſimulo*, Latin.] That part of hypocriſy which pretends that to be which is not.

Simulation is a vice riſing of a natural falſeneſs, or fearfulneſs; or of a mind that hath ſome main faults; which becauſe a man muſt needs diſguiſe, it maketh him practiſe *ſimulation*. *Bacon.*

For the unqueſtionable virtues of her perſon and mind, he well expreſſed his love in an act and time of no *ſimulation* towards his end, bequeathing her all his manſion-houſes, and a power to diſpoſe of his whole perſonal eſtate. *Wotton.*

For diſtinction ſake, a deceiving by word is commonly called a lie; and deceiving by actions, geſtures, or behaviour, is called *ſimulation* or hypocriſy. *South.*

SIMULTA'NEOUS. *adj.* [*ſimultaneus*, Latin.] Acting together; exiſting at the ſame time.

If the parts may all change places at the ſame time, without any reſpect of priority or poſteriority to each other's motion, why may not bullets, cloſely crouded in a box, move by a like mutual and *ſimultaneous* exchange? *Glanville.*

SIN. *n. ſ.* [ſyn, Saxon.]

1. An act againſt the laws of God; a violation of the laws of religion.

How haſt thou the heart,
Being a divine, a ghoſtly confeſſor,
A *ſin* abſolver, and my friend profeſt,
To mangle me with that word baniſhment. *Shakeſpeare.*

But thoſe that ſleep, and think not on their *ſins*,
Pinch them. *Shakeſpeare.*

Thou knoweſt, Lord, that I am pure from all *ſin* with man. *Job.* iii. 14.

2. Habitual negligence of religion.

Sin, death, and hell, have ſet their marks upon him,
And all their miniſters attend on him. *Shakeſpeare.*

Diſhoneſt ſhame
Of nature's works: honour diſhonourable!
Sin-bred! how have ye troubled all mankind? *Milton.*

Is there no means, but that a *ſin*-ſick land
Should be let blood with ſuch a boiſt'rous hand? *Daniel.*

Vice or virtue chiefly imply the relation of our actions to men in this world: *ſin* and holineſs rather imply their relation to God and the other world. *Watts.*

Light from her thought, as ſummer's careleſs robe,
Fell each affection of this *ſin*-worn globe. *Brooke.*

3. It is uſed by *Shakeſpeare* emphatically for a man enormouſly wicked.

Thy ambition,
Thou ſcarlet *ſin*, robb'd this bewailing land
Of noble Buckingham. *Shakeſpeare.*

To SIN. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To neglect the laws of religion; to violate the laws of religion.

Stand in awe and *ſin* not. *Pſalm* iv. 4.

Many alſo have periſh'd, err'd, and *ſinn'd* for women. *Eſdr.*

He ſhall aſk, and he ſhall give him life for them that *ſin* not unto death. 1 *John* v. 16.

2. To offend againſt right.

I am a man,
More *ſinn'd* againſt than *ſinning*. *Shakeſpeare.*

And who but wiſhes to invert the laws
Of order, *ſins* againſt th' eternal cauſe. *Pope.*

SI'NWORM. *n. ſ.* [*ſin* and *worm*.] A vile ſinful creature.

I would not ſoil theſe pure ambroſial weeds,
With the rank vapours of the *ſin-worm* mould. *Milton.*

SINCE. *adv.* [formed by contraction from *ſithence*, or *ſith thence*, from ꝑiðe, Saxon.]

1. Becauſe that.

Since the cleareſt diſcoveries we have of other ſpirits, beſides God and our own ſouls, are imparted by revelation, the information of them ſhould be taken from thence. *Locke.*

Since truth and conſtancy are vain,
Since neither love, nor ſenſe of pain,
Nor force of reaſon can perſuade,
Then let example be obey'd. *Granville.*

2. From the time that.

Am not I thine aſs, upon which thou haſt ridden ever *ſince* I was thine unto this day? *Numbers.*

He is the moſt improved mind *ſince* you ſaw him, that ever was, without ſhifting into a new body. *Pope.*

3. Ago; before this.

About two years *ſince*, it ſo fell out, that he was brought to a great lady's houſe. *Sidney.*

Spies held me in chaſe, that I was forc'd to wheel
Three or four miles about; elſe had I, ſir,
Half an hour *ſince*, brought my report. *Shakeſp.*

A law was made no longer *ſince* than the twenty eighth of Henry the eighth. *Davies.*

How many ages *ſince* has Virgil writ? *Roſcommon.*

SINCE. *prepoſition.* After; reckoning from ſome time paſt to the time preſent.

He *ſince* the morning hour ſet out from heav'n. *Milton.*

If ſuch a man ariſe, I have a model by which he may build a nobler poem than any extant *ſince* the ancients. *Dryden.*

SINCE'RE. *adj.* [*ſincerus*, Latin; *ſincere*, French.]

1. Unhurt; uninjured.

He try'd a tough well choſen ſpear;
Th' inviolable body ſtood *ſincere*. *Dryden.*

2. Pure; unmingled.

Pardon my tears, 'tis joy which bids them flow:
A joy which never was *ſincere* till now;
That which my conqueſt gave, I could not prize,
Or 'twas imperfect till I ſaw your eyes. *Dryden.*

The pleaſures of ſenſe beaſts taſte *ſincere* and pure always, without mixture or allay, without being diſtracted in the purſuit, or diſquieted in the uſe of them. *Atterbury.*

Animal ſubſtances differ from vegetable, in that being reduced to aſhes, they are perfectly inſipid, and in that there is no *ſincere* acid in any animal juice. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Honeſt; undiſſembling; uncorrupt.

This top proud fellow,
Whom from the flow of gall I name not, but
From *ſincere* motions by intelligence
I do know to be corrupt. *Shakeſpeare.*

Nor troubled at theſe tidings from the earth,
Which your *ſincereſt* care could not prevent;
Foretold ſo lately what would come to paſs,
When firſt this tempter croſs'd the gulf from hell. *Milton.*

In Engliſh I would have all Galliciſms avoided, that our tongue may be *ſincere*, and that we may keep to our own language. *Felton.*

SINCE'RELY. *adv.* [from *ſincere.*] Honeſtly; without hypocriſy; with purity of heart.

The purer and perfecter our religion is, the worthier effects it hath in them who ſtedfaſtly and *ſincerely* embrace it. *Hooker.*

That you may, fair lady,
Perceive I ſpeak *ſincerely*, the king's majeſty
Does purpoſe honour to you. *Shakeſp.*

In your whole reaſoning, keep your mind *ſincerely* intent in the purſuit of truth. *Watts.*

SINCE'RENESS. } *n. ſ.* [*ſincerité*, French; from *ſincere.*
SINCE'RITY. }

1. Honeſty of intention; purity of mind.

Jeſus Chriſt has purchaſed for us terms of reconciliation, who will accept of *ſincerity* inſtead of perfection; but then this *ſincerity* implies our honeſt endeavours to do our utmoſt. *Rogers.*

2. Freedom from hypocriſy.

In thy conſort ceaſe to fear a foe;
For thee ſhe feels *ſincerity* of woe. *Pope.*

SI'NDON. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] A fold; a wrapper.

There were found a book and a letter, both written in fine parchment, and wrapped in *ſindons* of linen. *Bacon.*

SI'NE. *n. ſ.* [*ſinus*, Latin.] A right *ſine*, in geometry, is a right line drawn from one end of an arch perpendicularly upon the diameter drawn from the other end of that arch; or it is half the chord of twice the arch. *Harris.*

Whatever inclinations the rays have to the plane of incidence, the *ſine* of the angle of incidence of every ray, conſidered apart, ſhall have to the *ſine* of the angle of refraction a conſtant ratio. *Cheyne.*

SI'NECURE. *n. ſ.* [*ſine*, without, and *cura*, care, Latin.] An office which has revenue without any employment.

A *ſinecure* is a benefice without cure of ſouls. *Ayliffe.*

No ſymony nor *ſinecure* were known,
Nor would the bee work honey for the drone. *Garth.*

SI'NEW. *n. ſ.* [ſenpe, Saxon; *ſenewen*, Dutch.]

1. A tendon; the ligament by which the joints are moved.

The torrent roar'd, and we did buffet it
With luſty *ſinews.* *Shakeſp.*

The rooted fibres roſe, and from the wound
Black bloody drops diſtill'd upon the ground:
Mute and amaz'd, my hair with terror ſtood;
Fear ſhrunk my *ſinews*, and congeal'd my blood. *Dryden.*

A *ſinew* cracked, ſeldom recovers its former ſtrength. *Locke.*

2. Applied to whatever gives ſtrength or compactneſs: as, money is the *ſinews* of war.

Some other *ſinews* there are, from which that overplus of ſtrength in perſuaſion doth ariſe. *Hooker.*

Such diſcouraging of men in the ways of an active conformity to the church's rules, cracks the *ſinews* of government; for it weakens and damps the ſpirits of the obedient. *South.*

In the principal figures of a picture the painter is to employ the *ſinews* of his art; for in them conſiſts the principal beauties of his work. *Dryden.*

3. Muſcle or nerve.

The feeling pow'r, which is life's root,
Through ev'ry living part itſelf doth ſhed
By *ſinews*, which extend from head to foot;
And, like a net, all o'er the body ſpread. *Davies.*

To SINEW. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To knit as by ſinews. Not in uſe.

Aſk the lady Bona for thy queen;
So ſhalt thou *ſinew* both theſe lands together. *Shakeſp.*

SI'NEWED. *adj.* [from *ſinew.*]

1. Furniſhed with ſinews.

Strong *ſinew'd* was the youth, and big of bone. *Dryden.*

2. Strong; firm; vigorous.

He will the rather do it, when he ſees
Ourſelves well *ſinewed* to our defence. *Shakeſp.*

SI'NEWSHRUNK. *adj.* [*ſinew* and *ſhrunk.*] A horſe is ſaid to be *ſinewſhrunk* when he has been over-ridden, and ſo fatigued that he becomes gaunt-bellied by a ſtiffneſs and contraction of the two ſinews which are under his belly. *Farrier's Dict.*

SI'NEWY. *adj.* [from *ſinew.*]

1. Conſiſting of a ſinew; nervous. The nerves and ſinews are in poetry often confounded, from *nervus*, Latin, which ſignifies a ſinew.

The *ſinewy* thread my brain lets fall
Through every part,
Can tie thoſe parts, and make me one of all. *Donne.*

2. Strong; nervous; vigorous; forcible.

And for thy vigour, bull-bearing Milo his addition yields
To *ſinewy* Ajax. *Shakeſp.*

Worthy fellows, and like to prove
Moſt *ſinewy* ſwordſmen. *Shakeſp.*

The northern people are large, fair-complexioned, ſtrong, *ſinewy*, and couragious. *Hale.*

Fainting as he reach'd the ſhore,
He dropt his *ſinewy* arms: his knees no more
Perform'd their office. *Pope.*

SI'NFUL. *adj.* [*ſin* and *full.*]

1. Alien from God; not holy; unſanctified.

Drive out the *ſinful* pair,
From hallow'd ground th' unholy. *Milton.*

2. Wicked; not obſervant of religion; contrary to religion. It is uſed both of perſons and things.

Thrice happy man, ſaid then the father grave,
Whoſe ſtaggering ſteps thy ſteddy hand doth lead,
And ſhews the way his *ſinful* ſoul to ſave,
Who better can the way to heaven aread? *Spenſer.*

It is great ſin to ſwear unto a ſin;
But greater ſin to keep a *ſinful* oath. *Shakeſp.*

Nature herſelf, though pure of *ſinful* thought,
Wrought in her ſo, that, ſeeing me, ſhe turn'd. *Milton.*

The ſtoicks looked upon all paſſions as *ſinful* defects and irregularities, as ſo many deviations from right reaſon, making paſſion to be only another word for perturbation. *South.*

SI'NFULLY. *adv.* [from *ſinful.*] Wickedly; not piouſly; not according to the ordinance of God.

All this from my remembrance brutiſh wrath
Sinfully pluckt, and not a man of you
Had ſo much grace to put it in my mind. *Shakeſp.*

The humble and contented man pleaſes himſelf innocently and eaſily, while the ambitious man attempts to pleaſe others *ſinfully* and difficultly, and perhaps unſucceſsfully too. *South.*

SI'NFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſinful.*] Alienation from God; neglect or violation of the duties of religion; contrariety to religious goodneſs.

I am ſent
To ſhew thee what ſhall come in future days
To thee, and to thy offſpring: good with bad
Expect to hear; ſupernal grace contending
With *ſinfulneſs* of men. *Milton.*

Peeviſhneſs, the general fault of ſick perſons, is equally to be avoided for the folly and *ſinfulneſs*. *Waker*

To SING. *v. n.* preterite *I ſang*, or *ſung*; participle paſſ. *ſung.* [ſingan, Saxon; *ſingia*, Iſlandick; *ſinghen*, Dutch.]

1. To form the voice to melody; to articulate muſically.

Orpheus with his lute made trees,
And the mountain tops that freeze,
Bow themſelves when he did *ſing*:
To his muſick plants and flowers
Ever ſprung, as ſun and ſhowers
There had made a laſting ſpring. *Shakeſp.*

Then they for ſudden joy did weep,
And ſome for ſorrow *ſung*. *Shakeſp.*

They rather had beheld
Diſſentious numbers peſtering ſtreets, than ſee
Our tradeſmen *ſinging* in their ſhops, and going
About their functions friendly. *Shakeſp.*

The morning ſtars *ſang* together. *Job.*

Then ſhall the trees of the wood *ſing* out at the preſence of the Lord. 1 *Chro.* xvi. 33.

Their airy limbs in ſports they exerciſe,
Some in heroick verſe divinely *ſing*. *Dryden.*

2. To utter ſweet ſounds inarticulately.

The time of the *ſinging* of birds is come. *Cant.* ii. 12.

You will ſooner bind a bird from *ſinging* than from flying. *Bac.*

Join voices all ye birds,
That *ſinging* up to heav'n's gate aſcend. *Milton.*

And parrots, imitating human tongue,
And *ſinging* birds, in ſilver cages hung. *Dryden.*

Oh! were I made, by ſome transforming pow'r,
The captive bird that *ſings* within thy bow'r,
Then might my voice thy liſt'ning ears employ,
And I thoſe kiſſes he receives enjoy. *Pope.*

3. To make any ſmall or ſhrill noiſe.

A man may hear this ſhower *ſing* in the wind. *Shakeſp.*

You leaden meſſengers,
Fly with falſe aim; pierce the ſtill moving air,
That *ſings* with piercing; do not touch my lord. *Shakeſp.*

We hear this fearful tempeſt *ſing*. *Shakeſp.*

4. To tell in poetry.

Bid her exalt her melancholy wing,
And rais'd from earth, and ſav'd from paſſion, *ſing*
Of human hope by croſs event deſtroy'd,
Of uſeleſs wealth and greatneſs unenjoy'd. *Prior.*

To SING. *v. a.*

1. To relate or mention in poetry.

All the prophets in their age the times
Of great Meſſiah *ſing*. *Milton.*

Arms and the man I *ſing*. *Dryden.*

Well might he *ſing* the day he could not fear,
And paint the glories he was ſure to wear. *Smith.*

2. To celebrate; to give praiſes to.

3. To utter harmoniouſly.

Incles, caddiſſes, cambricks, lawns, why
He *ſings* them over as they were gods and goddeſſes. *Shakeſ.*

They that waſted us required of us mirth, ſaying, *ſing* us one of the ſongs of Zion. *Pſ.* cxxxvii. 3.

How could we to his godhead *ſing*
Forc'd hallelujahs? *Milton.*

To SINGE. *v. a.* [ſengan, Saxon; *ſengben*, Dutch.] To ſcorch; to burn ſlightly or ſuperficially.

They bound the doctor,
Whoſe beard they have *ſing'd* off with brands of fire. *Shak.*

You ſulph'rous and thought executing fires,
Singe my white head. *Shakeſp.*

Drake, in the vaunting ſtile of a ſoldier, would call this enterprize the *ſinging* of the king of Spain's beard. *Bacon.*

That neither was *ſinged* in the combuſtion of Phaeton, nor overwhelmed by the inundation of Deucalion. *Brown.*

They leave a *ſinged* bottom all involv'd
With ſtench and ſmoke. *Milton.*

I *ſinged* the toes of an ape through a burning-glaſs, and he never would endure it after. *L'Eſtrange.*

Thus riding on his curls he ſeem'd to paſs
A rolling fire along, and *ſinge* the graſs. *Dryden.*

SI'NGER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſing.*] One that ſings; one whoſe profeſſion or buſineſs is to ſing.

His filching was like an unſkilful *ſinger*, he kept not time. *Shakeſpeare.*

I gat me men *ſingers* and women *ſingers*, and the delights of the ſons of men. *Eccl.* ii. 8.

To the chief *ſinger* on my ſtringed inſtruments. *Hab.* iii.

Thy heart no ruder than the rugged ſtone,
I might, like Orpheus, with my num'rous moan
Melt to compaſſion: now my trait'rous ſong
With thee conſpires to do the *ſinger* wrong. *Waller.*

Cockbirds amongſt ſinging birds are ever the better *ſingers*, becauſe they are more lively. *Bacon.*

The birds know how to chuſe their fare;
To peck this fruit they all forbear:
Thoſe cheerful *ſingers* know not why
They ſhould make any haſte to die. *Waller.*

The Grecian tragedy was at firſt nothing but a chorus of *ſingers*. *Dryden.*

SI'NGINGMASTER. *n. ſ.* [*ſing* and *maſter.*] One who teaches to ſing.

He employed an itinerant *ſingingmaſter* to inſtruct them rightly in the tunes of the pſalms. *Addiſon.*

SI'NGLE. *adj.* [*ſingulus*, Latin.]

1. One; not double; not more than one.

The words are clear and eaſy, and their originals are of *ſingle* ſignification without any ambiguity. *South.*

Some were *ſingle* acts, though each compleat;
But ev'ry act ſtood ready to repeat. *Dryden.*

Then Theſeus join'd with bold Pirithous came,
A *ſingle* concord in a double name. *Dryden.*

High Alba,
A lonely deſart, and an empty land,
Shall ſcarce afford, for needful hours of reſt,
A *ſingle* houſe to their benighted gueſt. *Addiſon.*

Where the poeſy or oratory ſhines, a *ſingle* reading is not ſufficient to ſatisfy a mind that has a true taſte; nor can we make the fulleſt improvement of them without proper reviews. *Watt.*

2. Particular; individual.

As no *ſingle* man is born with a right of controuling the opinions of all the reſt, ſo the world has no title to demand the whole time of any particular perſon. *Pope.*

If one *ſingle* word were to expreſs but one ſimple idea, and nothing elſe, there would be ſcarce any miſtake. *Watts.*

3. Not compounded.

As ſimple ideas are oppoſed to complex, and *ſingle* ideas to compound, ſo propoſitions are diſtinguiſhed: the Engliſh tongue has ſome advantage above the learned languages, which have no uſual word to diſtinguiſh *ſingle* from ſimple. *Watts.*

4. Alone; having no companion; having no aſſiſtant.

Servant of God, well haſt thou fought
The better fight, who *ſingle* haſt maintain'd
Againſt revolted multitudes the cauſe of truth. *Milton.*

His wiſdom ſuch,
Three kingdoms wonder, and three kingdoms fear,
Whilſt *ſingle* he ſtood forth. *Denham.*

In ſweet poſſeſſion of the fairy place,
Single and conſcious to myſelf alone,
Of pleaſures to th' excluded world unknown. *Dryden.*

5. Unmarried.

Is the *ſingle* man therefore bleſſed? no: as a walled town is more worthier than a village, ſo is the forehead of a married man more honourable than the bare brow of a batchelor. *Shak.*

Pygmalion
Abhorr'd all womankind, but moſt a wife;
So *ſingle* choſe to live, and ſhunn'd to wed,
Well pleas'd to want a conſort of his bed. *Dryden.*

6. Not complicated; not duplicated.

To make flowers double is effected by often removing them into new earth; as, on the contrary, double flowers, by neglecting and not removing, prove *ſingle*. *Bacon.*

7. Pure; uncorrupt; not double minded; ſimple. A ſcriptural ſenſe.

The light of the body is the eye: if thine eye be *ſingle*, thy whole body ſhall be full of light. *Mat.* vi. 22.

8. That in which one is oppoſed to one.

He, when his country, threaten'd with alarms,
Shall more than once the Punick bands affright,
Shall kill the Gauliſh king in *ſingle* fight. *Dryden.*

To SI'NGLE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To chuſe out from among others.

I ſaw him in the battle range about,
And then he *ſingled* Clifford forth. *Shakeſp.*

Every man may have a peculiar ſavour, which although not perceptible unto man, yet ſenſible unto dogs, who hereby can *ſingle* out their maſter in the dark. *Brown.*

Do'ſt thou already *ſingle* me? I thought
Gyves and the mill had tam'd thee. *Milton.*

Begin, auſpicious boy, to caſt about
Thy infant eyes, and with a ſmile thy mother *ſingle* out. *Dry.*

Single the lowlieſt of the am'rous youth;
Aſk for his vows, but hope not for his truth. *Prior.*

2. To ſequeſter; to withdraw.

Yea ſimply, ſaith Baſil, and univerſally, whether it be in works of nature, or of voluntary choice, I ſee not any thing done as it ſhould be, if it be wrought by an agent *ſingling* itſelf from conſorts. *Hooker.*

3. To take alone.

Many men there are, than whom nothing is more commendable when they are *ſingled*; and yet, in ſociety with others, none leſs fit to anſwer the duties which are looked for at their hands. *Hooker.*

4. To ſeparate.

Hardly they heard, which by good hunters *ſingled* are. *Sid.*

SI'NGLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſingle.*] Simplicity; ſincerity; honeſt plainneſs.

It is not the deepneſs of their knowledge, but the *ſingleneſs* of their belief, which God accepteth. *Hooker.*

SI'NGLY. *adv.* [from *ſingle.*]

1. Individually; particularly.

If the injured perſon be not righted, every one of them is wholly guilty of the injuſtice, and therefore bound to reſtitution *ſingly* and intirely. *Taylor.*

They tend to the perfection of human nature, and to make men *ſingly* and perſonally good, or tend to the happineſs of ſociety. *Tillotſon.*

2. Only; by himſelf.

Look thee, 'tis ſo; thou *ſingly* honeſt man,
Here take: the gods out of my miſery
Have ſent thee treaſure. *Shakeſp.*

3. Without partners or aſſociates.

Belinda
Burns to encounter two advent'rous knights,
At ombre *ſingly* to decide their doom. *Pope.*

4. Honeſtly; ſimply; ſincerely.

SI'NGULAR. *adj.* [*ſingulier*, Fr. *ſingularis*, Latin.]

1. Single; not complex; not compound.

That idea which repreſents one particular determinate thing is called a *ſingular* idea, whether ſimple, complex, or compound. *Watts.*

2. [In grammar.] Expreſſing only one; not plural.

If St. Paul's ſpeaking of himſelf in the firſt perſon *ſingular* has ſo various meanings, his uſe of the firſt perſon plural has a greater latitude. *Locke.*

3. Particular; unexampled.

So *ſingular* a ſadneſs
Muſt have a cauſe as ſtrange as the effect. *Denham.*

Doubtleſs, if you are innocent, your caſe is extremely hard, yet it is not *ſingular*. *Female Quixote.*

4. Having ſomething not common to others. It is commonly uſed in a ſenſe of diſapprobation, whether applied to perſons or things.

His zeal
None ſeconded, as *ſingular* and raſh. *Milton.*

It is very commendable to be *ſingular* in any excellency, and religion is the greateſt excellency: to be *ſingular* in any thing that is wiſe and worthy is not a diſparagement, but a praiſe. *Tillotſ.*

5. Alone; that of which there is but one.

Theſe buſts of the emperors and empreſſes are all very ſcarce, and ſome of them almoſt *ſingular* in their kind. *Addiſ.*

SINGULA'RITY. *n. ſ.* [*ſingularité*, Fr. from *ſingular.*]

1. Some character or quality by which one is diſtinguiſhed from others.

Pliny addeth this *ſingularity* to that ſoil, that the ſecond year the very falling down of the ſeeds yieldeth corn. *Raleigh.*

Though, according to the practice of the world, it be ſingular for men thoroughly to live up to the principles of their religion, yet *ſingularity* in this matter is a ſingular commendation of it. *Tillotſon.*

I took notice of this little figure for the *ſingularity* of the inſtrument: it is not unlike a violin. *Addiſon.*

2. Any thing remarkable; a curioſity.

Your gallery
Have we paſs'd through, not without much content
In many *ſingu'arities*; but we ſaw not
That which my daughter came to look upon,
The ſtatue of her mother. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. Particular

3. Particular privilege or prerogative.
St. Gregory, being himſelf a biſhop of Rome, and writing againſt the title of univerſal biſhop, ſaith thus: none of all my predeceſſors ever conſented to uſe this ungodly title; no biſhop of Rome ever took upon him this name of *ſingularity*. *Hooker.*
4. Character or manners different from thoſe of others.
The ſpirit of *ſingularity* in a few ought to give place to publick judgment. *Hooker.*
Singularity in ſin puts it out of faſhion, ſince to be alone in any practice ſeems to make the judgment of the world againſt it; but the concurrence of others is a tacit approbation of that in which they concur. *South.*

To SI'NGULARIZE. *v. a.* [*ſe ſingulariſer*, Fr. from *ſingular*.] To make ſingle.

SI'NGULARLY. *adv.* [from *ſingular*.] Particularly; in a manner not common to others.
Solitude and ſingularity can neither daunt nor diſgrace him, unleſs we could ſuppoſe it a diſgrace to be *ſingularly* good. *South.*

SI'NGULT. *n. ſ.* [*ſingultus*, Latin] A ſigh. *Spenſer.*

SI'NISTER. *adj.* [*ſiniſter*, Latin.]
1. Being on the left hand; left; not right; not dexter.
My mother's blood
Runs on the dexter cheek, and this *ſiniſter*
Bounds in my ſire's. *Shakeſp.*
Captain Spurio, with his cicatrice, an emblem of war, here on his *ſiniſter* cheek. *Shakeſp.*
But a rib, crooked by nature, bent, as now appears,
More to the part *ſiniſter* from me drawn. *Milton.*
The ſpleen is unjuſtly introduced to invigorate the *ſiniſter* ſide, which, being dilated, would rather infirm and debilitate it. *Brown.*
In his *ſiniſter* hand, inſtead of ball,
He plac'd a mighty mug of potent ale. *Dryden.*
2. Bad; perverſe; corrupt; deviating from honeſty; unfair.
It is ſo ſtrange a matter to find a good thing furthered by ill men of a *ſiniſter* intent and purpoſe, whoſe forwardneſs is not therefore a bridle to ſuch as favour the ſame cauſe with a better and ſincere meaning. *Hooker.*
The duke of Clarence was ſoon after by *ſiniſter* means made clean away. *Spenſer.*
When are there more unworthy men choſen to offices, when is there more ſtrife and contention about elections, or when do partial and *ſiniſter* affections more utter themſelves, than when an election is committed to many? *Whitgifte.*
He profeſſes to have received no *ſiniſter* meaſure from his judge, but moſt willingly humbles himſelf to the determination of juſtice. *Shakeſp.*
Thoſe may be accounted the left hands of courts; perſons that are full of nimble and *ſiniſter* tricks and ſhifts, whereby they pervert the plain courſes of courts, and bring juſtice into oblique lines and labyrinths. *Bacon.*
The juſt perſon has given the world an aſſurance, by the conſtant tenor of his practice, that he makes a conſcience of his ways, and that he ſcorns to undermine another's intereſt by any *ſiniſter* or inferior arts. *South.*
3. [*Siniſtre*, French.] Unlucky; inauſpicious.
Tempt it again: that is thy act, or none:
What all the ſeveral ills that viſit earth,
Brought forth by night, with a *ſiniſter* birth,
Plagues, famine, fire, could not reach unto,
The ſword, nor ſurfeits, let thy fury do. *Ben. Johnſon.*

SI'NISTROUS. *adj.* [*ſiniſter*, Latin.] Abſurd; perverſe; wrong-headed.
A knave or fool can do no harm, even by the moſt *ſiniſtrous* aud abſurd choice. *Bentley.*

SI'NISTROUSLY. *adv.* [from *ſiniſtrous*.]
1. With a tendency to the left.
Many in their infancy are *ſiniſtrouſly* diſpoſed, and divers continue all their life left-handed, and have but weak and imperfect uſe of the right. *Brown.*
2. Perverſely; abſurdly.

To S NK. *v. n.* pret. *I ſunk*, anciently *ſank*; part *ſunk* or *ſunken*. [ſencan, Saxon; *ſenken*, German.]
1. To fall down through any medium; not to ſwim; to go to the bottom.
Make his chronicle as rich with prize,
As is the oozy bottom of the ſea
With *ſunken* wreck and ſumleſs treaſuries. *Shakeſp.*
In with the river *ſunk*, and with it roſe,
Satan, involv'd in riſing miſt; then ſought
Where to lie hid. *Milton.*
He ſwims or *ſinks*, or wades, or creeps or flies. *Milton.*
The pirate *ſinks* with his ill-gotten gains,
And nothing to another's uſe remains. *Dryden.*
Suppoſing ſeveral in a tempeſt will rather periſh than work, would it not be madneſs in the reſt to chuſe to *ſink* together, rather than do more than their ſhare? *Addiſon.*
2. To fall gradually.
The arrow went out at his heart, and he *ſunk* down in his chariot. 2 *Kings* ix. 24.
3. To enter or penetrate into any body.
David took a ſtone and ſlang it, and ſmote the Philiſtine, that the ſtone *ſunk* into his forehead. 1 *Sa.* xvii. 49.
4. To loſe height; to fall to a level.
In vain has nature form'd
Mountains and oceans to oppoſe his paſſage;
He bounds o'er all, victorious in his march;
The Alps and Pyreneans *ſink* before him. *Addiſon.*
5. To loſe or want prominence.
What were his marks?——A lean cheek, a blue eye and *ſunken*. *Shakeſp.*
Deep dinted wrinkles on her cheeks ſhe draws;
Sunk are her eyes, and toothleſs are her jaws. *Dryden.*
6. To be overwhelmed or depreſſed.
Our country *ſinks* beneath the yoke;
It weeps, it bleeds, and each new day a gaſh
Is added to her wounds. *Shakeſp.*
They arraign'd ſhall *ſink*
Beneath thy ſentence *Milton.*
But if you this ambitious pray'r deny,
Then let me *ſink* beneath proud Arcite's arms;
And, I once dead, let him poſſeſs her charms. *Dryden.*
7. To be received; to be impreſſed.
Let theſe ſayings *ſink* down into your ears. *Lu.* ix. 44.
Truth never *ſinks* into theſe mens minds, nor gives any tincture to them. *Locke.*
8. To decline; to decreaſe; to decay.
This republick has been much more powerful that it is at preſent, as it is ſtill likelier to *ſink* than increaſe in its dominions. *Addiſon.*
Let not the fire *ſink* or ſlacken, but increaſe. *Mortimer.*
9. To fall into reſt or indolence.
Would'ſt thou have me *ſink* away
In pleaſing dreams, and loſe myſelf in love,
When every moment Cato's life's at ſtake? *Addiſon.*
10. To fall into any ſtate worſe than the former; to tend to ruin.
Nor urg'd the labours of my lord in vain,
A *ſinking* empire longer to ſuſtain. *Dryden.*

To SINK. *v. a.*
1. To put under water; to diſable from ſwimming or floating.
A ſmall fleet of Engliſh made an hoſtile invaſion, or incurſion, upon their havens and roads, and fired, *ſunk*, and carried away ten thouſand ton of their great ſhipping, beſides ſmaller veſſels. *Bacon.*
2. To delve; to make by delving.
At Saga in Germany they dig up iron in the fields by *ſinking* ditches two foot deep, and in the ſpace of ten years the ditches are digged again for iron ſince produced. *Boyle.*
Near Geneva are quarries of freeſtone, that run under the lake: when the water is at loweſt, they make within the borders of it a little ſquare, incloſed within four walls: in this ſquare they *ſink* a pit, and dig for freeſtone. *Addiſon.*
3. To depreſs; to degrade.
A mighty king I am, an earthly god;
I raiſe or *ſink*, impriſon or ſet free;
And life or death depends on my decree. *Prior.*
Trifling painters or ſculptors beſtow infinite pains upon the moſt inſignificant parts of a figure, 'till they *ſink* the grandeur of the whole. *Pope.*
4. To plunge into deſtruction.
Heav'n bear witneſs,
And if I have a conſcience let it *ſink* me,
Ev'n as the ax falls, if I be not faithful. *Shakeſp.*
5. To make to fall.
Theſe are ſo far from raiſing mountains, that they overturn and fling down ſome before ſtanding, and undermine others, *ſinking* them into the abyſs. *Woodward.*
6. To bring low; to diminiſh in quantity.
When on the banks of an unlook'd-for ſtream,
You *ſunk* the river with repeated draughts,
Who was the laſt in all your hoſt that thirſted? *Addiſon.*
7. To cruſh; to overbear; to depreſs.
That Hector was in certainty of death, and depreſſed with the conſcience of an ill cauſe: if you will not grant the firſt of theſe will *ſink* the ſpirit of a hero, you'll at leaſt allow the ſecond may. *Pope.*
8. To leſſen; to diminiſh.
They catch at all opportunities of ruining our trade, and *ſinking* the figure which we make. *Addiſon.*
I mean not that we ſhould *ſink* our figure out of covetouſneſs, and deny ourſelves the proper conveniences of our ſtation, only that we may lay up a ſuperfluous treaſure. *Rogers.*
9. To make to decline.
Thy cruel and unnatural luſt of power
Has *ſunk* thy father more than all his years,
And made him wither in a green old age. *Rowe.*
To labour for a *ſunk* corrupted ſtate. *Lyttleton.*
10. To ſuppreſs; to conceal; to intervert.
If ſent with ready money to buy any thing, and you happen to be out of pocket, *ſink* the money, and take up the goods on account. *Swift.*

SINK. *n. ſ.* [ſinc, Saxon.]
1. A drain; a jakes.
Should by the cormorant belly be reſtrain'd,
Who is the *ſink* o' th' body. *Shakeſp.*

Bad

Bad humours gather to a bile, or as divers kennels flow to one *ſink*, ſo in ſhort time their numbers increaſed. *Hayward.*

Gather more filth than any *ſink* in town. *Granville.*

Returning home at night, you'll find the *ſink*
Strike your offended ſenſe with double ſtink. *Swift.*

2. Any place where corruption is gathered.

What *ſink* of monſters, wretches of loſt minds,
Mad after change, and deſperate in their ſtates,
Wearied and gall'd with their neceſſities,
Durſt have thought it? *Ben. Johnſon.*

Our ſoul, whoſe country's heav'n and God her father,
Into this world, corruption's *ſink*, is ſent;
Yet ſo much in her travail ſhe doth gather,
That ſhe returns home wiſer than ſhe went. *Donne.*

SI'NLESS. *adj.* [from *ſin.*] Exempt from ſin.

Led on, yet *ſinleſs*, with deſire to know,
What nearer might concern him, how this world
Of heav'n, and earth conſpicuous, firſt began. *Milton.*

At that taſted fruit,
The ſun, as from Thyeſtean banquet, turn'd
His courſe; elſe how had the world
Inhabited, though *ſinleſs*, more than now
Avoided pinching cold, and ſcorching heat? *Milton.*

Infernal ghoſts and helliſh furies round
Environ'd thee; ſome howl'd, ſome yell'd, ſome ſhriek'd,
Some bent at thee their fiery darts, while thou
Satt'ſt unappal'd in calm and *ſinleſs* peace. *Milton.*

No thoughts like mine his *ſinleſs* ſoul profane,
Obſervant of the right. *Dryden.*

Did God, indeed, inſiſt on a *ſinleſs* and unerring obſervance of all this multiplicity of duties; had the Chriſtian diſpenſation provided no remedy for our lapſes, we might cry out with Balaam, Alas! who ſhould live, if God did this? *Rogers.*

SI'NLESSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſinleſs.*] Exemption from ſin.

We may the leſs admire at his gracious condeſcenſions to thoſe, the *ſinleſſneſs* of whoſe condition will keep them from turning his vouchſafements into any thing but occaſions of joy and gratitude. *Boyle.*

SI'NNER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſin.*]

1. One at enmity with God; one not truly or religiouſly good.

Let the boldeſt *ſinner* take this one conſideration along with him, when he is going to ſin, that whether the ſin he is about to act, ever comes to be pardoned or no, yet, as ſoon as it is acted, it quite turns the balance, puts his ſalvation upon the venture, and makes it ten to one odds againſt him. *South.*

2. An offender; a criminal.

Here's that which is too weak to be a *ſinner*, honeſt water, which ne'er left man i' th' mire. *Shakeſp.*

Over the guilty then the fury ſhakes
The ſounding whip, and brandiſhes her ſnakes,
And the pale *ſinner* with her ſiſters takes. *Dryden.*

Thither, where *ſinners* may have reſt, I go,
Where flames refin'd in breaſts ſeraphick glow. *Pope.*

Whether the charmer *ſinner* it or ſaint it,
If folly grows romantick, I muſt paint it. *Pope.*

SI'NOFFERING. *n. ſ.* [*ſin* and *offering.*] An expiation or ſacrifice for ſin.

The fleſh of the bullock ſhalt thou burn without the camp: it is a *ſinoffering*. *Ex.* xxix. 14.

SI'NOPER, or *Sinople*. *n. ſ.* A ſpecies of earth; ruddle. *Ainſ.*

To SI'NUATE. *v. a.* [*ſinuo*, Latin.] To bend in and out.

Another was very perfect, ſomewhat leſs with the margin, and more *ſinuated*. *Woodward.*

SINUA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *ſinuate.* A bending in and out.

The human brain is, in proportion to the body, much larger than the brains of brutes, in proportion to their bodies, and fuller of anfractus, or *ſinuations*. *Hale.*

SI'NUOUS. *adj.* [*ſinueux*, French, from *ſinus*, Latin.] Bending in and out.

Try with what diſadvantage the voice will be carried in an horn, which is a line arched; or in a trumpet, which is a line retorted; or in ſome pipe that were *ſinuous*. *Bacon.*

Theſe, as a line, their long dimenſion drew,
Streaking the ground with *ſinuous* trace. *Milton.*

In the diſſections of horſes, in the concave or *ſinuous* part of the liver, whereat the gall is uſually ſeated in quadrupeds, I diſcover an hollow, long, and membranous ſubſtance. *Brown.*

SI'NUS. n. ſ [Latin.]

1. A bay of the ſea; an opening of the land.

Plato ſuppoſeth his Atlantis to have ſunk all into the ſea: whether that be true or no, I do not think it impoſſible that ſome arms of the ſea, or *ſinus's*, might have had ſuch an original. *Burnet.*

2. Any fold or opening.

To SIP. *v. a.* [ꝩipan, Saxon; *ſippen*, Dutch.]

1. To drink by ſmall draughts; to take at one appoſition of the cup to the mouth no more than the mouth will contain.

Soft yielding minds to water glide away,
And *ſip* with nymphs their elemental tea. *Pope.*

2. To drink in ſmall quantities.

Find out the peaceful hermitage;
The hairy gown and moſſy cell,
Where I may ſit and rightly ſpell
Of ev'ry ſtar that heav'n doth ſhew,
And every herb that *ſips* the dew. *Milton.*

3. To drink out of.

The winged nation o'er the foreſt flies:
Then ſtooping on the meads and leafy bowers,
They ſkim the floods and *ſip* the purple flow'rs. *Dryden.*

To SIP. *v. n.* To drink a ſmall quantity.

She rais'd it to her mouth with ſober grace;
Then *ſipping*, offer'd to the next. *Dryden.*

SIP. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A ſmall draught; as much as the mouth will hold.

Her face o' fire
With labour, and the thing ſhe took to quench it
She would to each one *ſip*. *Shakeſp.*

One *ſip* of this
Will bathe the drooping ſpirits in delight,
Beyond the bliſs of dreams. *Milton.*

SI'PHON. *n. ſ.* [σίφον; *ſipho*, Lat. *ſiphon*, Fr.] A pipe through which liquors are conveyed.

Beneath th' inceſſant weeping of theſe drains
I ſee the rocky *ſiphons* ſtretch'd immenſe,
The mighty reſervoirs of harden'd chalk,
Of ſtiff compacted clay. *Thomſon.*

SI'PPER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſip.*] One that ſips.

SI'PPET. *n ſ.* [from *ſip.*] A ſmall ſop.

SIR. *n. ſ.* [*ſire*, Fr. *ſeignior*, Ital. *ſenor*, Spaniſh; *ſenior*, Latin.]

1. The word of reſpect in compellation.

Speak on, *ſir*,
I dare your worſt objections: if I bluſh,
It is to ſee a nobleman want manners. *Shakeſp.*

But, *ſirs*, be ſudden in the execution;
Withal obdurate; do not let him plead. *Shakeſp.*

Sir king,
This man is better than the man he ſlew. *Shakeſp.*

At a banquet the ambaſſador deſired the wiſe men to deliver every one of them ſome ſentence or parable, that he might report to his king, which they did: only one was ſilent, which the ambaſſador perceiving, ſaid to him, *ſir*, let it not diſpleaſe you; why do not you ſay ſomewhat that I may report? He anſwered, report to your lord, that there are that can hold their peace. *Bacon.*

2. The title of a knight or baronet. This word was anciently ſo much held eſſential, that the Jews in their addreſſes expreſſed it in Hebrew characters.

Sir Horace Vere, his brother, was the principal in the active part. *Bacon.*

The court forſakes him, and *ſir* Balaam hangs. *Pope.*

3. It is ſometimes uſed for *man.*

I have adventur'd
To try your taking of a falſe report, which hath
Honour'd with confirmation your great judgment,
In the election of a *ſir* ſo rare. *Shakeſp.*

4. A title given to the loin of beef, which one of our kings knighted in a fit of good humour.

He loſt his roaſt-beef ſtomach, not being able to touch a *ſir*-loin which was ſerved up. *Addiſon.*

And the ſtrong table groans
Beneath the ſmoaking *ſir*-loin, ſtretch'd immenſe
From ſide to ſide. *Thomſon.*

It would be ridiculous, indeed, if a ſpit which is ſtrong enough to turn a *ſir*-loin of beef, ſhou'd not be able to turn a lark. *Swift.*

SIRE. *n. ſ.* [*ſire*, French; *ſenior*, Latin.]

1. A father, in poetry.

He, but a duke, would have his ſon a king,
And raiſe his iſſue like a loving *ſire*. *Shakeſp.*

Cowards father cowards, and baſe things *ſire* the baſe. *Shak.*

A virgin is his mother, but his *ſire*
The pow'r of the Moſt High. *Milton.*

And now I leave the true and juſt ſupports
Of legal princes and of honeſt courts,
Whoſe *ſires*, great part'ners in my father's cares,
Saluted their young king at Hebron crown'd. *Prior.*

Whether his hoary *ſire* he ſpies,
While thouſand grateful thoughts ariſe,
Or meets his ſpouſe's fonder eye. *Pope.*

2. It is uſed in common ſpeech of beaſts: as, the horſe had a good *ſire*, but a bad dam.

3. It is uſed in compoſition: as, grand-*ſire*, great-grand-*ſire*.

SI'REN. *n. ſ.* [Latin] A goddeſs who enticed men by ſinging, and devoured them; any miſchievous enticer.

O train me not, ſweet mermaid, with thy note,
To drown me in thy ſiſter's flood of tears:
Sing, *ſiren*, to thyſelf, and I will dote;
Spread o'er the ſilver waves thy golden hair,
And as a-bed I'll take thee, and there lie. *Shakeſp.*

SIRI'ASIS. *n. ſ.* [σιρίασις.] An inflammation of the brain and its membrane, through an exceſſive heat of the ſun. *Dict.*

SIRIUS. n. ſ. [Latin.] The dogſtar.

SIRO'CCO. *n. ſ.* [Italian; *ſyrus ventus*, Latin.] The ſouth-eaſt or Syrian wind.

Forth ruſh the levant and the ponent winds,
Eurus and Zephyr, with their lateral noiſe,
Sirocco and Libecchio. *Milton.*

SI'RRAH. *n. ſ.* [*ſir, ha! Minſhew.*] A compellation of reproach and inſult.

Go, *ſirrah*, to my cell;
Take with you your companions: as you look
To have my pardon, trim it handſomely. *Shakeſp.*

Sirrah, There's no room for faith, troth, or honeſty in this boſom of thine. *Shakeſpeare.*

It runs in the blood of your whole race, *ſirrah*, to hate our family. *L'Eſtrange.*

Gueſs how the goddeſs greets her ſon,
Come hither, *ſirrah*; no, begone. *Prior.*

SI'ROP. } *n. ſ.* [Arabick.] The juice of vegetables boiled
SI'RUP. } with ſugar.

Shall I, whoſe ears her mournful words did ſeize,
Her words in *ſirup* laid of ſweeteſt breath,
Relent. *Sidney.*

Not poppy, nor mandragora,
Nor all the drowſy *ſirups* of the world
Shall ever med'cine thee to that ſweet ſleep,
Which thou owed'ſt yeſterday. *Shakeſpeare.*

And firſt, behold this cordial jalap here,
That flames and dances in his cryſtal bounds,
With ſpirits of balm, and fragrant *ſyrops* mixt. *Milton.*

Thoſe expreſſed juices contain the true eſſential ſalt of the plant; for if they be boiled into the conſiſtence of a *ſyrup*, and ſet in a cool place, the eſſential ſalt of the plant will ſhoot upon the ſides of the veſſels. *Arbuthnot.*

SI'RUPED. *adj.* [from *ſirup.*] Sweet, like ſirup; bedewed with ſweets.

Yet when there haps a honey fall,
We'll lick the *ſyrupt* leaves:
And tell the bees that their's is gall. *Drayton.*

SI'RUPY. *adj.* [from *ſirup.*] Reſembling ſirup.

Apples are of a *ſirupy* tenacious nature. *Mortimer.*

SISE. *n. ſ.* [contracted from *aſſize.*]

You ſaid, if I returned next *ſize* in lent,
I ſhould be in remitter of your grace. *Donne.*

SI'SKIN. *n. ſ.* A bird; a green finch.

SI'STER. *n. ſ.* [ꝩeoꝩꝛen, Saxon; *zuſter*, Dutch.]

1. A woman born of the ſame parents; correlative to brother.

Her *ſiſter* began to ſcold. *Shakeſpeare.*

I have ſaid to corruption, thou art my father: to the worm, thou art my mother and my *ſiſter*. *Job*, xvii. 14.

2. One of the ſame faith; a chriſtian. One of the ſame nature, human being.

If a brother or *ſiſter* be naked, and deſtitute of food, and you ſay unto them, depart in peace, be you warmed and filled: notwithſtanding you give them not thoſe things which are needful to the body, what doth it profit? *James* ii. 15.

3. A woman of the ſame kind.

He chid the *ſiſters*,
And bade them ſpeak to him. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. One of the ſame kind; one of the ſame office.

The women, who would rather wreſt the laws,
Than let a *ſiſter*-plantiff loſe the cauſe,
As judges on the bench more gracious are,
And more attent to brothers of the bar,
Cry'd one and all, the ſupliant ſhould have right:
And to the grandame hag adjudg'd the knight. *Dryden.*

There grew two olives, cloſeſt of the grove,
With roots entwin'd, and branches interwove:
Alike their leaves, but not alike they ſmil'd
With *ſiſter*-fruits: one fertile, one was wild. *Pope.*

SI'STER *in law. n. ſ.* A huſband or wife's ſiſter.

Thy *ſiſter in law* is gone back unto her people: return thou after thy *ſiſter in law*. *Ruth* i. 15.

SI'STERHOOD. *n. ſ.* [from *ſiſter.*]

1. The office or duty of a ſiſter.

She abhorr'd
Her proper blood, and left to do the part
Of *ſiſterhood*, to do that of a wife. *Daniel.*

2. A ſet of ſiſters.

3. A number of women of the ſame order.

I ſpeak,
Wiſhing a more ſtrict reſtraint
Upon the *ſiſterhood*, the votariſts of Saint Clare. *Shakeſp.*

A woman who flouriſhes in her innocence, amidſt that ſpite and rancour which prevails among her exaſperated *ſiſterhood*, appears more amiable. *Addiſon.*

SI'STERLY. *adj.* [from *ſiſter.*] Like a ſiſter; becoming a ſiſter.

After much debatement,
My *ſiſterly* remorſe confutes mine honour,
And I did yield to him. *Shakeſpeare.*

To SIT. *v. n.* preterite, *I ſat.* [*ſitan*, Gothick; ꝩittan, Sax. *ſetten*, Dutch.]

1. To reſt upon the buttocks.

There were ſtays on each ſide of the *ſitting* place. 1 *Chron.*
He *ſat* for alms at the beautiful gate. *Acts.*
Their wives do *ſit* beſide them carding wool. *May.*

Aloft in awful ſtate,
The godlike hero *ſat*
On his imperial throne. *Dryden.*

2. To perch.

All new faſhions be pleaſant to me,
I will have them whether I thrive or thee,
Now I am a friſker, all men on me look,
What ſhould I do but *ſit* cock on the hoop?
What do I care if all the world me fail,
I will have a garment reach to my tail. *Bourd.*

3. To be in a ſtate of reſt, or idleneſs.

Shall your brethren go to war, and ſhall ye *ſit* here? *Num.*

Why *ſit* we here each other viewing idly. *Milton.*

4. To be in any local poſition.

I ſhould be ſtill
Plucking the graſs to know where *ſits* the wind:
Peering in maps for ports. *Shakeſpare.*

Thoſe
Appointed to *ſit* there had left their charge. *Milton.*

The ſhips are ready, and the wind *ſits* fair. *A. Philips.*

5. To reſt as a weight or burthen.

Your brother's death *ſits* at your heart. *Shakeſp.*

When God lets looſe upon us a ſickneſs, if we fear to die, then the calamity *ſits* heavy on us. *Taylor.*

To toſs and fling, and to be reſtleſs, only galls our ſores, and makes the burden that is upon us *ſit* more uneaſy. *Tillotſon.*

Fear, the laſt of ills, remain'd behind,
And horrour, heavy *ſat* on every mind. *Dryden.*

Our whole endeavours are intent to get rid of the preſent evil, as the firſt neceſſary condition to our happineſs. Nothing, as we paſſionately think, can equal the uneaſineſs that *ſits* ſo heavy upon us. *Locke.*

6. To ſettle; to abide.

That this new comer ſhame,
There *ſit* not and reproach us. *Milton.*

When Thetis bluſh'd, in purple not her own,
And from her face the breathing winds were blown;
A ſudden ſilence *ſate* upon the ſea,
And ſweeping oars, with ſtruggling, urg'd their way. *Dryd.*

He to the void advanc'd his pace,
Pale horrour *ſat* on each Arcadian face. *Dryden.*

7. To brood; to incubate.

As the partridge *ſitteth* on eggs, and hatcheth them not, ſo he that getteth riches not by right, ſhall leave them in the midſt of his days. *Jeremiah.*

The egg laid and ſever'd from the body of the hen, hath no more nouriſhment from the hen; but only a quickening heat when ſhe *ſitteth*. *Bacon.*

She miſtakes a piece of chalk for an egg, and *ſits* upon it in the ſame manner. *Addiſon.*

8. To be adjuſted; to be with reſpect to fitneſs or unfitneſs, decorum or indecorum.

This new and gorgeous garment, majeſty,
Sits not ſo eaſy on me as you think. *Shakeſpeare.*

Heav'n knows,
By what by-paths, and indirect crook'd ways
I met this crown; and I myſelf know well,
How troubleſome it *ſate* upon my head;
To thee it ſhall deſcend with better quiet. *Shakeſpeare.*

Your preferring that to all other conſiderations does, in the eyes of all men, *ſit* well upon you. *Locke.*

9. To be placed in order to be painted.

One is under no more obligation to extol every thing he finds in the author he tranſlates, than a painter is to make every face that *ſits* to him handſome. *Garth.*

10. To be in any ſituation or condition.

As a farmer cannot huſband his ground ſo well, if he *ſit* at a great rent; ſo the merchant cannot drive his trade ſo well, if he *ſit* at great uſury. *Bacon.*

Suppoſe all the church-lands were thrown up to the laity; would the tenants *ſit* eaſier in their rents than now? *Swift.*

11. To be fixed, as an aſſembly.

12. To be placed at the table.

Whether is greater he that *ſitteth* at meat, or he that ſerveth? *Luke* xxii. 27.

13. To exerciſe authority.

The judgment ſhall *ſit*, and take away his dominion. *Dan.*

Aſſes are ye that *ſit* in judgment. *Judges.*

Down to the golden Cherſoneſe, or where
The Perſian in Ecbatan *ſate*. *Milton.*

One council *ſits* upon life and death, the other is for taxes, and a third for the diſtributions of juſtice. *Addiſon.*

Aſſert, ye fair ones, who in judgment *ſit*,
Your ancient empire over love and wit. *Rowe.*

14. To be in any ſolemn aſſembly as a member.

Three hundred and twenty men *ſat* in council daily. 1 *Mac.*

15. *To* SIT *down. Down* is little more than emphatical.

Go and *ſit down* to meat. *Luke* xvii. 7.

When we *ſit down* to our meal, we need not ſuſpect the intruſion of armed uninvited gueſts. *Decay of Piety.*

16. *To* SIT *down.* To begin a ſiege.
Nor would the enemy have *ſate* down before it, till they had done their buſineſs in all other places. *Clarendon.*

17. *To* SIT *down.* To reſt; to ceaſe ſatisfied.
Here we cannot *ſit down*, but ſtill proceed in our ſearch, and look higher for a ſupport. *Rogers.*

18. *To* SIT *down.* To ſettle; to fix abode.
From beſides Tanais, the Goths, Huns, and Getes *ſat down.* *Spenſer.*

19. *To* SIT *out.* To be without engagement or employment.
They are glad, rather than *ſit out*, to play very ſmall game, and to make uſe of arguments, ſuch as will not prove a bare inexpediency. *Bp. Sanderſon.*

20. *To* SIT *up.* To riſe from lying to ſitting.
He that was dead, *ſat up*, and began to ſpeak. *Luke.*

21. *To* SIT *up.* To watch; not to go to bed.
Be courtly,
And entertain, and feaſt, *ſit up*, and revel;
Call all the great, the fair and ſpirited dames
Of Rome about thee, and begin a faſhion
Of freedom. *Ben. Johnſon.*
Some *ſit up* late at winter-fires, and fit
Their ſharp edg'd tools. *May.*
Moſt children ſhorten that time by *ſitting up* with the company at night. *Locke.*

To SIT. *v. a.*

1. To keep the ſeat.
Hardly the muſe can *ſit* the head-ſtrong horſe,
Nor would ſhe, if ſhe could, check his impetuous force. *Prior.*

2. [When the reciprocal pronoun follows *ſit*, it ſeems to be an active verb.] To place on a ſeat.
The happieſt youth viewing his progreſs through,
What perils paſt, what croſſes to enſue,
Would ſhut the book, and *ſit him* down and die. *Shakeſp.*
He came to viſit us, and calling for a chair, *ſat him* down, and we ſat down with him. *Bacon.*
Thus fenc'd,
But not at reſt or eaſe of mind,
They *ſat them* down to weep. *Milton.*

3. To be ſettled to do buſineſs.
The court was *ſat* before ſir Roger came, but the juſtices made room for the old knight at the head of them. *Addiſon.*

SITE. *n. ſ.* [*ſitus*, Latin.]

1. Situation; local poſition.
The city ſelf he ſtrongly fortifies,
Three ſides by *ſite* it well defenced has. *Fairfax.*
Manifold ſtreams of goodly navigable rivers, as ſo many chains, environed the ſame *ſite* and temple. *Bacon.*
If we conſider the heart in its conſtituent parts, we ſhall find nothing ſingular, but what is in any muſcle. 'Tis only the *ſite* and poſture of their ſeveral parts that give it the form and functions of a heart. *Bentley.*
Before my view appear'd a ſtructure fair,
Its *ſite* uncertain if on earth or air. *Pope.*

2. It is taken by *Thomſon* for poſture, or ſituation of a thing with reſpect to itſelf: but improperly.
And leaves the ſemblance of a lover fix'd
In melancholy *ſite*, with head declin'd,
And love dejected eyes. *Thomſon.*

SI'TFAST. *n. ſ.* [*ſit* and *faſt.*]
A hard knob growing under the ſaddle. *Farrier's Dict.*

SITH. *adv.* [ſiðe, Saxon.] Since; ſeeing that. Obſolete.
What ceremony of colours uſed about the bodies of the dead! after which cuſtom notwithſtanding, *ſith* it was their cuſtom, our Lord was contented that his own moſt precious blood ſhould be intombed. *Hooker.*
Not I, my lord; *ſith* true nobility
Warrants theſe words in princely courteſie. *Shakeſpeare.*
I thank you for this profit, and from hence
I'll love no friend, *ſith* love breeds ſuch offence. *Shakeſp.*

SITHE. *n. ſ.* [ſiðe, Saxon. This word is very variouſly written by authors: I have choſen the orthography which is at once moſt ſimple and moſt agreeable to etymology.] The inſtrument of mowing; a crooked blade joined at right angles to a long pole.
Let fame, that all hunt after in their lives,
Live regiſtred upon our brazen tombs;
And then grace us in the diſgrace of death:
When, ſpight of cormorant-devouring time,
Th' endeavour of this preſent breath may bury
That honour which ſhall 'bate his *ſcythe's* keen edge;
And make us heirs of all eternity. *Shakeſpeare.*
Time is commonly drawn upon tombs, in gardens, and other places, an old man, bald, winged with a *ſithe*, and an hour-glaſs. *Peacham.*
There rude impetuous rage does ſtorm and fret;
And there, as maſter of this murd'ring brood,
Swinging a huge *ſcithe*, ſtands impartial death,
With endleſs buſineſs almoſt out of breath. *Craſhaw.*
The milk-maid ſingeth blithe,
And the mower whets his *ſcithe.* *Milton.*
The brazen trumpets kindle rage no more;
But uſeleſs lances into *ſythes* ſhall bend,
And the broad faulchion in a plough-ſhare end. *Pope.*
Grav'd o'er their ſeats the form of time was found,
His *ſcythe* revers'd, and both his pinions bound. *Pope.*
But, Stella, ſay, what evil tongue
Reports you are no longer young?
That time ſits with his *ſythe* to mow
Where erſt ſat Cupid with his bow. *Swift.*
Echo no more returns the chearful ſound
Of ſharpening *ſcythe.* *Thomſon.*

SI'THENCE. *adv.* [Now contracted to *ſince*. See SINCE.] Since; in latter times.
This over-running and waſting of the realm was the beginning of all the other evils which *ſithence* have afflicted that land. *Spenſer.*

SITHES. *n. ſ.* Times. *Spenſer.*

SI'THNESS. *adv.* Since. *Spenſer.*

SI'TTER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſit.*]

1. One that ſits.
The Turks are great *ſitters*, and ſeldom walk; whereby they ſweat leſs, and need bathing more. *Bacon.*

2. A bird that broods.
The oldeſt hens are reckoned the beſt *ſitters*; and the youngeſt the beſt layers. *Mortimer.*

SI'TTING. *n. ſ.* [from *ſit.*]

1. The poſture of ſitting on a ſeat.

2. The act of reſting on a ſeat.
Thou knoweſt my down-*ſitting* and mine up riſing. *Pſalms.*

3. A time at which one exhibits himſelf to a painter.
Few good pictures have been finiſhed at one *ſitting*; neither can a good play be produced at a heat. *Dryden.*

4. A meeting of an aſſembly.
I'll write you down;
The which ſhall point you forth at every *ſitting*,
What you muſt ſay. *Shakeſpeare.*
I wiſh it may be at that *ſitting* concluded, unleſs the neceſſity of the time preſs it. *Bacon.*

5. A courſe of ſtudy unintermitted.
For the underſtanding of any one of St. Paul's epiſtles, I read it all through at one *ſitting.* *Locke.*

6. A time for which one ſits without riſing.
What more than madneſs reigns,
When one ſhort *ſitting* many hundred drains,
And not enough is left him to ſupply
Board-wages, or a footman's livery. *Dryden.*

7. Incubation.
Whilſt the hen is covering her eggs, the male bird takes his ſtand upon a nighbouring bough, and amuſes her with his ſongs during the whole time of her *ſitting.* *Addiſon.*

SI'TUATE. *part. adj.* [from *ſitus*, Latin.]

1. Placed with reſpect to any thing elſe.
He was reſolved to chuſe a war, rather than to have Bretagne carried by France, being ſo great and opulent a duchy, and *ſituate* ſo opportunely to annoy England. *Bacon.*
Within a trading town they long abide,
Full fairly *ſituate* on a haven's ſide. *Dryden.*
The eye is a part ſo artificially compoſed, and commodiouſly *ſituate*, as nothing can be contrived better for uſe, ornament, or ſecurity. *Ray.*

2. Placed; conſiſting.
Earth hath this variety from heav'n,
Of pleaſure *ſituate* in hill and dale. *Milton.*

SITUATION. *n. ſ.* [from *ſituate*; *ſituation*, French.]

1. Local reſpect; poſition.
Prince Ceſarini has a palace in a pleaſant *ſituation*, and ſet off with many beautiful walks. *Addiſon.*

2. Condition; ſtate.
Though this is a *ſituation* of the greateſt caſe and tranquillity in human life, yet this is by no means fit to be the ſubject of all men's petitions to God. *Rogers.*

SIX. *n. ſ.* [*ſix*, French.] Twice three; one more than five.
No incident in the piece or play but muſt carry on the main deſign; all things elſe are like *ſix* fingers to the hand, when nature can do her work with five. *Dryden.*
That of *ſix* hath many reſpects in it, not only for the days of the creation, but its natural conſideration, as being a perfect number. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

SIX *and ſeven.* *n. ſ.* To be *at ſix and ſeven*, is to be in a ſtate of diſorder and confuſion.
All is uneven,
And every thing is left *at ſix and ſeven.* *Shakeſpeare.*
In 1588, there ſat in the ſee of Rome a fierce thundring friar, that would ſet all *at ſix and ſeven*, or at ſix and five, if you allude to his name. *Bacon.*
What blinder bargain e're was driv'n,
Or wager laid *at ſix and ſeven.* *Hudibras.*
John once turned his mother out of doors, to his great ſorrow; for his affairs went on *at ſixes and ſevens.* *Arbuthnot.*
The goddeſs would no longer wait;
But raiſing from her chair of ſtate,
Left all below *at ſix and ſeven*,
Harneſs'd her doves and flew to heav'n. *Swift.*

SI'XPENCE. *n. ſ.* [*ſix* and *pence*.] A coin; half a ſhilling.
Where have you left the money that I gave you?
Oh!—*ſixpence* that I had. *Shakeſpeare.*
The wiſeſt man might bluſh,
If D— lov'd *ſixpence* more than he. *Pope.*

SIXSCO'RE. *adj.* [*ſix* and *ſcore*.] Six times twenty.
Sixſcore and five miles it containeth in circuit. *Sandys.*
The crown of Spain hath enlarged the bounds thereof within this laſt *ſixſcore* years, much more than the Ottomans. *Bacon.*

SIXTEE'N. *adj.* [ꝛixtyne, Saxon.] Six and ten.
I have been begging *ſixteen* years in court. *Shakeſp.*
It returned the voice thirteen times; and I have heard of others that it would return *ſixteen* times. *Bacon.*
If men lived but twenty years, we ſhould be ſatisfied if they died about *ſixteen* or eighteen. *Taylor.*

SI'XTEENTH. *adj.* [ꝛixteoða, Saxon.] The ſixth after the tenth; the ordinal of ſixteen.
The firſt lot came forth to Jehoiarib, the *ſixteenth* to Immer. 1 *Chron.*

SIXTH. *adj.* [ꝛixta, Saxon.] The firſt after the fifth; the ordinal of ſix.
You are more clement than vile men,
Who of their broken debtors take
A *ſixth*, letting them thrive again. *Shakeſp.*
There ſucceeded to the kingdom of England James the *ſixth*, then king of Scotland. *Bacon.*

SIXTH. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] A ſixth part.
Only the other half would have been a tolerable ſeat for rational creatures, and five *ſixths* of the whole globe would have been rendered uſeleſs. *Cheyne.*

SI'XTHLY. *adv.* [from *ſix*.] In the ſixth place.
Sixthly, living creatures have more diverſity of organs than plants. *Bacon.*

SI'XTIETH. *adj.* [ꝛixteoꝛoða, Saxon.] The tenth ſix times repeated; the ordinal of ſixty.
Let the appearing circle of the fire be three foot diameter, and the time of one entire circulation of it the *ſixtieth* part of a minute, in a whole day there will be but 86400 ſuch parts. *Digby.*

SI'XTY. *adj.* [ꝛixtiꝛ, Saxon.] Six times ten.
When the boats were come within *ſixty* yards of the pillar, they found themſelves all bound, and could go no farther. *Bacon.*
Of which 7 times 9, or the year 63, is conceived to carry with it the moſt conſiderable fatality. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

SIZE. *n. ſ.* [perhaps rather *ciſe*, from *inciſa*, Latin; or from *aſſiſe*, French.]
1. Bulk; quantity of ſuperficies; comparative magnitude.
Lever narrified my friends,
With all the *ſize* that verity
Would without lapſing ſuffer. *Shakeſpeare.*
If any decayed ſhip be new made, it is more fit to make her a *ſize* leſs than bigger. *Raleigh.*
The diſtance judg'd for ſhot of ev'ry *ſize*,
The linſtocks touch, the pond'rous ball expires. *Dryden.*
Objects near our view are thought greater than thoſe of a larger *ſize*, that are more remote. *Locke.*
The martial goddeſs,
Like thee, Telemachus, in voice and *ſize*,
With ſpeed divine, from ſtreet to ſtreet ſhe flies;
She bids the mariners prepare to ſtand. *Pope.*
2. [*Aſſiſe*, old French.] A ſettled quantity. In the following paſſage it ſeems to ſignify the allowance of the table: whence they ſay a *ſizer* at Cambridge.
'Tis not in thee
To cut off my train, to ſcant my *ſizes*,
And, in concluſion, to oppoſe the bolt
Againſt my coming in. *Shakeſp.*
3. Figurative bulk; condition.
This agrees too in the contempt of men of a leſs *ſize* and quality. *L'Eſtrange.*
They do not conſider the difference between elaborate diſcourſes, delivered to princes or parliaments, and a plain ſermon, intended for the middling or lower *ſize* of people. *Swift.*
4. [*Siſa*, Italian.] Any viſcous or glutinous ſubſtance.

To SIZE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To adjuſt, or arrange according to ſize.
The foxes weigh the geeſe they carry,
And ere they venture on a ſtream,
Know how to *ſize* themſelves and them. *Hudibras.*
Two troops ſo match'd were never to be found,
Such bodies built for ſtrength, of equal age,
In ſtature *ſiz'd*. *Dryden.*
2. [From *aſſiſe*.] To ſettle; to fix.
There was a ſtatute for diſperſing the ſtandard of the exchequer throughout England; thereby to *ſize* weights and meaſures. *Bacon.*
3. To cover with glutinous matter; to beſmear with ſize.

SI'ZED. *adj.* [from *ſize*.] Having a particular magnitude.
What my love is, proof hath made you know,
And as my love is *ſiz'd*, my fear is ſo. *Shakeſp.*
That will be a great horſe to a Welſhman, which is but a ſmall one to a Fleming; having, from the different breed of their countries, taken ſeveral *ſized* ideas, to which they compare their great and their little. *Locke.*

SI'ZEABLE. *adj.* [from *ſize*.] Reaſonably bulky.
He ſhould be purged, ſweated, vomited, and ſtarved, till he come to a *ſizeable* bulk. *Arbuthnot.*

SIZER. or *Servitor*. *n. ſ.* A certain rank of ſtudents in the univerſities.
They make a ſcramble for degree:
Maſters of all ſorts and of all ages,
Keepers, ſub-*ſizers*, lackeys, pages. *Corbet.*

SI'ZERS. *n. ſ.* See SCISSARS.
A buttrice and pincers, a hammer and naile,
An apron and *ſizers* for head and for taile. *Tuſſer.*

SI'ZINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſizy*.] Glutinouſneſs; viſcoſity.
In rheumatiſms, the *ſizineſs* paſſes off thick contents in the urine, or glutinous ſweats. *Floyer.*
Cold is capable of producing a *ſizineſs* and viſcoſity in the blood. *Arbuthnot.*

SI'ZY. *adj.* [from *ſize*.] Viſcous; glutinous.
The blood is *ſizy*, the alkaleſcent ſalts in the ſerum producing coriaceous concretions. *Arbuthnot.*

SKA'DDLE. *n. ſ.* [ꝛceaðniꝛꝛe, Saxon.] Hurt; damage. *Dict.*

SKA'DDONS. *n. ſ.* The embryos of bees. *Bailey.*

SKEIN. *n. ſ.* [*eſcaigne*, French.] A knot of thread or ſilk wound and doubled.
Why art thou then exaſperate, thou idle immaterial *skein* of ſley'd ſilk, thou taffel of a prodigal's purſe? *Shakeſp.*
Our ſtile ſhould be like a *skein* of ſilk, to be found by the right thread, not ravell'd or perplexed. Then all is a knot, a heap. *Ben. Johnſon.*
Beſides, ſo lazy a brain as mine is, grows ſoon weary when it has ſo entangled a *skein* as this to unwind. *Digby.*

SKAI'NSMATE. *n. ſ.* [I ſuppoſe from *skain*, or *skean*, a knife, and *mate*, a meſſmate.] It is remarkable that *mes*, Dutch, is a knife.
Scurvy knave, I am none of his flirt gills;
I am none of his *skainſmates*. *Shakeſpeare.*

SKATE. *n. ſ.* [ꝛceaba, Saxon.]
1. A flat ſea fiſh.
2. A ſort of ſhoe armed with iron, for ſliding on the ice.
They ſweep
On ſounding *skates* a thouſand different ways,
In circling poiſe ſwift as the winds. *Thomſon.*

SKEAN. n. ſ. [Iriſh and Erſe; ꝛaꝛene, Saxon.] A ſhort ſword; a knife.
Any diſpoſed to do miſchief, may under his mantle privily carry his head-piece, *skean*, or piſtol, to be always ready. *Spenſer.*
The Iriſh did not fail in courage or fierceneſs, but being only armed with darts and *skeines*, it was rather an execution than a fight upon them. *Bacon.*

SKEG. *n. ſ.* A wild plum.

SKE'GGER. *n. ſ.*
Little ſalmons called *skeggers*, are bred of ſuch ſick ſalmon that might not go to the ſea, and though they abound, yet never thrive to any bigneſs. *Walton.*

SKE'LETON. *n. ſ.* [σκελετὸς, Greek.]
1. [In anatomy.] The bones of the body preſerved together as much as can be in their natural ſituation. *Quincy.*
When rattling bones together fly,
From the four corners of the ſky;
When ſinews o'er the *skeletons* are ſpread,
Thoſe cloth'd with fleſh, and life inſpires the dead. *Dryden.*
A *skeleton*, in outward figure,
His meagre corps, though full of vigour,
Would halt behind him were it bigger. *Swift.*
2. The compages of the principal parts.
The great ſtructure itſelf, and its great integrals, the heavenly and elementary bodies, are framed in ſuch a poſition and ſituation, the great *skeleton* of the world. *Hale.*
The ſchemes of any of the arts or ſciences may be analyzed in a ſort of *skeleton*, and repreſented upon tables, with the various dependencies of their ſeveral parts. *Watts.*

SKE'LLUM. *n. ſ.* [*skelm*, German.] A villain; a ſcoundrel. *Skin.*

SKEP. *n. ſ.* [ꝛcepꝑen, lower Saxon, to draw.]
1. *Skep* is a ſort of baſket, narrow at the bottom, and wide at the top to fetch corn in.
A pitchforke, a doongforke, ſeeve, *skep*, and a bin. *Tuſſer.*
2. In Scotland, the repoſitories where the bees lay their honey is ſtill called *skep*.

SK'EPTICK. *n. ſ.* [σκέπτομαι, Gr. *ſceptique*, French.] One who doubts, or pretends to doubt of every thing.
Bring the cauſe unto the bar; whoſe authority none muſt diſclaim, and leaſt of all thoſe *ſcepticks* in religion. *Dec. of Piety.*
Survey
Nature's extended face, then *ſcepticks* ſay,
In this wide field of wonders can you find
No art. *Blackmore.*
With too much knowledge for the *ſcepticks* ſide,
With too much weakneſs for the ſtoicks pride,
Man hangs between. *Pope.*

The dogmatiſt is ſure of every thing, and the *ſceptick* believes nothing. *Watts.*

SKE'PTICAL. *adj.* [from *skeptick.*] Doubtful; pretending to univerſal doubt.

May the Father of mercies confirm the *ſceptical* and wavering minds, and ſo prevent us that ſtand faſt, in all our doings, and further us with his continual help. *Bentley.*

SKE'PTICISM. *n. ſ.* [*ſcepticiſme*, French; from *ſkeptick.*] Univerſal doubt; pretence or profeſſion of univerſal doubt.

I laid by my natural diffidence and *ſcepticiſm* for a while, to take up that dogmatick way. *Dryden.*

SKETCH. *n. ſ.* [*ſchedula*, Latin.] An outline; a rough draught; a firſt plan.

I ſhall not attempt a character of his preſent majeſty, having already given an imperfect *ſketch* of it. *Addiſon.*

As the lighteſt *ſketch*, if juſtly trac'd,
Is by ill colouring but the more diſgrac'd,
So by falſe learning is good ſenſe defac'd. *Pope.*

To SKETCH. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To draw, by tracing the outline.

If a picture is daubed with many glaring colours, the vulgar eye admires it; whereas he judges very contemptuouſly of ſome admirable deſign *ſketched* out only with a black pencil, though by the hand of Raphael. *Watts.*

2. To plan, by giving the firſt or principal notion.

The reader I'll leave in the midſt of ſilence, to contemplate thoſe ideas which I have only *ſketch'd*, and which every man muſt finiſh for himſelf. *Dryden.*

SKE'WER. *n. ſ.* [*ſkere*, Daniſh.] A wooden or iron pin, uſed to keep meat in form.

Sweet breeds and collops were with *ſkewers* prick'd
About the ſides. *Dryden.*

From his rug the *ſkewer* he takes,
And on the ſtick ten equal notches makes. *Swift.*

I once may overlook,
A *ſkewer* ſent to table by my cook. *King.*

Send up meat well ſtuck with *ſkewers*, to make it look round; and an iron *ſkewer*, when rightly employed, wil make it look handſomer. *Swift.*

To SKE'WER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To faſten with ſkewers.

SKIFF. *n. ſ.* [*eſquife*, French; *ſcapha*, Lat.] A ſmall light boat.

If in two *ſkiffs* of cork, a loadſtone and ſteel be placed within the orb of their activities, the one doth not move, the other ſtanding ſtill; but both ſteer into each other.
Brown's Vulgar Errours.

In a poor *ſkiff* he paſs'd the bloody main,
Choak'd with the ſlaughter'd bodies of his train. *Dryden.*

On Garrway cliffs
A ſavage race by ſhipwreck fed,
Lie waiting for the founder'd *ſkiffs*,
And ſtrip the bodies of the dead. *Swift.*

SKI'LFUL. *adj.* [*ſkill* and *full.*] Knowing; qualified with ſkill; poſſeſſing any art; dexterous; able.

His father was a man of Tyre, *ſkilful* to work in gold and ſilver. *2 Chron.*

They ſhall call the huſbandman to mourning, and ſuch as are *ſkilful* of lamentation, to wailing. *Amos.*

Will Vafer is *ſkilful* at finding out the ridiculous ſide of a thing, and placing it in a new light. *Tatler.*

Say, Stella, feel you no content,
Reflecting on a life well ſpent;
Your *ſkilful* hand employ'd to ſave
Deſparing wretches from the grave:
And then ſupporting with your ſtore
Thoſe whom you dragg'd from death before. *Swift.*

Inſtructors ſhould not only be *ſkilful* in thoſe ſciences which they teach; but have ſkill in the method of teaching, and patience in the practice. *Watts.*

SKI'LFULLY. *adv.* [from *ſkilful.*] With ſkill; with art; with uncommon ability; dexterouſly.

As ſoon he came near me, in fit diſtance, with much fury, but with fury *ſkilfully* guided, he ran upon me. *Sidney.*

Ulyſſes builds a ſhip with his own hands, as *ſkilfully* as a ſhipwright. *Broome.*

SKI'LFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſkilful.*] Art; ability; dextrouſneſs.

He fed them according to the integrity of his heart, and guided them by the *ſkilfulneſs* of his hands. *Pſalms.*

SKILL. *n. ſ.* [*ſkil*, Iſlandick.]

1. Knowledge of any practice or art; readineſs in any practice; knowledge; dexterity; artfulneſs.

Skill in the weapon is nothing without ſack. *Shakeſp.*

You have
As little *ſkill* to fear, as I have purpoſe
To put you to't. *Shakeſpeare.*

Oft nothing profits more
Than ſelf-eſteem grounded on juſt and right,
Well manag'd; of that *ſkill* the more thou know'ſt,
The more ſhe will acknowledge thee her head. *Milton.*

I will from wond'rous principles ordain
A race unlike the firſt, and try my *ſkill* again. *Dryden.*

Phocion the Athenian general, then ambaſſador from the ſtate, by his great wiſdom and *ſkill* at negotiations, diverted Alexander from the conqueſt of Athens, and reſtored the Athenians to his favour. *Swift.*

2. Any particular art.

Learned in one *ſkill*, and in another kind of learning unſkilful. *Hooker.*

To SKILL. *v. n.* [*ſkilia*, Iſlandick.]

1. To be knowing in; to be dextrous at.

They that *ſkill* not of ſo heavenly matter,
All that they know not, envy or admire. *Spenſer.*

The overſeers were all that could *ſkill* of inſtruments of muſick. *2 Chron.*

One man of wiſdom, experience, learning, and direction, may judge better in thoſe things that he can *ſkill* of, than ten thouſand others that be ignorant. *Whitgifte.*

2. [*Skilia*, Iſlandick, ſignifies to diſtinguiſh.] To differ; to make difference; to intereſt; to matter. Not in uſe.

Whether the commandments of God in ſcripture be general or ſpecial, it *ſkilleth* not. *Hooker.*

What *ſkills* it, if a bag of ſtones or gold
About thy neck do drown thee? raiſe thy head,
Take ſtars for money; ſtars not to be told,
By any art: yet to be purchas'd.
None is ſo waſtful as the ſcraping dame,
She loſeth three for one; her ſoul, reſt, fame. *Herbert.*

He intending not to make a ſummer buſineſs of it, but a reſolute war, without term prefixed, until he had recovered France, it *ſkilled* not much when he began the war, eſpecially having Calais at his back where he might winter. *Bacon.*

SKI'LLED. *adj.* [from *ſkill.*] Knowing; dextrous; acquainted with.

Of theſe nor *ſkilled* nor ſtudious. *Milton.*

Moſes, in all the Egyptian arts was *ſkill'd*,
When heav'nly power that choſen veſſel fill'd. *Denham.*

He muſt be very little *ſkill'd* in the world, who thinks that a voluble tongue ſhall accompany only a good underſtanding. *Locke.*

SKI'LLESS. *adj.* [from *ſkill.*] Wanting art. Not in uſe.

Nor have I ſeen
More that I may call men than you:
How features are abroad I'm *ſkilleſs* of. *Shakeſp.*

Jealouſly what might befal your travel,
Being *ſkilleſs* in theſe parts; which to a ſtranger
Unguided and unfriended, often prove
Rough and unhoſpitable. *Shakeſpeare.*

Thy wit, that ornament to ſhape and love,
Miſhapen in the conduct of them both,
Like powder in a *ſkilleſs* ſoldier's flaſk
Is ſet on fire. *Shakeſpeare.*

SKI'LLET. *n. ſ.* [*eſcuellette*, French.] A ſmall kettle or boiler.

When light-wing'd toys
Of feather'd Cupid foil with wanton dullneſs
My ſpeculative and offic'd inſtruments,
Let houſe-wives make a *skillet* of my helm,
And all indign and baſe adverſities
Make head againſt my eſtimation. *Shakeſpeare.*

Break all the wax, and in a kettle or *skillet* ſet it over a ſoft fire. *Mortimer.*

SKILT. *n. ſ.* [A word uſed by *Cleaveland*, of which I know not either the etymology or meaning.]

Smectymnus! ha! what art?
Syriack? Or Arabick? Or Welſh? What *skilt?*
Ape all the bricklayers that Babel built. *Cleaveland.*

To SKIM. *v. a.* [properly to *ſcum*, from *ſcum*; *eſcume*, French.]

1. To clear off from the upper part, by paſſing a veſſel a little below the ſurface.

My coz Tom, or his coz Mary,
Who hold the plough or *skim* the dairy,
My fav'rite books, and pictures ſell. *Prior.*

2. To take by ſkimming.

She boils in kettles muſt of wine, and *skims*
With leaves the dregs that overflow the brims. *Dryden.*

His principal ſtudies were after the works of Titian, whoſe cream he had *skimm'd.* *Dryden.*

The ſurface of the ſea is covered with its bubbles, while it riſes, which they *skim* off into their boats, and afterwards ſeparate in pots. *Addiſon.*

Whilome I've ſeen her *skim* the cloated cream,
And preſs from ſpongy curds the milky ſtream. *Gay.*

3. To bruſh the ſurface ſlightly; to paſs very near the ſurface.

Nor ſeeks in air her humble flight to raiſe,
Content to *skim* the ſurface of the ſeas. *Dryden.*

The ſwallow *skims* the river's watry face. *Dryden.*

A winged eaſtern blaſt juſt *skimming* o'er
The ocean's brow, and ſinking on the ſhore. *Prior.*

4. To cover ſuperficially. Improper.

Dang'rous flats in ſecret ambuſh lay,
Where the falſe tides *skim* o'er the cover'd land,
And ſeamen with diſſembled depths betray. *Dryden.*

To

To SKIM. *v. n.* To paſs lightly; to glide along.

Thin airy ſhapes o'er the furrows riſe,
A dreadful ſcene! and *ſkim* before his eyes. *Addiſon.*

When Ajax ſtrives ſome rock's vaſt weight to throw,
The line too labours, and the words move ſlow;
Not ſo when ſwift Camilla ſcours the plain,
Flies o'er th' unbending corn, and *ſkims* along the main. *Pope.*

Such as have active ſpirits, who are ever *ſkimming* over the ſurface of things with a volatile ſpirit, will fix nothing in their memory. *Watts.*

They *ſkim* over a ſcience in a very ſuperficial ſurvey, and never lead their diſciples into the depths of it. *Watts.*

The boat, light *ſkimming*, ſtretch'd his oary wings. *Thomſ.*

SKI'MBLESKAMBLE. *adj.* [A cant word formed by reduplication from *ſcamble.*] Wandering; wild.

A couching lion and a ramping cat,
And ſuch a deal of *ſkimbleſkamble* ſtuff,
As puts me from my faith. *Shakeſpeare.*

SKI'MMER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſkim.*] A ſhallow veſſel with which the ſcum is taken off.

Waſh your wheat in three or four waters, ſtirring it round; and with a *ſkimmer*, each time, take off the light. *Mortimer.*

SKI'MMILK. *n. ſ.* [*ſkim* and *milk.*] Milk from which the cream has been taken.

Then cheeſe was brought: ſays Slouch, this e'en ſhall roll;
This is *ſkimmilk*, and therefore it ſhall go. *King.*

SKIN. *n. ſ.* [*ſkind*, Daniſh.]

1. The natural covering of the fleſh. It conſiſts of the *cuticle*, outward ſkin, or ſcarf ſkin, which is thin and inſenſible, and the *cutis*, or inner ſkin, extremely ſenſible.

The body is conſumed to nothing, the *ſkin* feeling rough and dry like leather. *Harvey.*

The prieſt on *ſkins* of off'rings takes his eaſe,
And nightly viſions in his ſlumber ſees. *Dryden.*

2. Hide; pelt; that which is taken from animals to make parchment or leather.

3. The body; the perſon.

We meet with many of theſe dangerous civilities, wherein 'tis hard for a man to ſave both his *ſkin* and his credit. *L'Eſtr.*

To SKIN. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To flay; to ſtrip or diveſt of the ſkin.

The beavers run to the door to make their eſcape, are there intangled in the nets, ſeized by the Indians, and immediately *ſkinned.* *Ellis's Voyage.*

2. To cover with the ſkin.

It will but *ſkin* and film the ulcerous place,
Whilſt rank corruption, mining all within,
Infects unſeen. *Shakeſpeare.*

Authority, though it err like others,
Has yet a kind of medicine in itſelf,
That *ſkins* the vice o' th' top. *Shakeſpeare.*

The wound was *ſkinned*; but the ſtrength of his thigh was not reſtored. *Dryden.*

It only patches up and *ſkins* it over, but reaches not to the bottom of the ſore. *Locke.*

The laſt ſtage of healing, or *ſkinning* over, is called cicatrization. *Sharp.*

3. To cover ſuperficially.

What I took for ſolid earth was only heaps of rubbiſh, *ſkinned* over with a covering of vegetables. *Addiſon.*

SKINK. *n. ſ.* [ꝑcenc, Saxon.]

1. Drink; any thing potable.

2. Pottage.

Scotch *ſkink*, which is a pottage of ſtrong nouriſhment, is made with the knees and ſinews of beef, but long boiled: jelly alſo of knuckles of veal. *Bacon.*

To SKINK. *v. n.* [ꝑcencan, Saxon.] To ſerve drink. Both noun and verb are wholly obſolete.

SKI'NKER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſkink.*] One that ſerves drink.

I give thee this pennyworth of ſugar, clapt even now into my hand by an under *ſkinker*; one that never ſpake other Engliſh in his life, than eight ſhillings and ſix pence, and you are welcome, ſir. *Shakeſpeare.*

Hang up all the poor hop-drinkers,
Cries old Sym, the king of *ſkinkers.* *Ben. Johnſon.*

His mother took the cup the clown had fill'd:
The reconciler bowl went round the board,
Which, empty'd, the rude *ſkinker* ſtill reſtor'd. *Dryden.*

SKI'NNED. *adj.* [from *ſkin.*] Having the nature of ſkin or leather; hard; callous.

When the ulcer becomes foul, and diſcharges a naſty ichor, the edges in proceſs of time tuck in, and, growing *ſkinned* and hard, give it the name of callous. *Sharp.*

SKI'NNER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſkin.*] A dealer in ſkins.

SKI'NNINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſkinny.*] The quality of being ſkinny.

SKI'NNY. *adj.* [from *ſkin.*] Conſiſting only of ſkin; wanting fleſh.

Her choppy finger laying
Upon her *ſkinny* lips. *Shakeſpeare.*

Leaſt the aſperity of theſe cartilages of the windpipe ſhould hurt the gullet, which is tender, and of a *ſkinny* ſubſtance, theſe annulary griſtles are not made round; but where the gullet touches the windpipe, there, to fill up the circle, is only a ſoft membrane, which may eaſily give way. *Ray.*

His fingers meet
In *ſkinny* films, and ſhapes his oary feet. *Addiſon.*

To SKIP. *v. n.* [*ſquittire*, Italian; *eſquirer*, French. I know not whether it may not come from *ſcape.*]

1. To fetch quick bounds; to paſs by quick leaps; to bound lightly and joyfully.

Was not Iſrael a deriſion unto thee? Was he found among thieves? For ſince thou ſpakeſt of him, thou *ſkipp'dſt* for joy. *Jeremiah.*

The queen, bound with love's powerful'ſt charm,
Sat with Pigwiggen arm in arm:
Her merry maids, that thought no harm,
About the room were *ſkipping.* *Drayton.*

At ſpur or ſwitch no more he *ſkipt*,
Or mended pace, than Spaniard whipt. *Hudibras.*

The earth-born race
O'er ev'ry hill and verdant paſture ſtray;
Skip o'er the lawns, and by the rivers play. *Blackmore.*

John *ſkipped* from room to room, ran up ſtairs and down ſtairs, peeping into every cranny. *Arbuthnot.*

Thus each hand promotes the pleaſing pain,
And quick ſenſations *ſkip* from vein to vein. *Pope.*

The lamb thy riot dooms to bleed to-day,
Had he thy reaſon, would he *ſkip* and play? *Pope.*

2. To paſs without notice.

Pope Pius II. was wont to ſay, that the former popes did wiſely to ſet the lawyers a-work to debate, whether the donation of Conſtantine the Great to Sylveſter of St. Peter's patrimony were good or valid in law or no; the better to *ſkip* over the matter in fact, whether there was ever any ſuch thing at all or no. *Bacon.*

A gentleman made it a rule, in reading, to *ſkip* over all ſentences where he ſpied a note of admiration at the end. *Swift.*

To SKIP. *v. a.* [*eſquirer*, French.] To miſs; to paſs.

Let not thy ſword *ſkip* one:
Pity not honour'd age for his white beard;
He is an uſurer. *Shakeſpeare.*

Although to engage very far in ſuch a metaphyſical ſpeculation were unfit, when I only endeavour to explicate fluidity, yet we dare not quite *ſkip* it over, leſt we be accuſed of overſeeing it. *Boyle.*

They who have a mind to ſee the iſſue may *ſkip* theſe two chapters, and proceed to the following. *Burnet.*

SKIP. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A light leap or bound.

He looked very curiouſly upon himſelf, ſometimes fetching a little *ſkip*, as if he had ſaid his ſtrength had not yet forſaken him. *Sidney.*

You will make ſo large a *ſkip* as to caſt yourſelf from the land into the water. *More.*

SKI'PJACK. *n. ſ.* [*ſkip* and *jack.*] An upſtart.

The want of ſhame or brains does not preſently entitle every little *ſkipjack* to the board's end in the cabinet. *L'Eſtr.*

SKI'PKENNEL. *n. ſ.* [*ſkip* and *kennel.*] A lackey; a footboy.

SKI'PPER. *n. ſ.* [*ſchipper*, Dutch.] A ſhipmaſter or ſhipboy.

Are not you afraid of being drowned too? No, not I, ſays the *ſkipper.* *L'Eſtrange.*

No doubt you will return very much improved. —— Yes, refined like a Dutch *ſkipper* from a whale-fiſhing. *Congreve.*

SKI'PPET. *n. ſ.* [Probably from *ſkip.*] A ſmall boat.

Upon the bank they ſitting did eſpy
A dainty damſel, dreſſing of her hair,
By whom a little *ſkippet* floating did appear. *Spenſer.*

SKI'RMISH. *n. ſ.* [from *ys* and *carm*, Welſh, the ſhout of war: whence *yſgarm*, and *yſgarmes*, old Britiſh words. *Maes a naw 'ſgarmes a wnan*, ſays an ancient writer. *Eſcarmouche*, French.]

1. A ſlight fight: leſs than a ſet battle.

One battle, yes, a *ſkirmiſh* more there was
With adverſe fortune fought by Cartiſmand;
Her ſubjects moſt revolt. *Philips.*

2. A conteſt; a contention.

There is a kind of merry war betwixt ſignior Benedick and her: they never meet but there's a *ſkirmiſh* of wit. *Shakeſp.*

Theſe *ſkirmiſhes* expire not with the firſt propugners of the opinions: they perhaps began as ſingle duellers; but then they ſoon have their partiſans and abettors, who not only enhance, but intail the feud to poſterity. *Decay of Piety.*

To SKI'RMISH. *v. n.* [*eſcarmoucher*, French; from the noun.] To fight looſely; to fight in parties before or after the ſhock of the main battle.

Ready to charge, and to retire at will;
Though broken, ſcatter'd, fled, they *ſkirmiſh* ſtill. *Fairfax.*

A gentleman volunteer, *ſkirmiſhing* with the enemy before Worceſter, was run through his arm in the middle of the biceps with a ſword, and ſhot with a muſket-bullet in the ſame ſhoulder. *Wiſeman.*

I'll paſs by the little *ſkirmiſhings* on either ſide. *Atterbury.*

SKI'RMISHER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſkirmiſh.*] He who ſkirmiſhes. *Ainſ.*

To SKIRRE. *v. a.* [This word ſeems to be derived from ꝑcin, Saxon, pure, clean; unleſs it ſhall be rather deduced from *σκιδλαω.*] To ſcour; to ramble over in order to clear.

Send out more horſes, *ſkirre* the country round;
Hang thoſe that talk of fear. *Shakeſpeare.*

To SKIRRE. *v. n.* To ſcour; to ſcud; to run in haſte.

We'll make them *ſkirre* away as ſwift as ſtones
Enforced from the old Aſſyrian ſlings. *Shakeſpeare.*

SKI'RRET. *n. ſ.* [*ſiſarum*, Latin.] A plant.

It produces its flowers in an umbel, which conſiſts of ſeveral leaves placed circularly, and expanded in form of a roſe: the empalement afterward becomes a fruit, compoſed of two narrow ſeeds, that are gibbous, and furrowed on one ſide, but plain on the other. The roots are ſhaped like long turneps, and are joined to one head. *Miller.*

Skirrets are a ſort of roots propagated by ſeed. *Mortimer.*

SKIRT. *n. ſ.* [*ſkiorte*, Swediſh.]

1. The looſe edge of a garment; that part which hangs looſe below the waiſt.

It's but a nightgown in reſpect of yours; cloth of gold and cuts, ſide ſleeves and *ſkirts*, round underborne with a bluiſh tinſel. *Shakeſpeare.*

As Samuel turned about to go away, he laid hold upon the *ſkirt* of his mantle, and it rent. 1 *Sa.* xv. 27.

2. The edge of any part of the dreſs.

A narrow lace, or a ſmall *ſkirt* of ruffled linen, which runs along the upper part of the ſtays before, and croſſes the breaſt, being a part of the tucker, is called the modeſty-piece. *Addiſon.*

3. Edge; margin; border; extreme part.

He ſhould ſeat himſelf at Athie, upon the *ſkirt* of that unquiet country. *Spenſer.*

Ye miſts, that riſe
From hill or ſteaming lake, duſky or grey,
'Till the ſun paint your fleecy *ſkirts* with gold,
In honour to the world's great Author riſe. *Milton.*

Though I fled him angry, yet recall'd
To life prolong'd, and promis'd race, I now
Gladly behold, though but his utmoſt *ſkirts*
Of glory, and far off his ſteps adore. *Milton.*

The northern *ſkirts* that join to Syria have entered into the conqueſts or commerce of the four great empires; but that which ſeems to have ſecured the other is the ſtony and ſandy deſarts, through which no army can paſs. *Temple.*

Upon the *ſkirts*
Of Arragon our ſquander'd troops he rallies. *Dryden.*

To SKIRT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To border; to run along the edge.

Temple *ſkirteth* this hundred on the waſte ſide. *Carew.*

Of all theſe bounds,
With ſhadowy foreſts and with champions rich'd,
With plenteous rivers and wide *ſkirted* meads,
We make thee lady. *Shakeſpeare.*

The middle pair
Skirted his loins and thighs with downy gold. *Milton.*

A ſpacious circuit on the hill there ſtood,
Level and wide, and *ſkirted* round with wood. *Addiſon.*

SKI'TTISH. *adj.* [*ſkyc*, Daniſh; *ſchew*, Dutch.]

1. Shy; eaſily frighted.

A reſtiff *ſkittiſh* jade had gotten a trick of riſing, ſtarting, and flying out at his own ſhadow. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Wanton; volatile; haſty; precipitate.

Now expectation, tickling *ſkittiſh* ſpirits,
Sets all on hazard. *Shakeſpeare.*

He ſtill reſolv'd, to mend the matter,
'T adhere and cleave the obſtinater;
And ſtill the *ſkittiſher* and looſer,
Her freaks appear'd to ſit the cloſer. *Hudibras.*

3. Changeable; fickle.

Some men ſleep in *ſkittiſh* fortune's hall,
While others play the ideots in her eyes. *Shakeſpeare.*

Such as I am, all true lovers are;
Unſtaid and *ſkittiſh* in all notions elſe,
Save in the conſtant image of the creature
That is belov'd. *Shakeſpeare.*

SKI'TTISHLY. *adv.* [from *ſkittiſh.*] Wantonly; uncertainly; fickly.

SKI'TTISHNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſkittiſh.*] Wantonneſs; fickleneſs.

SKONCE. *n. ſ.* [See SCONCE.]

Reinard ranſacketh every corner of his wily *ſkonce*, and beſtirreth the utmoſt of his nimble ſtumps to quit his coat from their jaws. *Carew.*

SKRELN. *n. ſ.* [*ecran*, *eſcrein*, French, which *Minſhew* derives from *ſeeruiculum*, Latin. *Nimis violenter ut ſolet*, ſays *Skinner*, which may be true as to one of the ſenſes; but if the firſt ſenſe of *ſkreen* be a kind of coarſe *ſieve or riddle*, it may perhaps come, if not from *cribrum*, from ſome of the deſcendants of *cerno.*]

1. A riddle or coarſe ſieve.

A ſkuttle or *ſkreen* to rid ſoil fro' the corn. *Tuſſer.*

2. Any thing by which the ſun or weather is kept off.

3. Shelter; concealment.

Fenc'd from day, by night's eternal *ſkreen*;
Unknown to heav'n, and to myſelf unſeen. *Dryden.*

To SKREEN. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To riddle; to ſift. A term yet uſed among maſons when they ſift ſand for mortar.

2. To ſhade from ſun or light, or weather.

3. To keep off light or weather.

The curtains cloſely drawn, the light to *ſkreen*:
Thus cover'd with an artificial night,
Sleep did his office. *Dryden.*

The waters mounted up into the air: their interpoſition betwixt the earth and the ſun *ſkreen* and fence off the heat, otherwiſe inſupportable. *Woodward.*

4. To ſhelter; to protect.

Ajax interpos'd
His ſevenfold ſhield, and *ſkreen'd* Laertes' ſon,
When the inſulting Trojans urg'd him ſore. *Philips.*

He that travels with them is to *ſkreen* them, and get them out when they have run themſelves into the briars. *Locke.*

His majeſty encouraged his ſubjects to make mouths at their betters, and afterwards *ſkreened* them from puniſhment. *Spect.*

The ſcales, of which the ſcarf-ſkin is compoſed, are deſigned to fence the orifices of the ſecretory ducts of the miliary glands, and to *ſkreen* the nerves from external injuries. *Cheyne.*

SKUE. *adj.* [Of this word there is found no ſatisfactory derivation.] Oblique; ſidelong. It is moſt uſed in the adverb *aſkue.*

Several have imagined that this *ſkue* poſture of the axis is a moſt unfortunate thing; and that if the poles had been erect to the plane of the ecliptick, all mankind would have enjoyed a very paradiſe. *Bentley.*

To SKULK. *v. n.* To hide; to lurk in fear or malice.

Diſcover'd, and defeated of your prey,
You *ſkulk'd* behind the fence, and ſneak'd away. *Dryden.*

SKULL. *n. ſ.* [*ſkiola*, Iſlandick; *ſkatti*, Iſlandick, a head.]

1. The bone that incloſes the head: it is made up of ſeveral pieces, which, being joined together, form a conſiderable cavity, which contain the brain as in a box, and it is proportionate to the bigneſs of the brain. Its figure is round, and a little depreſſed on its ſides. The ſeveral pieces, of which the ſkull is compoſed, are joined together by ſutures, which makes it leſs apt to break: theſe pieces or bones are ſix proper and two common, and each is made up of two tables, or laminæ, between which there is a thin and ſpongious ſubſtance, made of ſome bony fibres, which come from each lamina, called in Greek διπλοε, and in Latin *meditullium* In it are a great many veins and arteries, which bring blood for the nouriſhment of the bones. The tables are hard and ſolid, becauſe in them the fibres of the bones are cloſe to one another. The *diploe* is ſoft, becauſe the bony fibres are at a greater diſtance from one another. The external lamina is ſmooth, and covered with the pericranium: the internal is likewiſe ſmooth; but on it are ſeveral furrows, made by the pulſe of the arteries of the dura mater, whilſt the cranium was ſoft and yielding. *Quincy*

Some lay in dead mens *ſkulls*; and in thoſe holes,
Where eyes did once inhabit, there were crept,
As 'twere in ſcorn of eyes, reflecting gems. *Shakeſpeare.*

With redoubled ſtrokes he plies his head;
But drives the batter'd *ſkull* within the brains. *Dryden.*

2. [Sceole, Saxon, a company.] A ſhoal. See SCULL.

Repair to the river where you have ſeen them ſwim in *ſkulls* or ſhoals. *Walton.*

SKU'LLCAP. *n. ſ.* A headpiece.

SKU'LLCAP. *n. ſ.* [*caſſida*, Latin.] A plant.

The flowers are long-iſh, one in each ala of the leaves: the upper leaf is galeated like an helmet, with two auricles adjoining: the under leaf, for the moſt part, is divided into two: the calyx, having a cover, contains a fruit reſembling the heel of a ſlipper or ſhoe. *Miller.*

SKY. *n. ſ.* [*ſky*, Daniſh.]

1. The region which ſurrounds this earth beyond the atmoſphere. It is taken for the whole region without the earth.

The mountains their broad backs upheave
Into the clouds, their tops aſcend the *ſky*. *Milton.*

The maids of Argos, who with frantick cries,
And imitated lowings, fill'd the *ſkies*. *Roſcommon.*

Raiſe all thy winds, with night involve the *ſkies*,
Sink, or diſperſe. *Dryden.*

2. The heavens.

The thunderer's bolt you know,
Sky planted, batters all rebelling coaſts. *Shakeſpeare.*

What is this knowledge but the *ſky* ſtol'n fire,
For which the thief ſtill chain'd in ice doth ſit. *Davies.*

Wide is the fronting gate, and rais'd on high,
With adamantine columns threats the *ſky*. *Dryden.*

3. The weather.

Thou wert better in thy grave, than to anſwer with thy uncovered body this extremity of the *ſkies*. *Shakeſpeare.*

SKY'EY. *adj.* [from *ſky.* Not very elegantly formed.] Ethereal.

A breath thou art,
Servile to all the *ſkiey* influences,
That do this habitation, where thou keep'ſt,
Hourly afflict. *Shakeſpeare.*

SKY'COLOUR. *n. ſ.* [*ſky* and *colour.*] An azure colour; the colour of the ſky.

A ſolution as clear as water, with only a light touch of *ſky-colour*, but nothing near ſo high as the ceruleous tincture of ſilver. *Boyle.*

SKY'COLOURED. *adj.* [*ſky* and *colour*] Blue; azure; like the ſky.

This your Ovid himſelf has hinted, when he tells us that the blue water nymphs are dreſſed in *ſkycoloured* garments. *Add.*

SKY'DYED. *adj.* [*ſky* and *dye.*] Coloured like the ſky.

There figs, *ſkydyed*, a purple hue diſcloſe. *Pope.*

SKY'ED. *adj.* [from *ſky.*] Envelloped by the ſkies. This is unuſual and unauthoriſed.

The pale deluge floats
O'er the *ſky'd* mountain to the ſhadowy vale. *Thomſon.*

SKY'ISH. *adj.* [from *ſky.*] Coloured by the ether; approaching the ſky.

Of this flat a mountain you have made,
T' o'ertop old Pelion, or the *ſkyiſh* head
Of blue Olympus. *Shakeſpeare.*

SKY'LARK. *n. ſ.* [*ſky* and *lark.*] A lark that mounts and ſings.

He next proceeded to the *ſkylark*, mounting up by a proper ſcale of notes, and afterwards falling to the ground with a very eaſy deſcent. *Spectator.*

SKY'LIGHT. *n. ſ.* [*ſky* and *light.*] A window placed in a room, not laterally, but in the cieling.

A monſtrous fowl dropt through the *ſkylight*, near his wife's apartment. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

SKY'ROCKET. *n. ſ.* [*ſky* and *rocket.*] A kind of firework, which flies high and burns as it flies.

I conſidered a comet, or in the language of the vulgar a blazing ſtar, as a *ſkyrocket* diſcharged by an hand that is almighty. *Addiſon.*

SLAB. *n. ſ.*

1. A puddle.
2. A plane of ſtone: as, a marble *ſlab.*

SLAB. *adj.* [A word, I ſuppoſe, of the ſame original with *ſlabber*, or *ſlaver.*] Thick; viſcous; glutinous.

Noſe of Turk, and Tartar's lips;
Finger of birth-ſtrangl'd babe,
Ditch-deliver'd by a drab;
Make the gruel thick and *ſlab.* *Shakeſpeare.*

To SLA'BBER. *v. n.* [*ſlabben, ſlabberen*, Dutch.]

1. To let the ſpittle fall from the mouth; to drivel.
2. To ſhed or pour any thing.

To SLA'BBER. *v. a.*

1. To ſmear with ſpittle.

He *ſlabbered* me all over, from cheek to cheek, with his great tongue. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To ſhed; to ſpill.

The milk pan and cream pot ſo *ſlabber'd* and ſoft,
That butter is wanting, and cheeſe is half loſt. *Tuſſer.*

SLA'BBERER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſlabber.*] He who ſlabbers.

SLA'BBY. *adj.* [The ſame with *ſlab.*]

1. Thick; viſcous.

In the cure of an ulcer, with a moiſt intemperies, *ſlabby* and greaſy medicaments are to be forborn, and drying to be uſed. *Wiſeman.*

2. Wet; floody.

When waggiſh boys the ſtunted beſom ply,
To rid the *ſlabby* pavements, paſs not by. *Gay.*

SLACK. *adj.* [ɔleac, Saxon; *ſlaken*, Iſlandick; *yſlack*, Welſh; *laxus*, Latin.]

1. Not tenſe; not hard drawn; looſe.

The vein in the arm is that which Aretæus commonly opens; and he gives a particular caution in this caſe to make a *ſlack* compreſſion, for fear of exciting a convulſion. *Arbuthn.*

2. Remiſs; not diligent; not eager; not fervent.

Thus much help and furtherance is more yielded, in that, if ſo be our zeal and devotion to Godward be *ſlack*, the alacrity and fervour of others ſerveth as a preſent ſpur. *Hooker.*

Seeing his ſoldiers *ſlack* and timorous, he reproved them of cowardice and treaſon. *Knolles.*

Nor were it juſt, would he reſume that ſhape,
That *ſlack* devotion ſhould his thunder 'ſcape. *Waller.*

Rebellion now began, for lack
Of zeal and plunder, to grow *ſlack.* *Hudibras.*

3. Not violent; not rapid.

Their pace was formal, grave, and *ſlack:*
His nimble wit out-ran the heavy pack. *Dryden.*

A handful of *ſlack* dried hops ſpoil many pounds, by taking away their pleaſant ſmell. *Mortimer.*

4. Relaxed; weak; not holding faſt.

All his joints relax'd:
From his *ſlack* hand the garland wreath'd for Eve
Down droop'd, and all the faded roſes ſhed. *Milton.*

To SLACK. } *v. n.* [from the adjective.]
To SLA'CKEN. }

1. To be remiſs; to neglect.

When thou ſhalt vow a vow unto the Lord, *ſlack* not to pay it. *Deuteronomy.*

2. To loſe the power of coheſion.

The fire, in lime burnt, lies hid, ſo that it appears to be cold; but water excites it again, whereby it *ſlacks* and crumbles into fine powder. *M.*

3. To abate.

Whence theſe raging fires
Will *ſlacken*, if his breath ſtir not their flames. *Milton.*

4. To languiſh; to fail; to flag. *Inſpector.*

To SLACK. } *v. a.*
To SLA'CKEN. }

1. To looſen; to make leſs tight.

Ah cruel youth, that wiſh forbear;
Slack all thy ſails, and fear to come. *Dryden.*

Had Ajax been employ'd, our *ſlacken'd* ſails
Had ſtill at Aulis waited happy gales. *Dryden.*

2. To relax; to remit.

This makes the pulſes beat, and lungs reſpire;
This holds the ſinews like a bridle's reins,
And makes the body to advance, retire,
To turn or ſtop, as ſhe them *ſlacks* or ſtrains. *Davies.*

Taught power's due uſe to people and to kings,
Taught nor to *ſlack* nor ſtrain its tender ſtrings. *Pope.*

3. To eaſe; to mitigate. *Philips* ſeems to have uſed it by miſtake for *ſlake.*

Men, having been brought up at home under a ſtrict rule of duty, always reſtrained by ſharp penalties from lewd behaviour, ſo ſoon as they come thither, where they ſee laws more ſlackly tended, and the hard reſtraint, which they were uſed unto, now *ſlacked*, they grow more looſe. *Spenſer.*

If there be cure or charm
To reſpite or deceive, or *ſlack* the pain
Of this ill manſion. *Milton.*

On our account has Jove,
Indulgent, to all moons ſome ſucculent plant
Allow'd, that poor helpleſs man might *ſlack*
His preſent thirſt, and matter find for toil. *Philips.*

4. To remit for want of eagerneſs.

My guards
Are you, great pow'rs, and th' unbated ſtrength
Of a firm conſcience; which ſhall arm each ſtep
Ta'en for the ſtate, and teach me *ſlack* no pace. *Ben. Johnſ.*

With ſuch delay well pleas'd, they *ſlack* their courſe. *Milton.*

5. To cauſe to be remitted.

You may ſooner by imagination quicken or *ſlack* a motion, than raiſe or ceaſe it; as it is eaſier to make a dog go ſlower than make him ſtand ſtill. *Bacon.*

This doctrine muſt ſuperſede and *ſlacken* all induſtry and endeavour, which is the loweſt degree of that which hath been promiſed to be accepted by Chriſt; and leave nothing to us to deliberate or attempt, but only to obey our fate. *Hammond.*

Extol not riches then, the toil of fools,
The wiſe man's cumbrance, if not ſnare; more apt
To *ſlacken* virtue, and abate her edge,
Than prompt her to do aught may merit praiſe. *Milton.*

Balls of this metal *ſlack'd* Atlanta's pace,
And on the am'rous youth beſtow'd the race. *Waller.*

One conduces to the poet's aim, which he is driving on in every line: the other *ſlackens* his pace, and diverts him from his way. *Dryden.*

6. To relieve; to unbend.

Here have I ſeen the king, when great affairs
Gave leave to *ſlacken* and unbend his cares,
Attended to the chaſe by all the flow'r
Of youth, whoſe hopes a nobler prey devour. *Denham.*

7. To with-hold; to uſe leſs liberally.

He that ſo generally is good, muſt of neceſſity hold his virtue to you, whoſe worthineſs would ſtir it up where it wanted, rather than *ſlack* it where there is ſuch abundance. *Shakeſp.*

8. To crumble; to deprive of the power of coheſion.

Some unſlacked lime cover with aſhes, and let it ſtand 'till rain comes to *ſlack* the lime; then ſpread them together. *Mortimer.*

9. To neglect.

Why might not you, my lord, receive attendance
From thoſe that ſhe calls ſervants, or from mine?
—If then they chanc'd to *ſlack* ye
We could controul them. *Shakeſpeare.*

This good chance, that thus much favoureth,
He *ſlacks* not. *Daniel.*

Slack not the good preſage, while heav'n inſpires
Our minds to dare, and gives the ready fires. *Dryden.*

10. To repreſs; to make leſs quick or forcible.

I ſhould be griev'd, young prince, to think my preſence
Unbent your thoughts, and *ſlacken'd* 'em to arms. *Addiſon.*

SLACK. *n. ſ.* [from the verb *To ſlack.*] Small coal; coal broken in ſmall parts.

SLA'CKLY. *adv.* [from *ſlack.*]

1. Looſely; not tightly; not cloſely.
2. Negligently; remiſsly.

That a king's children ſhould be ſo convey'd,
So *ſlackly* guarded, and the ſearch ſo ſlow
That could not trace them. *Shakeſpeare.*

SLA'CKNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſlack.*]
1. Looſeneſs; not tightneſs.
2. Negligence; inattention; remiſſneſs.
It concerneth the duty of the church by law to provide, that the looſeneſs and *ſlackneſs* of men may not cauſe the commandments of God to be unexecuted. *Hooker.*
Theſe thy offices,
So rarely kind, are as interpreters
Of my behind-hand *ſlackneſs*. *Shakeſpeare.*
From man's effeminate *ſlackneſs* it begins,
Who ſhould better hold his place
By wiſdom, and ſuperior gifts receiv'd. *Milton.*
3. Want of tendency.
When they have no diſpoſition to ſhoot out above their lips, there is a *ſlackneſs* to heal, and a cure is very difficultly effected. *Sharp.*
4. Weakneſs; not force; not intenſeneſs.
Through the *ſlackneſs* of motion, or long baniſhment from the air, it might gather ſome aptneſs to putrefy. *Brerewood.*

SLAG. *n. ſ.* The droſs or recrement of metal.
Not only the calces but the glaſſes of metal may be of differing colours from the natural colour of the metal, as I have obſerved about the glaſs or *ſlag* of copper. *Boyle.*

SLAIE. *n. ſ.* A weaver's reed. *Ainſworth.*

SLAIN. The participle paſſive of *ſlay.*
The *ſlain* of the Lord ſhall be many. *Iſaiah.*
The king grew vain,
Fought all his battles o'er again;
And thrice he routed all his foes, and thrice he ſlew the *ſlain.* *Dryden.*

To SLAKE. *v. a.* [from *ſlack*, *Skinner*; from *ſlock*, Iſlandick, to quench, Mr. *Lye.*]
1. To quench; to extinguiſh.
He did alwas ſtrive
Himſelf with ſalves to health for to reſtore,
And *ſlake* the heavenly fire that raged evermore. *Spenſer.*
If I digg'd up thy forefathers graves,
And hung their rotten coffins up in chains,
It could not *ſlake* mine ire, nor eaſe my heart. *Shakeſp.*
She with her cold hand *ſlakes*
His ſpirits, the ſparks of life, and chills his heart. *Craſhaw.*
From Iülus' head
A lambent flame aroſe, which gently ſpread
Around his brows, and on his temples fed:
Amaz'd, with running water we prepare
To quench the ſacred fire, and *ſlake* his hair. *Dryden.*
The fragrant fruit from bending branches ſhake,
And with the cryſtal ſtream their thirſt at pleaſure *ſlake.*
Blackmore's Creation.
Coarſe are his meals, the fortune of the chace;
Amidſt the running ſtream he *ſlakes* his thirſt. *Addiſon.*
2. It is uſed of lime, ſo that it is uncertain whether the original notion of *To ſlack* or *ſlake* lime be to powder or quench it.
That which he ſaw happen'd to be freſh lime, and gathered before any rain had fallen to *ſlake* it. *Woodward.*

To SLAKE. *v. n.* [This is apparently from *ſlack.*] To grow leſs tenſe; to be relaxed.
If ſhe the body's nature did partake,
Her ſtrength would with the body's ſtrength decay;
But when the body's ſtrongeſt ſinews *ſlake*,
Then is the ſoul moſt active, quick, and gay. *Davies.*

To SLAM. *v. a.* [*lema*, Iſlandick; *ſchlagen*, Dutch.] To ſlaughter; to cruſh. A word not uſed but in low converſation.

To SLA'NDER. *v. a.* [*eſclaundre*, French; *ſcandalum*, Latin.] To cenſure falſely; to belie.
Slander Valentine
With falſhood, cowardice, and poor deſcent. *Shakeſp.*
He hath *ſlandered* thy ſervant unto the king. 2 *Samuel.*
Give me leave to ſpeak as earneſtly in truly commending it, as you have done in untruly and unkindly defacing and *ſlandering* it. *Whitgifte.*
Thou do'ſt with lies the throne invade,
By practice harden'd in thy *ſlandering* trade;
Obtending heav'n for whate'er ills befal,
And ſputt'ring under ſpecious names thy gall. *Dryden.*
Of all her dears ſhe never *ſlander'd* one,
But cares not if a thouſand are undone. *Dryden.*

SLA'NDER. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Falſe invective.
When *ſlanders* do not live in tongues;
When cut-purſes come not to throngs. *Shakeſpeare.*
Since that, we hear he is in arms,
We think not ſo;
Yet charge the conſul with our harms,
That let him go:
So in our cenſure of the ſtate
We ſtill do wander,
And make the careful magiſtrate
The mark of *ſlander.* *Ben. Johnſon.*
2. Diſgrace; reproach.
Thou *ſlander* of thy heavy mother's womb!
Thou loathed iſſue of thy father's loins. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. Diſreputation; ill name.
You ſhall not find me, daughter,
After the *ſlander* of moſt ſtep-mothers,
Ill-ey'd unto you. *Shakeſpeare.*

SLA'NDERER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſlander.*] One who belies another; one who lays falſe imputations on another.
In your ſervants ſuffer any offence againſt yourſelf rather than againſt God: endure not that they ſhould be railers or *ſlanderers*, tell-tales or ſowers of diſſenſion. *Taylor.*
Thou ſhalt anſwer for this, thou *ſlanderer.* *Dryden.*

SLA'NDEROUS. *adj.* [from *ſlander.*]
1. Uttering reproachful falſhoods.
What king ſo ſtrong
Can tie the gall up in the *ſlanderous* tongue? *Shakeſp.*
To me belongs
The care to ſhun the blaſt of *ſland'rous* tongues:
Let malice, prone the virtuous to defame,
Thus with vile cenſure taint my ſpotleſs name. *Pope.*
2. Containing reproachful falſhoods; caluminous.
I was never able 'till now to choke the mouth of ſuch detractors, with the certain knowledge of their *ſlanderous* untruths. *Spenſer.*
We lay theſe honours on this man,
To eaſe ourſelves of divers *ſland'rous* loads. *Shakeſp.*
As by flattery a man opens his boſom to his mortal enemy, ſo by detraction and a *ſlanderous* miſreport he ſhuts the fame to his beſt friends. *South.*

SLA'NDEROUSLY. *adv.* [from *ſlanderous.*] Calumniouſly; with falſe reproach.
I may the better ſatisfy them who object theſe doubts, and *ſlanderouſly* bark at the courſes which are held againſt that traiterous earl and his adherents. *Spenſer.*
They did *ſlanderouſly* object,
How that they durſt not hazard to preſent
In perſon their defences. *Daniel.*

SLANG. The preterite of *ſling.*
David *ſlang* a ſtone, and ſmote the Philiſtine. 1 *Samuel.*

SLANK. *n. ſ.* An herb. *Ainſworth.*

SLANT. } *adj.* [from *ſlanghe*, a ſerpent, Dutch. *Skinner.*]
SLA'NTING. } Oblique; not direct; not perpendicular.
Late the clouds
Juſtling, or puſh'd with winds, rude in their ſhock,
'Tine the *ſlant* lightning; whoſe thwart flame driv'n down,
Kindles the gummy bark of fir and pine.
Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.
The ſun round the globe deſcribes th' Æquator line,
By which wiſe means he can the whole ſurvey
With a direct or with a *ſlanting* ray,
In the ſucceſſion of a night and day. *Blackmore.*

SLA'NTLY. } *adv.* [from *ſlant.*] Obliquely; not perpendi-
SLA'NTWISE. } cular; ſlope.
Some maketh a hollowneſs half a foot deep,
With fower ſets in it, ſet *ſlantwiſe* aſleep. *Tuſſer.*

SLAP. *n. ſ.* [*ſchlap*, German.] A blow. Properly with the hand open, or with ſomething rather broad than ſharp.
The laugh, the *ſlap*, the jocund curſe go round.
Thomſon's Seaſons.

SLAP. *adv.* [from the noun.] With a ſudden and violent blow.
Peg's ſervants complained; and if they offered to come into the warehouſe, then ſtrait went the yard *ſlap* over their noddle. *Arbuthnot.*

To SLAP. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſtrike with a ſlap.
Dick, who thus long had paſſive ſat,
Here ſtroak'd his chin, and cock'd his hat;
Then *ſlapp'd* his hand upon the board,
And thus the youth put in his word. *Prior.*

SLA'PDASH. *interj.* [from *ſlap* and *daſh.*] All at once: as any thing broad falls with a *ſlap* into the water, and *daſhes* it about. A low word.
And yet, *ſlapdaſh*, is all again
In ev'ry ſinew, nerve, and vein. *Prior.*

To SLASH. *v. a.* [*ſlaſa*, to ſtrike, Iſlandick.]
1. To cut; to cut with long cuts.
2. To laſh. *Slaſh* is improper.
Daniel, a ſprightly ſwain, that us'd to *ſlaſh*
The vig'rous ſteeds that drew his lord's calaſh,
To Peggy's ſide inclin'd. *King.*

To SLASH. *v. n.* To ſtrike at random with a ſword; to lay about him.
The knights with their bright burning blades
Broke their rude troops, and orders did confound,
Hewing and *ſlaſhing* at their idle ſhades. *Spenſer.*
Not that I'd lop the beauties from his book,
Like *ſlaſhing* Bentley with his deſp'rate hook. *Pope.*

SLASH. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Cut; wound.
Some few received ſome cuts and *ſlaſhes* that had drawn blood. *Clarendon.*
2. A cut in cloath.
What! this a ſleeve?
Here's ſnip and nip, and cut, and ſliſh and *ſlaſh*,
Like to a cenſor in a barber's ſhop. *Shakeſpeare.*

Diſtinguiſh'd *ſtripes* deck the great,
As each excels in birth or ſtate:
His oylet-holes are more and ampler;
The king's own body was a ſampler. *Prior.*

SLATCH. *n. ſ.* [A ſea term.] The middle part of a rope or cable that hangs down looſe. *Bailey.*

SLATE. *n. ſ.* [from *ſlit*: *ſlate* is in ſome countries a crack; or from *eſclate*, a tile, French.] A grey foſſile ſtone, eaſily broken into thin plates, which are uſed to cover houſes, or to write upon.

A ſquare cannot be ſo truly drawn upon a *ſlate* as it is conceived in the mind. *Grew.*

A ſmall piece of a flat *ſlate* the ants laid over the hole of their neſt, when they foreſaw it would rain. *Addiſon.*

To SLATE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover the roof; to tile.

Sonnets and elegies to Chloris,
Would raiſe a houſe about two ſtories,
A lyrick ode would *ſlate*. *Swift.*

SLA'TER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſlate*.] One who covers with ſlates or tiles.

SLA'TTERN. *n. ſ.* [*ſlaetti*, Swediſh.] A woman negligent, not elegant or nice.

Without the raiſing of which ſum,
You dare not be ſo troubleſome
To pinch the *ſlatterns* black and blue,
For leaving you their work to do. *Hudibras.*

We may always obſerve, that a goſſip in politicks is a *ſlattern* in her family. *Addiſon.*

The ſallow ſkin is for the ſwarthy put,
And love can make a *ſlattern* of a ſlut. *Dryden.*

Beneath the lamp her tawdry ribbans glare,
The new-ſcour'd manteau and the *ſlattern* air. *Gay.*

SLA'TY. *adj.* [from *ſlate*.] Having the nature of ſlate.

All the ſtone that is *ſlaty*, with a texture long and parallel to the ſite of the ſtratum, will ſplit only lengthways, or horizontally; and, if placed in any other poſition, 'tis apt to give way, ſtart, and burſt, when any conſiderable weight is laid upon it. *Woodward.*

SLAVE. *n. ſ* [*eſclave*, French. It is ſaid to have its original from the *Slavi*, or *Sclavonians*, ſubdued and ſold by the *Venetians*.] One mancipated to a maſter; not a freeman; a dependant.

The baniſh'd Kent, who in diſguiſe
Follow'd his enemy king, and did him ſervice
Improper for a *ſlave*. *Shakeſp.*

Thou elviſh markt, abortive, rooting hog!
Thou that waſt ſeal'd in thy nativity
The *ſlave* of nature, and the ſon of hell. *Shakeſp.*

Of gueſts he makes them *ſlaves*.
Inhoſpitably. *Milton.*

Slaves to our paſſions we become, and then
It grows impoſſible to govern men. *Waller.*

The condition of ſervants was different from what it is now, they being generally *ſlaves*, and ſuch as were bought and ſold for money. *South.*

Perſpective a painter muſt not want; yet without ſubjecting ourſelves ſo wholly to it, as to become *ſlaves* to it. *Dryden.*

To-morrow, ſhould we thus expreſs our friendſhip,
Each might receive a *ſlave* into his arms:
This ſun perhaps, this morning ſun's the laſt,
That e'er ſhall riſe on Roman liberty. *Addiſon.*

To SLAVE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To drudge; to moil; to toil.

Had women been the makers of our laws,
The men ſhould *ſlave* at cards from morn to night. *Swift.*

SLA'VER. *n. ſ.* [*ſaliva*, Latin; *ſlæſa*, Iſlandick.] Spittle running from the mouth; drivel.

Mathiolus hath a paſſage, that a toad communicates its venom not only by urine, but by the humidity and *ſlaver* of its mouth, which will not conſiſt with truth. *Brown.*

Of all mad creatures, if the learn'd are right,
It is the *ſlaver* kills, and not the bite. *Pope.*

1. SLA'VER. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

To To be ſmeared with ſpittle.

Should I
Slaver with lips, as common as the ſtairs
That mount the capitol; join gripes with hands
Made hard with hourly falſhood as with labour. *Shakeſp.*

2. To emit ſpittle.

Miſo came with ſcowling eyes to deliver a *ſlavering* good-morrow to the two ladies. *Sidney.*

Why muſt he ſputter, ſpawl, and *ſlaver* it,
In vain, againſt the people's fav'rite? *Swift.*

To SLAVER. *v. a.* To ſmear with drivel.

Twitch'd by the ſlave he mouths it more and more,
'Till with white froth his gown is *ſlaver'd* o'er. *Dryden.*

SLA'VERER. *n. ſ.* [*ſlabbaerd*, Dutch; from *ſlaver*.] One who cannot hold his ſpittle; a driveller; an ideot.

SLA'VERY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſlave*.] Servitude; the condition of a ſlave; the offices of a ſlave.

If my diſſentings were out of errour, weakneſs, or obſtinacy in me, yet no man can think it other than the badge and

method of *ſlavery*, by ſavage rudeneſs and importunate obtruſions of violence to have the miſt of his errour diſpelled. *King Charles.*

SLA'UGHTER. *n. ſ.* [onſlaught, Saxon, from ſlægan, ſlegan, to ſtrike or kill.] Maſſacre; deſtruction by the ſword.

Sinful Macduff,
They were all ſtruck for thee!
Not for their own demerits, but for mine,
Fell *ſlaughter* on their ſouls. *Shakeſp.*

On each hand *ſlaughter* and gigantick deeds. *Milton.*

The pair you ſee,
Now friends below, in cloſe embraces join,
But when they leave the ſhady realms of night,
With mortal heat each other ſhall purſue:
What wars, what wounds, what *ſlaughter* ſhall enſue? *Dryd.*

To SLA'UGHTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To maſſacre, to ſlay; to kill with the ſword.

Your caſtle is ſurpriz'd, your wife and babes
Savagely *ſlaughter'd*. *Shakeſpeare.*

SLA'UGHTERHOUSE. *n. ſ.* [*ſlaughter* and *houſe*.] Houſe in which beaſts are killed for the butcher.

Away with me, all you whoſe ſouls abhor
Th' uncleanly ſavour of a *ſlaughterhouſe*;
For I am ſtifl'd with the ſmell of ſin *Shakeſpeare.*

SLA'UGHTERMAN. *n. ſ.* [*ſlaughter* and *man*.] One employed in killing.

The mad mothers with their howls confus'd
Do break the clouds; as did the wives of Jewry,
At Herod's bloody hunting *ſlaughtermen*. *Shakeſp.*

Ten chas'd by one,
Are now each one the *ſlaughterman* of twenty. *Shakeſpeare.*

See, thou fight'ſt againſt thy countrymen;
And join'ſt with them, will be thy *ſlaughtermen*. *Shakeſp.*

SLA'UGHTEROUS. *adj.* [from *ſlaughter*.] Deſtructive; murderous.

I have ſupt full with horrours:
Direneſs familiar to my *ſlaughterous* thoughts
Cannot once ſtart me. *Shakeſpeare.*

SLA'VISH. *adj.* [from *ſlave*.] Servile; mean; baſe; dependant.

A thing
More *ſlaviſh* did I ne'er, than anſwering
A ſlave without a knock. *Shakeſp.*

You have among you many a purchas'd ſlave,
Which, like your aſſes, and your dogs and mules,
You uſe in abject and in *ſlaviſh* part,
Becauſe you bought them. *Shakeſp.*

I believe
That he, the ſupreme God, t' whom all things ill
Are but as *ſlaviſh* officers of vengeance,
Would ſend a gliſt'ring guardian, if need were,
To keep my life and honour unaſſail'd. *Milton.*

Thoſe are the labour'd births of *ſlaviſh* brains;
Not the effect of poetry, but pains. *Denham.*

Slaviſh bards our mutual loves rehearſe
In lying ſtrains and ignominious verſe. *Prior.*

SLA'VISHLY. *adv.* [from *ſlaviſh*.] Servilely; meanly.

SLA'VISHNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſlaviſh*.] Servility; meanneſs.

To SLAY. *v. a.* preter. *ſlew*; part paſſ. *ſlain*.] *ſlahan*, Gothick; ſlean, Sax. *ſlachten*, Dutch, to ſtrike.] To kill; to butcher; to put to death.

Her father's brother
Would be her lord; or ſhall I ſay her uncle?
Or he that *ſlew* her brothers and her uncle? *Shakeſp.*

Tyrant, ſhew thy face:
If thou be'ſt *ſlain*, and with no ſtroke of mine,
My wife and children's ghoſts will haunt me ſtill. *Shakeſp.*

The deadly-handed Clifford *ſlew* my ſteed. *Shakeſp.*

I ſaw under the alter the ſouls of them that were *ſlain* for the word of God. *Rev.* vi. 2.

Thus there was killing of young and old, and *ſlaying* of virgins and infants. *2 Mac.*

Slay and make ready. *Geneſis.*

Wrath killeth the fooliſh man, and envy *ſlayeth* the ſilly one. *Job.*

They *ſlew* ten thouſand men. *Judges.*

Of Trojan chiefs he view'd a numerous train;
All much lamented, all in battle *ſlain*. *Dryden.*

Abraham
By blood and battles muſt his pow'r maintain,
And *ſlay* the monarchs, ere he rule the plain. *Prior.*

SLA'YER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſlay*.] Killer; murderer; deſtroyer.

Witneſs the guiltleſs blood poured oft on ground;
The crowned often ſlain, the *ſlayer* crown'd. *Spenſer.*

They ſlew thoſe that were *ſlayers* of their countrymen. *Abb.*

The *ſlayer* of himſelf yet ſaw I there;
The gore congeal'd was clotted in his hair:
With eyes half clos'd and gaping mouth he lay,
And grim as when he breath'd his ſullen ſoul away. *Dryden.*

SLEAVE. *n. ſ.* [Of this word I know not well the meaning: *ſleave* ſilk is explained by *Gouldman floccus ſericus*, a lock of ſilk; and the women ſtill ſay *ſleave the ſilk*, for *untwiſt* it. *Ainſworth.*

calls a weaver's ſhuttle or reed a *ſley*. *To ſley* is to part a twiſt into ſingle fibres.]

I on a fountain light,
Whoſe brim with pinks was platted,
The banks with daffadillies dight
With graſs like *ſleave* was matted. *Drayton.*

SLEAZY. *adj.* [often written *ſleezy*.] Weak; wanting ſubſtance. This ſeems to be of the ſame race with *ſleave*, or from to *ſley*.

SLED. *n. ſ.* [*ſled*, Daniſh; *ſledde*, Dutch.] A carriage drawn without wheels.

The *ſled*, the tumbril, hurdles, and the flail,
Theſe all muſt be prepar'd. *Dryden.*

SLE'DDED. *adj.* [from *ſled*.] Mounted on a ſled.

So frown'd he once when in an angry parle,
He ſmote the *ſledded* Polack on the ice. *Shakeſpeare.*

SLEDGE. *n. ſ.* [ꝩleȝ, Saxon; *ſleggia*, Iſlandick.]

1. A large heavy hammer.

They him ſpying, both with greedy force,
At once upon him ran, and him beſet,
With ſtrokes of mortal ſteel, without remorſe,
And on his ſhield like iron *ſledges* bet. *Spenſer.*

The painful ſmith, with force of fervent heat,
The hardeſt iron ſoon doth mollify,
That with his heavy *ſledge* he can it beat,
And faſhion to what he it liſt apply. *Spenſer.*

The uphand *ſledge* is uſed by under workmen, when the work is not of the largeſt, yet requires help to batter and draw it out: they uſe it with both their hands before them, and ſeldom lift their hammer higher than their head. *Moxon.*

Ariſtotle aſcribes it unto the ſwiftneſs of that motion; but it would follow that the quick ſtroak of a light hammer ſhould be of greater efficacy, than any ſofter and more gentle ſtriking of a great *ſledge*. *Wilkins.*

2. A carriage without wheels, or with very low wheels; properly a *ſled*. See SLED.

In Lancaſhire, they uſe a ſort of *ſledge* made with thick wheels, to bring their marl out, drawn with one horſe. *Mort.*

SLEEK. *n. ſ.* [*ſleych*, Dutch.] Smooth; nitid; gloſſy.

Let me have men about me that are fat,
Sleek-headed men, and ſuch as ſleep a-nights. *Shakeſp.*

Envy!
How eagerly ye follow my diſgrace,
As if it fed ye; and how *ſleek* and wanton
Y' appear in ev'ry thing may bring my ruin. *Shakeſpeare.*

Yet are the men more looſe than they,
More kemb'd, and bath'd, and rub'd, and trim'd,
More *ſleek'd*, more ſoft, and ſlacker limb'd. *Ben. Johnſon.*

What time the groves were clad in green,
The fields all dreſt in flowers,
And that the *ſleek*-hair'd nymphs were ſeen,
To ſeek them ſummer bowers. *Drayton.*

The pureſt paſteboard, with a *ſleek* ſtone rub ſmooth, and as even as you can. *Peacham.*

As in gaze admiring, oft he bow'd
His turret creſt, and *ſleek* enamel'd neck,
Fawning. *Milton.*

Thoſe rugged names to our like mouths grow *ſleek*,
That would have made Quintilian ſtare and gaſp. *Milton.*

Thy head and hair are *ſleek*,
And then thou kemb'ſt the tuzzes on thy cheek. *Dryden.*

So *ſleek* her ſkin, ſo faultleſs was her make,
Ev'n Juno did unwilling pleaſure take
To ſee ſo fair a rival. *Dryden.*

To SLEEK. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To comb ſmooth and even.

By dead Parthenope's dear tomb,
And fair Ligea's golden comb,
Wherewith ſhe ſits on diamond rocks,
Sleeking her ſoft alluring locks. *Milton.*

2. To render ſoft, ſmooth, or gloſſy.

Gentle my lord, *ſleek* o'er your rugged looks;
Be bright and jovial 'mong your gueſts to night. *Shakeſp.*

She does *ſleek*
With crumbs of bread and milk, and lies a-nights
In her neat gloves. *Ben. Johnſon.*

A ſheet of well *ſleeked* marble paper did not caſt any of its diſtinct colours upon the wall. *Boyle.*

The perſuaſive rhetorick
That *ſleek'd* his tongue, and won ſo much on Eve,
So little here, nay loſt. *Milton.*

A cruiſe of fragrance, form'd of burniſh'd gold,
Odour divine! whoſe ſoft refreſhing ſtreams
Sleek the ſmooth ſkin, and ſcent the ſnowy limbs. *Pope.*

SLE'EKLY. *adv.* [from *ſleek*.] Smoothly; gloſſily.

Let their heads be *ſleek'y* comb'd, and their blue coats bruſh'd. *Shakeſp.*

To SLEEP. *v. n.* [*ſlepan*, Gothick; ꝩleepan, Saxon; *ſlaepen*, Dutch.]

1. To take reſt, by ſuſpenſion of the mental powers.

I've watch'd and travell'd hard:
Some time I ſhall *ſleep* out; the reſt I'll whiſtle, *Shakeſp.*

Where's Pede?—go you, and where you find a maid,
That, ere ſhe *ſleep*, hath thrice her prayers ſaid,
Rein up the organs of her fantaſy;
Sleep ſhe as ſound as careleſs infancy;
But thoſe that *ſleep*, and think not on their ſin,
Pinch them, arms, legs, backs, ſhoulders, ſides and ſhins. *Shakeſpeare.*

If the man be poor, thou ſhalt not *ſleep* with his pledge. *Deut.*

Sleep on now, and take your reſt; behold the hour is at hand. *Mattb.*

Peace, good reader! do not weep;
Peace! the lovers are aſleep:
They, ſweet turtles! folded lie,
In the laſt knot that love could tie.
Let them *ſleep*, let them *ſleep* on,
Till this ſtormy night be gone,
And the eternal morrow dawn,
Then the curtains will be drawn,
And they waken with that light,
Whoſe day ſhall never *ſleep* in night. *Craſhaw.*

Thoſe who at any time *ſleep* without dreaming, can never be convinced that their thoughts are for four hours buſy without their knowing it. *Locke.*

2. To reſt; to be motionleſs.

Steel, if thou turn thine edge, or cut not out the burly-bon'd clown in chines of beef ere thou *ſleep* in thy ſheath, I beſeech Jove on my knees thou mayſt be turned into hob-nails. *Shakeſp.*

How ſweet the moonlight *ſleeps* upon this bank!
Here will we ſit, and let the ſounds of muſick
Creep in our ears. *Shakeſp.*

The giddy ſhip, betwixt the winds and tides,
Forc'd back and forwards, in a circle rides,
Stunn'd with the different blows; then ſhoots amain,
Till counterbuff'd ſhe ſtops, and *ſleeps* again. *Dryden.*

3. To live thoughtleſsly.

We *ſleep* over our happineſs, and want to be rouzed into a quick thankful ſenſe of it. *Atterbury.*

4. To be dead; death being a ſtate from which man will ſome time awake.

If we believe that Jeſus died and roſe again, even ſo them alſo which *ſleep* in Jeſus will God bring with him. *1 Theſſ.*

A perſon is ſaid to be dead to us, becauſe we cannot raiſe from the grave; though he only *ſleeps* unto God, who can raiſe from the chamber of death. *Ayliffe.*

5. To be inattentive; not vigilant.

Heav'n will one day open
The king's eyes, that ſo long have *ſlept* upon
This bold, bad man. *Shakeſp.*

6. To be unnoticed, or unattended.

You ever
Have wiſh'd the *ſleeping* of this buſineſs, never
Deſir'd it to be ſtirr'd. *Shakeſp.*

SLEEP. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Repoſe; reſt; ſuſpenſion of the mental powers; ſlumber.

Methought I heard a voice cry ſleep no more!
Macbeth doth murder *ſleep*; the innocent *ſleep*;
Sleep that knits up the ravell'd ſleeve of care;
The birth of each day's life, ſore labour's bath,
Balm of hurt minds, great nature's ſecond courſe,
Chief nouriſher in life's feaſt. *Shakeſp.*

Cold calleth the ſpirits to ſuccour; and therefore they cannot ſo well cloſe and go together in the head, which is ever requiſite to *ſleep*. And for the ſame cauſe, pain and noiſe hinder *ſleep*; and darkneſs furthereth *ſleep*. *Bacon.*

Beaſts that *ſleep* in winter, as wild bears, during their *ſleep* wax very fat, though they eat nothing. *Bacon.*

His faſten'd hands the rudder keep,
And fix'd on heav'n, his eyes repel invading *ſleep*. *Dryden.*

Hermes o'er his head in air appear'd,
His hat adorn'd with wings diſclos'd the god,
And in his hand the *ſleep* compelling rod. *Dryden.*

Infants ſpend the greateſt part of their time in *ſleep*, and are ſeldom awake but when hunger calls for the teat, or ſome pain forces the mind to perceive it. *Locke.*

SLEE'PER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſleep*.]

1. One who ſleeps; one who is not awake.

Sound muſick; come my queen, take hand with me,
And rock the ground whereon theſe *ſleepers* be. *Shakeſp.*

What's the buſineſs,
That ſuch an hideous trumpet calls to parley
The *ſleepers* of the houſe? *Shakeſpeare.*

In ſome countries, a plant which ſhutteth in the night, openeth in the morning, and openeth wide at noon; the inhabitants ſay is a plant that ſleepeth. There be *ſleepers* enow then; for almoſt all flowers do the like. *Bacon.*

Night is indeed the province of his reign;
Yet all his dark exploits no more contain
Than a ſpy taken, and a *ſleeper* ſlain. *Dryden.*

He muſt be no great eater, drinker, nor *ſleeper*, that will diſcipline his ſenſes, and exert his mind: every worthy undertaking requires both. *Grew.*

2. A lazy inactive drone.
3. That which lies dormant, or without effect.
Let penal laws, if they have been *ſleepers* of long, or if grown unfit for the preſent time, be by wiſe judges confined in the execution. *Bacon.*
4. A fiſh. *Ainſworth.*

SLEE'PILY. *adv.* [from *ſleepy.*]
1. Drowſily; with deſire to ſleep.
2. Dully; lazily.
I rather chuſe to endure the wounds of thoſe darts, which envy caſteth at novelty, than to go on ſafely and *ſleepily* in the eaſy ways of ancient miſtakings. *Raleigh.*
3. Stupidly.
He would make us believe that Luther in theſe actions pretended to authority, forgetting what he had *ſleepily* owned before. *Atterbury.*

SLEE'PINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſleepy.*] Drowſineſs; diſpoſition to ſleep; inability to keep awake.
Watchfulneſs precedes too great *ſleepineſs*, and is the moſt ill boding ſymptom of a fever. *Arbuthnot.*

SLEE'PLESS. *adj.* [from *ſleep.*] Wanting ſleep.
The field
To labour calls us, now with ſweat impos'd,
Though after *ſleepleſs* night. *Milton.*
While penſive poets painful vigils keep,
Sleepleſs themſelves to give their readers ſleep. *Pope.*

SLEE'PY. *adj.* [from *ſleep.*]
1. Drowſy; diſpoſed to ſleep.
2. Not awake.
Why did you bring theſe daggers from the place?
They muſt lie there. Go, carry them and ſmear
The *ſleepy* grooms with blood. *Shakeſpeare.*
She wak'd her *ſleepy* crew,
And riſing haſty, took a ſhort adieu. *Dryden.*
3. Soporiferous; ſomniferous; cauſing ſleep.
We will give you *ſleepy* drinks, that your ſenſes unintelligent of our inſufficience, may, though they cannot praiſe us, as little accuſe us. *Shakeſp.*
Let ſuch bethink them, if the *ſleepy* drench
Of that forgetful lake benumb not ſtill. *Milton.*
I ſleeped about eight hours, and no wonder; for the phyſicians had mingled a *ſleepy* potion in the wine. *Gulliver.*

SLEET. *n. ſ.* [perhaps from the Daniſh, *ſlet.*] A kind of ſmooth ſmall hail or ſnow, not falling in flakes, but ſingle particles.
Now van to van the foremoſt ſquadrons meet,
The midmoſt battles haſtning up behind,
Who view, far off, the ſtorm of falling *ſleet*,
And hear their thunder rattling in the wind. *Dryden.*
Perpetual *ſleet* and driving ſnow
Obſcure the ſkies, and hang on herds below.
Huge oxen ſtand incloſ'd in wintry walls
Of ſnow congeal'd. *Dryden.*
Rains would have been poured down, as the vapours became cooler; next *ſleet*, then ſnow, and ice, and froſt. *Cheyne.*

To SLEET. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To ſnow in ſmall particles, intermixed with rain.

SLEE'TY. *adj.* [from the noun.] Bringing ſleet.

SLEEVE. *n. ſ.* [ſlıf, Saxon.]
1. The part of a garment that covers the arms.
Once my well-waiting eyes eſpy'd my treaſure,
With *ſleeves* turn'd up, looſe hair, and breaſt enlarged,
Her father's corn, moving her fair limbs, meaſure. *Sidney.*
The deep ſmock *ſleeve*, which the Iriſh women uſe, they ſay, was old Engliſh faſhion: for in armory, the faſhion of the Manche, which is given in arms, being nothing elſe but a *ſleeve*, is faſhioned much like to that *ſleeve*. And knights, in ancient times, uſed to wear their miſtreſs's or love's *ſleeve* upon their arms; ſir Launcelot wore the *ſleeve* of the fair maid of Aſteloth in a tourney. *Spenſer.*
Your hoſe ſhould be ungarter'd, your *ſleeve* unbutton'd, your ſhoe untied, demonſtrating a careleſs deſolation. *Shakeſp.*
You would think a ſmock a ſhe-angel, he ſo chants to the *ſleeve*-band, and the work about the ſquare on't. *Shakeſp.*
He was cloathed in cloth, with wide *ſleeves* and a cape. *Bacon.*
In velvet white as ſnow the troop was gown'd,
Their hoods and *ſleeves* the ſame. *Dryden.*
2. *Sleeve*, in ſome provinces, ſignifies a knot or ſkein of ſilk, which is by ſome very probably ſuppoſed to be its meaning in the following paſſage. [See SLEAVE.]
Methought I heard a voice cry, ſleep no more!
Macbeth doth murder ſleep; the innocent ſleep;
Sleep that knits up the ravell'd *ſleeve* of care,
The birth of each day's life. *Shakeſp.*
3. *Sleeve*, Dutch, ſignifies a cover; any thing ſpread over; which ſeems to be the ſenſe of *ſleeve* in the proverbial phraſe.
A brace of ſharpers laugh at the whole roguery in their *ſleeves*. *L'Eſtrange.*
Men know themſelves utterly void of thoſe qualities which the impudent ſycophant aſcribes to them, and in his *ſleeve* laughs at them for believing. *South.*
John laughed heartily in his *ſleeve* at the pride of the eſquire, *Arbuthnot's Hiſt. of John Bull.*
4. To hang on a *ſleeve*; to make dependent.
It is not for a man which doth know, or ſhould know what orders, and what peaceable government requireth, to aſk why we ſhould hang our judgment upon the church's *ſleeve*, and why in matters of orders more than in matters of doctrine. *Hooker.*
5. [*Lolligo*, Latin.] A fiſh. *Ainſworth.*

SLEE'VED. *adj.* [from *ſleeve.*] Having ſleeves.

SLEE'VELESS. *adj.* [from *ſleeve.*]
1. Wanting ſleeves; having no ſleeves.
His cloaths were ſtrange, though courſe, and black, tho' bare;
Sleeveleſs his jerkin was, and it had been
Velvet, but 'twas now, ſo much ground was ſeen,
Become tufftaffaty. *Donne.*
They put on long *ſleeveleſs* coats of home-ſpun cotton. *Sandys.*
Behold yon iſle by palmers, pilgrims trod,
Grave mummers; *ſleeveleſs* ſome, and ſhirtleſs others. *Pope's Dunciad.*
2. Wanting reaſonableneſs; wanting propriety; wanting ſolidity. [This ſenſe, of which the word has been long poſſeſſed, I know not well how it obtained; *Skinner* thinks it properly *liveleſs* or *lifeleſs*: to this I cannot heartily agree, though I know not what better to ſuggeſt. Can it come from *ſleeve*, a knot, or *ſkein*, and ſo ſignify *unconnected*, *hanging ill together*? or from *ſleeve*, a cover; and therefore means *plainly abſurd*; fooliſh without palliation?]
This *ſleeveleſs* tale of tranſubſtantiation was brought into the world by that other fable of the multipreſence. *Hall.*
My landlady quarrelled with him for ſending every one of her children on a *ſleeveleſs* errand, as ſhe calls it. *Spectator.*

SLEIGHT. *n. ſ.* [*ſlagd*, cunning, Iſlandick.] Artful; trick; cunning artifice; dexterous practice; as ſleight of hand; the tricks of a juggler. This is often written, but leſs properly, *ſlight.*
He that exhorted to beware of an enemy's policy, doth not give council to be impolite; but rather to be all prudent foreſight, leſt our ſimplicity be over-reached by cunning *ſleights*. *Hooker.*
Fair Una to the red croſs knight
Betrothed is with joy;
Though falſe Dueſſa it to bar,
Her falſe *ſleights* do employ. *Spenſer.*
Upon the corner of the moon,
There hangs a vap'rous drop, profound;
I'll catch it ere it come to ground;
And that diſtill'd by magick *ſleights*,
Shall raiſe ſuch artificial ſprights,
As, by the ſtrength of their illuſion
Shall draw him on to his confuſion. *Shakeſp.*
Out ſtept the ample ſize
Of mighty Ajax, huge in ſtrength; to him, Laertes' ſon,
That crafty one as huge in *ſleight*. *Chapman.*
She could not ſo convey
The maſſy ſubſtance of that idol great,
What *ſleight* had ſhe the wardens to betray?
What ſtrength to heave the goddeſs from her ſeat? *Fairf.*
In the wily ſnake
Whatever *ſleights*, none would ſuſpicious mark,
As from his wit, and native ſubtilty
Proceeding. *Milton.*
Doubtleſs the pleaſure is as great
Of being cheated, as to cheat;
As lookers on feel moſt delight,
That leaſt perceive the juggler's *ſleight*. *Hudibras.*
Good humour is but a *ſleight* of hand, or a faculty making truths look like appearances, or appearances like truths. *L'Eſtrange.*
When we hear death related, we are all willing to favour the *ſlight*, when the poet does not too groſsly impoſe upon us. *Dryden.*
While innocent he ſcorns ignoble ſlight,
His honeſt friends preſerve him by a *ſleight*. *Swift.*

SLEINE. *n. ſ.* [This word is apparently miſprinted for *ſeine.*] Is a net of about forty fathoms in length, with which they encompaſs a part of the ſea, and draw the ſame on land by two ropes faſtned at its ends, together with ſuch fiſh as lighteth within its precinct. *Carew.*

SLE'NDER. *adj.* [*ſlinder*, Dutch.]
1. Thin; ſmall in circumference compared with the length; not thick.
So thick the roſes buſhing round
About her glow'd; half-ſtooping to ſupport
Each flow'r of *ſlender* ſtalk. *Milton.*
2. Small in the waiſt; having a fine ſhape.
What *ſlender* youth bedew'd with liquid odours,
Courts thee on roſes in ſome pleaſant cave. *Milton.*
Beauteous Helen ſhines among the reſt,
Tall, *ſlender*, ſtraight, with all the graces bleſt. *Dryden.*

3. Not

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3. Not bulky; ſlight; not ſtrong.
Love in theſe labyrinths his ſlaves detains,
And mighty hearts are held in *ſlender* chains. *Pope.*
4. Small; inconſiderable; weak.
Yet they, who claim the general aſſent of the whole world unto that which they teach, and do not fear to give very hard and heavy ſentence upon as many as refuſe to embrace the ſame, muſt have ſpecial regard, that their firſt foundations and grounds be more than *ſlender* probabilities. *Hooker.*
Where joy moſt revels, grief doth moſt lament;
Grief joys, joy grieves, on *ſlender* accident. *Shakeſpeare.*
Poſitively to define that ſeaſon, there is no *ſlender* difficulty. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*
It is a very *ſlender* comfort that relies upon this nice diſtinction, between things being troubleſome, and being evils; when all the evil of affliction lies in the trouble it creates to us. *Tillotſon.*
5. Sparing; leſs than enough: as, a *ſlender* eſtate and *ſlender* parts.
At my lodging,
The worſt is this, that at ſo *ſlender* warning,
You're like to have a thin and *ſlender* pittance. *Shakeſp.*
In obſtructions inflammatory, the aliment ought to be cool, *ſlender*, thin, diluting. *Arbuthnot.*
6. Not amply ſupplied.
The good Oſtorius often deign'd
To grace my *ſlender* table with his preſence. *Philips.*

SLE'NDERLY. *adv.* [from *ſlender*.]
1. Without bulk.
2. Slightly; meanly.
If the debt be not juſt, we know not what may be deemed juſt, neither is it a ſum to be *ſlenderly* regarded. *Hayward.*
If I have done well, it is that which I deſired; but if *ſlenderly* and meanly, it is that which I could attain to. 2 *Mac.*

SLE'NDERNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſlender*.]
1. Thinneſs; ſmallneſs of circumference.
Small whiſtles give a ſound becauſe of their extreme *ſlenderneſs*, whereby the air is more pent, than in a wider pipe. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*
Their colours ariſe from the thinneſs of the tranſparent parts of the feathers; that is from the *ſlenderneſs* of the very fine hairs or capillamenta, which grow out of the ſides of the groſſer lateral branches or fibres of thoſe feathers. *Newton.*
2. Want of bulk or ſtrength.
It is preceded by a ſpitting of blood, occaſioned by its acrimony, and too great a projectile motion, with *ſlenderneſs* and weakneſs of the veſſels. *Arbuthnot.*
3. Slightneſs; weakneſs; inconſiderableneſs.
The *ſlenderneſs* of your reaſons againſt the book, together with the inconveniencies that muſt of neceſſity follow, have procured a great credit unto it. *Whitgifte.*
4. Want of plenty.

SLEPT. The preterite of *ſleep*.
Silence! coeval with eternity,
Thou wert ere nature firſt began to be,
'Tis one vaſt nothing all, and all *ſlept* faſt in thee. *Pope.*

SLEW. The preterite of *ſlay*.
He *ſlew* Hamet, a great commander among the Numidians, and chaſed Benchades and Amida, two of their greateſt princes, out of the country. *Knolles.*

To SLEY. *v. n.* [See to SLEAVE.] To part or twiſt into threads.
Why art thou then exaſperate, thou immaterial ſkein of *ſley'd* ſilk? *Shakeſpeare.*

To SLICE. *v. n.* [ꝛlıꝛan, Saxon.]
1. To cut into flat pieces.
Their cooks make no more ado, but *ſlicing* it into little gobbets, prick it on a prong of iron, and hang it in a furnace. *Sandys.*
The reſidue were on foot, well furniſhed with jack and ſkull, pikes and *ſlicing* ſwords, broad, thin, and of an excellent temper. *Hayward.*
2. To cut into parts.
Nature loſt one by thee, and therefore muſt
Slice one in two to keep her number juſt. *Cleaveland.*
3. To cut off.
When hungry thou ſtood'ſt ſtaring, like an oaf,
I *ſlic'd* the luncheon from the barley loaf. *Gay.*
4. To cut; to divide.
Ambitious princes and tyrants *ſlice* the earth among them. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

SLICE. *n. ſ.* [ꝛlıze, Saxon; from the verb.]
1. A broad piece cut off.
Hacking of trees in their bark, both downright and acroſs, ſo as you may make them rather in *ſlices* than in continued hack, doth great good to trees. *Bacon.*
You need not wipe your knife to cut bread; becauſe in cutting a *ſlice* or two it will wipe itſelf. *Swift.*
He from out the chimney took,
A flitch of bacon off the hook,
And freely, from the fatteſt ſide,
Cut out large *ſlices* to be fry'd. *Swift.*
2. A broad piece.
Then clap four *ſlices* of pilaſter on't,
That lac'd with bits of ruſtick, makes a front. *Pope.*
3. A broad head fixed in a handle; a peel; a ſpatula.
The pelican hath a beak broad and flat, much like the *ſlice* of apothecaries, with which they ſpread plaiſters. *Hakewil.*
When burning with the iron in it, with the *ſlice*, clap the coals upon the outſide cloſe together, to keep the heat in. *Moxon.*

SLICK. *adj.* [*ſlickt*, Dutch. See SLEEK.]
Glaſs attracts but weakly; ſome *ſlick* ſtones, and thick glaſſes indifferently. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

SLID. The preterite of *ſlide*.
At firſt the ſilent venom *ſlid* with eaſe,
And ſeiz'd her cooler ſenſes by degrees. *Dryden.*

SLI'DDEN. The participle paſſive of *ſlide*.
Why is this people *ſlidden* back, by a perpetual backſliding? *Jeremiah.*

To SLI'DDER. *v. n.* [*ſlidderen*, Dutch.] To ſlide with interruption.
Go thou from me to fate,
Now die: with that he dragg'd the trembling 'ſire,
Slidd'ring through clotted blood. *Dryden.*

To SLIDE. *v. n. ſlid*, preterite; *ſlidden*, participle paſſ. [ꝛlıdan, ꝛlıdenbe, ſliding, Saxon; *ſlijden*, Dutch; *yſ-lithe*, Welſh.]
1. To paſs along ſmoothly; to ſlip; to glide.
Sounds do not only *ſlide* upon the ſurface of a ſmooth body, but communicate with the ſpirits in the pores of the body. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*
Ulyſſes, Stheneleus, Tiſander *ſlide*
Down by a rope, Machaon was their guide. *Denham.*
2. To move without change of the foot.
Oh Ladon, happy Ladon, rather *ſlide* than run by her, leſt thou ſhouldſt make her legs ſlip from her. *Sidney.*
Smooth *ſliding* without ſtep. *Milton.*
He that once ſins, like him that *ſlides* on ice,
Goes ſwiftly down the ſlippery ways of vice:
Though conſcience checks him, yet thoſe rubs gone o'er,
He *ſlides* on ſmoothly, and looks back no more. *Dryden.*
3. To paſs inadvertently.
Make a door and a bar for thy mouth: beware thou *ſlide* not by it. *Eccluſ.*
4. To paſs unnoticed.
In the princeſs I could find no apprehenſion of what I ſaid or did, but with a calm careleſſneſs, letting every thing *ſlide* juſtly, as we do by their ſpeeches, who neither in matter nor perſon do any way belong unto us. *Sidney.*
5. To paſs along by ſilent and unobſerved progreſſion.
Thou ſhalt
Hate all, ſhew charity to none;
But let the famiſht fleſh *ſlide* from the bone,
Ere thou relieve the beggar. *Shakeſpeare.*
Then no day void of bliſs, of pleaſure leaving,
Ages ſhall *ſlide* away without perceiving. *Dryden.*
Reſcue me from their ignoble hands:
Let me kiſs yours when you my wound begin,
Then eaſy death will *ſlide* with pleaſure in. *Dryden.*
Their eye *ſlides* over the pages, or the words *ſlide* over their eyes, and vaniſh like a rhapſody of evening tales. *Watts.*
6. To paſs ſilently and gradually from good to bad.
Nor could they have *ſlid* into thoſe brutiſh immoralities of life, had they duly manured thoſe firſt practical notions and dictates of right reaſon. *South.*
7. To paſs without difficulty or obſtruction.
Such of them ſhould be retained as *ſlide* eaſily of themſelves into Engliſh compounds, without violence to the ear. *Pope.*
Begin with ſenſe, of ev'ry art the ſoul,
Parts anſw'ring parts ſhall *ſlide* into a whole;
Nature ſhall join you, time ſhall make it grow
A work to wonder at. *Pope.*
8. To move upon the ice by a ſingle impulſe, without change of feet.
The gallants dancing by the river ſide,
They bathe in ſummer, and in winter *ſlide*. *Waller.*
9. To fall by errour.
The diſcovering and reprehenſion of theſe colours cannot be done but out of a very univerſal knowledge of things, which ſo cleareth man's judgment, as it is the leſs apt to *ſlide* into any errour. *Bacon.*
10. To be not firm.
Ye fair!
Be greatly cautious of your *ſliding* hearts. *Thomſon.*
11. To paſs with a free and gentle courſe or flow.

To SLIDE. *v. a.* To put imperceptibly.
Little tricks of ſophiſtry by *ſliding* in, or leaving out ſuch words as entirely change the queſtion, ſhould be abandoned by all fair diſputants. *Watts.*

SLIDE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Smooth and eaſy paſſage.
We have ſome *ſlides* or reliſhes of the voice or ſtrings, continued without notes, from one to another, riſing or falling, which are delightful. *Bacon.*

Kings that have able men of their nobility ſhall find eaſe in employing them, and a better *ſlide* into their buſineſs; for people naturally bend to them. *Bacon.*

2. Flow; even courſe.

There be, whoſe fortunes are like Homer's verſes, that have a *ſlide* and eaſineſs more than the verſes of other poets. *Bacon.*

SLI'DER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſlide.*] He who ſlides.

SLIGHT. *adj.* [*ſlicht*, Dutch.]

1. Small; worthleſs; inconſiderable.

Is Cæſar with Antonius priz'd ſo *ſlight*? *Shakeſpeare.*

Their arms, their arts, their manners I diſcloſe,
Slight is the ſubject, but the praiſe not ſmall,
If heav'n aſſiſt, and Phœbus hear my call. *Dryden.*

Slight is the ſubject, but not ſo the praiſe,
If ſhe inſpire, and he approve my lays. *Pope.*

2. Not important; not cogent; weak.

Some firmly embrace doctrines upon *ſlight* grounds, ſome upon no grounds, and ſome contrary to appearance. *Locke.*

3. Negligent; not vehement; not done with effect.

The ſhaking of the head is a geſture of *ſlight* refuſal. *Bacon.*

He in contempt
At one *ſlight* bound overleap'd all bound. *Milton.*

4. Fooliſh; weak of mind.

No beaſt ever was ſo *ſlight*
For man, as for his God, to fight. *Hudibras.*

5. Not ſtrong; thin: as a *ſlight* ſilk.

SLIGHT. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.]

1. Neglect; contempt; act of ſcorn.

People in misfortune conſtrue unavoidable accidents in *ſlights* or neglects. *Clariſſa.*

2. Artifice; cunning practice. See SLEIGHT.

As boiſterous a thing as force is, it rarely atchieves any thing but under the conduct of fraud. *Slight* of hand has done that, which force of hand could never do. *South.*

After Nic had bambouzled John a while, what with *ſlight* of hand, and taking from his own ſcore, and adding to John's, Nic brought the balance to his own ſide. *Arbuthnot.*

To SLIGHT. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To neglect; to diſregard.

Beware leſt they tranſgreſs and *ſlight* that ſole command. *Milton.*

You cannot expect your ſon ſhould have any regard for one whom he ſees you *ſlight*. *Locke.*

2. To throw careleſsly, unleſs in this paſſage to *ſlight* be the ſame with to *fling*.

The rogues *ſlighted* me into the river, with as little remorſe as they would have drowned puppies. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. [*Slighten*, Dutch.] To overthrow; to demoliſh. *Junius, Skinner*, and *Ainſworth.*

4. *To* SLIGHT *over*. To treat or perform careleſsly.

Theſe men, when they have promiſed great matters, and failed moſt ſhamefully, if they have the perfection of boldneſs, will but *ſlight* it *over*, and no more ado. *Bacon.*

His death and your deliverance
Were themes that ought not to be *ſlighted over*. *Dryden.*

SLI'GHTER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſlight.*] One who diſregards.

SLI'GHTINGLY. *adv.* [from *ſlighting.*] Without reverence; with contempt.

If my ſceptick ſpeaks *ſlightingly* of the opinions he oppoſes, I have done no more than became the part. *Boyle.*

SLI'GHTLY. *adv.* [from *ſlight.*]

1. Negligently; without regard.

Words, both becauſe they are common, and do not ſo ſtrongly move the fancy of man, are for the moſt part but *ſlightly* heard. *Hooker.*

Leave nothing fitting for the purpoſe
Untouch'd, or *ſlightly* handled in diſcourſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

You were to blame
To part ſo *ſlightly* with your wife's firſt gift. *Shakeſpeare.*

The letter-writer diſſembles his knowledge of this reſtriction, and contents himſelf *ſlightly* to mention it towards the cloſe of his pamphlet. *Atterbury.*

2. Scornfully; contemptuouſly.

Long had the Gallick monarch uncontroul'd
Enlarg'd his borders, and of human force
Opponent *ſlightly* thought. *Philips.*

3. Weakly; without force.

Scorn not the facil gates of hell too *ſlightly* barr'd. *Milton.*

4. Without worth.

SLI'GHTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſlight.*]

1. Weakneſs; want of ſtrength.

2. Negligence; want of attention; want of vehemence.

Where gentry, title, wiſdom,
Cannot conclude but by the yea and no
Of gen'ral ignorance, it muſt omit
Real neceſſities, and give way the while
T' unſtable *ſlightneſs*. *Shakeſpeare.*

What ſtrong cries muſt they be that ſhall drown ſo loud a clamour of impieties? and how does it reproach the *ſlightneſs* of our ſleepy heartleſs addreſſes? *Decay of Piety.*

SLI'LY. *adv.* [from *ſly.*] Cunningly; with cunning ſecrecy; with ſubtile covetneſs.

Were there a ſerpent ſeen with forked tongue,
That *ſlily* glided towards your majeſty,
It were but neceſſary you were wak'd. *Shakeſpeare.*

He, cloſely falſe and *ſlily* wiſe,
Caſt how he might annoy them moſt from far. *Fairfax.*

Satan, like a cunning pick-lock, *ſlily* robs us of our grand treaſure. *Decay of Piety.*

With this he did a herd of goats controul;
Which by the way he met, and *ſlily* ſtole:
Clad like a country ſwain. *Dryden.*

May hypocrites,
That *ſlily* ſpeak one thing, another think,
Hateful as hell, pleas'd with the reliſh weak,
Drink on unwarned, till by inchanting cups
Infatuate, they their wily thoughts diſcloſe,
And through intemperance grow a while ſincere. *Philips.*

SLIM. *adv.* [A cant word, as it ſeems, and therefore not to be uſed.] Slender; thin of ſhape.

A thin *ſlim*-gutted fox made a hard ſhift to wriggle his body into a henrooſt; and when he had ſtuft his guts well, ſqueezed hard to get out again; but the hole was too little. *L'Eſtr.*

I was jogged on the elbow by a *ſlim* young girl of ſeventeen. *Addiſon.*

SLIME. *n. ſ.* [ſlim, Saxon; *ſligm*, Dutch.] Viſcous mire; any glutinous ſubſtance.

The higher Nilus ſwells,
The more it promiſes: as it ebbs, the ſeedſman
Upon the *ſlime* and ooze ſcatters his grain. *Shakeſpeare.*

Brick for ſtone, and *ſlime* for mortar. *Gen.*

The vale of Siddim was full of *ſlime*-pits. *Gen.* xiv. 10.

God, out of his goodneſs, cauſed the wind to blow, to dry up the abundant *ſlime* and mud of the earth, and make the land more firm, and to cleanſe the air of thick vapours and unwholſome miſts. *Raleigh.*

Some plants grow upon the top of the ſea, from ſome concretion of *ſlime* where the ſun beateth hot, and the ſea ſtirreth little. *Bacon.*

And with Aſphaltick *ſlime*, broad as the gate,
Deep to the roots of hell, the gather'd beach
They faſten'd. *Milton.*

Now dragon grown; larger than whom the ſun
Engender'd in the Pythian vale on *ſlime*,
Huge Python! *Milton.*

O foul deſcent! I'm now conſtrain'd
Into a beaſt, to mix with beſtial *ſlime*,
This eſſence to incarnate and imbrute. *Milton.*

SLI'MINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſlimy.*] Viſcoſity; glutinous matter.

By a weak fermentation a pendulous *ſliminеſs* is produced, which anſwers a pituitous ſtate. *Floyer.*

SLI'MY. *adj.* [from *ſlime.*]

1. Overſpread with ſlime.

My bended hook ſhall pierce
Their *ſlimy* jaws; and, as I draw them up,
I'll think them every one an Antony. *Shakeſpeare.*

Some lay in dead men's ſkulls; and in thoſe holes,
Where eyes did once inhabit, there were crept,
As 'twere in ſcorn of eyes, reflecting gems,
That woo'd the *ſlimy* bottom of the deep,
And mock'd the dead bones that lay ſcatter'd by. *Shakeſp.*

They have cobwebs about them, which is a ſign of a *ſlimy* dryneſs. *Bacon.*

The reſt are all by bad example led,
And in their father's *ſlimy* tract they tread. *Dryden.*

Eels, for want of exerciſe, are fat and *ſlimy*. *Arbuthnot.*

Shoals of ſlow houſe-bearing do ſnails creep
O'er the ripe fruitage, paring *ſlimy* tracks
In the ſleek rind. *Philips.*

The ſwallow ſweeps
The *ſlimy* pool to build his hanging houſe. *Thomſon.*

2. Viſcous; glutinous.

Then both from out hell-gates, into the waſte,
Wide anarchy of chaos, damp and dark,
Hovering upon the waters, what they met
Solid or *ſlimy*, as in raging ſea,
Toſt up and down, together crowded drove. *Milton.*

From their groins they ſhed
A *ſlimy* juice, by falſe conception bred. *Dryden.*

The aſtrological undertakers would raiſe men, like vegetables, out of ſome fat and *ſlimy* ſoil, well digeſted by the kindly heat of the ſun, and impregnated with the influence of the ſtars. *Bentley.*

SLI'NESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſly.*] Deſigning artifice.

By an excellent faculty in mimickry, my correſpondent can aſſume my air, and give my taciturnity a *ſlyneſs*, which diverts more than any thing I could ſay. *Addiſon.*

SLING. *n. ſ.* [ſlinzan, Saxon; *ſlingen*, Dutch.]

1. A miſſive weapon made by a ſtrap and two ſtrings: the ſtone is lodged in the ſtrap, and thrown by looſing one of the ſtrings.

The arrow cannot make him flee: *ſling* ſtones are turned with him into ſtubble. *Job* xli. 28.

Dreads he the twanging of the archer's ſtring?
Or ſinging ſtones from the Phœnician *ſling!* *Sandys.*
Slings have ſo much greater ſwiftneſs than a ſtone thrown from the hand, by how much the end of the *ſling* is farther off from the ſhoulder-joint, the center of motion. *Wilkins.*
The Tuſcan king
Laid by the lance, and took him to the *ſling*;
Thrice whirl'd the thong around his head, and threw
The heated lead, half melted as it flew. *Dryden.*
Whirl'd from a *ſling*, or from an engine thrown,
Amidſt the foes, as flies a mighty ſtone,
So flew the beaſt. *Dryden.*

2. A throw; a ſtroke.
'Till cram'd and gorg'd, nigh burſt
With ſuck'd and glutted offal, at one *ſling*
Of thy victorious arm, well-pleaſing ſon. *Milton.*

3. A kind of hanging bandage.

To SLING. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To throw by a ſling.

2. To throw; to caſt. Not very proper.
Ætna's entrails fraught with fire,
That now caſts out dark fumes and pitchy clouds,
Incenſt, or tears up mountains by the roots,
Or *ſlings* a broken rock aloft in air. *Addiſon.*

3. To hang looſely by a ſtring.
From rivers drive the kids, and *ſling* your hook;
Anon I'll waſh 'em in the ſhallow brook. *Dryden.*

4. To move by means of a rope.
Cœnus I ſaw amidſt the ſhouts
Of mariners, and buſy care to *ſling*
His horſes ſoon aſhore. *Dryden.*
They *ſlung* up one of their largeſt hogſheads, then rolled it towards my hand, and beat out the top. *Gulliver's Travels.*

SLI'NGER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſling.*] One who ſlings or uſes the ſling.
The *ſlingers* went about it, and ſmote it. 2 *Kings* iii. 25.

To SLINK. *v. n.* preter. *ſlunk.* [ɣlingan, Saxon, to creep.] To ſneak; to ſteal out of the way.
We will *ſlink* away in ſupper-time, diſguiſe us at my lodging, and return all in an hour. *Shakeſpeare.*
As we do turn our backs
From our companion, thrown into his grave,
So his familiars from his buried fortunes
Slink away. *Shakeſpeare.*
He, after Eve ſeduc'd, unminded *ſlunk*
Into the wood faſt by. *Milton.*
Not far from hence doth dwell
A cunning man, hight Sidrophel,
To whom all people far and near
On deep importances repair;
When braſs and pewter hap to ſtray,
And linen *ſlinks* out of the way. *Hudibras.*
She *ſlunk* into a corner, where ſhe lay trembling 'till the company went their way. *L'Eſtrange.*
He would pinch the children in the dark, and then *ſlink* into a corner, as if no body had done it. *Arbuthnot.*
A weaſel once made ſhift to *ſlink*
In at a corn-loft through a chink;
But having amply ſtuff'd his ſkin,
Could not get out as he got in. *Pope.*
We have a ſuſpicious, fearful, and conſtrained countenance, often turning back, and *ſlinking* through narrow lanes. *Swift.*

To SLINK. *v. a.* To caſt; to miſcarry of. A low word.
To prevent a mare's *ſlinking* her foal, in ſnowy weather keep her where ſhe may have good ſpring-water to drink. *Mortimer.*

To SLIP. *v. n.* [ɣlipan, Saxon; *ſlippen*, Dutch.]

1. To ſlide; not to tread firm.
If a man walks over a narrow bridge, when he is drunk, it is no wonder that he forgets his caution while he overlooks his danger; but he who is ſober, and views that nice ſeparation between himſelf and the devouring deep, ſo that, if he ſhould *ſlip*, he ſees his grave gaping under him, ſurely muſt needs take every ſtep with horror and the utmoſt caution. *South.*
A ſkilful dancer on the ropes *ſlips* willingly, and makes a ſeeming ſtumble, that you may think him in great hazard, while he is only giving you a proof of his dexterity. *Dryden.*
If after ſome diſtinguiſh'd leap
He drops his pole, and ſeems to *ſlip*,
Straight gath'ring all his active ſtrength,
He riſes higher half his length. *Prior.*

2. To ſlide; to glide.
Oh Ladon, happy Ladon! rather ſlide than run by her, leſt thou ſhouldſt make her legs *ſlip* from her. *Sidney.*
They trim their feathers, which makes them oily and ſlippery, that the water may *ſlip* off them. *Mortimer.*

3. To move or fly out of place.
Sometimes the ancle-bone is apt to turn out on either ſide, by reaſon of relaxation, which though you reduce, yet, upon the leaſt walking on it, the bone *ſlips* out again. *Wiſeman.*

4. To ſneak; to ſlink.
From her moſt beaſtly company
I'gan refrain, in mind to *ſlip* away,
Soon as appear'd ſafe opportunity. *Spenſer.*

When Judas ſaw that his hoſt *ſlipt* away, he was ſore troubled. 1 *Mac.* ix. 7.
I'll *ſlip* down out of my lodging. *Dryden.*
Thus one tradeſman *ſlips* away,
To give his partner fairer play. *Prior.*

5. To glide; to paſs unexpectedly or imperceptibly.
The banks of either ſide ſeeming arms of the loving earth, that fain would embrace it, and the river a wanton nymph, which ſtill would *ſlip* from it. *Sidney.*
The bleſſing of the Lord ſhall *ſlip* from thee, without doing thee any good, if thou haſt not ceaſed from doing evil. *Taylor.*
Slipping from thy mother's eye thou went'ſt
Alone into the temple; there was found
Among the graveſt rabbies diſputant,
On points and queſtions fitting Moſes' chair. *Milton.*
Thrice around his neck his arms he threw,
And thrice the flitting ſhadow *ſlipp'd* away,
Like winds or empty dreams that fly the day. *Dryden.*
Though with pale cheeks, wet beard, and dropping hair,
None but my Ceyx could appear ſo fair,
I would have ſtrain'd him with a ſtrict embrace;
But through my arms he *ſlipt*, and vaniſh'd from the place. *Dryden.*
When a corn *ſlips* out of their paws, they take hold of it again. *Addiſon.*
Wiſe men watch every opportunity, and retrieve every miſpent hour which has *ſlipped* from them. *Rogers.*
I will impute no defect to thoſe two years which have *ſlipped* by ſince. *Swift.*

6. To fall into fault or errour.
If he had been as you,
And you as he, you would have *ſlipt* like him;
But he, like you, would not have been ſo ſtern. *Shakeſpeare.*
One *ſlippeth* in his ſpeech, but not from his heart. *Eccluſ.*
An eloquent man is known far and near; but a man of underſtanding knoweth when he *ſlippeth*, *Eccluſ.* xxi. 7.

7. To creep by overſight.
Some miſtakes may have *ſlipt* into it; but others will be prevented by the names being now ſet at length. *Advertiſement to the Dunciad.*

8. To eſcape; to fall away out of the memory.
By the hearer it is ſtill preſumed, that if they be let *ſlip* for the preſent, what good ſoever they contain is loſt, and that without all hope of recovery. *Hooker.*
The mathematician proceeds upon propoſitions he has once demonſtrated; and though the demonſtration may have *ſlipt* out of his memory, he builds upon the truth. *Addiſon.*
Uſe the moſt proper methods to retain the ideas you have acquired; for the mind is ready to let many of them *ſlip*, unleſs ſome pains be taken to fix them upon the memory. *Watts.*

To SLIP. *v. a.*

1. To convey ſecretly.
In his officious attendance upon his miſtreſs, he tried to *ſlip* a powder into her drink. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To loſe by negligence.
You are not now to think what's beſt to do,
As in beginnings; but what muſt be done,
Being thus enter'd; and *ſlip* no advantage
That may ſecure you. *Ben. Johnſon.*
Let us not *ſlip* th' occaſion, whether ſcorn
Or fatiate fury yield it from our foe. *Milton.*
One ill man may not think of the miſchief he could do, or *ſlip* the occaſion. *L'Eſtrange.*
To *ſlip* the market, when thus fairly offered, is great imprudence. *Collier.*
For watching occaſions to correct others in their diſcourſe, and not to *ſlip* any opportunity of ſhewing their talents, ſcholars are moſt blamed. *Locke.*
Thus far my author has *ſlipt* his firſt deſign; not a letter of what has been yet ſaid promoting any ways the trial. *Atterb.*

3. To part twigs from the main body by laceration.
The runners ſpread from the maſter-roots, and have little ſprouts or roots to them, which, being cut four or five inches long, make excellent ſets: the branches alſo may be *ſlipped* and planted. *Mortimer.*

4. To eſcape from; to leave ſlily.
This bird you aim'd at, though you hit it not.
—Oh, ſir, Lucentio *ſlipp'd* me like his greyhound,
Which runs himſelf, and catches for his maſter. *Shakeſp.*

5. To let looſe.
On Eryx altars lays
A lamb new fallen to the ſtormy ſeas;
Then *ſlips* his haulſers, and his anchors weighs. *Dryden.*

6. To let a dog looſe.
The impatient greyhound, *ſlipt* from far,
Bounds o'er the glebe, to courſe the fearful hare. *Dryden.*

7. To throw off any thing that holds one.
Forced to alight, my horſe *ſlipped* his bridle, and ran away. *Swift.*

8. To paſs over negligently.
If our author gives us a liſt of his doctrines, with what reaſon can that about indulgences be *ſlipped* over? *Atterbury.*

SLIP. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. The act of ſlipping; falſe ſtep.
2. Errour; miſtake; fault.
There put on him
What forgeries you pleaſe: marry, none ſo rank
As may diſhonour him.
But, ſir, ſuch wanton, wild, and uſual *ſlips*,
As are moſt known to youth and liberty. *Shakeſpeare.*
Of the promiſe there made, our maſter hath failed us, by *ſlip* of memory, or injury of time. *Wotton.*
This religious affection, which nature has implanted in man, would be the moſt enormous *ſlip* ſhe could commit. *More's Antidote againſt Atheiſm.*
One caſual *ſlip* is enough to weigh down the faithful ſervice of a long life. *L'Eſtrange.*
Alonzo, mark the characters;
And if th' impoſtor's pen have made a *ſlip*,
That ſhews it counterfeit; mark that, and ſave me. *Dryd.*
Lighting upon a very eaſy *ſlip* I have made, in putting one ſeemingly indifferent word for another, that diſcovery opened to me this preſent view. *Locke.*
Any little *ſlip* is more conſpicuous and obſervable in a good man's conduct than in another's, as it is not of a piece with his character. *Addiſon.*
3. A twig torn from the main ſtock.
In truth, they are fewer, when they come to be diſcuſſed by reaſon, than otherwiſe they ſeem, when by heat of contention they are divided into many *ſlips*, and of every branch an heap is made. *Hooker.*
The *ſlips* of their vines have been brought into Spain. *Abb.*
Adoption ſtrives with nature, and choice breeds
A native *ſlip* to us from foreign ſeeds. *Shakeſpeare.*
Thy mother took into her blameful bed
Some ſtern untutor'd churl, and noble ſtock
Was graft with crab-tree *ſlip*, whoſe fruit thou art. *Shakeſp.*
Trees are apparelled with flowers or herbs by boring holes in their bodies, and putting into them earth holpen with muck, and ſetting ſeeds or *ſlips* of violets in the earth. *Bacon.*
So have I ſeen ſome tender *ſlip*,
Sav'd with care from Winter's nip,
The pride of her carnation train,
Pluck'd up by ſome unheedy ſwain. *Milton.*
The lab'rer cuts
Young *ſlips*, and in the ſoil ſecurely puts. *Dryden.*
They are propagated not only by the ſeed, but many alſo by the root, and ſome by *ſlips* or cuttings. *Ray.*
4. A leaſh or ſtring in which a dog is held.
I ſee you ſtand like greyhounds in the *ſlips*,
Straining upon the ſtart. *Shakeſpeare.*
God is ſaid to harden the heart permiſſively, but not operatively, nor effectively; as he who only lets looſe a greyhound out of the *ſlip*, is ſaid to hound him at the hare. *Bramh.*
5. An eſcape; a deſertion. I know not whether *to give the ſlip*, be not originally taken from a dog that runs and leaves the ſtring or *ſlip* in the leader's hand.
The more ſhame for her goodyſhip,
To give ſo near a friend the *ſlip*. *Hudibras.*
The daw did not like his companion, and gave him the *ſlip*, and away into the woods. *L'Eſtrange.*
Their explications are not your's, and will give you the *ſlip*. *Locke.*
6. A long narrow piece.
Between theſe eaſtern and weſtern mountains lies a *ſlip* of lower ground, which runs acroſs the iſland. *Addiſon.*

SLI'PBOARD. *n. ſ.* [*ſlip* and *board.*] A board ſliding in grooves.
I ventured to draw back the *ſlipboard* on the roof, contrived on purpoſe to let in air. *Gulliver's Travels.*

SLI'PKNOT. *n. ſ.* [*ſlip* and *knot.*] A bowknot; a knot eaſily untied.
They draw off ſo much line as is neceſſary, and faſten the reſt upon the line-rowl with a *ſlipknot*, that no more line turn off. *Moxon.*
In large wounds a ſingle knot firſt; over this a little linen compreſs, on which is to be made another ſingle knot, and then a *ſlipknot*, which may be looſened upon inflammation. *Sharp's Surgery.*

SLI'PPER, or *Slipſhoe.* *n. ſ.* [from *ſlip.*] A ſhoe without leather behind, into which the foot ſlips eaſily.
A gown made of the fineſt wool,
Which from our pretty lambs we pull;
Fair lined *ſlippers* for the cold,
With buckles of the pureſt gold;
A belt of ſtraw and ivy buds,
With coral claſps, and amber ſtuds. *Raleigh.*
If he went abroad too much, ſhe'd uſe
To give him *ſlippers*, and lock up his ſhoes. *King.*
Thrice rung the bell, the *ſlipper* knock'd the ground,
And the preſs'd watch return'd a ſilver ſound. *Pope.*

SLI'PPER. *adj.* [ɣlipun, Saxon.] Slippery; not firm. Obſolete. Perhaps never in uſe but for poetical convenience.
A truſtleſs ſtate of earthly things, and *ſlipper* hope
Of mortal men, that ſwinke and ſweat for nought. *Spenſer.*

SLI'PPERINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſlippery.*]
1. State or quality of being ſlippery; ſmoothneſs; glibneſs.
We do not only fall by the *ſlipperineſs* of our tongues, but we deliberately diſcipline them to miſchief. *Gov. of the Tongue.*
The ſchirrus may be diſtinguiſhed by its want of inflammation in the ſkin, its ſmoothneſs, and *ſlipperineſs* deep in the breaſt. *Sharp.*
2. Uncertainty; want of firm footing.

SLI'PPERY. *adj.* [ɣlipun, Saxon; *ſliperig*, Swediſh.]
1. Smooth; glib.
They trim their feathers, which makes them oily and *ſlippery*, that the water ſlips off. *Mortimer.*
Oily ſubſtances only lubricate and make the bowels *ſlippery*. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Not affording firm footing.
Did you know the art o' th' court,
As hard to leave as keep; whoſe top to climb,
Is certain falling; or ſo *ſlipp'ry*, that
The fear's as bad as falling. *Shakeſpeare.*
His promiſe to truſt to as *ſlippery* as ice. *Tuſſer.*
Their way ſhall be as *ſlippery* ways in the darkneſs. *Jer.* xxiii.
The *ſlipp'ry* tops of human ſtate,
The gilded pinacles of fate. *Cowley.*
The higher they are raiſed, the giddier they are; the more *ſlippery* is their ſtanding, and the deeper the fall. *L'Eſtrange.*
The higheſt hill is the moſt *ſlipp'ry* place,
And fortune mocks us with a ſmiling face. *Denham.*
Beauty, like ice, our footing does betray;
Who can tread ſure on the ſmooth *ſlippery* way? *Dryden.*
3. Hard to hold; hard to keep.
Thus ſurely bound, yet be not overbold;
The *ſlipp'ry* god will try to looſe his hold,
And various forms aſſume, to cheat thy ſight,
And with vain images of beaſts affright. *Dryden.*
4. Not ſtanding firm.
When they fall, as being *ſlipp'ry* ſtanders,
The love that lean'd on them as *ſlipp' y* too,
Doth one pluck down another, and together
Die in the faſt. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. Uncertain; changeable; mutable; inſtable.
Oh world, thy *ſlippery* turns! Friends now faſt ſworn,
Whoſe double boſoms ſeem to wear one heart,
Whoſe hours, whoſe bed, whoſe meal and exerciſe,
Are ſtill together; who twine, as 'twere, in love
Unſeparable, ſhall within this hour,
On a diſſenſion of a doit, break out
To bittereſt enmity. *Shakeſpeare.*
He looking down
With ſcorn or pity on the *ſlippery* ſtate
Of kings, will tread upon the neck of fate. *Denham.*
6. Not certain in its effect.
One ſure trick is better than a hundred *ſlippery* ones. *L'Eſtr.*
7. [*Lubrique*, French.] Not chaſte.
My wife is *ſlippery*. *Shakeſpeare.*

SLI'PPY. *adv.* [from *ſlip.*] Slippery; eaſily ſliding. A barbarous provincial word.
The white of an egg is ropy, *ſlippy*, and nutritious. *Floyer.*

SLI'PSHOD. *adj.* [*ſlip* and *ſhod.*] Having the ſhoes not pulled up at the heels, but barely ſlipped on.
The *ſlipſhod* 'prentice from his maſter's door
Had par'd the dirt, and ſprinkled round the floor. *Swift.*

SLI'PSLOP. *n. ſ.* Bad liquor. A low word formed by reduplication of *ſlop.*

SLISH. *n. ſ.* A low word formed by reduplicating *ſlaſh.*
What! this a ſleeve?
Here's ſnip and nip, and *ſliſh* and ſlaſh,
Like to a cenſor in a barber's ſhop. *Shakeſpeare.*

To SLIT. *v. a.* pret. and part. *ſlit* and *ſlitted.* [ɣlitan, Saxon.] To cut longwiſe.
To make plants medicinable *ſlit* the root, and infuſe into it the medicine; as hellebore, opium, ſcammony; and then bind it up. *Bacon.*
The deers of Arginuſa had their ears divided, occaſioned at firſt by *ſlitting* the ears. *Brown.*
Had it hit
The upper part of him, the blow
Had *ſlit*, as ſure as that below. *Hudibras.*
We *ſlit* the preternatural body open. *Wiſeman.*
A liberty might be left to the judges to inflict death, or ſome notorious mark, by *ſlitting* the noſe, or brands upon the cheeks. *Temple.*
If a tinned or plated body, which, being of an even thickneſs, appears all over of an uniform colour, ſhould be *ſlit* into threads, or broken into fragments of the ſame thickneſs with the plate, I ſee no reaſon why every thread or fragment ſhould not keep its colour. *Newton.*
He took a freak
To *ſlit* my tongue, and make me ſpeak. *Swift.*

SLIT. *n. ſ.* [ɣlit, Saxon.] A long cut, or narrow opening.
In St. James's fields is a conduit of brick, unto which joineth a low vault, and at the end of that a round houſe of ſtone; and in the brick conduit there is a window, and in the round

round houſe a *ſlit* or rift of ſome little breadth: if you cry out in the rift, it will make a fearful roaring at the window. *Bacon.*

Where the tender rinds of trees diſcloſe
Their ſhooting gems, a ſwelling knot there grows:
Juſt in that place a narrow *ſlit* we make,
Then other buds from bearing trees we take;
Inſerted thus, the wounded rind we cloſe. *Dryden.*

I found, by looking through a *ſlit* or oblong hole, which was narrower than the pupil of my eyes, and held cloſe to it, parallel to the priſms, I could ſee the circles much diſtincter, and viſible to a far greater number, than otherwiſe. *Newton.*

To SLIVE. } *v. a.* [ꝑlıꝑan, Saxon.] To ſplit; to divide
To SLIVER. } longwiſe; to tear off longwiſe.

Liver of blaſpheming Jew,
Gall of goat, and *ſlips* of yew,
Sliver'd in the moon's eclipſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

SLI'VER. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A branch torn off. *Slver*, in Scotland, ſtill denotes a ſlice cut off: as, he took a large *ſliver* of the beef.

There on the pendent boughs, her coronet weed
Clamb'ring to hang, an envious *ſliver* broke,
When down her weedy coronet and herſelf
Fell in the weeping brook. *Shakeſpeare.*

SLOATS. *n. ſ.* Of a cart, are thoſe underpieces which keep the bottom together. *Bailey.*

SLO'BBER. *n. ſ.* [*glavoerio*, Welſh.] Slaver. See SLAVER.

To SLOCK. *v. n.* [*ſlock*, to quench, Swediſh and Scotiſh.] To ſlake; to quench.

SLOE. *n. ſ.* [ꝑla, Saxon; *ſlaae*, Daniſh.] The fruit of the black-thorn; a ſmall wild plum.

The fair pomgranate might adorn the pine,
The grape the bramble, and the *ſloe* the vine. *Blackmore.*

When you fell your underwoods, ſow haws and *ſlows* in them, and they will furniſh you, without doing of your woods any hurt. *Mortimer.*

SLOOP. *n. ſ.* A ſmall ſhip.

To SLOP. *v. a.* [from *lap*, *lop*, *ſlop*.] To drink groſly and greedily.

SLOP. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Mean and vile liquor of any kind. Generally ſome nauſeous or uſeleſs medicinal liquor.

The ſick huſband here wanted for neither *ſlops* nor doctors. *L'Eſtrange.*

But thou, whatever *ſlops* ſhe will have bought,
Be thankful. *Dryden.*

SLOP. *n. ſ.* [ꝑlop, Saxon; *ſloove*, Dutch, a covering.] Trowſers; open breeches.

What ſaid Mr. Dombledon about the ſattin for my ſhort cloak and *ſlops*? *Shakeſpeare.*

SLOPE. *adj.* [This word is not derived from any ſatisfactory original. *Junius* omits it: *Skinner* derives it from *ſlap*, lax, Dutch; and derives it from the curve of a looſe rope. Perhaps its original may be latent in *loopen*, Dutch, to run, *ſlope* being eaſy to the runner.] Oblique; not perpendicular. It is generally uſed of acclivity or declivity; forming an angle greater or leſs with the plane of the horizon.

Where there is a greater quantity of water, and ſpace enough, the water moveth with a *ſloper* riſe and fall. *Bacon.*

Murm'ring waters fall
Down the *ſlope* hills, diſpers'd, or in a lake,
That to the fringed bank with myrtle crown'd
Her cryſtal mirror holds, unite their ſtreams. *Milton.*

SLOPE. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.]

1. An oblique direction; any thing obliquely directed.
2. Declivity; ground cut or formed with declivity.

Growing upon *ſlopes* is cauſed for that moiſt, as it cometh of moiſture, ſo the water muſt but ſlide, not be in a pool. *Bacon.*

My lord advances with majeſtick mien,
And when up ten ſteep *ſlopes* you've dragg'd your thighs,
Juſt at his ſtudy-door he'll bleſs your eyes. *Pope.*

SLOPE. *adv.* Obliquely; not perpendicularly.

Uriel
Return'd on that bright beam, whoſe point now rais'd
Bore him *ſlope* downward to the ſun, now fall'n. *Milton.*

To SLOPE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To form to obliquity or declivity; to direct obliquely.

Though bladed corn be lodg'd, and trees blown down,
Though palaces and pyramids do *ſlope*
Their heads to their foundations. *Shakeſpeare.*

On each hand the flames,
Driv'n backward, *ſlope* their pointing ſpires, and rowl'd
In billows, leave i' th' midſt a horrid vale. *Milton.*

The ſtar, that roſe at evening bright,
Toward heav'n's deſcent had *ſlop'd* his weſtering wheel. *Milt.*

All night I ſlept, oblivious of my pain;
Aurora dawn'd, and Phœbus ſhin'd in vain:
Nor 'till oblique he *ſlop'd* his evening ray,
Had Somnus dry'd the balmy dews away. *Pope.*

To SLOPE. *v. n.* To take an oblique or declivous direction.

Betwixt the midſt and theſe the gods aſſign'd
Two habitable ſeats for human kind;
And croſs their limits cut a *ſloping* way,
Which the twelve ſigns in beauteous order ſway. *Dryden.*

Upſtarts a palace, lo! th' obedient baſe
Slopes at its foot, the woods its ſides embrace. *Pope.*

There is a ſtrait hole in every ant's neſt half an inch deep, and then it goes down *ſloping* into a place where they have their magazine. *Addiſon.*

SLO'PENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſlope*.] Obliquity; decivity; not perpendicularity.

The Italians give the cover a graceful pendence of *ſlopen ſs*, dividing the whole breadth into nine parts, whereof two ſhall ſerve for the elevation of the higheſt ridge. *Wotton.*

SLO'PEWISE. *adj.* [*ſlope* and *wiſe*.] Obliquely; not perpendicularly.

The Wear is a frith, reaching *ſlopewiſe* through the Oſe from the land to low water mark, and having in it a beat or cod with an eye-hook; where the fiſh entering, upon their coming back with the ebb, are ſtopped from iſſuing out again, forſaken by the water, and left dry on the Oſe. *Carew.*

SLO'PINGLY. *adv.* [from *ſloping*.] Obliquely; not perpendicularly.

Theſe atoms do not deſcend always perpendicularly, but ſometimes *ſlopingly*. *Digby.*

SLO'PPY. *adj.* [from *ſlop*.] Miry and wet: perhaps rather *ſlabby*. See SLAB.

To SLOT. *v. a.* [*ſlughen*, Dutch.] To ſtrike or claſh hard.

SLOT. *n. ſ.* [*ſlod*, Iſlandick.] The track of a deer.

SLOTH. *n. ſ.* [ꝑlæꝑ, ꝑlepꝺ, Saxon. It might therefore be not improperly written *ſloath*, but that it ſeems better to regard the orthography of the primitive *ſlow*.]

1. Slowneſs; tardineſs.

Theſe cardinals trifle with me: I abhor
This dilatory *ſloth* and tricks of Rome. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Lazineſs; ſluggiſhneſs; idleneſs.

Falſe of heart, light of ear, bloody of hand,
Hog in *ſloth*, fox in ſtealth. *Shakeſpeare.*

They change their courſe to pleaſure, eaſe, and *ſloth*. *Milt.*

Induſtry approach'd,
And rous'd him from his miſerable *ſloth*. *Thomſon.*

3. An animal.

The *ſloth* is an animal of ſo ſlow a motion, that he will be three or four days at leaſt in climbing up and coming down a tree; and to go the length of fifty paces on plain ground, requires a whole day. *Grew.*

SLO'THFUL. *adj.* [*ſloth* and *full*.] Idle; lazy; ſluggiſh; inactive; indolent; dull of motion.

He that is *ſlothful* in his work, is brother to him that is a great waſter. *Prov.* xviii. 9.

The deſire of the *ſlothful* killeth him; for his hands refuſe to labour. *Prov.* xxi. 25.

To vice induſtrious; but to nobler deeds
Timorous and *ſlothful*. *Milton.*

Flora commands thoſe nymphs and knights,
Who liv'd in *ſlothful* eaſe and looſe delights,
Who never acts of honour durſt purſue,
The men inglorious knights, the ladies all untrue. *Dryden.*

The very ſoul of the *ſlothful* does effectually but lie drowſing in his body, and the whole man is totally given up to his ſenſes. *L'Eſtrange.*

SLO'THFULLY. *adv.* [from *ſlothful*.] With ſloth.

SLO'THFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſlothful*.] Idleneſs; lazineſs; ſluggiſhneſs; inactivity.

To truſt to labour without prayer, argueth impiety and prophaneneſs; it maketh light of the providence of God: and although it be not the intent of a religious mind, yet it is the fault of thoſe men whoſe religion wanteth light of a mature judgment to direct it, when we join with our prayer *ſlothfulneſs* and neglect of convenient labour. *Hooker.*

Slothfulneſs caſteth into a deep ſleep, and an idle ſoul ſhall ſuffer hunger. *Prov.* xix. 15.

SLOUCH. *n. ſ.* [*ſloff*, Daniſh, ſtupid.]

1. A downcaſt look; a depreſſion of the head. In Scotland, an ungainly gait, as alſo the perſon whoſe gait it is.

Our doctor has every quality that can make a man uſeful; but, alas! he hath a ſort of *ſlouch* in his walk. *Swift.*

2. A man who looks heavy and clowniſh.

Begin thy carrols then, thou vaunting *ſlouch*;
Be thine the oaken ſtaff, or mine the pouch. *Gay.*

To SLOUCH. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To have a downcaſt clowniſh look.

SLO'VEN. *n. ſ.* [*ſloef*, Dutch; *yſlyvin*, Welſh, naſty, ſhabby.] A man indecently negligent of cleanlineſs; a man dirtily dreſſed.

The miniſters came to church in handſome holiday apparel, and that himſelf did not think them bound by the law of God to go like *ſlovens*. *Hooker.*

Affect in things about thee cleanlineſs,
That all may gladly board thee as a flow'r:
Slovens take up their ſtock of noiſomeneſs
Beforehand, and anticipate their laſt hour. *Herbert.*

For as when *ſlovens* do amiſs
At others doors. *Hudibras.*

You laugh, half beau, half *ſloven* if I ſtand;
My wig half powder, and all ſnuff my band. *Pope.*

SLO'VENLINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſlovenly.*] Indecent negligence of dreſs; neglect of cleanlineſs.

Slovenlineſs is the worſt ſign of a hard ſtudent, and civility the beſt exerciſe of the remiſs; yet not to be exact in the phraſe of compliment, or geſtures of courteſy. *Wotton.*

SLO'VENLY. *adj.* [from *ſloven.*] Negligent of dreſs; negligent of neatneſs; not neat; not cleanly.

Æſop at laſt found out a *ſlovenly* lazy fellow, lolling at his eaſe, as if he had nothing to do. *L'Eſtrange.*

SLO'VENLY. *adv.* [from *ſloven.*] In a coarſe inelegant manner.

As I hang my cloaths on ſomewhat *ſlovenly*, I no ſooner went in but he frowned upon me. *Pope.*

SLO'VENRY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſloven.*] Dirtineſs; want of neatneſs.

Our gayneſs and our gilt are all beſmirch'd
With rainy marching in the painful field:
There's not a piece of feather in our hoſt,
And time hath worn us into *ſlovenry.* *Shakeſpeare.*

SLOUGH. *n. ſ.* [ꝑlog, Saxon.]

1. A deep miry place; a hole full of dirt.

The Scots were in a fallow field, whereinto the Engliſh could not enter, but over a croſs ditch and a *ſlough*; in paſſing whereof many of the Engliſh horſe were plunged, and ſome mired. *Hayward.*

The ways being foul, twenty to one,
He's here ſtuck in a *ſlough*, and overthrown. *Milton.*
A carter had laid his waggon faſt in a *ſlough*. *L'Eſtrange.*

2. The ſkin which a ſerpent caſts off at his periodical renovation.

Thy fates open their hands, let thy blood and ſpirit embrace them; and to inure thyſelf to what thou art like to be, caſt thy humble *ſlough*, and appear freſh. *Shakeſpeare.*

When the mind is quicken'd,
The organs, though defunct and dead before,
Break up their drowſy grave, and newly move,
With caſted *ſlough* and freſh legerity. *Shakeſp.*
As the ſnake, roll'd in a flow'ry bank,
With ſhining checker'd *ſlough*, doth ſting a child,
That for the beauty thinks it excellent. *Shakeſp.*
Oh let not ſleep my cloſing eyes invade
In open plains, or in the ſecret ſhade,
When he, renew'd in all the ſpeckl'd pride
Of pompous youth, has caſt his *ſlough* aſide;
And in his Summer liv'ry rolls along,
Erect and brandiſhing his forky tongue. *Dryden.*

The *ſlough* of an Engliſh viper, that is, the cuticula, they caſt off twice every year, at ſpring and fall: the ſeparation begins at the head, and is finiſhed in twenty-four hours. *Grew.*

The body, which we leave behind in this viſible world is as the womb or *ſlough* from whence we iſſue, and are born into the other. *Grew.*

3. The part that ſeparates from a foul ſore.

At the next dreſſing I found a *ſlough* come away with the dreſſings, which was the ſordes. *Wiſeman.*

SLOUGHY. *adj.* [from *ſlough.*] Miry; boggy; muddy.

That cuſtom ſhould not be allowed of cutting ſcraws in low grounds *ſloughy* underneath, which turn into bog. *Swift.*

SLOW. *adj.* [ꝑlap, ꝑleap, Saxon; *ſleeuw*, Friſick.]

1. Not ſwift; not quick of motion; not ſpeedy; not having velocity: wanting celerity.

Me thou think'ſt not *ſlow*,
Who ſince the morning hour ſet out from heav'n,
Where God reſides, and on mid-day arriv'd
In Eden, diſtance inexpreſſible. *Milton.*

Where the motion is ſo *ſlow* as not to ſupply a conſtant train of freſh ideas to the ſenſes, the ſenſe of motion is loſt. *Locke.*

2. Late; not happening in a ſhort time.

Theſe changes in the heav'ns, though *ſlow*, produc'd
Like change on ſea and land, ſidereal blaſt. *Milton.*

3. Not ready; not prompt; not quick.

I am *ſlow* of ſpeech, and a *ſlow* tongue. *Ex.* iv. 10.
Mine ear ſhall not be *ſlow*, mine eye not ſhut. *Milton.*

The *ſlow* of ſpeech make in dreams unpremeditated harangues, or converſe readily in languages that they are but little accquainted with. *Addiſon.*

4. Dull; inactive; tardy; ſluggiſh.

Fix'd on defence, the Trojans are not *ſlow*
To guard their ſhore from an expected foe. *Dryden.*

5. Not haſty; acting with deliberation: not vehement.

The Lord is merciful, and *ſlow* to anger. *Common Prayer.*
He that is *ſlow* to wrath is of great underſtanding. *Prov.*

6. Dull; heavy in wit.

The politick and wiſe
Are ſly *ſlow* things with circumſpective eyes. *Pope.*

SLOW, in compoſition, is an adverb, *ſlowly.*

This *ſlow*-pac'd ſoul, which late did cleave
T' a body, and went but by the body's leave,
Twenty perchance or thirty mile a day,
Diſpatches in a minute all the way
'Twixt heav'n and earth. *Donne.*
To the ſhame of *ſlow*-endeavouring art
Thy eaſy numbers flow. *Milton.*

This day's death denounc'd, if ought I ſee,
Will prove no ſudden, but a *ſlow*-pac'd evil,
A long day's dying to augment our pain. *Milton.*
For eight *ſlow*-circling years by tempeſts toſt. *Pope.*
Some demon urg'd
T' explore the fraud with guile oppos'd to guile,
Slow-pacing thrice around th' inſidious pile. *Pope.*

To SLOW. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To omit by dilatorineſs; to delay; to procraſtinate. Not in uſe.

Now do you know the reaſon of this haſte?
—I would I knew not why it ſhould be *ſlow'd.* *Shakeſp.*

SLO'WLY. *adv.* [from *ſlow.*]

1. Not ſpeedily; not with celerity; not with velocity.

The gnome rejoicing bears her gift away,
Spreads his black wings, and *ſlowly* mounts to day. *Pope.*

2. Not ſoon; not early; not in a little time.

The poor remnant of human ſeed peopled their country again *ſlowly*, by little and little. *Bacon.*

Our fathers bent their baneful induſtry
To check a monarchy that *ſlowly* grew;
But did not France or Holland's fate forſee,
Whoſe riſing pow'r to ſwift dominion flew. *Dryden.*
We oft our *ſlowly* growing works impart,
While images reflect from art to art. *Pope.*

3. Not haſtily; not raſhly.
4. Not promptly; not readily.
5. Tardily; ſluggiſhly.

The chapel of St. Laurence advances ſo very *ſlowly*, that 'tis not impoſſible but the family of Medicis may be extinct before their burial place is finiſhed. *Addiſon.*

SLO'WNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſlow.*]

1. Smalneſs of motion; not ſpeed; want of velocity; abſence of celerity or ſwiftneſs.

Providence hath confined theſe human arts, that what any invention hath in the ſtrength of its motion, is abated in the *ſlowneſs* of it; and what it hath in the extraordinary quickneſs of its motion, muſt be allowed for in the great ſtrength that is required unto it. *Wilkins.*

Motion is the abſolute mode of a body, but ſwiftneſs or *ſlowneſs* are relative ideas. *Watts.*

2. Length of time in which any thing acts or is brought to paſs; not quickneſs.

Tyrants uſe what art they can to increaſe the *ſlowneſs* of death. *Hooker.*

3. Dulneſs to admit conviction or affection.

Chriſt would not heal their infirmities, becauſe of the hardneſs and *ſlowneſs* of their hearts, in that they believed him not. *Bentley.*

4. Want of promptneſs; want of readineſs.
5. Deliberation; cool delay.
6. Dilatorineſs; procraſtination.

SLO'WWORM. *n. ſ.* [ꝑlapꝑnm, Saxon.] The blind worm; a ſmall viper, venomous, but ſcarcely mortal.

Though we have found formed ſnakes in the belly of the cæcilia, or *ſlowworm*, yet may the viper emphatically bear the name. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To SLU'BBER. *v. a.* [Probably from *lubber.*]

1. To do any thing lazily, imperfectly, or with idle hurry.

Nature ſhewed ſhe doth not like men, who *ſlumber* up matters of mean account. *Sidney.*

Baſſanio told him, he would make ſome ſpeed
Of his return: he anſwer'd do not ſo,
Slubber not buſineſs for my ſake. *Shakeſp.*

As [they are *ſlubbered* over, the malignity that remains will ſhow itſelf, in ſome chronick diſeaſe, or in ſome ſpecies of the *lues venerea.* *Wiſeman.*

2. To ſtain; to daub. This ſeems to be from *ſlabber*, *ſlabber*, or *ſlaver.*]

You muſt be content to *ſlubber* the gloſs of your new fortunes, with this more ſtubborn and boiſterous expedition. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. To cover coarſely or careleſly.

A man of ſecret ambitious ends, and proportionate counſels, ſmothered under the habit of a ſcholar, and *ſlubbered* over with a certain rude and clowniſh faſhion, that had the ſemblance of integrity. *Wotton.*

SLU'BBERDEGULLION. *n. ſ.* [I ſuppoſe a cant word without derivation.] A paltry, dirty, ſorry wretch.

Quoth ſhe, although thou haſt deſerv'd,
Baſe *ſlubberdegullion*, to be ſerv'd
As thou did'ſt vow to deal with me,
If thou had'ſt got the victory. *Hudibras.*

SLUDGE. *n. ſ.* [I ſuppoſe from ꝑlog, ſlough, Saxon.] Mire; dirt mixed with water.

The earth I made a mere ſoft *ſludge* or mud. *Mortimer.*

SLUG. *n. ſ.* [*ſlug*, Daniſh, and *ſlack*, Dutch, ſignify a glutton, and thence one that has the ſloth of a glutton.]

1. An idler; a drone; a ſlow, heavy, ſleepy, lazy wretch.

Fie, what a *ſlug* is Haſtings, that he comes not! *Shakeſp.*

2. An hindrance; an obſtruction.

Uſury dulls and damps all improvements, wherein money would be ſtirring, if it were not for this *ſlug.* *Bacon.*

3. A kind of ſlow creeping ſnail.
4. [Sleeg, an hammerhead, Saxon.] A cylindrical or oval piece of metal ſhot from a gun.

When fractures are made with bullets or *ſlugs*, there the ſcalp and cranium are driven in together. *Wiſeman.*

As, forc'd from wind-guns, lead itſelf can fly,
And pondr'ous *ſlugs* cut ſwiftly through the ſky. *Pope.*

To SLUG. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To lie idle; to play the drone; to move ſlowly.

All he did was to deceive good knights,
And draw them from purſuit of praiſe and fame,
To *ſlug* in ſloth and ſenſual delights,
And end their days with irrenowned ſhame. *Spenſer.*

He lay not all night *ſlugging* in a cabbin under his mantle, but uſed commonly to keep others waking to defend their lives. *Spenſer.*

One went *ſlugging* on with a thouſand cares. *L'Eſtrange.*

SLUGGARD. *n. ſ.* [from *ſlug.*] An idler; a drone; an inactive lazy fellow.

Cry mercy, lords, and watchful gentlemen,
That you have ta'en a tardy *ſluggard* here. *Shakeſp.*

Up, up, ſays avarice; thou ſnore'ſt again,
Stretcheſt thy limbs, and yawn'ſt but all in vain:
The tyrant lucre no denial takes;
At his command th' unwilling *ſluggard* wakes. *Dryden.*

Sprightly May commands our youth to keep
The vigils of her night, and breaks their *ſluggard* ſleep. *Dry.*

To SLU'GGARDIZE. *v. a.* [from *ſluggard.*] To make idle; to make droniſh.

Rather ſee the wonders of the world abroad,
Than, living dully *ſluggardiz'd* at home,
Wear out thy youth with ſhapeleſs idleneſs. *Shakeſp.*

SLU'GGISH. *adj.* [from *ſlug.*] Dull; drowſy; lazy; ſlothful; idle; inſipid; ſlow; inactive; inert.

Sluggiſh idleneſs, the nurſe of ſin,
Upon a ſlothful aſs he choſe to ride. *Spenſer.*

The dull billows, thich as troubled mire,
Whom neither wind out of their ſeat could force,
Nor tides did drive out of their *ſluggiſh* ſource. *Spenſer.*

One, bolder than the reſt,
With his broad ſword provok'd the *ſluggiſh* beaſt. *Waller.*

Matter, being impotent, *ſluggiſh*, and inactive, hath no power to ſtir or move itſelf. *Woodward.*

SLU'GGISHLY. *adv.* [from *ſluggiſh.*] Dully; not nimbly; lazily; idly; ſlowly.

SLU'GGISHNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſluggiſh.*] Dulneſs; ſloth; lazineſs; idleneſs; inertneſs.

The moſt of mankind are inclined by her thither, if they would take the pains; no leſs than birds to fly, and horſes to run; which, if they loſe, it is thro' their own *ſluggiſhneſs*, and by that means become her prodigies, not her children. *B. Johnſ.*

It is of great moment to teach the mind to ſhake off in *ſluggiſhneſs*, and vigorouſly employ itſelf about what reaſon ſhall direct. *Locke.*

SLUICE. *n. ſ.* [*ſluyſe*, Dutch; *eſcluſe*, French; *ſcluſa*, Italian.] A watergate; a floodgate; a vent for water.

Two other precious drops that ready ſtood,
Each in their cryſtal *ſluice*, he ere they fell
Kiſs'd, as the gracious ſigns of ſweet remorſe,
And pious awe, that fear'd to have offended. *Milton.*

Divine Alpheus, who, by ſecret *ſluice*,
Stole under ſeas to meet his Arethuſe. *Milton.*

If we receive them all, they were more than ſeven; if only the natural *ſluices*, they were fewer. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

As waters from her *ſluices*, flow'd
Unbounded ſorrow from her eyes:
And ſent her wailings to the ſkies. *Prior.*

To SLUICE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To emit by floodgates.

Like a traitor coward,
Sluic'd out his inn'cent ſoul through ſtreams of blood. *Shak.*

Veins of liquid ore *ſluic'd* from the lake. *Milton.*

You wrong me, if you think I'll ſell one drop
Within theſe veins for pageants; but let honour
Call for my blood, I'll *ſluice* it into ſtreams;
Turn fortune looſe again to my purſuit,
And let me hunt her through embattl'd foes
In duſty plains; there will I be the firſt. *Dryden.*

SLU'ICY. *adj.* [from *ſluice.*] Falling in ſtreams as from a ſluice or floodgate.

And oft whole ſheets deſcend of *ſluicy* rain,
Suck'd by the ſpongy clouds from off the main:
The lofty ſkies at once come pouring down,
The promis'd crop and golden labours drown. *Dryden.*

To SLU'MBER. *v. n.* [ꝛlumenan, Saxon; *ſluymeren*, Dutch.]

1. To ſleep lightly; to be not awake nor in profound ſleep.

He that keepeth Iſrael ſhall neither *ſlumber* nor ſleep. *Pſ.*

Conſcience wakes deſpair that *ſlumber'd*. *Milton.*

2. To ſleep; to repoſe. *Sleep* and *ſlumber* are often confounded.

God ſpeaketh, yet man perceiveth it not: in a dream, in a viſion of the night, when deep ſleep falleth upon men, in *ſlumberings* upon the bed. *Job* xxxiii. 15.

Have ye choſen this place,
After the toil of battle, to repoſe
Your wearied virtue, for the uſe you find
To *ſlumber* here. *Milton.*

3. To be in a ſtate of negligence and ſupineneſs.

To SLU'MBER. *v. a.*

1. To lay to ſleep.
2. To ſtupify; to ſtun.

Then up he took the *ſlumbered* ſenſeleſs corſe,
And ere he could out of his ſwoon awake,
Him to his caſtle brought. *Spenſer.*

To honeſt a deed after it was done, or to *ſlumber* his conſcience in the doing, he ſtudied other incentives. *Wotton.*

SLU'MBER. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Light ſleep; ſleep not profound.

And for his dreams, I wonder he's ſo fond
To truſt the mock'ry of unquiet *ſlumbers*. *Shakeſp.*

From careleſſneſs it ſhall fall into *ſlumber*, and from a *ſlumber* it ſhall ſettle into a deep and long ſleep; till at laſt, perhaps, it ſhall ſleep itſelf into a lethargy, and that ſuch an one that nothing but hell and judgment ſhall awaken it. *South.*

Labour and reſt, that equal periods keep;
Obedient *ſlumbers* that can wake and weep. *Pope.*

2. Sleep; repoſe.

Boy! Lucius! faſt a ſleep? It is no matter;
Enjoy the honey-heavy dew of *ſlumber*. *Shakeſp.*

Love denies
Reſt to my ſoul, and *ſlumber* to my eyes:
Three days I promis'd to attend my doom,
And two long days and nights are yet to come. *Dryden.*

SLU'MBEROUS. } *adj.* [from *ſlumber.*]
SLU'MBERY. }

1. Inviting to ſleep; ſoperiferous; cauſing ſleep.

The timely dew of ſleep,
Now falling with ſoft *ſlumb'rous* weight, inclines
Our eyelids. *Milton.*

While penſive in the ſilent *ſlumb'rous* ſhade,
Sleep's gentle pow'rs her drooping eyes invade;
Minerva, life-like, on embodied air
Impreſs'd the form of Iphthema. *Pope.*

There every eye with *ſlumb'rous* chains ſhe bound,
And daſh'd the flowing goblets to the ground. *Pope.*

2. Sleepy; not waking.

A great preturbation in nature! to receive at once the benefit of ſleep, and do the effects of watching: in this *ſlumbery* agitation, what have you heard her ſay? *Shakeſp.*

SLUNG. The preterite and participle paſſive of *ſling.*

SLUNK. The preterite and participle paſſive of *ſlink.*

Silence accompany'd; for beaſt, and bird,
They to their graſſy couch, theſe to their neſts,
Were *ſlunk*. *Milton.*

Back to the thicket *ſlunk*
The guilty ſerpent, and well might; for Eve,
Intent now wholly on her taſte, nought elſe
Regarded. *Milton.*

To SLUR. *v. a.* [*ſloorig*, Dutch, naſty; *ſcore*, a ſlut.]

1. To ſully; to ſoil; to contaminate.
2. To paſs lightly; to balk; to miſs.

The atheiſts laugh in their ſleeves, and not a little triumph to ſee the cauſe of theiſm thus betrayed by its profeſſed friends, and the grand argument *ſlurred* by them, and ſo their work done to their hands. *Cudworth.*

Studious to pleaſe the genius of the times,
With periods, points, and tropes he *ſlurs* his crimes;
He robb'd not, but he borrow'd from the poor,
And took but with intention to reſtore. *Dryden.*

3. To cheat; to trick.

What was the publick faith found out for?
But to *ſlur* men of what they fought for? *Hudibras.*

Come, ſeven's the main,
Cries Ganymede: the uſual trick:
Seven, *ſlur* a ſix; eleven, a nick. *Prior.*

SLUR. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Faint reproach; ſlight diſgrace.

Here's an ape made a king for ſhewing tricks; and the fox is then to put a *ſlur* upon him, in expoſing him for ſport to the ſcorn of the people. *L'Eſtrange.*

No one can rely upon ſuch an one, either with ſafety to his affairs, or without a *ſlur* to his reputation; ſince he that truſts a knave has no other recompence, but to be accounted a fool for his pains. *South.*

SLUT. *n. ſ.* [*ſlodde*, Dutch.]

1. A dirty woman.

Cricket, to Windſor chimneys ſhalt thou leap:
Where fires thou find'ſt unrak'd, and hearths unſwept,
There pinch the maids as blue as bilberry;
Our radiant queen hates *ſluts* and ſluttery. *Shakeſp.*

The ſallow ſkin is for the ſwarthy put,
And love can make a ſlattern of a *ſlut*. *Dryden.*

The veal's all rags, the butter's turn'd to oil;
And thus I buy good meat for *ſluts* to ſpoil. *King.*

2. A word of slight contempt to a woman.
Hold up, you *sluts*,
Your aprons mountant; you're not othable,
Although I know you'll swear. *Shakesp.*
The frogs were ready to leap out of their skins for joy, 'till one crafty old *slut* in the company advised them to consider a little better on't. *L'Estrange.*

SLU'TTERY. *n. s.* [from *slut.*] The qualities or practice of a slut.
Slutt'ry, to such neat excellence oppos'd,
Should make desire vomit emptiness. *Shakesp.*
Where fires thou find'st unrak'd, and hearths unswept,
There pinch the maids as blue as bilberry;
Our radiant queen hates sluts and *sluttery*. *Shakespeare.*
These make our girls their *sluttery* rue,
By pinching them both black and blue;
And put a penny in their shoe,
The house for cleanly sweeping. *Drayton.*
A man gave money for a black, upon an opinion that his swarthy colour was rather *sluttery* than nature, and the fault of his master that kept him no cleaner. *L'Estrange.*

SLU'TTISH. *adj.* [from *slut.*] Nasty; not nice; not cleanly; dirty; indecently negligent of cleanliness.
All preparations both for food and lodging such as would make one detest niggardness, it is so *sluttish* a vice. *Sidney.*
Albeit the mariners do covet store of cabbins, yet indeed they are but *sluttish* dens that breed sickness in peace, serving to cover stealths, and in fight are dangerous to tear men with their splinters. *Raleigh.*
Fortune's displeasure is but *sluttish*, if it smell so strongly as thou speak'st of: I will henceforth eat no fish of fortune's buttering. *Shakesp.*
The nastiness of that nation, and *sluttish* course of life hath much promoted the opinion, occasioned by their servile condition at first, and inferior ways of parsimony ever since. *Brown.*
Slothful disorder fill'd his stable,
And *sluttish* plenty deck'd her table. *Prior.*

SLU'TTISHLY. *adv.* [from *sluttish.*] In a sluttish manner, nastily; dirtily.

SLU'TTISHNESS. *n. s.* [from *sluttish.*] The qualities or practice of a slut; nastiness; dirtiness.
That is only suitable in laying a foul complexion upon a filthy favour, setting forth both in *sluttishness*. *Sidney.*
I look on the instinct of this noisome and troublesome creature, the louse, of searching out foul and nasty clothes to harbour and breed in, as an effect of divine providence, designed to deter men and women from *sluttishness* and sordidness, and to provoke them to cleanliness and neatness. *Ray.*

SLY. *adj.* [ꝑlıð, Saxon, slippery and metaphorically deceitful; *slægur*, Islandick.] Meanly artful; secretly insidious; cunning.
For my *sly* wyles and subtile craftinors,
The title of the kingdom I possess. *Spenser.*
And for I doubt the Greekish monarch *sly*,
Will use with him some of his wonted craft. *Fairfax.*
His proud step he scornful turn'd,
And with *sly* circumspection. *Milton.*
Envy is a cursed plant: some fibres of it are rooted almost in every man's nature, and it works in a *sly* and imperceptible manner. *Watts.*
It is odious in a man to look *sly* and leering at a woman. *Clarissa.*

SLY'LY. *adv.* [from *sly.*] With secret artifice; insidiously.

To SMACK. *v. n.* [ꝑmæckan, Saxon; *smaecken*, Dutch.]
1. To have a taste; to be tinctured with any particular taste.
2. To have a tincture or quality infused.
All sects, all ages, *smack* of this vice, and he
To die for it! *Shakesp.*
He is but a bastard to the time,
That doth not *smack* of observation. *Shakesp.*
3. To make a noise by separation of the lips strongly pressed together, as after a taste.
4. To kiss with a close compression of the lips, so as to be heard when they separate.
She kiss'd with *smacking* lip the snoring lout;
For such a kiss demands a pair of gloves. *Gay.*
He gives a *smacking* buss. *Pope.*

To SMACK. *v. a.*
1. To kiss.
So careless flowers, strow'd on the waters face,
The curled whirlpools suck, *smack*, and embrace,
Yet drown them. *Donne.*
2. To make any quick smart noise.

SMACK. *n. s.* [*smaeck*, Dutch; from the verb.]
1. Taste; savour.
2. Tincture; quality from something mixed.
The child that sucketh the milk of the nurse, learns his first speech of her; the which, being the first inured to his tongue, is ever after most pleasing unto him, insomuch, that though he afterwards be taught English, yet the *smack* of the first will always abide with him. *Spenser.*
Your lordship, though not clean past your youth, hath yet some *smack* of age in you, some relish of the saltness of time, and have a care of your health. *Shakesp.*
It caused the neighbours to rue, that a petty *smack* only of popery opened a gap to the oppression of the whole. *Carew.*
As the Pythagorean soul
Runs through all beasts, and fish and fowl,
And has a *smack* of ev'ry one,
So love does, and has ever done. *Hudibras.*
3. A pleasing taste.
Stack pease upon hovel;
To cover it quickly let owner regard,
Lest dove and the cadow there finding a *smack*,
With ill stormy weather do perish thy stack. *Tusser.*
4. A small quantity; a taste.
Trembling to approach
The little barrel, which he fears to broach,
H' essays the wimble, often draws it back,
And deals to thirsty servants but a *smack*. *Dryden.*
5. The act of parting the lips audibly, as after a pleasing taste.
6. A loud kiss.
He took
The bride about the neck, and kist her lips
With such a clamorous *smack*, that at the parting
All the church echo'd. *Shakesp.*
I saw the lecherous citizen turn back
His head, and on his wife's lip steal a *smack*. *Donne.*
7. [ꝺnacca, Saxon; *sneckra*, Islandick.] A small ship.

SMALL. *adj.* [ꝑmall, Saxon; *smal*, Dutch; *smaar*, Islandick.]
1. Little in quantity; not great.
For a *small* moment have I forsaken thee, but with great mercies will I gather thee. *Is.* liv. 7.
Death only this mysterious truth unfolds,
The mighty soul how *small* a body holds. *Dryden.*
All numeration is but still the adding of one unit more, and giving to the whole together a distinct name, whereby to distinguish it from every *smaller* or greater multitude of units. *Loc.*
The ordinary *smallest* measure we have is looked on as an unit in number. *Locke.*
The danger is less when the quantity of the fluids is too *small*, than when it is too great; for a *smaller* quantity will pass where a larger cannot, but not contrariwise. *Arbuthnot.*
Good cooks cannot abide fidling work: such is the dressing of *small* birds, requiring a world of cookery. *Swift.*
2. Slender; exile; minute.
After the earthquake a fire, and after the fire a still *small* voice: 1 *Kings* xix. 12.
Your sin and calf I burnt, and ground it very *small*, 'till it was as *small* as dust. *Deutr.* ix. 21.
Those wav'd their limber fans
For wings, and *smallest* lineaments exact. *Milton.*
Small grained sand is esteemed the best for the tenant, and the large for the landlord and land. *Mortimer.*
3. Little in degree.
There arose no *small* stir about that way. *Acts* xix. 23.
4. Little in importance; petty; minute.
Is it a *small* matter that thou hast taken my husband? *Gen.*
Narrow man being fill'd with little shares,
Courts, city, church, are all shops of *small* wares;
All having blown to sparks their noble fire,
And drawn their sound gold ingot into wire. *Donne.*
Some mens behaviour is like a verse, wherein every syllable is measured: how can a man comprehend great matters that breaketh his mind too much to *small* observations? *Bacon.*
5. Little in the principal quality, as *small* beer; not strong; weak.
Go down to the cellar to draw ale or *small* beer. *Swift.*

SMALL. *n. s.* [from the adjective.] The small or narrow part of any thing. It is particularly applied to the part of the leg below the calf.
Her garment was cut after such a fashion, that though the length of it reached to the ancles, yet in her going one might sometimes discern the *small* of her leg. *Sidney.*
Into her legs I'd have love's issues fall,
And all her calf into a gouty *small*. *Suckling.*
His excellency, having mounted on the *small* of my leg, advanced forwards. *Gulliver.*

SMA'LLAGE. *n. s.* [from *small age*, because it soon withers, *Skinner.*] A plant. It is a species of parsley, and a common weed by the sides of ditches and brooks. *Miller.*
Smallage is raised by slips or seed, which is rediish, and pretty big, of a roundish oval figure; a little more full and rising on one side than the other, and streaked from one end to the other. *Mortimer.*

SMA'LLCOAL. *n. s.* [*small* and *coal.*] Little wood coals used to light fires.
A *smallcoal* man, by waking one of these distressed gentlemen, saved him from ten years imprisonment. *Spectator.*
When *smallcoal* murmurs in the hoarser throat,
From smutty dangers guard thy threaten'd coat. *Gay.*

SMA'LLCRAFT. *n. s.* [*small* and *craft.*] A little vessel below the denomination of ship.
Shall he before me sign, whom t'other day
A *smallcraft* vessel hither did convey;
Where stain'd with prunes, and rotten figs, he lay. *Dryd.*

SMALLPO'X. *n. ſ.* [*ſmall* and *pox.*] An eruptive diſtemper of great malignity; *variolæ.*

He fell ſick of the *ſmallpox.* *Wiſeman.*

SMA'LLY. *adv.* [from *ſmall.*] In a little quantity; with minuteneſs; in a little or low degree.

A child that is ſtill, and ſomewhat hard of wit, is never choſen by the father to be made a ſcholar, or elſe when he cometh to the ſchool, is *ſmally* regarded. *Aſcham.*

SMA'LNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſmall.*]

1. Littleneſs; not greatneſs.

The parts in glaſs are evenly ſpread, but are not ſo cloſe as in gold; as we ſee by the eaſy admiſſion of light and by the *ſmalneſs* of the weight. *Bacon.*

2. Littleneſs; want of bulk; minuteneſs; exility.

Whatſoever is inviſible, in reſpect to the fineneſs of the body, or the *ſmalneſs* of the parts, or ſubtilty of the motion, is little enquired. *Bacon.*

The *ſmalneſs* of the rays of light may contribute very much to the power of the agent by which they are refracted. *Newt.*

3. Want of ſtrength; weakneſs.

SMALT. *n. ſ.*

A beautiful blue ſubſtance, produced from two parts of zaffre being fuſed with three parts common ſalt, and one part potaſh. *Hill.*

To make a light purple, mingle ceruſe with logwood water; and moreover turnſoil with lac mingled with *ſmalt* of bice. *Peacham.*

SMA'RAGDINE. *adj.* [*ſmaragdinus*, Latin.] Made of emerald; reſembling emerald.

SMART. *n. ſ.* [ꝛmeopta, Saxon; *ſmert*, Dutch; *ſmarta*, Swediſh.]

1. Quick, pungent, lively pain.

Then her mind, though too late, by the *ſmart*, was brought to think of the diſeaſe. *Sidney.*

2. Pain, corporal or intellectual.

Miſhaps are maſter'd by advice diſcreet,
And counſel mitigates the greateſt *ſmart.* *Spenſer.*

It increaſed the *ſmart* of his preſent ſufferings, to compare them with his former happineſs. *Atterbury.*

To SMART. *v. n.* [ꝛmeoꝛtan, Saxon; *ſmerten*, Dutch.]

1. To feel quick lively pain.

When a man's wounds ceaſe to *ſmart*, only becauſe he has loſt his feeling, they are nevertheleſs mortal. *South.*

Human blood, when firſt let, is mild, and will not make the eye or a freſh wound *ſmart.* *Arbuthnot.*

2. To feel pain of body or mind.

He that is ſurety for a ſtranger ſhall *ſmart* for it. *Prov.*

No creature *ſmarts* ſo little as a fool.

Let peals of laughter, Codrus! round thee break,
Thou unconcern'd can'ſt hear the mighty crack. *Pope.*

SMART. *adj.* [from the noun.]

1. Pungent; ſharp; cauſing ſmart.

How *ſmart* a laſh that ſpeech doth give my conſcience? *Shakeſpeare.*

To the fair he fain would quarter ſhow,
His tender heart recoils at every blow;
If unawares he gives too *ſmart* a ſtroke,
He means but to correct, and not provoke. *Granville.*

2. Quick; vigorous; active.

That day was ſpent in *ſmart* ſkirmiſhes, in which many fell. *Clarendon.*

This ſound proceeded from the nimble and *ſmart* percuſſions of the ambient air, made by the ſwift and irregular motions of the particles of the liquors. *Boyle.*

3. Producing any effect with force and vigour.

After ſhow'rs,
The ſtars ſhine *ſmarter*, and the moon adorns,
As with unborrow'd beams, her ſharpen'd horns. *Dryden.*

4. Acute; witty.

It was a *ſmart* reply that Auguſtus made to one that miniſtred this comfort of the fatality of things: this was ſo far from giving any eaſe to his mind, that it was the very thing that troubled him. *Tillotſon.*

5. Briſk; vivacious; lively.

You may ſee a *ſmart* rhetorician turning his hat in his hands, during the whole courſe of his harangue. A deaf man would think he was cheapening a beaver. *Addiſon.*

SMART. *n. ſ.* A fellow effecting briſkneſs and vivacity. A cant word.

SMA'RTLY. *adv.* [from *ſmart.*] After a ſmart manner; ſharply; briſkly; vigorouſly; wittily.

The art, order, and gravity of thoſe proceedings, where ſhort, ſevere, conſtant rules were ſet, and *ſmartly* purſued, made them leſs taken notice of. *Clarendon.*

SMA'RTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſmart.*]

1. The quality of being ſmart; quickneſs; vigour.

What intereſt ſuch a *ſmartneſs* in ſtriking the air hath in the production of ſound, may in ſome meaſure appear by the motion of a bullet, and that of a ſwitch or other wand, which produce no ſound, if they do but ſlowly paſs through the air; whereas if the one do ſmartly ſtrike the air, and the other be ſhot out of a gun, the celerity of their percuſſions on the air puts it into an undulating motion, which, reaching the ear, produces an audible noiſe. *Boyle.*

2. Livelineſs; briſkneſs; wittineſs.

I defy all the clubs to invent a new phraſe, equal in wit, humour, *ſmartneſs* or politeneſs, to my ſet. *Swift.*

SMATCH. *n. ſ.* [corrupted from *ſmack.*]

1. Taſte; tincture; twang.

'Thou art a fellow of a good reſpect;
Thy life hath had ſome *ſmatch* of honour in't. *Shakeſpeare.*

Some nations have a peculiar guttural or naſal *ſmatch* in their language. *Holder.*

Theſe ſalts have ſomewhat of a nitrous taſte, but mixt with a *ſmatch* of a vitriolick. *Grew.*

2. [*Cæruleo*, Latin.] A bird.

To SMA'TTER. *v. n.* [It is ſuppoſed to be corrupted from *ſmack* or *taſte.*]

1. To have a ſlight taſte; to have a ſlight, ſuperficial, and imperfect knowledge.

Such a practice gives a ſlight *ſmattering* of ſeveral ſciences, without any ſolid knowledge. *Watts.*

Since, by a little *ſmattering* in learning, and great conceit of himſelf, he has loſt his religion, may he find it again by harder ſtudy and an humbler mind. *Bentley.*

2. To talk ſuperficially or ignorantly.

In proper terms, ſuch as men *ſmatter*,
When they throw out and miſs the matter. *Hudibras.*

Of ſtate affairs you cannot *ſmatter*;
Are aukward when you try to flatter. *Swift.*

SMA'TTER. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Superficial or ſlight knowledge.

All other ſciences were extinguiſhed during this empire, excepting only a *ſmatter* of judicial aſtrology. *Temple.*

SMA'TTERER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſmatter.*] One who has a ſlight or ſuperficial knowledge.

Theſe few who preſerve any rudiments of learning, are, except one or two *ſmatterers*, the clergy's friends. *Swift.*

To SMEAR. *v. a* [ꝛmeꝛan, Saxon; *ſmeeren*, Dutch.]

1. To overſpread with ſomething viſcous and adheſive; to beſmear.

If any ſuch be here, that love this painting,
Wherein you ſee me *ſmear'd*,
If any think brave death outweighs bad life,
Let him wave thus. *Shakeſpeare.*

Then from the mountain hewing timber tall,
Began to build a veſſel of huge bulk,
Smear'd round with pitch. *Milton.*

Smear'd as ſhe was with black Gorgonean blood,
The fury ſprang above the Stygian flood. *Dryden.*

2. To ſoil; to con inate.

Why had I not with charitable hand,
Took up a beggar's iſſue at my gates?
Who *ſmeered* thus, and mir'd with infamy,
I might have ſaid no part of it is mine. *Shakeſpeare.*

SMEA'RY. *adj.* [from *ſmear.*] Dawby; adheſive.

A *ſmeary* foam works o'er my grinding jaws,
And utmoſt anguiſh ſhakes my lab'ring frame. *Rowe.*

SMEATH. *n. ſ.* A ſea fowl.

To SMEETH. or *ſmutch. v. a.* [ꝛmeðe, Saxon.] To ſmoke; to blacken with ſmoke.

SME'GMATICK. *adj.* [σμῆγμα.] Soapy; deterſive. *Dict.*

To SMELL. *v. a.* [Of this word the etymology is very obſcure. *Skinner*, the moſt acute of all etymologiſts, derives it from *ſmoel*, warm, Dutch; becauſe ſmells are encreaſed by heat.]

1. To perceive by the noſe.

Their neighbours hear the ſame muſick, or *ſmell* the ſame perfumes with themſelves; for here is enough. *Collier.*

2. To find out by mental ſagacity.

The horſe *ſmelt* him out, and preſently a crochet came in his head how to countermine him. *L'Eſtrange.*

To SMELL. *v. n.*

1. To ſtrike the noſtrils.

The king is but a man as I am: the violet *ſmells* to him as it doth to me; all his ſenſes have but human conditions. *Shak.*

The daintieſt ſmells of flowers are out of thoſe plants whoſe leaves *ſmell* not. *Bacon.*

2. To have any particular ſcent.

Honey in Spain *ſmelleth* apparently of the roſemary or orange, from whence the bee gathereth it. *Bacon.*

A work of this nature is not to be performed upon one leg, and ſhould *ſmell* of oil if duly handled. *Brown.*

If you have a ſilver ſaucepan, and the butter *ſmells* of ſmoak, lay the fault upon the coals. *Swift.*

3. To have a particular tincture or ſmack of any quality.

My unſoil'd name, the auſtereneſs of my life,
Will ſo your accuſation overweigh,
That you ſhall ſtifle in your own report,
And *ſmell* of calumny. *Shakeſpeare.*

Down with the noſe, take the bridge quite away
Of him that his particular to forefend,
Smells from the general weal. *Shakeſpeare*

A man so *smelling* of the people's lee,
The court receiv'd him first for charity. *Dryden.*

To practise the act of smelling.

Whosoever shall make like unto that, to *smell* thereto, shall be cut off. *Exodus.*

I had a mind to know, whether they would find out the treasure, and whether *smelling* enabled them to know what is good for their nourishment. *Addison.*

SMELL. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Power of smelling; the sense of which the nose is the organ.

Next, in the nostrils she doth use the *smell*,
As God the breath of life in them did give;
So makes he now this pow'r in them to dwell,
To judge all airs, whereby we breathe, and live. *Davies.*

2. Scent; power of affecting the nose.

The sweetest *smell* in the air is the white double violet, which comes twice a-year. *Bacon.*

All sweet *smells* have joined with them some earthy or crude odours. *Bacon.*

Pleasant *smells* are not confined unto vegetables, but found in divers animals. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

There is a great variety of *smells*, though we have but a few names for them: the *smell* of a violet and of musk, both sweet, are as distinct as any two *smells*. *Locke.*

SME'LLER. *n. s.* [from *smell.*] He who smells.

SME'LLFEAST. *n. s.* [*smell* and *feast.*] A parasite; one who haunts good tables.

The ant lives upon her own, honestly gotten; whereas the fly is an intruder, and a common *smellfeast* that spunges upon other people's trenchers. *L'Estrange.*

SMELT. The preterite and part pass. of *smell.*

SMELT. *n. s.* [smelt, Saxon.] A small sea fish.

Of round fish there are brit, sprat, barn, *smelts*. *Carew.*

To SMELT. *v. a.* [*smalta*, Islandick; *smelten*, Dutch.] To melt oar, so as to extract the metal.

A sort of earth, of a dusky red colour, found chiefly in iron mines. Some of this earth contains as much iron as to render it worth *smelting*. *Woodward.*

SME'LTER. *n. s.* [from *smelt.*] One who melts oar.

The *smelters* come up to the assayers. *Woodward.*

To SMERK. *v. a.* [smercian, Saxon.] To smile wantonly.

Certain gentlemen of the gown, whose aukward, spruce, prim, sneering, and *smirking* countenances have got good preferment by force of cringing. *Swift.*

SME'RKY. } *adj.* Nice; smart; jaunty.
SMIRK. }

Seest, how bragg yon bullock bears,
So *smirk*, so smooth his pricked ears:
His horns been as brade as rainbow bent,
His dew-lap as lith as lass of Kent. *Spenser.*

SME'RLIN. *n. s.* A fish. *Ainsworth.*

SMI'CKET. *n. s.* [Diminutive of *smock*, *smocket*, *smicket.*] The under garment of a woman.

To SMIGHT. For *smite.*

As when a griffon, seized of his prey,
A dragon fierce encountreth in his flight,
Through widest air making his idle way,
That would his rightful ravin rend away:
With hideous horror both together *smight*,
And souce so sore that they the heavens affray. *Spenser.*

To SMILE. *v. n.* [*smuylen*, Dutch.]

1. To contract the face with pleasure; to express gladness by the countenance.

I would, while it was *smiling* in my face,
Have pluckt my nipple from his boneless gums. *Shakesp.*

The goddess of the mountain *smiled* upon her votaries, and cheared them in their passage to her palace. *Tatler.*

'Twas what I said to Craggs and Child,
Who prais'd my modesty, and *smil'd*. *Pope.*

2. To express slight contempt.

Our king replied, which some will *smile* at now, but according to the learning of that time. *Camden.*

3. To look gay or joyous.

Let their heirs enrich their time
With *smiling* plenty and fair prosp'rous days. *Shakesp.*

All things *smil'd*,
Birds on the branches warbling. *Milton.*

4. To be favourable; to be propitious.

Then let me not let pass
Occasion which now *smiles*. *Milton.*

SMILE. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A slight contraction of the face; a look of pleasure, or kindness.

I frown upon him, yet he loves me still.—
—Oh that your frowns would teach my *smiles* such skill.
Shakespeare.

No man marks the narrow space
'Twixt a prison and a *smile*. *Wotton.*

Sweet intercourse
Of looks and *smiles*: for *smiles* from reason flow,
To brute denied, and are of love the food. *Milton.*

SMI'LINGLY. *adv.* [from *smiling.*] With a look of pleasure.

His flaw'd heart,
'Twixt two extremes of passion, joy and grief,
Burst *smilingly*. *Shakespeare.*

Carneades stopping him *smilingly*, told him, we are not so forward to lose good company. *Boyle.*

To SMILT. *v. n.* [corrupted from *smelt*, or *melt.*]

Having too much water, many corns will *smilt*, or have their pulp turned into a substance like thick cream. *Mortimer.*

To SMIRCH. *v. a.* [from *murk* or *murky.*] To cloud; to dusk; to soil.

I'll put myself in poor and mean attire,
And with a kind of umber *smirch* my face. *Shakesp.*

Like the shaven Hercules in the *smirch* worm-eaten tapestry. *Shakespeare.*

To SMIRK. See SMERK.

SMIT. The participle passive of *smite.*

Fir'd with the views this glitt'ring scene displays,
And *smit* with passion for my country's praise,
My artless reed attempts this lofty theme,
Where sacred Isis rolls her ancient stream. *Tickell.*

To SMITE. *v. a.* preterite *smote*; participle pass. *smit*, *smitten.* [smitan, Saxon; *smijten*, Dutch.]

1. To strike; to reach with a blow.

So sweet a kiss the golden sun gives not
To those fresh morning drops upon the rose,
As thy eye beams, when their fresh rays have *smote*
The night of dew that on my cheeks down flows. *Shakesp.*

I have *smitten* mine hand at thy dishonest gain. *Ezek.*

2. To kill; to destroy.

The servants of David had *smitten* of Benjamin's men, so that three hundred and threescore died. 2 *Samuel.*

God *smote* him for his errour, and he died. 2 *Samuel.*

3. To afflict; to chasten. A scriptural expression.

Let us not mistake God's goodness, nor imagine, because he *smites* us, that we are forsaken by him. *Wake.*

4. To blast.

5. To affect with any passion.

I wander where the muses haunt,
Clear spring, or shady grove, or sunny hill,
Smit with the love of sacred song. *Milton.*

See what the charms that *smite* the simple heart,
Not touch'd by nature, and not reach'd by art. *Pope.*

Smit with the love of sister arts we came,
And met congenial, mingling flame with flame. *Pope.*

To SMITE. *v. n.* To strike; to collide.

The heart melteth, and the knees *smite* together. *Nahum.*

SMI'TER. *n. s.* [from *smite.*] He who smites.

I gave my back to the *smiters*, and my cheeks to them that pluck off the hair. *Isaiah.*

SMITH. *n. s.* [smiδ, Saxon; *smeth*, German; *smid*, Dutch; from smitan, Saxon, to beat.]

1. One who forges with his hammer; one who works in metals.

He doth nothing but talk of his horse, and can shoe him.
I am afraid, my lady, his mother, played false with a *smith*.
Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.

Lawless man, the anvil dares profane,
And forge that steel by which a man is slain:
Which earth at first for plough-shares did afford;
Nor yet the *smith* had learn'd to form a sword. *Tate.*

The ordinary qualities observable in iron, or a diamond, that make their true complex idea, a *smith* or a jeweler commonly knows better than a philosopher. *Locke.*

2. He that makes or effects any thing.

The doves repented, though too late,
Become the *smiths* of their own foolish fate. *Dryden.*

SMI'THCRAFT. *n. s.* [smiδcræft, Sax?] The art of a smith.

Inventors of pastorage, *smithcraft*, and musick. *Raleigh.*

SMI'THERY. *n. s.* [from *smith.*] The shop of a smith.

SMI'THING. *n. s.* [from *smith.*] *Smithing* is an art manual, by which an irregular lump, or several lumps of iron is wrought into an intended shape. *Moxon.*

SMI'THY. *n. s.* [smiδδe, Saxon.] The shop of a smith.

His blazing locks sent forth a crackling sound,
And hiss'd, like red hot iron, within the *smithy* drown'd.
Dryden.

SMITT. *n. s.* The finest of the clayey ore, made up into balls, they use for marking of sheep, and call it *smitt*. *Woodward.*

SMI'TTEN. The participle passive of *smite.* Struck; blasted; killed; affected with passion.

And the flax and the barley was *smitten*, but the wheat and the rye not. *Exodus.*

How agree the kettle and the earthen pot together? for if the one be *smitten* against the other, it shall be broken. *Eccles.*

The third part of the sun was *smitten*. *Rev.* viii. 12.

We did esteem him stricken, *smitten* of God and afflicted. *Isa.* liii. 4.

Tempt not the Lord thy God, he said, and stood:
But Satan *smitten* with amazement fell. *Milton.*

By the advantages of a good person and a pleasing conversation, he made such an impression in her heart as could not be effaced: and he was himself no less *smitten* with Constantia. *Addison.*

SMOCK. *n. ſ.* [ꝩmoc, Saxon.]
1. The under garment of a woman; a ſhift.
Her body covered with a light taffeta garment, ſo cut, as the wrought *ſmock* came through it in many places. *Sidney.*
How do'ſt thou look now? oh ill-ſtarr'd wench!
Pale as thy *ſmock!* when we ſhall meet at compt;
This look of thine will hurl my ſoul from heav'n. *Shakeſp.*
Their apparel was linnen breeches, and over that a *ſmock* cloſe girt unto them with a towel. *Sandys.*
Though Artemiſia talks by fits,
Of councils, claſſicks, fathers, wits;
Reads Malbranche, Boyle, and Locke:
Yet in ſome things, methinks, ſhe fails,
'Twere well, if ſhe would pair her nails,
And wear a cleaner *ſmock.* *Swift.*
2. *Smock* is uſed in a ludicrous kind of compoſition for any thing relating to women.
At *ſmock* treaſon, matron, I believe you;
And if I were your huſband; but when I
Truſt to your cob-web boſoms any other,
Let me there die a fly, and feaſt you, ſpider. *Ben. Johnſon.*
Plague on his *ſmock*-loyalty!
I hate to ſee a brave bold fellow ſotted,
Made ſour and ſenſeleſs, turn'd to whey by love. *Dryden.*

SMOCKFA'CED. *adj.* [*ſmock* and *face.*] Palefaced; maidenly.
Old chiefs reflecting on their former deeds,
Diſdain to ruſt with batter'd invalids;
But active in the foremoſt ranks appear,
And leave young *ſmockfac'd* beaux to guard the rear. *Fenton.*

SMOKE. *n. ſ.* [*ys-mwg*, Welſh; ꝩmec, ꝩmoec, Saxon; *ſmoock*, Dutch.] The viſible effluvium, or ſooty exhalation from any thing burning.
She might utter out ſome *ſmoke* of thoſe flames wherewith elſe ſhe was not only burned, but ſmothered. *Sidney.*
May you a better feaſt never behold,
You knot of mouth-friends: *ſmoke*, and lukewarm water,
Is your perfection. *Shakeſpeare.*
Stand off, and let me take the air,
Why ſhould the *ſmoke* purſue the fair? *Cleaveland.*
He knew 'twas cauſed by *ſmoke*, but not by flame. *Cowley.*
All involv'd with ſtench and *ſmoke.*
As *ſmoke* that riſes from the kindling fires. *Milton.*
Is ſeen this moment, and the next expires. *Prior.*
Smoke paſſing through flame cannot but grow red hot, and red hot *ſmoke* can appear no other than flame. *Newton.*

To SMOKE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To emit a dark exhalation by heat.
When the ſun went down, a *ſmoking* furnace and a burning lamp paſſed between thoſe pieces. *Geneſis.*
Brave Macbeth
Diſdaining fortune, with his brandiſh'd ſteel,
Which *ſmoak'd* with bloody execution,
Like valour's minion carved out his paſſage,
'Till he had fac'd the ſlaves. *Shakeſpeare.*
Queen Margaret ſaw
Thy murd'rous faulchion *ſmoking* in his blood. *Shakeſp.*
To him no temple ſtood nor altar *ſmok'd.* *Milton.*
For Venus, Cytherea was invok'd,
Altars for Pallas to Athena *ſmok'd.* *Granville.*
2. To burn; to be kindled. A ſcriptural term.
The anger of the Lord ſhall *ſmoak* againſt that man. *Deut.*
3. To move with ſuch ſwiftneſs as to kindle; to move very faſt ſo as to raiſe duſt like ſmoke.
Aventinus drives his chariot round;
Proud of his ſteeds he *ſmokes* along the field;
His father's hydra fills the ample ſhield. *Dryden.*
With haſty hand the ruling reins he drew,
He laſh'd the courſers, and the courſers flew;
Beneath the bending yoke alike they held
Their equal pace, and *ſmoak'd* along the field. *Pope.*
4. To ſmell, or hunt out.
He hither came t'obſerve and *ſmoke*
What courſes other riſkers took. *Hudibras.*
I began to *ſmoke* that they were a parcel of mummers, and wondred that none of the Middleſex juſtices took care to lay ſome of them by the heels. *Addiſon.*
5. To uſe tobacco.
6. To ſuffer to be puniſhed.
Maugre all the world will I keep ſafe,
Or ſome of you ſhall *ſmoke* for it in Rome. *Shakeſp.*

To SMOKE. *v. a.*
1. To ſcent by ſmoke, or dry in ſmoke.
Frictions of the back-bone with flannel, *ſmoaked* with penetrating aromatical ſubſtances, have proved effectual. *Arbuth.*
2. To ſmell out; to find out.
He was firſt *ſmok'd* by the old lord Lafea; when his diſguiſe and he is parted, tell me what a ſprat you ſhall find him? *Shakeſpeare.*
Tom Tattle paſſes for an impertinent, and Will. Trippet begins to be *ſmoked*, in caſe I continue this paper. *Addiſon.*
3. To ſneer; to ridicule to the face.
Smoke the fellow there. *Congreve.*

To SMOKE-*dry*. *v. a.* [*ſmoke* and *dry.*] To dry by ſmoke.
Smoke-dry the fruit, but not if you plant them. *Mortimer.*

SMO'KER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſmoke.*]
1. One that dries or perfumes by ſmoke.
2. One that uſes tobacco.

SMO'KELESS. *adj.* [from *ſmoke.*] Having no ſmoke.
Tenants with ſighs the *ſmokeleſs* tow'rs ſurvey,
And turn th' unwilling ſteed another way. *Pope.*

SMO'KY. *adj.* [from *ſmoke.*]
1. Emitting ſmoke; fumid.
O he's as tedious
As a tir'd horſe, or as a railing wife,
Worſe than a *ſmoky* houſe. *Shakeſpeare.*
Victorious to the top aſpires,
Involving all the wood in *ſmoky* fires. *Dryden.*
2. Having the appearance or nature of ſmoke.
London appears in a morning drowned in a black cloud, and all the day after ſmothered with *ſmoky* fog, the conſequence whereof proves very offenſive to the lungs. *Harvey.*
If blaſt ſeptentrional with bruſhing wings
Sweep up the *ſmoky* miſts, and vapours damp,
Then woe to mortals. *Philips.*
3. Noiſome with ſmoke.
Courteſy
Is ſooner found in lowly ſheds,
With *ſmoky* rafters, than in tap'ſtry halls
And courts of princes. *Milton.*
Morpheus, the humble god, that dwells
In cottages and *ſmoky* cells,
Hates gilded roofs and beds of down;
And though he fears no prince's frown,
Flies from the circle of a crown. *Denham.*

SMOOTH. *adj.* [ꝩmeð, ꝩmoeð, Saxon; *mwyth*, Welſh.]
1. Even on the ſurface; not rough; level; having no aſperities.
Behold Eſau my brother is a hairy man, and I am a *ſmooth* man. *Geneſis.*
Miſſing thee, I walk unſeen,
On the dry *ſmooth*-ſhaven green,
To behold the wandring moon,
Riding near her higheſt noon. *Milton.*
The outlines muſt be *ſmooth*, imperceptible to the touch, and even without eminences or cavities. *Dryden.*
Nor box nor limes, without their uſe,
Smooth-grain'd, and proper for the turner's trade:
Which curious hands may carve and ſteel with eaſe invade. *Dryden.*
2. Evenly ſpread; gloſſy.
He for the promis'd journey bids prepare
The *ſmooth'd*-hair'd horſes, and the rapid car. *Pope.*
3. Equal in pace; without ſtarts or obſtruction.
By the hand he took me rais'd,
And over fields and waters, as in air,
Smooth-ſliding without ſtep. *Milton.*
The fair-hair'd queen of love
Deſcends *ſmooth*-gliding from the courts above. *Pope.*
4. Flowing; ſoft; not harſh.
Smooth Adonis from his rock
Ran purple to the ſea. *Milton.*
When ſage Minerva roſe,
From her ſweet lips *ſmooth* elocution flows. *Gay.*
So, Dick adept, tuck back thy hair;
And I will pour into thy ear
Remarks, which none did e'er diſcloſe,
In *ſmooth*-pac'd verſe or hobling proſe. *Prior.*
5. Bland; mild; adulatory.
The ſubtle fiend,
Though inly ſtung with anger and diſdain,
Diſſembled, and this anſwer *ſmooth* return'd. *Milton.*
This *ſmooth* diſcourſe and mild behaviour oft
Conceal a traitor. *Addiſon.*
He was *ſmooth*-tongued, gave good words, and ſeldom loſt his temper. *Arbuthnot.*
The madding monarchs to compoſe
The Pylian prince, the *ſmooth*-ſpeech'd Neſtor, roſe. *Tickel.*

To SMOOTH. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]
1. To level; to make even on the ſurface.
This man's a flatt'rer? if one be,
So are they all; for every greeze of fortune
Is *ſmooth'd* by that below. *Shakeſpeare.*
The carpenter encouraged the goldſmith, and he that *ſmootheth* with the hammer him that ſmote the anvil. *Iſaiah.*
Now on the wings of winds our courſe we keep;
For God had *ſmooth'd* the waters of the deep. *Pope.*
2. To work into a ſoft uniform maſs.
It brings up again into the mouth that which it had ſwallowed, and chewing it, grinds and *ſmooths* it, and afterwards ſwallows it into another ſtomach. *Ray.*
The board on which we ſit
Is not ſo ſmooth as are thy verſes. *Swift.*
3. To make eaſy; to rid from obſtructions.
Thou, Abelard! the laſt ſad office pay,
And *ſmooth* my paſſage to the realms of day. *Pope.*

4. To make flowing; to free from harſhneſs.
In their motions harmony divine
So *ſmooths* her charming tones. *Milton.*
All your muſe's ſofter art diſplay,
Let Carolina *ſmooth* the tuneful lay;
Lull with Amelia's liquid name the nihe,
And ſweetly flow through all the royal line. *Pope.*
5. To palliate; to ſoften.
Had it been a ſtranger, not my child,
To *ſmooth* his fault, I would have been more mild. *Shakeſp.*
6. To calm; to mollify.
Now breathe we, lords; good fortune bids us pauſe,
And *ſmooth* the frowns of war with peaceful looks. *Shakeſp.*
Each perturbation *ſmooth'd* with outward calm. *Milton.*
Smiling ſhe ſeem'd, and full of pleaſing thought,
From ocean as ſhe firſt began to riſe,
And *ſmooth'd* the ruffled ſeas, and clear'd the ſkies. *Dryden.*
7. To eaſe.
Reſtor'd it ſoon will be; the means prepar'd,
The difficulty *ſmooth'd*, the danger ſhar'd:
Be but yourſelf. *Dryden.*
8. To flatter; to ſoften with blandiſhments.
Becauſe I cannot flatter and look fair,
Smile in men's faces, *ſmooth*, deceive and cog,
Duck with French nods, and apiſh courteſy,
I muſt be held a rancorous enemy. *Shakeſpeare.*

To SMO'OTHEN. *v. a.* [A bad word among mechanicks for *ſmooth*.] To make even and ſmooth.
With edged grooving tools they cut down and *ſmoothen* the exuberances left. *Moxon.*

SMO'OTHFACED. *adj.* [*ſmooth* and *face*.] Mild looking; having a ſoft air.
O, ſhall I ſay I thank you, gentle wife?
—Not ſo, my lord; a twelve-month and a day,
I'll mark no words that *ſmoothfac'd* woers ſay. *Shakeſp.*
Let their heirs
Enrich their time to come with *ſmoothfac'd* peace,
With ſmiling plenty, and fair proſp'rous days. *Shakeſp.*

SMO'OTHLY. *adv.* [from *ſmooth*.]
1. Not roughly; evenly.
2. With even glide.
The muſick of that murm'ring ſpring
Is not ſo mournful as the ſtrains you ſing;
Nor rivers winding through the vales below
So ſweetly warble, or ſo *ſmoothly* flow. *Pope.*
3. Without obſtruction; eaſily; readily.
Had Joſhua been mindful, the fraud of the Gibeonites could not ſo *ſmoothly* have paſt uneſpied 'till there was no help. *Hook.*
4. With ſoft and bland language.

SMO'OTHNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſmooth*.]
1. Evenneſs on the ſurface; freedom from aſperity.
The purling, which proceeds of inequality, is bred between the *ſmoothneſs* of the inward ſurface of the pipe, which is wet, and the reſt that remaineth dry. *Bacon.*
A countryman feeding his flock by the ſeaſide, it was ſo delicate a fine day, that the *ſmoothneſs* of the water tempted him to ſet up for a merchant. *L'Eſtrange.*
The nymph is all into a laurel gone,
The *ſmoothneſs* of her ſkin remains alone. *Dryden.*
2. Softneſs or mildneſs on the palate.
Fallacious drink! ye honeſt men beware,
Nor truſt its *ſmoothneſs*; the third circling glaſs
Suffices virtue. *Philips.*
3. Sweetneſs and ſoftneſs of numbers.
As French has more fineneſs and *ſmoothneſs* at this time, ſo it had more compaſs, ſpirit, and force in Montaigne's age. *Temp.*
Virgil, though ſmooth, where *ſmoothneſs* is required, is ſo far from affecting it, that he rather diſdains it; frequently uſing ſynalephas, and concluding his ſenſe in the middle of his verſe. *Dryden.*
4. Blandneſs and gentleneſs of ſpeech.
She is too ſubtle for thee; and her *ſmoothneſs*,
Her very ſilence, and her patience,
Speak to the people, and they pity her. *Shakeſp.*

SMOTE. The preterite of *ſmite*.
Death with a trident *ſmote*. *Milton.*

To SMO'THER. *v. a.* [ꝛmoꝑan, Saxon.]
1. To ſuffocate with ſmoke, or by excluſion of the air.
She might give paſſage to her thoughts, and ſo as it were utter out ſome ſmoke of thoſe flames, wherewith elſe ſhe was not only burned but *ſmothered*. *Sidney.*
We *ſmother'd*
The moſt repleniſhed ſweet work of nature,
That from the prime creation e'er ſhe fram'd. *Shakeſp.*
We are enow yet living in the field,
To *ſmother* up the Engliſh in our throngs. *Shakeſp.*
She was warmed with the graceful appearance of the hero: ſhe *ſmothered* thoſe ſparkles out of decency, but converſation blew them up into a flame. *Dryden.*
The helpleſs traveller, with wild ſurpriſe,
Sees the dark deſart all around him riſe,
And *ſmother'd* in the duſty whirlwind dies. *Addiſon.*
2. To ſuppreſs.
Lewd and wicked cuſtom, beginning perhaps at the firſt amongſt few, afterwards ſpreading into greater multitudes, and ſo continuing; from time may be of force, even in plain things, to *ſmother* the light of natural underſtanding. *Hooker.*

SMO'THER. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. A ſtate of ſuppreſſion.
This unfortunate prince, after a long *ſmother* of diſcontent, and hatred of many of his nobility and people, breaking forth at times into ſeditions, was at laſt diſtreſſed by them. *Bacon.*
A man were better relate himſelf to a ſtatue, than ſuffer his thoughts to paſs in *ſmother*. *Bacon.*
Nothing makes a man ſuſpect much, more than to know little; and therefore men ſhould procure to know more, and not to keep their ſuſpicions in *ſmother*. *Bacon.*
2. Smoke; thick duſk.
Thus muſt I from the ſmoke into the *ſmother*,
From tyrant duke into a tyrant brother. *Shakeſp.*
Where yon diſorder'd heap of ruin lies,
Stones rent from ſtones, where clouds of duſt ariſe,
Amid' that *ſmother* Neptune holds his place. *Dryden.*
The greater part enter only like mutes to fill the ſtage, and ſpend their taper in ſmoke and *ſmother*. *Collier.*

To SMO'THER. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To ſmoke without vent.
Hay and ſtraw have a very low degree of heat; but yet cloſe and *ſmothering*, and which drieth not. *Bacon.*
2. To be ſuppreſſed or kept cloſe.
The advantage of converſation is ſuch, that, for want of company, a man had better talk to a poſt than let his thoughts lie ſmoking and *ſmothering*. *Collier.*

SMO'ULDERING. } [This word ſeems a participle; but I know
SMO'ULDRY. } not whether the verb *ſmoulder* be in uſe: ꝛmoꝑan, Saxon, to ſmother; *ſmoel*, Dutch, hot.] Burning and ſmoking without vent.
None can breathe, nor ſee, nor hear at will,
Through *ſmouldry* cloud of duſkiſh ſtinking ſmoke,
That th' only breath him daunts who hath eſcap'd the ſtroke. *Spenſer.*
In ſome cloſe pent room it crept along,
And *ſmoul'dring* as it went, in ſilence fed;
'Till th' infant monſter, with devouring ſtrong,
Walk'd boldly upright with exalted head. *Dryden.*

SMUG. *adj.* [*ſmuck*, dreſs, *ſmucken*, to dreſs, Dutch.] Nice; ſpruce; dreſſed with affectation of niceneſs, but without elegance.
There I have a bankrupt for a prodigal, who dares ſcarce ſhew his head on the Rialto; a beggar, that uſed to come ſo *ſmug* upon the mart. *Shakeſpeare.*
He who can make your viſage leſs horrid, and your perſon more *ſmug*, is worthy ſome good reception. *Spectator.*

To SMU'GGLE. *v. a.* [*ſmockelen*, Dutch.] To import or export goods without paying the cuſtoms.

SMU'GGLER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſmuggle*.] A wretch, who, in defiance of juſtice and the laws, imports or exports goods either contraband or without payment of the cuſtoms.

SMU'GLY. *adv.* [from *ſmug*.] Neatly; ſprucely.
Lilies and roſes will quickly appear,
And her face will look wond'rous *ſmugly*. *Gay.*

SMU'GNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſmug*.] Spruceneſs; neatneſs.

SMUT. *n. ſ.* [ꝛmitta, Saxon; *ſmette*, Dutch.]
1. A ſpot made with ſoot or coal.
2. Muſt or blackneſs gathered on corn; mildew.
Farmers have ſuffered by ſmutty wheat, when ſuch will not ſell for above five ſhillings a buſhel; whereas that which is free from *ſmut* will ſell for ten. *Mortimer.*
3. Obſcenity.

To SMUT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To ſtain; to mark with ſoot or coal.
He is far from being *ſmutted* with the ſoil of atheiſm. *More.*
A fuller had invitation from a collier to live with him: he gave him a thouſand thanks; but, ſays he, as faſt as I make any thing clean, you'll be *ſmutting* it again. *L'Eſtrange.*
The inſide is ſo *ſmutted* with duſt and ſmoke, that neither the marble, ſilver, nor braſs works ſhew themſelves. *Addiſon.*
I am wonderfully pleaſed to ſee my tenants play their innocent tricks, and *ſmutting* one another. *Addiſon.*
2. To taint with mildew.
Mildew falleth upon corn, and *ſmutteth* it. *Bacon.*

To SMUT. *v. n.* To gather muſt.
White red-eared wheat is good for clays, and bears a very good crop, and ſeldom *ſmuts*. *Mortimer.*

To SMUTCH. *v. a.* [from *ſmut*.] To black with ſmoke.
Has't *ſmutch'd* thy noſe?
They ſay it's a copy out of mine. *Shakeſpeare.*
Have you ſeen but a bright lily grow,
Before rude hands have touch'd it?
Ha' you mark'd but the fall o' the ſnow,
Before the ſoil hath *ſmutch'd* it? *Ben. Johnſon.*

SMU'TTILY. *adv.* [from *ſmutty*.]
1. Blackly; ſmokily.
2. Obſcenely.

SMU'TTINESS.

SMU'TTINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſmutty.*]
1. Soil from ſmoke.
My vines and peaches, upon my beſt ſouth walls, were apt to a foot or *ſmuttineſs* upon their leaves and upon their fruits, which were good for nothing. *Temple.*
2. Obſceneneſs.
SMU'TTY. *adj.* [from *ſmut.*]
1. Black with ſmoke or coal.
The *ſmutty* grain,
With ſudden blaze diffus'd, inflames the air. *Milton.*
The *ſmutty* wainſcot full of cracks. *Swift.*
He was a *ſmutty* dog yeſterday, and coſt me near two hours to waſh the ink off his face. *Pope.*
2. Tainted with mildew.
Smutty corn will ſell dearer at one time than the clean at another. *Locke.*
3. Obſcene; not modeſt.
The place is a cenſure of a profane and *ſmutty* paſſage in the Old Batchelor. *Collier.*
SNACK. *n. ſ.* [from *ſnatch.*] A ſhare; a part taken by compact.
If the maſter gets the better on't, they come in for their *ſnack.* *L'Eſtrange.*
For four times talking, if one piece thou take,
That muſt be cantled, and the judge go *ſnack.* *Dryden.*
All my demurs but double his attacks;
At laſt he whiſpers, "Do, and we go *ſnacks.*" *Pope.*
SNA'COT. *n. ſ.* A fiſh. *Ainſworth.*
SNA'FFLE. *n. ſ.* [*ſnavel*, Dutch, the noſe.] A bridle which croſſes the noſe.
The third o' th' world is your's, which with a *ſnaffle*
You may pace eaſy; but not ſuch a wife. *Shakeſpeare.*
Sooth him with praiſe;
This, from his weaning, let him well be taught,
And then betimes in a ſoft *ſnaffle* wrought. *Dryden.*
To SNA'FFLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bridle; to hold in a bridle; to hold; to manage.
SNAG. *n. ſ.* [Of this word I know not the etymology or original.]
1. A jag, or ſharp protuberance.
The one her other leg had lame,
Which with a ſtaff, all full of little *ſnags*,
She did diſport, and impotence her name. *Spenſer.*
The coat of arms,
Now on a naked *ſnag* in triumph born,
Was hung on high. *Dryden.*
2. A tooth left by itſelf, or ſtanding beyond the reſt.
In China none hold women ſweet,
Except their *ſnags* are black as jet:
King Chihu put nine queens to death,
Convict on ſtatute, iv'ry teeth. *Prior.*
SNA'GGED. } *adj.* [from *ſnag.*] Full of ſnags; full of ſharp
SNA'GGY. } protuberances; ſhooting into ſharp points.
His ſtalking ſteps are ſtay'd
Upon a *ſnaggy* oak, which he had torn
Out of his mother's bowels, and it made
His mortal mace, wherewith his foemen he diſmay'd. *Spenſ.*
Naked men belabouring one another with *ſnagged* ſticks, or dully falling together by the ears at fiſty-cuffs. *More.*
SNAIL. *n. ſ.* [ſnœgl, Saxon; *ſnegel*, Dutch.]
1. A ſlimy animal which creeps on plants, ſome with ſhells on their backs.
I can tell why a *ſnail* has a houſe.—Why?—Why, to put's head in; not to give it away to his daughters, and leave his horns without a caſe. *Shakeſpeare.*
Fearful commenting
Is leaden ſervitor to dull delay;
Delay leads impotent and *ſnail* pac'd beggary. *Shakeſp.*
The patch is kind enough, but a huge feeder:
Snail ſlow in profit, but he ſleeps by day
More than the wild cat. *Shakeſpeare.*
Seeing the *ſnail*, which every where doth roam,
Carrying his own houſe ſtill, ſtill is at home,
Follow, for he is eaſy-pac'd, this *ſnail*
Be thine own palace, or the world's thy gaol. *Donne.*
A river *ſnail*-ſhell decayed, ſhewed ſpar within. *Woodward.*
There may be as many ranks of beings in the inviſible world ſuperior to us, as we ourſelves are ſuperior to all the ranks of being beneath us in this viſible world, even though we deſcend below the *ſnail* and the oyſter. *Watts.*
2. A name given to a drone from the ſlow motion of a ſnail.
Why prat'ſt thou to thyſelf, and anſwer'ſt not?
Dromio, thou drone, thou *ſnail*, thou ſlug, thou ſot! *Shak.*
SNAIL-CLAVER, or *Snail-trefoil.* *n. ſ.* An herb. *Ainſworth.*
SNAKE. *n. ſ.* [ſnaca, Saxon; *make*, Dutch.] A ſerpent of the oviparous kind, diſtinguiſhed from a viper. The ſnake's bite is harmleſs. *Snake* in poetry is a general name for a viper.
Glo'ſter ſhew beguiles him;
As the *ſnake*, roll'd in a flow'ry bank,
With ſhining checker'd ſlough, doth ſting a child,
That for the beauty thinks it excellent. *Shakeſpeare.*
We have ſcotch'd the *ſnake*, not kill'd it:
She'll cloſe, and be herſelf; whilſt our poor malice
Remains in danger of her former teeth. *Shakeſpeare.*
The parts muſt have their outlines in waves, reſembling the gliding of a *ſnake* upon the ground: they muſt be ſmooth and even. *Dryden.*
Nor chalk, nor crumbling ſtones, the food of *ſnakes*
That work in hollow earth their winding tracks. *Dryden.*
SNA'KEROOT. *n. ſ.* [*ſnake* and *root.*] A ſpecies of birthwort growing in Virginia and Carolina. See RATTLESNAKE-ROOT.
SNA'KESHEAD *Iris.* *n. ſ.* [*hermodactylus*, Latin.] A plant.
The characters are: it hath a lily-ſhaped flower, of one leaf, ſhaped exactly like an iris; but has a tuberoſe root, divided into two or three dugs, like oblong bulbs. *Miller.*
SNA'KEWEED, or *Biſtort.* *n. ſ.* [*biſtorta*, Latin.] A plant.
It flowers in May; and, if the ſeaſon proves moiſt, will continue to produce new ſpikes of flowers 'till Auguſt: it may be propagated by planting the roots in a moiſt ſhady border, and will ſoon furniſh the ground with plants. *Miller.*
SNA'KEWOOD. *n. ſ.* [from *ſnake* and *wood.*]
What we call *ſnakewood* is properly the ſmaller branches of the root of a tall ſtrait tree growing in the iſland of Timor, and other parts of the Eaſt. It has no remarkable ſmell; but is of an intenſely bitter taſte. The Indians are of opinion, that it is a certain remedy for the bite of the hooded ſerpent, and from thence its name of *lignum colubrinum*, or *ſnakewood.* We very ſeldom uſe it. *Hill.*
SNAKY. *adj.* [from *ſnake.*]
1. Serpentine; belonging to a ſnake; reſembling a ſnake.
Venomous tongue, tipt with vile adder's ſting,
Of that ſelf kind with which the furies fell
Their *ſnaky* heads do comb. *Spenſer.*
The true lovers knot had its original from *nodus Herculaneus*, or Hercules's knot, reſembling the *ſnaky* complication in the caduceus, or rod of Hermes. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*
So to the coaſt of Jordan he directs
His eaſy ſteps, girded with *ſnaky* wiles. *Milton.*
2. Having ſerpents.
Look, look unto this *ſnaky* rod,
And ſtop your ears againſt the charming god. *Ben. Johnſon.*
In his hand
He took caduceus, his *ſnaky* wand. *Spenſer.*
What was that *ſnaky*-headed gorgon ſhield
That wiſe Minerva wore, unconquer'd virgin,
Wherewith ſhe freez'd her foes to congeal'd ſtone? *Milton.*
His flying hat was faſten'd on his head;
Wings on his heels were hung, and in his hand
He holds the virtue of the *ſnaky* wand. *Dryden.*
To SNAP. *v. a.* [The ſame with *knap.*]
1. To break at once; to break ſhort.
If the chain of neceſſity be no ſtronger, but that it may be *ſnapped* ſo eaſily in ſunder; if his will was no otherwiſe determined from without himſelf, but only by the ſignification of your deſire, and my modeſt intreaty, then we may conclude, human affairs are not always governed by abſolute neceſſity. *Bramh. againſt Hobbs.*
Light is broken like a body, as when 'tis *ſnapped* in pieces by a tougher body. *Digby.*
Dauntleſs as death, away he walks;
Breaks the doors open, *ſnaps* the locks;
Searches the parlour, chamber, ſtudy,
Nor ſtops 'till he has culprit's body *Prior.*
2. To ſtrike with a knacking noiſe, ſnap, or ſharp knap.
The bowzy fire
Firſt ſhook from out his pipe the ſeeds of fire,
Then *ſnapt* his box. *Pope.*
3. To bite.
A gentleman paſſing by a coach, one of the horſes *ſnapt* off the end of his finger. *Wiſeman.*
All mungrel curs bawl, ſnarl, and *ſnap*, where the foe flies before him. *L'Eſtrange.*
A notion generally received, that a lion is dangerous to all women who are not virgins, may have given occaſion to a fooliſh report, that my lion's jaws are ſo contrived as to *ſnap* the hands of any of the female ſex, who are not thus qualified. *Addiſon.*
He *ſnaps* deceitful air with empty jaws,
The ſubtle hare darts ſwift beneath his paws. *Gay.*
4. To catch ſuddenly and unexpectedly.
Sir Richard Graham tells the marquis he would *ſnap* one of the kids, and make ſome ſhift to carry him cloſe to their lodgings. *Wotton.*
Some with a noiſe and greaſy light
Are *ſnapt*, as men catch larks at night. *Butler.*
You ſhould have thought of this before you was taken; for now you are in no danger to be *ſnapt* ſinging again. *L'Eſtr.*
Did I not ſee you, raſcal, did I not!
When you lay ſnug to *ſnap* young Damon's goat? *Dryden.*
Belated ſeem on watch to lie,
And *ſnap* ſome cully paſſing by. *Swift.*
5. [*Snapper*,

5. [*Snappen*, Dutch.] To treat with ſharp language.

Capoch'd your rabbins of the ſynod,
And *ſnapp'd* their canons with a why not. *Hudibras.*

A ſurly ill-bred lord
That chides and *ſnaps* her up at every word. *Granville.*

To SNAP. *v. n.*

1. To break ſhort; to fall aſunder.

Note the ſhip's ſickneſſes, the maſt
Shak'd with an ague, and the hold and waiſt
With a ſalt dropſy clogg'd; and our tacklings
Snapping, like to too high-ſtretch'd treble ſtrings. *Donne.*

The backbone is divided into ſo many vertebres for commodious bending, and not one intire rigid bone, which, being of that length, would have been often in danger of *ſnapping* in ſunder. *Ray.*

If your ſteel be too hard, that is, too brittle, if it be a ſpring, it will not bow; but with the leaſt bending it will *ſnap* aſunder. *Moxon.*

The makers of theſe needles ſhould give them a due temper; for if they are too ſoft they will bend, and if they are too brittle they *ſnap*. *Sharp.*

2. To make an effort to bite with eagerneſs.

If the young dace be a bait for the old pike, I ſee no reaſon but I may *ſnap* at him. *Shakeſp.*

We *ſnap* at the bait without ever dreaming of the hook that goes along with it. *L'Eſtrange.*

Towzer *ſnaps*
At people's heels with frothy chaps. *Swift.*

SNAP. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of breaking with a quick motion.
2. A greedy fellow.

He had no ſooner ſaid out his ſay, but up riſes a cunning *ſnap*, then at the board. *L'Eſtrange.*

3. A quick eager bite.

With their bills, thwarted croſſwiſe at the end, they would cut an apple in two at one *ſnap*. *Carew.*

4. A catch; a theft.

SNA'PDRAGON, or *Calf's ſnout. n. ſ.* [*antirrhinum*, Latin.]

1. A plant.
2. A kind of play, in which brandy is ſet on fire, and raiſins thrown into it, which thoſe who are unuſed to the ſport are afraid to take out; but which may be ſafely ſnatched by a quick motion, and put blazing into the mouth, which being cloſed, the fire is at once extinguiſhed.

SNA'PPER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſnap*.] One who ſnaps.

My father named me Autolicus, being letter'd under Mercury; who, as I am, was likewiſe a *ſnapper* up of unconſider'd trifles. *Shakeſpeare.*

SNA PPISH. *adj.* [from *ſnap*.]

1. Eager to bite.

The *ſnappiſh* cur, the paſſenger's annoy,
Cloſe at my heel with yelping treble flies. *Swift.*

They lived in the temple; but were ſuch *ſnappiſh* curs, that they frighted away moſt of the votaries. *Spectator.*

2. Peeviſh; ſharp in reply.

SNA'PPISHLY. *adv.* [from *ſnappiſh*.] Peeviſhneſs; tartneſs.

SNA'PPISHNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſnappiſh*.] Peeviſhneſs; tartneſs.

SNA'PSACK. *n. ſ.* [*ſnappſack*, Swediſh.] A ſoldier's bag.

SNARE. *n. ſ.* [*ſnara*, Swediſh and Iſlandick; *ſnare*, Daniſh; *ſnoor*, Dutch.]

1. Any thing ſet to catch an animal; a gin; a net.

O poor hapleſs nightingale, thought I,
How ſweet thou ſing'ſt, how near the deadly *ſnare*. *Milton.*

2. Any thing by which one is intrapped or intangled.

This I ſpeak for your own profit, not that I may caſt a *ſnare* upon you. *1 Cor.* vii. 35.

A fool's mouth is his deſtruction, and his lips are the *ſnare* of his ſoul. *Prov.* xviii. 7.

Propound to thyſelf a conſtant rule of living, which though it may not be fit to obſerve ſcrupulouſly, leſt it become a *ſnare* to thy conſcience, or endanger thy health, yet let not thy rule be broken. *Taylor.*

For thee ordain'd a help, became thy *ſnare*. *Milton.*

Beauty, wealth, and wit,
And proweſs, to the pow'r of love ſubmit;
The ſpreading *ſnare* for all mankind is laid,
And lovers all betray, or are betray'd. *Dryden.*

To SNARE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To intrap; to intangle.

Glo'ſter's ſhew
Beguiles him, as the mournful crocodile
With ſorrow *ſnares* relenting paſſengers. *Shakeſp.*

The wicked is *ſnared* in the work of his own hand. *Pſ.* ix.

Warn all creatures from thee.
Henceforth, leſt that too heav'nly form, pretended
To helliſh falſhood, *ſnare* them. *Milton.*

To SNARL. *v. n.* [*ſnarren*, Dutch.]

1. To growl as an angry animal; to gnarre.

What! were you *ſnarling* all before I came,
Ready to catch each other by the throat,
And turn you all your hatred now on me? *Shakeſp.*

He is born with teeth!
And ſo I was; which plainly ſignify'd
That I ſhould *ſnarl*, and bite, and play the dog. *Shakeſp.*

That ſhe's even of the ſavage herd are ſafe:
All, when they *ſnarl* or bite, have no return
But courtſhip from the male. *Dryden.*

Now, for the bare pick'd bone of majeſty,
Doth dogged war briſtle his angry creſt,
And *ſnarleth* in the gentle eyes of peace. *Shakeſp.*

An angry cur
Snarles while he feeds. *Dryden.*

2. To ſpeak roughly; to talk in rude terms.

'Tis malicious and unmanly to *ſnarl* at the little lapſes of a pen, from which Virgil himſelf ſtands not exempted. *Dryden.*

The honeſt farmer and his wife,
Two years declin'd from prime of life,
Had ſtruggled with the marriage nooſe,
As almoſt ev'ry couple does:
Sometimes my plague! ſometimes my darling!
Kiſſing to-day, to-morrow *ſnarling*. *Prior.*

Where haſt thou been *ſnarling* odious truths, and entertaining company with diſcourſe of their diſeaſes? *Congreve.*

To SNARL. *v. a.* To intangle; to embarraſs. I know not that this ſenſe is well authoriſed.

Confuſed *ſnarled* conſciences render it difficult to pull out thread by thread. *Decay of Piety.*

SNA'RLER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſnarl*.] One who ſnarls; a growling, ſurly, quarrelſome, inſulting fellow.

Should ſtupid libels grieve your mind,
You ſoon a remedy may find;
Lie down obſcure, like other folks,
Below the laſh of *ſnarlers* jokes. *Swift.*

SNA'RY. *adj.* [from *ſnare*.] Intangling; inſidious.

Spiders in the vault their *ſnary* webs have ſpread. *Dryden.*

SNAST. *n. ſ.* The ſnuff of a candle.

It firſt burned fair, 'till ſome part of the candle was conſumed, and the ſawduſt gathering about the *ſnaſt*; but then it made the *ſnaſt* big and long, and burn duſkiſhly, and the candle waſted in half the time of the wax pure. *Bacon.*

To SNATCH. *v. a.* [*ſnacken*, Dutch.]

1. To ſeize any thing haſtily.

A virtuous mind ſhould rather wiſh to depart this world with a kind of treatable diſſolution, than to be ſuddenly cut off in a moment; rather to be taken than *ſnatched* away from the face of the earth. *Hooker.*

Death,
So *ſnatch'd*, will not exempt us from the pain. *Milton.*

Life's ſtream hurries all too faſt:
In vain ſedate reflections we would make,
When half our knowledge we muſt *ſnatch*, not take. *Pope.*

She *ſnatch'd* a ſheet of Thule from her bed:
Sudden ſhe flies, and whelms it o'er the pyre;
Down ſink the flames. *Pope.*

They, ſailing down the ſtream,
Are *ſnatch'd* immediate by the quick-ey'd trout
Of darting ſalmon. *Thomſon.*

2. To tranſport or carry ſuddenly.

He had ſcarce performed any part of the office of a biſhop in the dioceſs of London, when he was *ſnatch'd* from thence, and promoted to Canterbury. *Clarendon.*

Oh nature!
Inrich me with the knowledge of thy works,
Snatch me to heaven. *Thomſon.*

To SNATCH. *v. n.* To bite, or catch eagerly at ſomething.

Lords will not let me: if I had a monopoly on't, they would have part on't; nay, the ladies too will be *ſnatching*. *Shakeſpeare.*

He ſhall *ſnatch* on the right hand, and be hungry. *Iſ.* ix. 20.

Lyccus, ſwifter of his feet,
Runs, doubles, winds and turns, amidſt the war;
Springs to the walls, and leaves his foes behind,
And *ſnatches* at the beam he firſt can find. *Dryden.*

SNATCH. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A haſty catch.
2. A ſhort fit of vigorous action.

After a ſhower to weeding a *ſnatch*;
More eaſily weed with the root to diſpatch. *Tuſſer.*

3. A ſmall part of any thing; a broken part.

She chaunted *ſnatches* of old tunes,
As one incapable of her own diſtreſs. *Shakeſp.*

In this work attempts will exceed performances, it being compoſed by *ſnatches* of time, as medical vacations would permit. *Brown.*

4. A broken or interrupted action; a ſhort fit.

The *ſnatches* in his voice,
And burſt of ſpeaking, were as his. *Shakeſp.*

They move by fits and *ſnatches*; ſo that it is not conceivable how they conduce unto a motion, which, by reaſon of its perpetuity, muſt be regular and equal. *Wilkins.*

We have often little *ſnatches* of ſunſhine and fair weather in the moſt uncomfortable parts of the year. *Spectator.*

5. A quip; a ſhuffling anſwer.
Come, leave your *ſnatches*, and yield me a direct anſwer. *Shakeſpear.*

SNA'TCHER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſnatch*] One that ſnatches, or takes any thing in haſte.
They of thoſe marches
Shall be a wall ſufficient to defend
Our inland from the pilfering borderers.
——We do not mean the courſing *ſnatchers* only,
But fear the main intendment of the Scot. *Shakeſp.*

SNA'TCHINGLY. *adv.* [from *ſnatching.*] Haſtily; with interruption.

To SNEAK. *v. n* [ſnican, Saxon; *ſnige*, Daniſh.]
1. To creep ſlily; to come or go as if afraid to be ſeen.
Once the eagle, England, being in prey,
To her unguarded neſt the weazel, Scot,
Comes *ſneaking*, and ſo ſucks her princely eggs. *Shakeſp.*
Sneak not away, ſir; for the friar and you
Muſt have a word anon: lay hold on him. *Shakeſp.*
Diſcover'd, and defeated of your prey,
You ſkulk'd behind the ſcene, and *ſneak'd* away. *Dryden.*
I ought not to turn my back, and to *ſneak* off in ſilence, and leave the truth to lie baffled, bleeding, and ſlain. *Watts.*
He *ſneak'd* into the grave,
A monarch's half and half a harlot's ſlave. *Pope.*
Are you all ready? Here's your muſick here:
Author, *ſneak* off; we'll tickle you, my dear. *Moore.*
2. To behave with meanneſs and ſervility; to crouch; to truckle.
I need ſalute no great man's threſhold, *ſneak* to none of his friends to ſpeak a good word for me to my conſcience. *South.*
Nothing can ſupport minds drooping and *ſneaking*, and inwardly reproaching them, from a ſenſe of their own guilt, but to ſee others as bad. *South.*
When int'reſt calls off all her *ſneaking* train,
When all th' oblig'd deſert, and all the vain,
She waits, or to the ſcaffold, or the cell,
When the laſt ling'ring friend has bid farewel. *Pope.*
Tom ſtruts a ſoldier, open, bold, and brave;
Will *ſneaks* a ſcriv'ner, an exceeding knave. *Pope.*

SNE'AKER. *n. ſ.* A large veſſel of drink.
I have juſt left the right worſhipful and his myrmidons about a *ſneaker* of five gallons. *Spectator.*

SNE'AKING. *participial adj.* [from *ſneak*]
1. Servile; mean; low.
2. Covetous; niggardly; meanly parcimonious.

SNE'AKINGLY. *adv.* [from *ſneaking.*] Meanly; ſervilely.
Do all things like a man, not *ſneakingly*:
Think the king ſees thee ſtill. *Herbert.*
While you *ſneakingly* ſubmit,
And beg our pardon at our feet,
Diſcourag'd by your guilty fears
To hope for quarter for your ears. *Hud'bras.*

SNE'AKUP. *n. ſ.* [from *ſneak.*] A cowardly, creeping, inſidious ſcoundrel. Obſolete.
The prince is a jack, a *ſneakup*; and, if he were here, I would cudgel him like a dog, if he would ſay ſo. *Shakeſp.*

To SNEAP. *v. a.* [This word ſeems a corruption of *ſnib*, or of *ſnap*, to reprimand. Perhaps *ſnap* is in that ſenſe from *ſnib*, *ſnibbe*, Daniſh.
Men ſhould him *ſnibble* bitterly. *Chaucer.*]
1. To reprimand; to check.
2. To nip.
What may
Breed upon our abſence, may there blow
No *ſneaping* winds at home. *Shakeſpeare.*

SNEAP. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A reprimand; a check.
My lord, I will not undergo this *ſneap* without reply: you call honourable boldneſs impudent ſaucineſs: if a man will court'ſy and ſay nothing, he is virtuous. *Shakeſp.*

To SNEB. *v. a.* [Properly to *ſnib*. See SNEAP] To check; to chide; to reprimand.
Which made this fooliſh briar wax ſo bold,
That on a time he caſt him to ſcold,
And *ſnebbe* the good oak, for he was old. *Spenſer.*

To SNEER. *v. n.* [This word is apparently of the ſame family with *ſnore* and *ſnort.*]
1. To ſhow contempt by looks: *naſo ſuſpendere adunco.*
2. To inſinuate contempt by covert expreſſions.
The wolf was by, and the fox in a *ſneering* way adviſed him not to irritate a prince againſt his ſubjects. *L'Eſtrange.*
I could be content to be a little *ſneered* at in a line, for the ſake of the pleaſure I ſhould have in reading the reſt. *Pope.*
If there has been any thing expreſſed with too much ſeverity, it will fall upon thoſe *ſneering* or daring writers of the age againſt religion, who have left reaſon and decency. *Watts.*
3. To utter with grimace.
I have not been *ſneering* fulſome lies, and nauſeous flattery, at a little tawdry whore. *Congreve.*
4. To ſhow aukward mirth.
I had no power over one muſcle in their faces, though they *ſneered* at every word ſpoken by each other. *Tatler.*

SNEER. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. A look of contemptuous ridicule.
Did not the *ſneer* of more impartial men
At ſenſe and virtue, balance all agen. *Pope.*
2. An expreſſion of ludicrous ſcorn.
Socrates or Cæſar might have a fool's coat clapt upon them, and in this diſguiſe neither the wiſdom of the one nor the majeſty of the other could ſecure them from a *ſneer*. *Watts.*

To SNEEZE. *v. n.* [nieſan, Saxon; *nieſen*, Dutch.] To emit wind audibly by the noſe.
If one be about to *ſneeze*, rubbing the eyes 'till tears run will prevent it; for that the humour deſcending to the noſtrils is diverted to the eyes. *Bacon.*
If the pain be more intenſe and deeper within amongſt the membranes, there will be an itching in the palate and noſtrils, with frequent *ſneezing*. *Wiſeman.*
To thee Cupid *ſneez'd* aloud;
And every lucky omen ſent before,
To meet thee landing on the Spartan ſhore. *Dryden.*
If any thing oppreſs the head, it hath a power to free itſelf by *ſneezing*. *Ray.*
Violent *ſneezing* produceth convulſions in all the muſcles of reſpiration: ſo great an alteration can be produced only by the tickling of a feather; and if the action of *ſneezing* ſhould be continued by ſome very acrid ſubſtance, it will produce headach, univerſal convulſions, fever, and death. *Arbuthnot.*
An officer put the ſharp end of his half-pike a good way up into my noſtril, which tickled my noſe like a ſtraw, and made me *ſneeze* violently. *Gulliver.*

SNEEZE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Emiſſion of wind audibly by the noſe.
I heard the rack
As earth and ſky would mingle; but
Theſe flaws, though mortals fear them
As dangerous to the pillar'd frame of heav'n,
Are to the main as wholſome as a *ſneeze*
To man's leſs univerſe, and ſoon are gone. *Milton.*
We read in Godignus, that upon a *ſneeze* of the emperor of Monomotapa, there paſt acclamations ſucceſſively through the city. *Brown.*

SNE'EZEWORT. *n. ſ.* [*ptarmica*, Latin.] A plant.
It hath radiated flowers, whoſe diſk conſiſts of many florets; but the borders are compoſed of half florets: the embryoes are lodged in the flowercup, which is ſcaly, each of which becomes one ſlender ſeed. *Miller.*

SNET. *n. ſ.* [Among hunters.] The fat of a deer. *Dict.*

SNEW. The old preterite of *To ſnow*. *Dict.*

To SNIB. *v. a.* [*ſnibble*, Daniſh. See SNEAP.] To check; to nip; to reprimand.
Aſked for their paſs by every ſquib,
That liſt at will them to revile or *ſnib*. *Spenſer.*

SNICK *and* SNEE. *n. ſ.* A combat with knives.
Among the Dunkirkers, where *ſnick and ſnee* was in faſhion, a boatſwain with ſome of our men drinking together, became quarrelſome: one of our men beat him down; then kneeling upon his breaſt, he drew out a knife, ſticking in his faſh, and cut him from the ear towards the mouth. *Wiſeman.*

To SNI'CKER, or *Snigger*. *v. n.* To laugh ſlily, wantonly, or contemptuouſly; to laugh in one's ſleeve. *Dict.*

To SNIFF. *v. n.* [*ſniffa*, Sweaiſh.] To draw breath audibly up the noſe.
So then you look'd ſcornful, and *ſnift* at the dean,
As, who ſhould ſay, now am I ſkinny and lean? *Swift.*

To SNI'GGLE. *v. n.*
Sniggling is thus performed: in a warm day, when the water is loweſt, take a ſtrong ſmall hook, tied to a ſtring about a yard long; and then into one of the holes, where an eel may hide herſelf, with the help of a ſhort ſtick put in your bait leiſurely, and as far as you may conveniently: if within the ſight of it, the eel will bite inſtantly, and as certainly gorge it: pull him out by degrees. *Walton.*

To SNIP. *v. a.* [*ſnipper*, Dutch.] To cut at once with ſciſſars.
The ſinus ſhould be laid open, which was *ſnipt* up about two inches with a pair of probe ſciſſars, and the inciſed lips dreſſed. *Wiſeman.*
When tradeſmen brought extravagant bills, ſir Roger uſed to bargain to cut off a quarter of a yard: he wore a pair of ſciſſars for this purpoſe, and would *ſnip* it off nicely. *Arbuthnot.*
Putting one blade of the ſciſſars up the gut, and the other up the wound, *ſnip* the whole length of the fiſtula. *Sharp.*

SNIP. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. A ſingle cut with ſciſſars.
What! this a ſleeve?
Here's *ſnip* and nip, and cut, and ſlaſh,
Like to a cenſor in a barber's ſhop. *Shakeſp.*
The ulcer would not cure farther than it was laid open; therefore with one *ſnip* more I laid it open to the very end. *Wiſe.*
2. A ſmall ſhred.
Thoſe we keep within compaſs by ſmall *ſnips* of emplaſt, hoping to defend the parts about; but, in ſpite of all, they will ſpread farther. *Wiſeman.*

3. A ſhare; a ſnack. A low word.
He found his friend upon the mending hand, which he was glad to hear, becauſe of the *ſnip* that he himſelf expected upon the dividend. *L'Eſtrange.*

SNIPE. *n. ſ.* [*ſneppe*, German; ꝛnite, Saxon; *yſnit*, Welſh.]
1. A ſmall fen fowl with a long bill.
The external evident cauſes of the atra bilis are a high fermenting diet; as old cheeſe, birds feeding in fens, as geeſe, ducks, woodcocks, *ſnipes*, and ſwans. *Floyer.*
2. A fool; a blockhead.
Thus do I ever make my fool my purſe;
For I mine own gain'd knowledge ſhould profane,
If I ſhould time expend with ſuch a *ſnipe*,
But for my ſport and profit. *Shakeſpeare.*

SNI'PPER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſnip.*] One that ſnips.

SNI'PPET. *n. ſ.* [from *ſnip.*] A ſmall part; a ſhare.
Witches ſimpling, and on gibbets
Cutting from ma efactors *ſnippets*;
Or from the pill'ry tips of ears. *Hudibras.*

SNI'PSNAP. *n. ſ.* [A cant word formed by reduplication of *ſnap.*] Tart dialogue.
Dennis and diſſonance, and captious art,
And *ſnipſnap* ſhort, and interruption ſmart. *Pope.*

SNITE. *n. ſ.* [ꝛnita, Saxon.] A ſnipe. This is perhaps the true name; but *ſnipe* prevails.
Of tame birds Cornwall hath doves, geeſe, and ducks: of wild, quail, rail, *ſnite*, and wood-dove. *Carew.*

To SNITE. *v a.* [ꝛnýtan, Saxon.] To blow the noſe.
Nor would any one be able to *ſnite* his noſe, or to ſneeze; in both which the paſſage of the breath through the mouth, being intercepted by the tongue, is forced to go through the noſe. *Grew.*

SNI'VEL. *n ſ.* [*ſnavel*, *ſnevel*, German.] Snot; the running of the noſe.

To SNI'VEL. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To run at the noſe.
2. To cry as children.
Funeral tears are hired out as mourning cloaks; and whether we go to our graves *ſniveling* or ſinging, 'tis all mere form. *L'Eſtrange.*
Away goes he *ſniveling* and yelping, that he had dropt his ax into the water. *L'Eſtrange.*

SNI'VELLER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſnivel.*] A weeper; a weak lamenter.
He'd more lament when I was dead,
Than all the *ſniveilers* round my bed. *Swift.*

To SNORE. *v. n.* [*ſnorcken*, Dutch.] To breathe hard through the noſe, as men in ſleep.
I did unreverently blame the gods,
Who wake for thee, though thou *ſnore* for thyſelf. *B. Johnſ.*
Whoſe railing heroes, and whoſe wounded gods,
Makes ſome ſuſpect he *ſnores* as well as nods. *Roſcommon.*
He may lie quietly in his ſhades, and *ſnore* on to doomſday for me; unleſs I ſee farther reaſon of diſturbing his repoſe. *Stillingfleet.*
Is not yonder Proteus' cave?
It is; and in it lies the god aſleep;
And *ſnoring* by
We may deſcry
The monſters of the deep. *Dryden.*
'Twas Acme's and Septimius' life;
The lady ſigh'd, the lover *ſnor'd.* *Prior.*
The giant, gorg'd with fleſh, and wine, and blood,
Lay ſtretcht at length, and *ſnoring* in his den,
Belching raw gobbets from his maw, o'ercharg'd
With purple wine and cruddl'd gore confus'd. *Addiſon.*

SNORE. *n. ſ.* [ꝛnopa, Saxon; from the verb.] Audible reſpiration of ſleepers through the noſe.
The ſurfeited grooms
Do mock their charge with *ſnores*: I've drugg'd their poſſets. *Shakeſpeare.*

To SNORT. *v n.* [*ſnorcken*, Dutch.] To blow through the noſe as a high mettled horſe.
The *ſnorting* of his horſes was heard. *Jer.* viii. 16.
The fiery war-horſe paws the ground,
And *ſnorts* and trembles at the trumpet's ſound. *Addiſon.*
From their full racks the gen'rous ſteeds retire,
Dropping ambroſial foams and *ſnorting* fire. *Addiſon.*
He with wide noſtrils, *ſnorting*, ſkims the wave. *Thomſon.*

SNOT. *n. ſ.* [ꝛnote, Saxon; *ſnot*, Dutch.] The mucus of the noſe.
Thus, when a greedy ſloven once has thrown
His *ſnot* into the meſs, 'tis all his own. *Swift.*

SNO'TTY. *adj.* [from *ſnot.*] Full of ſnot.
This ſquire South my huſband took in a dirty *ſnotty*-noſed boy. *Arbuthnot.*

SNOUT. *n. ſ.* [*ſnuyt*, Dutch.]
1. The noſe of a beaſt.
His noſe in the air, his *ſnout* in the ſkies. *Tuſſer.*
In ſhape a beagle's whelp throughout,
With broader forehead, and a ſharper *ſnout.* *Dryden.*
2. The noſe of a man, in contempt.
Her ſubtle *ſnout*
Did quickly wind his meaning out. *Hudibras.*
But when the date of Nock was out,
Off dropt the ſympathetic *ſnout.* *Hudibras.*
What Ethiop lips he has,
How full a *ſnout*, and what a hanging face! *Dryden.*
Charm'd with his eyes, and chin, and *ſnout*,
Her pocket-glaſs drew ſlily out;
And grew enamour'd with her phiz,
As juſt the counterpart of his. *Swift.*
3. The noſel or end of any hollow pipe.

SNO'UTED. *adj.* [from *ſnout*] Having a ſnout.
Snouted and tailed like a boar, and footed like a goat. *Grew.*

SNOW. *n. ſ.* [ꝛnap, Saxon; *ſnee*, Dutch] The ſmall particles of water frozen before they unite into drops. *Locke.*
Benaiah ſlew a lion in a pit, in time of *ſnow.* 2 *Sa.* xxiii.
Drought and heat conſume *ſnow* waters. *Job* xxiv. 19.
He gives the Winter's *ſnow* her airy birth,
And bids her virgin fleeces clothe the earth. *Sandys.*

To SNOW. *v. n.* [ꝛnapan, Saxon; *ſneeuwen*, Dutch.] To have ſnow fall.

To SNOW. *v. a* To ſcatter like ſnow.
If thou be'ſt born to ſee ſtrange ſights,
Ride ten thouſand days and nights,
'Till age *ſnow* white hairs on thee. *Donne.*

SNO'WBALL *n. ſ.* [*ſnow* and *ball*] A round lump of congelated ſnow.
They paſſed to the eaſt-riding of Yorkſhire, their company daily increaſing, like a *ſnowball* in rolling. *Hayward.*
His bulky folly gathers as it goes,
And, rolling o'er you, like a *ſnowball* grows. *Dryden.*
A *ſnowball* having the power to produce in us the ideas of white, cold, and round, the powers, as they are in the *ſnowball*, I call qualities; and as they are ſenſations in our underſtandings, ideas. *Locke.*

SNO'WBROTH. *n. ſ.* [*ſnow* and *broth*] Very cold liquor.
Angelo, a man whoſe blood
Is very *ſnowbroth*, one who never feels
The wanton ſtings and motions of the ſenſe. *Shakeſp.*

SNO'WDROP. *n. ſ.* [*narciſſoleucoium*, Latin.] An early flower.
The flower is, for the moſt part, compoſed of ſix leaves, in form of a lily, which are ſometimes equal, and ſometimes unequal and pendulous: the empalement becomes a roundiſh fruit, which is divided into three cells, and full of roundiſh ſeeds: to which may be added, it hath a bulbous root. *Miller.*
When we tried the experiment with the leaves of thoſe purely white flowers that appear about the end of Winter, called *ſnowdrops*, the event was not much unlike that newly mentioned. *Boyle.*
The little ſhape, by magick pow'r,
Grew leſs and leſs, contracted to a flow'r;
A flow'r, that firſt in this ſweet garden ſmil'd,
To virgins ſacred, and the *ſnowdrop* ſtyl'd. *Tickell.*

SNOW-WHITE. *adj.* [*ſnow* and *white.*] White as ſnow.
A *ſnow-white* bull ſhall on your ſhore be ſlain;
His offer'd entrails caſt into the main. *Dryden.*

SNO'WY. *adj.* [from *ſnow.*]
1. White like ſnow.
So ſhews a *ſnowy* dove trooping with crows,
As yonder lady o'er her fellows ſhews. *Shakeſpeare.*
Now I ſee thy jolly train:
Snowy headed Winter leads,
Spring and Summer next ſucceeds;
Yellow Autumn brings the rear;
Thou art father of the year. *Rowe.*
The bluſhing ruby on her *ſnowy* breaſt,
Render'd its panting whiteneſs more conſeſt. *Prior.*
2. Abounding with ſnow.
Theſe firſt in Crete
And Ida known; thence on the *ſnowy* top
Of cold Olympus rul'd the middle air. *Milton.*
As when the Tartar from his Ruſſian foe,
By Aſtracan, over the *ſnowy* plains,
Retires. *Milton.*

SNUB. *n. ſ.* [from *ſnebbe*, Dutch, a noſe, or *knubel*, a joint of the finger.] A jag; a ſnag; a knot of wood.
Lifting up his dreadful club on high,
All arm'd with ragged *ſnubs* and knotty grain,
Him thought at firſt encounter to have ſlain. *Spenſer.*

To SNUB. *v. a.* [Rather *To ſnib.* See SNEAP, SNEB, SNIB.]
1. To check; to reprimand.
2. To nip.
Near the ſeaſhores the heads and boughs of trees run out far to landward; but towards the ſea are ſo *ſnubbed* by the winds, as if their boughs had been pared or ſhaven off. *Kay.*

To SNUB. *v. n.* [*ſnuffen*, Dutch.] To ſnob with convulſion.

To SNUDGE. *v. n.* [*ſniger*, Daniſh.] To lie idle, cloſe, or ſnug.

Now he will fight it out, and to the wars;
Now eat his bread in peace,
And *snudge* in quiet; now he ſcorns increaſe;
Now all day ſpares. *Herbert.*

SNUFF. *n. ſ.* [*ſnuf*, Dutch, ſnot.]

1. Snot. In this ſenſe it is not uſed.

2. The uſeleſs excreſcence of a candle: whence *moucher la chandelle.*

My great affliction,
If I could bear longer, and not fall
To quarrel with your oppoſeleſs wills,
My *ſnuff* and loathed part of nature ſhould
Burn itſelf out. *Shakeſpeare.*

But deareſt heart, and dearer image, ſtay!
Alas! true joys at beſt are dreams enough:
Though you ſtay here, you paſs too faſt away;
For even at firſt life's taper is a *ſnuff*. *Donne.*
The *ſnuff*-diſhes ſhall be of pure gold. *Ex.* xxv. 38.

If the liquor be of a cloſe and glutinous conſiſtency, it may burn without any *ſnuff*, as we ſee in camphire, and ſome other bituminous ſubſtances; and moſt of the ancient lamps were of this kind, becauſe none have been found with ſuch wicks. *Wilk.*

3. A candle almoſt burnt out.

Lamentable!
To hide me from the radiant ſun, and ſolace
I' th' dungeon by a *ſnuff*. *Shakeſp.*

4. The fired wick of a candle remaining after the flame.

A torch, *ſnuff* and all, goes out in a moment, when dipped into the vapour. *Addiſon.*

5. Reſentment expreſſed by ſnifting; perverſe reſentment.

What hath been ſeen
Either in *ſnuffs* or packings of the duke's,
Or the hard rein which both of them have borne
Againſt the old kind king. *Shakeſp.*

Jupiter took *ſnuff* at the contempt, and puniſhed him: he ſent him home again. *L'Eſtrange.*

6. Powdered tobacco taken by the noſe.

Juſt where the breath of life his noſtrils drew,
A charge of *ſnuff* the wily virgin threw;
The gnomes direct to ev'ry atom juſt
The pungent grains of titillating duſt. *Pope.*

To SNUFF. *v. a.* [*ſnuffen*, Dutch.]

1. To draw in with the breath.

A heifer will put up her noſe, and *ſnuff* in the air againſt rain. *Bacon.*

With delight he *ſnuff'd* the ſmell
Of mortal change on earth. *Milton.*
He *ſnuffs* the wind, his heels the ſand excite;
But when he ſtands collected in his might,
He roars and promiſes a more ſucceſsful fight. *Dryden.*
The youth,
Who holds the neareſt ſtation to the light,
Already ſeems to *ſnuff* the vital air,
And leans juſt forward on a ſhining ſpear. *Dryden.*

My troops are mounted; their Numidian ſteeds *Snuff* up the wind, and long to ſcour the deſart. *Addiſon.*

My nag's greateſt fault was *ſnuffing* up the air about Brackdenſtown, whereby he became ſuch a lover of liberty, that I could ſcarce hold him in. *Swift.*

2. To ſcent.

The cow looks up, and from afar can find
The charge of heav'n, and *ſnuffs* it in the wind. *Dryden.*
For thee the bulls rebellow through the groves,
And tempt the ſtream, and *ſnuff* their abſent loves. *Dryden.*
O'er all the blood-hound boaſts ſuperior ſkill,
To ſcent, to view, to turn, and boldly kill!
His fellows vain alarms rejects with ſcorn,
True to the maſter's voice, and learned horn:
His noſtrils oft, if ancient fame ſing true,
Trace the ſly felon through the tainted dew:
Once *ſnuff'd*, he follows with unalter'd aim,
Nor odours lure him from the choſen game;
Deep-mouth'd he thunders, and inflam'd he views,
Springs on relentleſs, and to death purſues. *Tickell.*

3. To crop the candle.

The late queen's gentlewoman!
To be her miſtreſs' miſtreſs!
This candle burns not clear: 'tis I muſt *ſnuff* it,
And out it goes. *Shakeſpeare.*

Againſt a communion-day our lamps ſhould be better dreſſed, and our lights *ſnuffed*, and our religion more active. *Taylor.*

You have got
An office for your talents fit,
To *ſnuff* the lights, and ſtir the fire,
And get a dinner for your hire. *Swift.*

To SNUFF. *v. n.*

1. To ſnort; to draw breath by the noſe.

The fury fires the pack, they *ſnuff*, they vent,
And feed their hungry noſtrils with the ſcent. *Dryden.*

Says Humpus, ſir, my maſter bad me pray
Your company to dine with him to-day:
He *ſnuffs*, then follows, up the ſtairs he goes;
Never pulls off his hat, nor cleans his ſhoes. *King.*

2. To ſnift in contempt.

Ye ſaid, what a wearineſs is it, and ye have *ſnuff'd* at it. *Mal.* ii. 13.

SNU'FFBOX. *n. ſ.* [*ſnuff* and *box.*] The box in which ſnuff is carried.

If a gentleman leaves a *ſnuffbox* on the table, and goeth away, lock it up as part of your vails. *Swift.*
Sir Plume, of amber *ſnuff box* juſtly vain,
And the nice conduct of a clouded cane. *Pope.*

SNU'FFERS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſnuff.*] The inſtrument with which the candle is clipped.

When you have ſnuffed the candle, leave the *ſnuffers* open. *Swift.*

To SNU'FFLE. *v. n*, [*ſnuffelen*, Dutch.] To ſpeak through the noſe; to breath hard through the noſe.

A water-ſpaniel came down the river, ſhewing that he hunted for a duck; and with a *ſnuffling* grace, diſdaining that his ſmelling force could not as well prevail through the water as through the air, waited with his eye to ſee whether he could eſpy the duck s getting up again. *Sidney.*

Bagpipes of the loudeſt drones,
With *ſnuffling* broken-winded tones,
Whoſe blaſts of air in pockets ſhut,
Sound filthier than from the gut. *Hudibras.*

It came to the ape to deliver his opinion, who ſmelt and *ſnuffled*, and conſidered on't. *L'Eſtrange.*

One clad in purple,
Eats and recites ſome lamentable rhyme;
Some ſenſeleſs Phillis in a broken note,
Snuffling at noſe, and croaking in his throat. *Dryden.*

To SNUG. *v. n.* [*ſniger*, Dutch.] To lie cloſe; to ſnudge.

There *ſnugging* well, he well appear'd content,
So to have done amiſs, ſo to be ſhent. *Sidney.*

As the loving couple lay *ſnugging* together, Venus, to try if the cat had changed her manners with her ſhape, turned a mouſe looſe into the chamber. *L'Eſtrange.*

SNUG. *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Cloſe; free from any inconvenience.

They ſpy'd a country farm,
Where all was *ſnug*, and clean, and warm;
For woods before, and hills behind,
Secur'd it both from rain and wind. *Prior.*

2. Cloſe; out of notice.

At Will's
Lie *ſnug*, and hear what criticks ſay. *Swift.*

3. Slily or inſidiouſly cloſe.

Did I not ſee you, raſcal, did I not!
When you lay *ſnug* to ſnap young Damon's goat? *Dryden.*

To SNU'GGLE. *v. n.* [from *ſnug.*] To lie cloſe; to lie warm.

So. *adv.* [ꝑpa, Saxon; *ſoo*, Dutch; *ſo*, German.]

1. In like manner. It anſwers to *as* either preceding or following. Nothing compariſon.

As whom the fables feign of monſtrous ſize,
Titanian or earthborn that warr'd on Jove,
So ſtretch'd out huge in length the arch fiend lay. *Milton.*
Thick *as* autumnal leaves that ſtrew the brooks
In Valombroſa, where th' Etrurian ſhades
High over-arch'd embow'r, *ſo* thick beſtrewn.
Abject and loſt lay theſe. *Milton.*

Tir'd at firſt ſight with what the muſe imparts,
In fearleſs youth we tempt the heights of arts;
So pleas'd at firſt the tow'ring Alps we try,
Mount o'er the vales, and ſeem to tread the ſky. *Pope.*
As into air the purer ſpirits flow,
And ſep'rate from their kindred dregs below,
So flew her ſoul to its congeneal place. *Pope.*

2. To ſuch a degree.

Why is his chariot *ſo* long in coming? *Judg.* v. 28.
Can nothing great, and at the height,
Remain *ſo* long, but its own weight
Will ruin it? Or is't blind chance
That ſtill deſires new ſtates t' advance. *Ben. Johnſon.*
Amoret, my lovely foe,
Tell me where thy ſtrength does lie;
Where the pow'r that charms us *ſo*,
In thy ſoul, or in thy eye? *Waller.*

I viewed in my mind, *ſo* far as I was able, the beginning and progreſs of a riſing world. *Burnet.*

Since then our Arcite is with honour dead,
Why ſhould we mourn that he ſo ſoon is freed. *Dryden.*

Upon our firſt going into a company of ſtrangers, our benevolence or averſion riſes towards ſeveral particular perſons, before we have heard them ſpeak, or *ſo* much as know who they are. *Addiſon.*

We think our fathers fools, *ſo* wiſe we're grown:
Our wiſer ſons, no doubt, will think us ſo. *Pope.*

3. In

3. In such a manner.
4. It is regularly answered by *as* or *that*, but they are sometimes omitted.

So frown'd the mighty combatants, that hell
Grew darker at their frown. *Milton.*

There's no such thing, as that we beauty call,
It is meer cosenage all;
For though some long ago
Lik'd certain colours mingl'd *so* and *so*,
That doth not tie me now from chusing new. *Suckling.*

There is something equivalent in France and Scotland; *so* as 'tis a very hard calumny upon our soil to affirm that *so* excellent a fruit will not grow here. *Temple.*

We may be certain that man is not a creature that hath wings; because this only concerns the manner of his existence; and we seeing what he is, may certainly know that he is not *so* or *so*. *Locke.*

I shall minutely tell him the steps by which I was brought into this way, that he may judge whether I proceeded rationally, if *so* be any thing in my example is worth his notice. *Locke.*

This gentleman is a person of good sense, and knows that he is very much in sir Roger's esteem, *so that* he lives in the family rather as a relation than dependent. *Addison.*

5. In the same manner.

Of such examples add me to the roll;
Me easily indeed mine may neglect,
But God's propos'd deliverance not *so*. *Milton.*

To keep up the tutor's authority, use him with great respect yourself, and cause all your family to do *so* too. *Locke.*

According to the multifariousness of this immutability, *so* are the possibilities of being. *Norris.*

6. Thus; in this manner.

Not far from thence the mournful fields appear,
So call'd from lovers that inhabit there. *Dryden.*

Does this deserve to be rewarded *so*?
Did you come here a stranger or a foe? *Dryden.*

It concerns every man, with the greatest seriousness, to enquire into those matters whether they be *so* or not. *Tillotson.*

No nation ever complained they had too broad, too deep, or too many rivers; they understand better than *so*, how to value those inestimable gifts of nature. *Bentley.*

So when the first bold vessel dar'd the seas,
High on the stern the Thracian rais'd his strain. *Pope.*

Whether this be from an habitual motion of the animal spirits, or from the alteration of the constitution, by some more unaccountable way, this is certain that *so* it is. *Locke.*

7. Therefore; for this reason; in consequence of this.

The god, though loth, yet was constrain'd t'obey;
For longer time than that, no living wight,
Below the earth, might suffer'd be to stay:
So back again him brought to living light. *Spenser.*

If he set industriously and sincerely to perform the commands of Christ, he can have no ground of doubting but it shall prove successful to him, and *so* all that he hath to do is to endeavour by prayer and use of the means, to qualify himself for this blessed condition. *Hammond.*

Some are fall'n, to disobedience fall'n;
And *so* from heav'n to deepest hell. *Milton.*

God makes him in his own image an intellectual creature, and *so* capable of dominion. *Locke.*

8. On these terms; noting a conditional petition: answered by *as*.

O goddess! tell what I would say,
Thou know'st it, and I feel too much to pray,
So grant my suit, *as* I enforce my might,
In love to be thy champion. *Dryden.*

Here then exchange we mutually forgiveness:
So may the guilt of all my broken vows,
My perjuries to thee be all forgotten;
As here my soul acquits thee of my death,
As here I part without an angry thought. *Rowe.*

So may kind rains their vital moisture yield,
And swell the future harvest of thy field. *Pope.*

9. Provided that; on condition that; *modo*.

Be not sad:
Even into the mind of God or man
May come and go, *so* unapprov'd, and leave
No spot or blame behind. *Milton.*

So the doctrine be but wholsome and edifying, though there should be a want of exactness in the manner of speaking or reasoning, it may be overlooked. *Atterbury.*

Too much of love thy hapless friend has prov'd,
Too many giddy foolish hours are gone;
May the remaining few know only friendship:
So thou, my dearest, truest, best Alicia,
Vouchsafe to lodge me in thy gentle heart,
A partner there; I will give up mankind. *Rowe.*

10. In like manner; noting concession of one proposition and assumption of another: answering to *as*.

As a war should be undertaken upon a just motive, *so* a prince ought to consider the condition he is in when he enters on it. *Swift.*

11. It sometimes answers to the word or sentence going before, and returns the sense.

Who thinks his wife is virtuous, though not *so*,
Is pleas'd and patient till the truth he know. *Dunham.*

Angling is something like poetry, men are to be born *so*. *Walton's Angler.*

One may as well say, that the conflagration shall be only national, as to say that the deluge was *so*. *Burnet.*

However soft within themselves they are,
To you they will be valiant by despair;
For having once been guilty, well they know
To a revengeful prince they still are *so*. *Dryden.*

He was great ere fortune made him *so*. *Dryden.*

I laugh at every one, said an old cynick, who laughs at me. Do you *so*? replied the philosopher; then you live the merriest life of any man in Athens. *Addison.*

They are beautiful in themselves, and much more *so* in that noble language peculiar to that great poet. *Addison.*

Common-place books have been long used by industrious young divines, and still continue *so*. *Swift.*

As to his using ludicrous expressions, my opinion is, that they are not *so*. *Pope.*

The blest to-day is as completely *so*,
As who began a thousand years ago. *Pope.*

12. Thus it is; this is the state.

How sorrow shakes him!
So, now the tempest tears him up by th' roots,
And on the ground extends the noble ruin. *Dryden.*

13. At this point; at this time.

When
With wild wood-leaves and weeds I ha' strew'd his grave,
And on it said a century of prayers,
Such as I can, twice o'er, I'll weep and sigh;
And, leaving *so* his service, follow you. *Shakespeare.*

14. It notes a kind of abrupt beginning. Well.

O, *so*, and had you a council
Of ladies too? who was your speaker,
Madam? *Ben. Johnson.*

15. It sometimes is little more than an expletive, though it implies some latent or surd comparison.

An astringent is not quite *so* proper, where relaxing the urinary passages is necessary *Arbuthnot.*

16. A word of assumption; thus be it.

There is Percy; if your father will do me any honour, *so*; if not, let him kill the next Percy himself. *Shakespeare.*

I will never bear a base mind: if it be my destiny, *so*: if it be not, *so*. No man is too good to serve his prince. *Shak.*

17. A form of petition.

Ready are th' appellant and defendant,
The armourer and his man, to enter the lists,
So please your highness to behold the fight. *Shakespeare.*

18. So *much as*. However much. This is, I think, an irregular expression.

So much as you admire the beauty of his verse, his prose is full as good. *Pope.*

19. So *so*. An exclamation after some thing done or known.

I would not have thee linger in thy pain:
So so. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

So so; it works: now mistress, sit you fast. *Dryden.*

20. So *so*. [*cosi cosi*, Italian.] Indifferently; not much amiss nor well.

He's not very tall; yet for his years he's tall;
His leg is but *so so*: and yet 'tis well. *Shakespeare.*

Deliver us from the nauseous repetition of As and So, which some *so so* writers, I may call them so, are continually sounding in our ears. *Felton.*

21. So *then*. Thus then it is that; therefore.

So then the Volscians stand; but as at first
Ready, when time shall prompt them, to make road
Upon's again. *Shakespeare.*

To a war are required a just quarrel, sufficient forces, and a prudent choice of the designs: *so then*, I will first justify the quarrel, balance the forces, and propound variety of designs. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

To SOAK. *v. n.* [ꝩcian, Saxon.]

1. To lie steeped in moisture.

For thy conceit in *soaking* will draw in
More than the common blocks. *Shakespeare.*

2. To enter by degrees into pores.

Lay a heap of earth in great frosts upon a hollow vessel putting a canvass between, and pour water upon it, so as to *soak* through: it will make a harder ice in the vessel, and less apt to dissolve than ordinarily. *Bacon.*

Rain *soaking* into the strata, which lie near the surface, bears with it all such moveable matter as occurs. *Woodward.*

3. To drink gluttonously and intemperately. This is a low term.

Let a drunkard see that his health decays, his estate wastes, yet the habitual thirst after his cups drives him to the tavern, though he has in his view the loss of health and plenty; the least of which he confesses is far greater than the tickling of his palate with a glass of wine, or the idle chat of a *soaking* club. *Locke.*

To Soak. *v. a.*

1. To macerate in any moiſture; to ſteep; to keep wet till moiſture is imbibed; to drench.

Many of our princes
Lie drown'd and *ſoak'd* in mercenary blood:
So do our vulgar drench their peaſant limbs
In blood of princes. *Shakeſpeare.*

Their land ſhall be *ſoaked* with blood. *Iſaiah.*

There deep Galeſus *ſoaks* the yellow ſands. *Dryden.*

Thou whoſe life's a dream of lazy pleaſure:
'Tis all thy buſ'neſs, buſ'neſs how to ſhun
To bask thy naked body in the ſun;
Suppling thy ſtiffen'd joints with fragrant oil;
Then in thy ſpacious garden walk a while,
To ſuck the moiſture up and *ſoak* it in. *Dryden.*

Wormwood, put into the brine you *ſoak* your corn in, prevents the birds eating it. *Mortimer.*

2. To drain; to exhauſt. This ſeems to be a cant term.

Plants that draw much nouriſhment from the earth, and *ſoak* and exhauſt it, hurt all things that grow by them. *Bacon.*

A greater ſparer than a ſaver; for though he had ſuch means to accumulate, yet his forts, and his garriſons, and his feaſtings, wherein he was only ſumptuous, could not but *ſoak* his exchequer. *Wotton.*

Soap. *n. ſ.* [ſape, Saxon; *ſapo*, Latin.] A ſubſtance uſed in waſhing, made of a lixivium of vegetable alkaline aſhes and any unctuous ſubſtance.

Soap is a mixture of a fixed alkaline ſalt and oil; its virtues are cleanſing, penetrating, attenuating, and reſolving; and any mixture of any oily ſubſtance with ſalt may be called a *ſoap*. *Arbuthnot.*

He is like a refiner's fire, and like fullers *ſoap*. *Malachi.*

A bubble blown with water, firſt made tenacious by diſſolving a little *ſoap* in it, after a while will appear tinged with a great variety of colours. *Newton.*

Soap-earth is found in great quantity on the land near the banks of the river Hermus, ſeven miles from Smyrna. *Woodw.*

Soap-aſhes are much commended, after the *ſoap*-boilers have done with them, for cold or ſour lands. *Mortimer.*

As rain-water diminiſhes their ſalt, ſo the moiſtening of them with chamber-lee or *ſoap*-ſuds adds thereto. *Mortimer.*

Soapboi'ler. *n. ſ.* [*ſoap* and *boil.*] One whoſe trade is to make *ſoap*.

A *ſoapboiler* condoles with me on the duties on caſtle-ſoap. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

Soapwort. *n. ſ.* Is a ſpecies of campion. *Miller.*

To Soar. *v. n.* [*ſorare*, Italian.]

1. To fly aloft; to tower; to mount; properly to fly without any viſible action of the wings.

Feather'd ſoon and fledg'd,
They ſumm'd their pens, and *ſoaring* the' air ſublime,
With clang deſpis'd the ground. *Milton.*

2. To mount intellectually; to tower with the mind.

'Tis but a baſe ignoble mind
That mounts no higher than a bird can *ſoar*. *Shakeſpeare.*

How high a pitch his reſolution *ſoars*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Valour *ſoars* above
What the world calls misfortune and afflictions. *Addiſon.*

3. To riſe high.

Who aſpires muſt down as low
As high he *ſoar'd*. *Milton.*

Flames riſe and ſink by fits; at laſt they *ſoar*
In one bright blaze, and then deſcend no more. *Dryden.*

When ſwallows fleet *ſoar* high, and ſport in air,
He told us that the welkin would be clear. *Gay.*

Soar. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Towering flight.

Within *ſoar*
Of tow'ring eagles, to all the fowls he ſeems
A phœnix. *Milton.*

To Sob. *v. n.* [ſeob, ſeab, complaining, Saxon. Perhaps it is a mere *onomatopœia* coined from the ſound.] To heave audibly with convulſive ſorrow; to ſigh with convulſion.

When thy warlike father, like a child,
Told the ſad ſtory of my father's death,
He twenty times made pauſe to *ſob* and weep. *Shakeſp.*

As if her life and death lay on his ſaying,
Some tears he ſhed, with ſighs and *ſobbings* mixt,
As if her hopes were dead through his delaying. *Fairfax.*

She ſigh'd, ſhe *ſobb'd*, and furious with deſpair,
She rent her garments, and ſhe tore her hair. *Dryden.*

When children have not the power to obtain their deſire, they will, by their clamour and *ſobbing*, maintain their title to it. *Locke.*

He *ſobbing* ſees
The glades, mild-opening to the golden day. *Thomſon.*

Sob. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A convulſive ſigh; a convulſive act of reſpiration obſtructed by ſorrow.

Break heart, or choak with *ſobs* my hated breath;
Do thy own work, admit no foreign death. *Dryden.*

There oft are heard the notes of infant woe,
The ſhort thick *ſob*, loud ſcream, and ſhriller ſquall. *Swift.*

A wond'rous bag with both her hands ſhe binds:
There ſhe collects the force of female lungs,
Sighs, *ſobs*, and paſſions, and the war of tongues. *Pope.*

To Sob. *v. a.* To ſoak. A cant word.

The tree being *ſobbed* and wet, ſwells. *Mortimer.*

So'ber. *adj.* [*ſobrius*, Latin; *ſobre*, French.]

1. Temperate, particularly in liquours; not drunken.

Live a *ſober*, righteous, and godly life. *Common Prayer.*

The vines give wine to the drunkard as well as to the *ſober* man. *Taylor.*

No *ſober* temperate perſon, whatſoever other ſins he may be guilty of, can look with complacency upon the drunkenneſs and ſottiſhneſs of his neighbour. *South.*

2. Not overpowered by drink.

A law there is among the Grecians, whereof Pittacus is author; that he which being overcome with drink did then ſtrike any man, ſhould ſuffer puniſhment double, as much as if he had done the ſame being *ſober*. *Hooker.*

3. Not mad; right in the underſtanding.

Another, who had a great genius for tragedy, following the fury of his natural temper, made every man and woman in his plays ſtark raging mad: there was not a *ſober* perſon to be had; all was tempeſtuous and bluſtering. *Dryden.*

No *ſober* man would put himſelf into danger, for the applauſe of eſcaping without breaking his neck. *Dryden.*

4. Regular; calm; free from inordinate paſſion.

This ſame young *ſober* blooded boy a man cannot make him laugh. *Shakeſpeare.*

Cieca travelled all over Peru, and is a grave and *ſober* writer. *Abbot.*

Young men likewiſe exhort to be *ſober* minded. *Titus.*

The governour of Scotland being of great courage, and *ſober* judgment, amply performed his duty both before the battle and in the field. *Hayward.*

Theſe confuſions diſpoſed men of any *ſober* underſtanding to wiſh for peace. *Clarendon.*

Among them ſome *ſober* men confeſſed, that as his majeſty's affairs then ſtood, he could not grant it. *Clarendon.*

To theſe, that *ſober* race of men, whoſe lives
Religious, titled them the ſons of God,
Shall yield up all their virtue, all their fame
Ignobly to the trains and to the ſmiles
Of theſe fair atheiſts. *Milton.*

5. Serious; ſolemn; grave.

Petruchio ſhall
Offer me, diſguis'd in *ſober* robes,
To old Baptiſta as a ſchoolmaſter. *Shakeſpeare.*

Come, civil night,
Thou *ſober*-ſuited matron, all in black. *Shakeſpeare.*

Twilight grey
Had in her *ſober* liv'ry all things clad. *Milton.*

What parts gay France from *ſober* Spain?
A little riſing rocky chain:
Of men born ſouth or north th' hill,
Thoſe ſeldom move; theſe ne'er ſtand ſtill. *Prior.*

Swift and he deſpis'd the farce of ſtate,
The *ſober* follies of the wiſe and great. *Pope.*

See her *ſober* over a ſampler, or gay over a jointed baby. *Pope.*

To So'ber. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To make ſober.

A little learning is a dang'rous thing;
Drink deep, or taſte not the Pierian ſpring;
There ſhallow draughts intoxicate the brain,
And drinking largely *ſobers* us again. *Pope.*

So'berly. *adv.* [from *ſober.*]

1. Without intemperance.

2. Without madneſs.

3. Temperately; moderately.

Let any prince think *ſoberly* of his forces, except his militia of natives be valiant ſoldiers. *Bacon.*

4. Coolly; calmly.

Whenever children are chaſtiſed, let it be done without paſſion, and *ſoberly*, laying on the blows ſlowly. *Locke.*

So'berness. *n. ſ.* [from *ſober.*]

1. Temperance in drink.

Keep my body in temperance, *ſoberneſs*, and chaſtity. *Common Prayer.*

2. Calmneſs; freedom from enthuſiaſm; coolneſs.

A perſon noted for his *ſoberneſs* and ſkill in ſpagyrical preparations, made Helmont's experiment ſucceed very well. *Boyle.*

The *ſoberneſs* of Virgil might have ſhewn him the difference. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

Sobri'ety. *n. ſ.* [from *ſobrieté*, French; *ſobrius*, Latin.]

1. Temperance in drink; ſoberneſs.

Drunkenneſs is more uncharitable to the ſoul, and in ſcripture is more declaimed againſt than gluttony; and *ſobriety* hath obtained to ſignify temperance in drinking. *Taylor.*

2. Preſent freedom from the power of ſtrong liquour.

3. General temperance.

In ſetting down the form of common prayer, there was no need that the book ſhould mention either the learning of a fit, or the unfitneſs of an ignorant miniſter, more than that he

which deſcribeth the manner how to pitch a field, ſhould ſpeak of moderation and *ſobriety* in diet. *Hooker.*

4. Freedom from inordinate paſſion.
The libertine could not prevail on men of virtue and *ſobriety* to give up their religion. *Rogers.*

5. Calmneſs; coolneſs.
We will enquire with all *ſobriety* and ſeverity, whether there be in the ſteps of nature, any ſuch tranſmiſſion of immateriate virtues and what the force of imagination is. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*
Sobriety in our riper years is the effect of a well concocted warmth; but where the principles are only phlegm, what can be expected but an inſipid manhood, and ſtupid old infancy? *Dryden.*
If ſometimes Ovid appears too gay, there is a ſecret gracefulneſs of youth which accompanies his writings, though the ſtayedneſs and *ſobriety* of age be wanting. *Dryden.*

6. Seriouſneſs; gravity.
Mirth makes them not mad;
Nor *ſobriety* ſad. *Denham.*

SO'CCAGE. *n. ſ.* [*ſoc*, French, a ploughſhare; *ſoccagium*, barbarous Latin.] In law, is a tenure of lands for certain inferiour or huſbandry ſervices to be performed to the lord of the fee. All ſervices due for land being knight's ſervice, or *ſoccage*; ſo that whatever is not knight's ſervice, is *ſoccage*. This *ſoccage* is of three kinds; a *ſoccage* of free tenure, where a man holdeth by free ſervice of twelve pence a-year for all manner of ſervices. *Soccage* of ancient tenure is of land of ancient demeſne, where no writ original ſhall be ſued, but the writ *ſecundum conſuetudinem manerii*. *Soccage* of baſe tenure is where thoſe that hold it may have none other writ but the *monſtraverunt*; and ſuch ſockmen hold not by certain ſervice. *Cowel.*
The lands are not holden at all of her majeſty, or not holden in chief, but by a mean tenure in *ſoccage*, or by knight's ſervice. *Bacon.*

SO'CIABLE. *adj.* [*ſociable*, French; *ſociabilis*, Latin.]

1. Fit to be conjoined.
Another law toucheth them as they are *ſociable* parts united into one body; a law which bindeth them each to ſerve unto other's good, and all to prefer the good of the whole before whatſoever their own particular. *Hooker.*

2. Ready to unite in a general intereſt.
To make man mild, and *ſociable* to man;
To cultivate the wild licentious ſavage
With wiſdom, diſcipline. *Addiſon.*

3. Friendly; familiar; converſible.
Them thus employ'd, beheld
With pity heav'n's high King, and to him call'd
Raphael, the *ſociable* ſpirit, that deign'd
To travel with Tobias. *Milton.*

4. Inclined to company.
In children much ſolitude and ſilence I like not, nor any thing born before his time, as this muſt needs be in that *ſociable* and expoſed age. *Wotton.*

SO'CIABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſociable*.]

1. Inclination to company and converſe.
Such as would call her friendſhip love, and feign
To *ſociableneſs* a name profane. *Donne.*
The two main properties of man are contemplation and *ſociableneſs*, or love of converſe. *More.*

2. Freedom of converſation; good fellowſhip.
He always uſed courteſy and modeſty, diſliked of none; ſometimes *ſociableneſs* and fellowſhip well lik'd by many. *Hayw.*

SO'CIABLY. *adv.* [from *ſociable*.] Converſibly; as a companion.
Yet not terrible,
That I ſhould fear; nor *ſociably* mild,
As Raphael, that I ſhould much confide;
But ſolemn and ſublime. *Milton.*

SO CIAL. *adj.* [*ſocialis*; Latin.]

1. Relating to a general or publick intereſt; relating to ſociety.
To love our neighbour as ourſelves is ſuch a fundamental truth for regulating human ſociety, that by that alone one might determine all the caſes in *ſocial* morality. *Locke.*

2. Eaſy to mix in friendly gaiety; companionable.
Withers adieu! yet not with thee remove
Thy martial ſpirit or thy *ſocial* love. *Pope.*

3. Conſiſting in union or converſe with another.
Thou in thy ſecrecy although alone,
Beſt with thy ſelf accompany'd, ſeek'ſt not
Social communication. *Milton.*

SO'CIALNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſocial*.] The quality of being ſocial.

SOCI'ETY. *n. ſ.* [*ſocieté*, French; *ſocietas*, Latin.]

1. Union of many in one general intereſt.

2. Numbers united in one intereſt; community.
As the practice of piety and virtue is agreeable to our reaſon, ſo is it for the intereſt of private perſons and publick *ſocieties*. *Tillotſon.*

3. Company; converſe.
To make *ſociety*
The ſweeter welcome, we will keep ourſelf
Till ſupper time alone. *Shakeſpeare.*
Whilſt I was big in clamour, came there a man;
Who having ſeen me in my worſer ſtate,
Shunn'd my abhorr'd *ſociety*. *Shakeſpeare.*
Solitude ſometimes is beſt *ſociety*,
And ſhort retirement urges ſweet return. *Milton.*

4. Partnerſhip; union on equal terms.
Among unequals what *ſociety* can ſort? *Milton.*
Heav'n's greatneſs no *ſociety* can bear;
Servants he made, and thoſe thou want'ſt not here. *Dryden.*

SOCK. *n. ſ.* [*ſoccus*, Latin; ſocc, Saxon; *ſocke*, Dutch.]

1. Something put between the foot and ſhoe.
Ere I lead this life long, I'll ſow nether *ſocks*, and mend them, and foot them too. *Shakeſp.*
A phyſician, that would be myſtical, preſcribeth for the rheum to walk continually upon a camomile alley; meaning he ſhould put camomile within his *ſocks*. *Bacon.*

2. The ſhoe of the ancient comick actors, taken in poems for comedy, and oppoſed to buſkin or tragedy.
Then to the well trod ſtage anon,
If Johnſon's learned *ſock* be on,
Or ſweeteſt Shakeſpeare, fancy's child,
Warble his native wood-notes wild. *Milton.*
Great Fletcher never treads in buſkins here,
Nor greater Johnſon dares in *ſocks* appear;
But gentle Simkin juſt reception finds
Amidſt the monument of vaniſh'd minds. *Dryden.*
On two figures of actors in the villa Mathei at Rome, we ſee the faſhion of the old *ſock* and larva. *Addiſon.*

SO'CKET. *n. ſ.* [*ſoucbette*, French.]

1. Any hollow pipe; generally the hollow of a candleſtick.
Too goodly beacons ſet in watches ſtead,
Therein gave light, and flam'd continually;
For they of living fire moſt ſubtilly
Were made, and ſet in ſilver *ſockets* bright. *Spenſer.*
She at your flames would ſoon take fire,
And like a candle in the *ſocket*
Diſſolve. *Hudibras.*
The nightly virgin ſees
When ſparkling lamps their ſputt'ring light advance,
And in the *ſockets* oily bubbles dance. *Dryden.*
The ſtars amaz'd ran backward from the ſight,
And, ſhrunk within their *ſockets*, loſt their light. *Dryden.*
Two dire comets
In their own plague, and fire have breath'd their laſt,
Or dimly in their ſinking *ſockets* frown. *Dryden.*
To nurſe up the vital flame as long as the matter will laſt, is not always good huſbandry; it is much better to cover it with an extinguiſher of honour, than let it conſume till it burns blue, and lies agonizing within the *ſocket*, and at length goes out in no perfume. *Collier.*

2. The receptacle of the eye.
His eye-balls in their hollow *ſockets* ſink;
Bereft of ſleep he loths his meat and drink;
He withers at his heart, and looks as wan
As the pale ſpectre of a murder'd man. *Dryden.*

3. An hollow that receives ſomething inſerted.
The *ſockets* and ſupporters of flowers are figured; as in the five brethren of the roſe, and *ſockets* of gillyflowers. *Bacon.*
Gomphoſis is the connection of a tooth to its *ſocket*. *Wiſem.*
As the weight leans wholly upon the axes, the grating and rubbing of theſe axis againſt the *ſockets* wherein they are placed, will cauſe ſome inaptitude and reſiſtency to that rotation of the cylinder which would otherwiſe enſue. *Wilkins.*
On either ſide the head produce an ear,
And ſink a *ſocket* for the ſhining ſhare. *Dryden.*

SOCKETCHISEL. *n. ſ.*
Carpenters, for their rougher work, uſe a ſtronger ſort of chiſels, and diſtinguiſh them by the name of *ſocketchiſels*; their ſhank made with a hollow ſocket a-top, to receive a ſtrong wooden ſprig made to fit into the ſocket. *Moxon.*

SO'CLE. *n. ſ.* [With architects.] A flat ſquare member, under the baſes of pedeſtals of ſtatues and vaſes: it ſerves as a foot or ſtand. *Bailey.*

SO'CMAN, or *Soccager*. *n. ſ.* [ſocaman, Saxon.] A ſort of tenant that holds lands and tenements by ſoccage tenure, of which there are three kinds. See SOCCAGE. *Cowel.*

SO'COME. *n. ſ.* [In the old law, and in Scotland.] A cuſtom of tenants being obliged to grind their corn at their lord's mill. *Bailey.*

SOD. *n. ſ.* [*ſoed*, Dutch.] A turf; a clod.
The ſexton ſhall green *ſods* on thee beſtow;
Alas the ſexton is thy banker now. *Swift.*
Here fame ſhall dreſs a ſweeter *ſod*,
Than fancy's feet have ever trod. *Collins.*

SOD. The preterite of *ſeethe*.
Never caldron *ſod*
With ſo much fervour, fed with all the ſtore
That could enrage it. *Chapman.*
Jacob *ſod* pottage, and Eſau came from the field faint. *Gen.* xxv. 29.

SODA'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*ſodalitas*, Latin.] A fellowſhip; a fraternity.

A new confraternity was inſtituted in Spain, of the ſlaves of the bleſſed virgin, and this *ſodality* eſtabliſhed with large indulgencies. *Stillingfleet.*

SO'DDEN. [The participle paſſive of *ſeethe.*] Boiled; ſeethed.

Can *ſodden* water, their barley broth,
Decoct their cold blood to ſuch valiant heat? *Shakeſpeare.*

Sodden buſineſs! there's a ſtew'd phraſe indeed. *Shakeſp.*

Thou *ſodden*-witted lord; thou haſt no more brain than I have in my elbows. *Shakeſpeare.*

Try it with milk *ſodden*, and with cream. *Bacon.*

Mix it with *ſodden* wines and raiſins. *Dryden.*

To SO'DER. *v. a.* [*ſouder*, French; *ſouderen*, Dutch. It is generally written *ſolder*, from *ſoldare*, Italian; *ſolidare*, Latin.] To cement with ſome metallick matter.

He that ſmootheth with the hammer, encourageth him that ſmote the anvil, ſaying, it is ready for *ſodering*. *Iſa.*

SO'DER. *n. ſ.* Metallick cement.

Still the difficulty returns, how theſe hooks were made; what is it that faſtens this *ſoder*, and links theſe firſt principles of bodies into a chain? *Collier.*

SOE. *n. ſ.* [*ſae*, Scottiſh.] A large wooden veſſel with hoops, for holding water; a cowl.

A pump grown dry will yield no water; but pouring a little into it firſt, for one baſon full you may fetch up as many *ſoe*-fills. *More.*

SOE'VER. *adv.* [*ſo* and *ever.*] A word properly joined with a pronoun or adverb: as whoſoever; whatſoever; howſoever.

What great thing *ſoever* a man propoſed to do in his life, he ſhould think of atchieving it by fifty. *Temple.*

What love *ſoever* by an heir is ſhown,
Or you could ne'er ſuſpect my loyal love. *Dryden.*

SO'FA. *n. ſ.* [I believe an eaſtern word.] A ſplendid ſeat covered with carpets.

The king leaped off from the *ſofa* on which he ſat, and cried out, 'tis my Abdallah! *Guardian.*

SOFT. *adj.* [ſopt, Saxon; *ſaft*, Dutch.]

1. Not hard.

Hard and *ſoft* are names we give things, only in relation to the conſtitutions of our own bodies; that being called hard, which will put us to pain ſooner than change figure, by the preſſure of any part of our bodies; and that *ſoft*, which changes the ſituation of its parts upon an eaſy touch. *Locke.*

Some bodies are hard, and ſome *ſoft*: the hardneſs is cauſed by the jejuneneſs of the ſpirits, which if a greater degree, make them not only hard, but fragil. *Bacon.*

Hot and cold were in one body fixt,
And *ſoft* with hard, and light with heavy mixt. *Dryden.*

2. Not rugged; not rough.

What went ye out for to ſee? a man clothed in *ſoft* raiment? behold, they that wear *ſoft* raiment are in kings houſes. *Matth.*

3. Ductile; not unchangeable of form.

Spirits can either ſex aſſume; ſo *ſoft*
And uncompounded is their eſſence pure. *Milton.*

4. Facile; flexible; not reſolute; yielding.

A few divines of ſo *ſoft* and ſervile tempers as diſpoſed them to ſo ſudden acting and compliance. *K. Charles.*

One king is too *ſoft* and eaſy; another too fiery. *L'Eſtrange.*

5. Tender; timorous.

What he hath done famouſly, he did it to that end; tho' *ſoft* conſcienced men can be content to ſay, it was for his country. *Shakeſpeare.*

However *ſoft* within themſelves they are,
To you they will be valiant by deſpair. *Dryden.*

Curſt be the verſe, how well ſoe'er it flow,
That tends to make one worthy man my foe;
Give virtue ſcandal, innocence a fear,
Or from the *ſoft* ey'd virgin ſteal a tear. *Pope.*

6. Mild; gentle; kind; not ſevere.

Would my heart were flint like Edward's;
Or Edward's *ſoft* and pitiful like mine. *Shakeſp.*

Our torments may become as *ſoft* as now ſevere. *Milton.*

Yet *ſoft* his nature, though ſevere his lay,
His anger moral, and his wiſdom gay. *Pope.*

7. Meek; civil; complaiſant.

Say,
Thou art their ſoldier, and being bred in broils,
Haſt not the *ſoft* way, which thou do'ſt confeſs
Were fit for thee to uſe, as they to claim
In aſking their good loves. *Shakeſp.*

8. Placid; ſtill; eaſy.

On her *ſoft* axle while ſhe paces even,
She bears thee *ſoft* with the ſmooth air along. *Milton.*

There *ſoft*-extended, to the murmuring ſound
Of the high porch, Ulyſſes ſleeps profound. *Pope.*

9. Effeminate; viciouſly nice.

This ſenſe is alſo miſtreſs of an art
Which to *ſoft* people ſweet perfumes doth ſell;
Though this dear art doth little good impart,
Since they ſmell beſt, that do of nothing ſmell. *Davies.*

An idle and *ſoft* courſe of life is the ſource of criminal pleaſures. *Notes on the Odyſſey.*

10. Delicacy; elegantly tender.

Her form more *ſoft* and feminine. *Milton.*
Leſs winning *ſoft*, leſs amiably mild. *Milton.*

11. Weak; ſimple.

The deceiver ſoon found this *ſoft* place of Adam's, and innocency itſelf did not ſecure him. *Glanvilles.*

12. Gentle; not loud; not rough.

Her voice was ever *ſoft*,
Gentle and low, an excellent thing in women. *Shakeſp.*

The Dorian mood of flutes and *ſoft* recorders. *Milton.*

When ſome great and gracious monarch dies,
Soft whiſpers firſt, and mournful murmurs riſe
Among the ſad attendants; then the ſound
Soon gathers voice. *Dryden.*

Soft whiſpering thus to Neſtor's ſon,
His head reclin'd, young Ithacus begun. *Pope.*

13. Smooth; flowing.

The ſolemn nightingale tun'd her *ſoft* lays. *Milton.*

Soft were my numbers, who could take offence,
When ſmooth deſcription held the place of ſenſe. *Pope.*

Hark, the numbers *ſoft* and clear
Gently ſteal upon the ear. *Pope.*

14. Not forcible; not violent.

Sleep falls with *ſoft* flumb'rous weight. *Milton.*

SOFT. *interj.* Hold; ſtop; not ſo faſt.

But *ſoft*, I pray you; did King Richard then
Proclaim my brother. *Shakeſp.*

Oh, come in Æmilia;
Soft, by and by, let me the curtains draw. *Shakeſp.*

But *ſoft*, my muſe, the world is wide,
And all at once was not deſcry'd. *Suckling.*

To SO'FTEN. *v. a.* [from *ſoft.*]

1. To make ſoft; to make leſs hard.

Bodies, into which the water will enter, long ſeething will rather *ſoften* than indurate. *Bacon.*

Their arrow's point they *ſoften* in the flame,
And ſounding hammers break its barbed frame. *Gay.*

2. To intenerate; to make leſs fierce or obſtinate; to mollify.

I will *ſoften* ſtony hearts. *Milton.*

Our friends ſee not our faults, or conceal them, or *ſoften* them by their repreſentation. *Addiſon.*

I would correct the harſh expreſſions of one party, by *ſoftening* and reconciling methods. *Watts.*

3. To make eaſy; to compoſe; to make placid; to mitigate; to palliate; to alleviate.

Call round her tomb each object of deſire;
Bid her be all that chears or *ſoftens* life,
The tender ſiſter, daughter, friend, and wife. *Pope.*

Muſick the fierceſt griefs can charm;
Muſick can *ſoften* pain to eaſe,
And make deſpair and madneſs pleaſe. *Pope.*

4. To make leſs harſh.

He bore his great commiſſion in his look,
But ſweetly temper'd awe, and *ſoften'd* all he ſpoke. *Dryd.*

To SO'FTEN. *v. n.*

1. To grow leſs hard.

Many bodies, that will hardly melt, will *ſoften*; as iron in the forge. *Bacon.*

2. To grow leſs obdurate, cruel, or obſtinate.

He may *ſoften* at the ſight of the child;
The ſilence often of pure innocence
Perſuades, when ſpeaking fails. *Shakeſp.*

SO'FTLY. *adv.* [from *ſoft.*]

1. Without hardneſs.

2. Not violently; not forcibly.

Solid bodies, if very *ſoftly* percuſſed, give no ſound; as when a man treadeth very *ſoftly* upon boards. *Bacon.*

3. Not loudly.

Ahab rent his cloaths, and went *ſoftly*. *1 Kings.*

In this dark ſilence *ſoftly* leave the town,
And to the general's tent direct your ſteps. *Dryden.*

4. Gently; placidly.

Death will diſmiſs me,
And lay me ſoftly in my native duſt,
To pay the forfeit of ill-manag'd truſt. *Dryden.*

She with a wreath of myrtle crowns the head,
And *ſoftly* lays him on a flow'ry bed. *Dryden.*

5. Mildly; tenderly.

The king muſt die;
Though pity *ſoftly* plead within my ſoul,
Yet he muſt die, that I may make you great. *Dryden.*

SO'FTNER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſoft.*]

1. That which makes ſoft.

2. One who palliates.

Thoſe *ſoftners*, and expedient-mongers, ſhake their heads ſo ſtrongly, that we can hear their pockets jingle. *Swift.*

SO'FTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſoft.*]

1. The quality of being ſoft.

2. Quality contrary to hardneſs.

Softneſs cometh by the greater quantity of ſpirits, which ever induce yielding and ceſſion; and by the more equal ſpreading

ing of the tangible parts, which thereby are more sliding and following; as in gold. *Bacon.*

3. Mildness; kindness.
A wise man, when there is a necessity of expressing any evil actions, should do it by a word that has a secondary idea of kindness or *softness*; or a word that carries in it rebuke and severity. *Watts.*

4. Civility; gentleness.
Improve these virtues, with a *softness* of manners, and a sweetness of conversation. *Dryden.*

5. Effeminacy; vicious delicacy.
So long as idleness is quite shut out from our lives, all the sins of wantonness, *softness*, and effeminacy are prevented; and there is but little room for temptation. *Taylor.*
He was not delighted with the *softnesses* of the court. *Clarend.*

6. Timorousness; pusilanimity.
This virtue could not proceed out of fear or *softness*; for he was valiant and active. *Bacon.*
Saving a man's self, or suffering, if with reason, is virtue; if without it, is *softness*, or obstinacy. *Grew.*

7. Quality contrary to harshness.
Softness of sounds is distinct from the exility of sounds. *Bac.*

8. Facility; gentleness; candour; easiness to be affected.
Such was the ancient simplicity and *softness* of spirit, which sometimes prevailed in the world, that they whose words were even as oracles amongst men, seemed evermore loth to give sentence against any thing publickly received in the church of God. *Hooker.*

9. Mildness; meekness.
For contemplation he and valour form'd,
For *softness* she and sweet attractive grace. *Milton.*
Her stubborn look
This *softness* from thy finger took. *Waller.*

SOHO. *interj.* A form of calling from a distant place.

To SOIL. *v. a.* [ʒilian, Saxon; *soelen*, old German; *souiller*, French.]

1. To foul; to dirt; to pollute; to stain; to sully.
A silly man in simple weeds forlorn,
And *soiled* with dust of the long dried way. *Spenser.*
Although some hereticks have abused this text, yet the sun is not *soiled* in passage. *Bacon.*
If I *soil*
Myself with sin, I then but vainly toil. *Sandys.*
I would not *soil* these pure ambrosial weeds,
With the rank vapours of this sin-worn mould. *Milton.*
Bad fruit of knowledge, if this be to know,
Which leaves us naked thus, of honour void,
Of innocence, of faith, of purity,
Our wonted ornaments now *soil'd* and stain'd. *Milton.*
One who cou'd n't for a taste o' th' flesh come in,
Licks the *soil'd* earth,
While reeking with a mangled Ombit's blood. *Tate.*
If the eye-glass be tinged faintly with the smoke of a lamp or torch to obscure the light of the star, the fainter light in the circumference of the star ceases to be visible, and the star, if the glass be sufficiently *soiled* with smoke, appears something more like a mathematical point. *Newton.*
An absent hero's bed they sought to *soil*,
An absent hero's wealth they made their spoil. *Pope.*

2. To dung; to manure.
Men now present, just as they *soil* their ground, not that they love the dirt, but that they expect a crop. *South.*

SOIL. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Dirt; spot; pollution; foulness.
By indirect ways
I met this crown; and I myself know well
How troublesome it sat upon my head:
To thee it shall descend with better quiet;
For all the *soil* of the atchievement goes
With me into the earth. *Shakespeare.*
That would be a great *soil* in the new gloss of your marriage. *Shakespeare.*
Vexed I am with passions,
Which give some *soil* perhaps to my behaviour. *Shakespeare.*
I would have the *soil* of her fair rape
Wip'd off. *Shakespeare.*
A lady's honour must be touch'd
Which, nice as ermines, will not bear a *soil*. *Dryden.*

2. [*Sol*, French; *solum*, Latin.] Ground; earth, considered with relation to its vegetative qualities.
Judgment may be made of waters by the *soil* whereupon they run. *Bacon.*
Her spots thou see'st
As clouds, and clouds may rain, and rain produce
Fruits in her soften'd *soil*. *Milton.*
The first cause of a kingdom's thriving is the fruitfulness of the *soil*, to produce the necessaries and conveniencies of life; not only for the inhabitants, but for exportation. *Swift.*

3. Land; country.
Dorset, that with a fearful soul
Leads discontented steps in foreign *soil*,
This fair alliance shall call home
To high promotions. *Shakespeare.*
O unexpected stroke, worse than of death!
Must I thus leave thee, paradise! thus leave
Thee, native *soil!* these happy walks and shades;
Fit haunts of gods. *Milton.*

4. Dung; compost.
The haven has been stopped up by the great heaps of dirt that the sea has thrown into it; for all the *soil* on that side of Ravenna has been left there insensibly by the sea. *Addis.*
Improve land by manure, dung, and other sort of *soils*. *Mortimer.*

SOI'LINESS. *n. s.* [from *soil.*] Stain; foulness.
Make proof of the incorporation of silver and tin, whether it yield no *soiliness* more than silver. *Bacon.*

SOI'LURE. *n. s.* [from *soil.*] Stain; pollution.
He merits well to have her,
Not making any scruple of her *soilure*. *Shakespeare.*

To SO'JOURN. *v. n.* [*sejourner*, French; *seggiornare*, Italian.] To dwell any where for a time; to live as not at home; to inhabit as not in a settled habitation. Almost out of use.
If, till the expiration of your month,
You will return and *sojourn* with my sister,
Dismissing half your train, come then to me. *Shakespeare.*
Th' advantage of his absence took the king,
And in the mean time *sojourn'd* at my father's. *Shakesp.*
How comes it he is to *sojourn* with you? how creeps acquaintance? *Shakespeare.*
Here dwells he; though he *sojourn* every where
In progress, yet his standing house is here. *Donne.*
The *sojourning* of Israel, who dwelt in Egypt, was four hundred and thirty years. *Exod.* xii 40.
The soldiers first assembled at Newcastle, and there *sojourned* three days. *Hayward.*
To *sojourn* in that land
He comes invited. *Milton.*
He who *sojourns* in a foreign country, refers what he sees abroad to the state of things at home. *Atterbury.*

SO'JOURN. *n. s.* [*sejour*, French, from the verb.] A temporary residence; a casual and no settled habitation. This word was anciently accented on the last syllable: *Milton* accents it indifferently.
The princes, France and Burgundy,
Long in our court have made their am'rous *sojourn*. *Shakesp.*
Thee I revisit now,
Escap'd the Stygian pool, though long detain'd
In that obscure *sojourn*. *Milton.*
Scarce view'd the Galilean towns,
And once a-year Jerusalem, few days
Short *sojourn*. *Milton.*

SO'JOURNER. *n. s.* [from *sojourn.*] A temporary dweller.
We are strangers and *sojourners*, as were all our fathers: our days on earth are as a shadow. 1 *Chron.* xxix. 16.
Waves o'erthrew
Busiris, and his Memphian chivalry,
While with perfidious hatred they pursu'd
The *sojourners* of Goshen. *Milton.*
Not for a night, or quick revolving year,
Welcome an owner, not a *sojourner*. *Dryden.*

To SO'LACE. *v. a.* [*solacier*, old French; *solazzare*, Italian; *solatium*, Latin.] To comfort; to cheer; to amuse.
We will with some strange pastime *solace* them. *Shakespeare.*
The birds with song
Solac'd the woods. *Milton.*

To SO'LACE. *v. n.* To take comfort; to be recreated. The neutral sense is obsolete.
Give me leave to go;
Sorrow would *solace*, and my age would ease. *Shakesp.*
One poor and loving child,
But one thing to rejoice and *solace* in,
And cruel death hath catch'd it from my sight. *Shakespeare.*
Were they to be rul'd, and not to rule,
This sickly land might *solace* as before. *Shakesp.*

SO'LACE. *n. s.* [*solatium*, Latin.] Comfort; pleasure; alleviation; that which gives comfort or pleasure; recreation; amusement.
If we have that which is meet and right, although they be glad, we are not to envy them this their *solace*; we do not think it a duty of ours to be in every such thing their tormentors. *Hooker.*
Therein sat a lady fresh and fair,
Making sweet *solace* to herself alone;
Sometimes she sung as loud as lark in air,
Sometimes she laugh'd, that nigh her breath was gone. *Spenser.*
Great joy he promis'd to his thoughts, and new
Solace in her return. *Milton.*
If I would delight my private hours
With musick or with poem, where so soon
As in our native language can I find
That *solace*? – *Milton.*

Though fight be loſt,
Life yet hath many *ſolaces*, enjoy'd
Where other ſenſes want not their delights,
At home in leiſure and domeſtick eaſe,
Exempt from many a care and chance, to which
Eye-fight expoſes daily men abroad. *Milton.*
Through waters, and through flames I'll go,
Suff'rer and *ſolace* of thy woe. *Prior.*

SOLA'NDER. *n. ſ.* [*ſoulandres*, Fr.] A diſeaſe in horſes. *Diet.*

SO'LAR. } *adj.* [*ſolaire*, French; *ſolaris*, Latin.]
SO'LARY }
1. Being of the ſun.
The corpuſcles that make up the beams of light be *ſolary* effluviums, or minute particles of ſome ethereal ſubſtance, thruſting on one another from the lucid body. *Boyle.*
Inſtead of golden fruits,
By genial ſhow'rs and *ſolar* heat ſupply'd,
Unſufferable winter hath defac'd
Earth's blooming charms, and made a barren waſte. *Blackm.*
2. Belonging to the ſun.
They denominate ſome herbs *ſolar*, and ſome lunar. *Bacon.*
Scripture hath been punctual in other records, concerning *ſolary* miracles. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*
3. Born under or in the predominant influence of the ſun.
The cock was pleas'd to hear him ſpeak ſo fair,
And proud beſide, as *ſolar* people are. *Dryden.*
4. Meaſured by the ſun.
The rule to find the moon's age, on any day of any *ſolar* month cannot ſhew preciſely an exact account of the moon, becauſe of the inequality of the motions of the ſun and moon, and the number of days of the *ſolar* months. *Holder.*

SOLD. The preterite and participle paſſive of *ſell.*

SOLD. *n. ſ.* [*ſouldee*, old French. *Trevoux.*] Military pay; warlike entertainment.
But were your will her *ſold* to entertain,
And number'd be amongſt knights of maidenhead,
Great guerdon, well I wot, ſhould you remain,
And in her favour high be reckoned. *Spenſer.*

SOLDAN. *n. ſ.* [for *ſultan.*] The emperor of the Turks.
They at the *ſoldan*'s chair defy'd the beſt. *Milton.*

SO'LDANEL. *n. ſ.* [*ſoldanella*, Latin.] A plant.
It grows on the Alps, and ſeveral other mountainous places of Italy, Germany, and Hungary. They are plants of humble growth, ſeldom riſing above ſix or eight inches high: their round leaves grow cloſe to the ground, from between which the flower-ſtems ariſe, each of which have four or five flowers, of a fine blue colour, or of a ſnow-white, which hang down, and are ſhaped like bells. *Miller.*

To SO'LDER. *v. a.* [*ſouder*, Fr. *ſoldare*, Ital. *ſolidare*, Latin.] See SODER.
1. To unite or faſten with any kind of metallick cement.
A concave ſphere of gold, filled with water, and *ſoldered* up, has, upon preſſing the ſphere with great force, let the water ſqueeze through it, and ſtand all over its outſide in multitudes of ſmall drops like dew, without burſting or cracking the body of the gold. *Newton.*
2. To mend; to unite any thing broken.
It booteth them not thus to *ſolder* up a broken cauſe, whereof their firſt and laſt diſcourſes will fall aſunder. *Hooker.*
Wars 'twixt you twain would be
As if the world ſhould cleave, and that ſlain men.
Should *ſolder* up the rift. *Shakeſp.*
Thou viſible god,
That *ſould'reſt* cloſe impoſſibilities,
And mak'ſt them kiſs! *Shakeſp.*
Learn'd he was in med'c'nal lore;
For by his ſide a pouch he wore,
Replete with ſtrange hermetick powder,
That wounds nine miles point-blank would *ſolder*. *Hudibras.*
The naked cynick's jar ne'er flames; if broken,
'Tis quickly *ſolder'd*, or a new beſpoken. *Dryden.*
At the reſtoration the preſbyterians, and other ſects, did all unite and *ſolder* up their ſeveral ſchemes, to join againſt the church. *Swift.*

SO'LDER. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Metallick cement.
Goldſmiths ſay, the coarſeſt ſtuff
Will ſerve for *ſolder* well enough. *Swift.*

SO'LDERER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſolder.*] One that ſolders or mends.

SO'LDIER. *n. ſ.* [*ſoldat*, Fr. from *ſolidarius*, low Latin, of *ſolidus*, a piece of money, the pay of a ſoldier; *ſouldée*, French.]
1. A fighting man; a warriour. Originally one who ſerved for pay.
Your ſiſter is the better *ſoldier*. *Shakeſpeare.*
Good Siward,
An older and a better *ſoldier* none. *Shakeſp.*
A *ſold'er*,
Full of ſtrange oaths, and bearded like a pard,
Jealous in honour ſudden and quick in quarrel,
Seeking the bubble reputation,
Ev'n in the cannon's mouth. *Shakeſpeare.*
This attempt
I'm *ſoldier* to, and will abide it with
A prince's courage. *Shakeſp.*
I have not yet forgot I am a king:
If I have wrong'd thee, charge me face to face;
I have not yet forgot I am a *ſoldier*. *Dryden.*
2. It is generally uſed of the common men, as diſtinct from the commanders.
It were meet that any one, before he came to be a captain, ſhould have been a *ſoldier*. *Spenſer.*

SO'LDIERLIKE. } *adj.* [*ſoldier* and *like.*] Martial; warlike;
SO'LDIERLY. } military; becoming a ſoldier
Although at the firſt they had fought with beaſtly fury rather than any *ſoldierly* diſcipline, practice had now made them comparable to the beſt. *Sidney.*
I will maintain the word with my ſword to be a *ſoldierlike* word, and a word of good command. *Shakeſp.*
They according to a *ſoldierly* cuſtom, in caſes of extremity, by interchange of a kiſs by every of them upon the ſwords of others ſealed a reſolution to maintain the place. *Hayward.*
Enemies as well as friends confeſſed, that it was as *ſoldierly* an action as had been performed on either ſide. *Clarendon.*

SO'LDIERSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *ſoldier.*] Military character; martial qualities? behaviour becoming a ſoldier.
Thy father and myſelf in friendſhip
Firſt tried our *ſoldierſhip*: he did look far
Into the ſervice of the time, and was
Diſcipled of the brav'ſt. *Shakeſp.*
By ſea you throw away
The abſolute *ſoldierſhip* you have by land,
Diſtract your army, which doth moſt conſiſt
Of war-mark'd footmen. *Shakeſpeare.*

SO'LDIERY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſoldier.*]
1. A body of military men; ſoldiers collectively.
The Memphian *ſoldiery*,
That ſwell'd the Erythrean wave, when wall'd,
The unfroze waters marvellouſly ſtood. *Philips.*
I charge not the *ſoldiery* with ignorance and contempt of learning, without allowing exceptions. *Swift.*
2. Soldierſhip; martial ſkill.
Offering him, if he would exerciſe his courage in *ſoldiery*, he would commit ſome charge unto him under his lieutenant Philanax. *Sidney.*

SOLE. *n. ſ.* [*ſolum*, Latin.]
1. The bottom of the foot.
I will only be bold with Benedict for his company; for from the crown of his head to the *ſole* of his foot he is all mirth. *Shakeſp.*
Tickling is moſt in the *ſoles* of the feet: the cauſe is the rareneſs of being touched there. *Bacon.*
The *ſoals* of the feet have great affinity with the head and the mouth of the ſtomach; as going wet-ſhod, to thoſe that uſe it not, affecteth both. *Bacon.*
Such reſting found the *ſole* of unbleſt feet. *Milton.*
In the make of the camel's foot, the *ſole* is flat and broad, being very fleſhy, and covered only with a thick, ſoft, and ſomewhat callous ſkin; but very fit to travel in ſandy places. *Ray on the Creation.*
2. The foot.
To redeem thy woful parent's head
From tyrant's rage and ever-dying dread,
Haſt wander'd through the world now long a day,
Yet ceaſeſt not thy weary *ſoles* to lead. *Spenſer.*
3. The bottom of the ſhoe.
Nay, gentle Romeo, we muſt have you dance.
—Not I, believe me: you have dancing ſhoes,
With nimble *ſoles*. *Shakeſp.*
A trade that, I hope, I may uſe with a ſafe conſcience; which is, indeed, ſir, a mender of bad *ſoles*.
of her ſhoe. *Shakeſpeare's Julius Cæſar.*
On fortune's cap we are not the very button.—Nor the *ſoles* *Shakeſpeare.*
The caliga was a military ſhoe, with a very thick *ſole*, tied above the inſtep with leather thongs. *Arbuthnot.*
4. The part of any thing that touches the ground.
The ſtrike-block is a plan ſhortar than the jointer, having its *ſole* made exactly flat and ſtraight, and is uſed for the ſhooting of a ſhort joint. *Moxon.*
Elm is proper for mills, *ſoles* of wheels, and pipes. *Mortimer.*
5. A kind of ſea-fiſh.
Of flat fiſh, rays, thornbacks, *ſoles*, and flowks. *Carew.*

To SOLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To furniſh with ſoles: as, to *ſole* a pair of ſhoes.
His feet were *ſoled* with a treble tuft of a cloſe ſhort tawney down. *Grew.*

SOLE. *adj.* [*ſol*, old French; *ſolus*, Latin.]
1. Single; only.
Take not upon thee to be judge alone: there is no *ſole* judge but only one: ſay not to others, receive my ſentence, when their authority is above thine. *Hooker*
Orpheus every where expreſſed the infinite and *ſole* power of one God, though he uſed the name of Jupiter. *Raleigh.*
To me ſhall be the glory *ſole* among
Th' infernal pow'rs. *Milto*

A rattli

A rattling tempeſt through the branches went,
That ſtripp'd them bare, and one *ſole* way they rent. *Dryd.*
He, *ſole* in power, at the beginning ſaid,
Let ſea and air, and earth and heav'n be made:
And it was ſo; and when he ſhall ordain
In other ſort, has but to ſpeak again,
And they ſhall be no more. *Prior.*

2. [In law.] Not married.
Some others are ſuch as a man cannot make his wife, though he himſelf be *ſole* and unmarried. *Ayliffe.*

SO'LECISM. *n. ſ.* [σολοικισμός.] Unfitneſs of one word to another; impropriety in language. A barbariſm may be in one word, a ſoleciſm muſt be of more.
There is ſcarce a *ſoleciſm* in writing which the beſt author is not guilty of, if we be at liberty to read him in the words of ſome manuſcript. *Addiſon.*

SO'LELY. *adv.* [from *ſole.*] Singly; only.
You knew my father well, and in him me,
Left *ſolely* heir to all his lands. *Shakeſpeare.*
This night's great buſineſs
Shall to all our nights and days to come
Give *ſolely* ſovereign ſway and maſterdom. *Shakeſpeare.*
That the intemperate heat of the clime *ſolely* occaſions this complexion, experience admits not. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*
This truth is pointed chiefly, if not *ſolely*, upon ſinners of the firſt rate, who have caſt off all regard for piety. *Atterbury.*

SO'LEMN. *adj.* [*ſolemnel*, French; *ſolemnis*, Latin.]

1. Anniverſary; obſerved once a year with religious ceremonies.
The worſhip of this image was advanced, and a *ſolemn* ſupplication obſerved every year. *Stillingfleet.*

2. Religiouſly grave.
His holy rites and *ſolemn* feaſts profan'd. *Milton.*

3. Awful; ſtriking with ſeriouſneſs.
Then 'gan he loudly through the houſe to call,
But no one cate to anſwer to his cry;
There reigned a *ſolemn* ſilence over all. *Spenſer.*
To 'ſwage with *ſolemn* touches troubled thoughts. *Milt.*
Nor then the *ſolemn* nightingale ceas'd warbling. *Milton.*

4. Grave; affectedly ſerious.
When Steel reflects upon the many *ſolemn* ſtrong barriers to our ſucceſſion of laws and oaths, he thinks all fear vaniſheth: ſo do I, provided the epithet *ſolemn* goes for nothing; becauſe though I have heard of a *ſolemn* day, and a *ſolemn* coxcomb, yet I can conceive no idea of a *ſolemn* barrier. *Swift.*

SO'LEMNESS. } *n. ſ.* [*ſolemnité*, French; from *ſolemn.*]
SOLE'MNITY. }

1. Ceremony or rite annually performed.
Great was the cauſe; our old *ſolemnities*
From no blind zeal or fond tradition riſe;
But ſav'd from death, our Argives yearly pay
Theſe grateful honours to the god of day. *Pope.*

2. Religious ceremony.

3. Awful ceremony or proceſſion.
The lady Conſtance,
Some ſpeedy meſſenger bid repair
To our *ſolemnity.* *Shakeſpeare.*
The moon, like to a ſilver bow,
New bent in heaven, ſhall behold the night
Of our *ſolemnities.* *Shakeſpeare.*
There may be great danger in uſing ſuch compoſitions in churches, at arraignments, plays, and *ſolemnities.* *Bacon.*
What fun'ral pomp ſhall floating Tiber ſee,
When riſing from his bed he views the ſad *ſolemnity!* *Dryd.*
Though the forms and *ſolemnities* of the laſt judgment may bear ſome reſemblance to thoſe we are acquainted with here, yet the rule of proceeding ſhall be very different. *Atterbury.*

4. Manner of acting awfully ſerious.
With much more ſkilful cruelty, and horrible *ſolemnity*, he cauſed each thing to be prepared for his triumph of tyranny. *Sid.*

5. Gravity; ſteady ſeriouſneſs.
The ſtateline's and gravity of the Spaniards ſhews itſelf in the *ſolemnity* of their language. *Addiſon.*

6. Awful grandeur; grave ſtateline's; ſober dignity.
A diligent decency was in Polycletus, above others; to whom though the higheſt praiſe be attributed by the moſt, yet ſome think he wanted *ſolemneſs.* *Wotton.*

7. Affected gravity.
Prithee, Virgilia, turn the *ſolemneſs* out o door,
And go along with us. *Shakeſpeare.*
This ſpeech ended with a *ſolemnity* of accent. *Fem. Quixote.*

SOLEMNIZA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *ſolemnize.*] The act of ſolemnizing; celebration.
Soon followed the *ſolemnization* of the marriage between Charles and Anne dutcheſs of Bretagne, with whom he received the dutchy of Bretagne. *Bacon.*

To SO'LEMNIZE. *v. a.* [*ſolemniſer*, French; from *ſolemn.*]

1. To dignify by particular formalities; to celebrate.
Dorilaus in a great battle was deprived of life; his obſequies being no more *ſolemnized* by the tears of his partakers than the blood of his enemies. *Sidney.*
Baptiſm to be adminiſtred in one place, and marriage *ſolemnized* in another. *Hooker.*
Then 'gan they ſprinkle all the parts with wine,
And made great feaſt to *ſolemnize* that day. *Spenſer.*
The multitude of the celeſtial hoſt were heard to *ſolemnize* his miraculous birth. *Boyle.*
Their choice nobility and flower
Met from all parts to *ſolemnize* this feaſt. *Milton.*

2. To perform religiouſly once a year.
What commandment the Jews had to celebrate their feaſt of dedication is never ſpoken of in the law, yet *ſolemnized* even by our Saviour himſelf. *Hooker.*

SO'LEMNLY. *adv.* [from *ſolemn.*]

1. With annual religious ceremonies.

2. With formal gravity and ſtateline's.
There are, in points of wiſdom and ſufficiency, that do nothing or little very *ſolemnly.* *Bacon.*

3. With formal ſtate.
Let him land,
And *ſolemnly* ſee him ſet on to London. *Shakeſp.*

4. With affected gravity.
The miniſters of ſtate, who gave us law,
In corners, with ſelected friends, withdraw;
There in deaf murmurs *ſolemnly* are wiſe,
Whiſp'ring like winds, ere hurricanes ariſe. *Dryden.*

5. With religious ſeriouſneſs.
To demonſtrate how much men are blinded by their own partiality, I do *ſolemnly* aſſure the reader, that he is the only perſon from whom I ever heard that objection. *Swift.*

To SOLI'CIT. *v. a.* [*ſolicito*, Latin.]

1. To importune; to intreat.
If you bethink yourſelf of any crime,
Unreconcil'd as yet to heav'n and grace,
Solicit for it ſtraight. *Shakeſpeare.*
We heartily *ſolicit*
Your gracious ſelf to take on you the charge
And kingly government of this your land. *Shakeſp.*
How he *ſolicits* heav'n
Himſelf beſt knows; but ſtrangely viſited people,
The mere deſpair of ſurgery, he cures. *Shakeſpeare.*
This in obedience hath my daughter ſhewn me,
And, more above, hath his *ſolicitings*,
As they fell out by time, by means and place,
All given to mine ear. *Shakeſpeare.*
Did I requeſt thee, Maker! from my clay,
To mold me man? Did I *ſolicit* thee
From darkneſs to promote me? *Milton.*
The guardian of my faith ſo falſe did prove,
As to *ſolicit* me with lawleſs love. *Dryden.*

2. To call to action; to ſummon; to awake; to excite.
This ſupernatural *ſoliciting*
Cannot be ill, cannot be good. *Shakeſpeare.*
Solicit Henry with her wond'rous praiſe;
Bethink thee on her virtues that ſurmount
Her nat'ral graces, that extinguiſh art. *Shakeſp.*
That fruit *ſolicited* her longing eye. *Milton.*
Sounds and ſome tangible qualities *ſolicit* their proper ſenſes, and force an entrance to the mind. *Locke.*
He is *ſolicited* by popular cuſtom to indulge himſelf in forbidden liberties. *Rogers.*

3. To implore; to aſk.
With that ſhe wept again, 'till he again *ſoliciting* the concluſion of her ſtory, then muſt you, ſaid ſhe, know the ſtory of Amphialus. *Sidney.*

4. To attempt; to try to obtain.
I view my crime, but kindle at the view,
Repent old pleaſures, and *ſolicit* new. *Pope.*

5. To diſturb; to diſquiet. A Latiniſm.
Solicit not thy thoughts with matters hid. *Milton.*
I find your love, and would reward it too;
But anxious fears *ſolicit* my weak breaſt. *Dryden.*

SOLICITA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *ſolicit.*]

1. Importunity; act of importuning.
I can produce a man
Of female ſeed, far abler to reſiſt
All his *ſolicitations*, and at length
All his vaſt force, and drive him back to hell. *Milton.*

2. Invitation; excitement.
Children are ſurrounded with new things, which, by a conſtant *ſolicitation* of their ſenſes, draw the mind conſtantly to them. *Locke.*

SOLI'CITOR. *n. ſ.* [from *ſolicit.*]

1. One who petitions for another.
Be merry, Caſſio;
For thy *ſolicitor* ſhall rather die,
Than give thy cauſe away. *Shakeſp.*
Honeſt minds will conſider poverty as a recommendation in the perſon who applies himſelf to them, and make the juſtice of his cauſe the moſt powerful *ſoliciter* in his behalf. *Addiſon.*

2. One who does in Chancery the buſineſs which is done by attorneys in other courts.
For the king's attorney and *ſolicitor* general, their continual uſe for the king's ſervice requires men every way fit. *Bacon.*

SOLICITOUS. *adj.* [*ſolicitus*, Latin.] Anxious; careful; concerned. It has commonly *about* before that which cauſes anxiety; ſometimes *for* or *of*. *For* is proper before ſomething to be obtained.

Our hearts are pure, when we are not *ſolicitous* of the opinion and cenſures of men, but only that we do our duty. *Tayl.*

Enjoy the preſent, whatſoever it be, and be not *ſolicitous* for the future. *Taylor.*

The colonel had been intent upon other things, and not enough *ſolicitous* to finiſh the fortifications. *Clarendon.*

In providing money for diſbanding the armies, upon which they were marvellouſly *ſolicitous*, there aroſe a queſtion. *Clarend.*

They who were in truth zealous for the preſervation of the laws were *ſolicitous* to preſerve the king's honour from any indignity, and his regal power from violation. *Clarendon.*

Laud attended on his majeſty, which he would have been excuſed from, if that deſign had not been in view, to accompliſh which he was *ſolicitous* for his advice. *Clarendon.*

There kept their watch the legions, while the grand
In council ſat, *ſolicitous* what chance
Might intercept their emperour ſent. *Milton.*

Without ſign of boaſt, or ſign of joy,
Solicitous and blank, he thus began. *Milton.*

No man is *ſolicitous* about the event of that which he has in his power to diſpoſe of. *South.*

You have not only been careful of my fortune, the effect of your nobleneſs, but you have been *ſolicitous* of my reputation, which is that of your kindneſs. *Dryden.*

The tender dame, *ſolicitous* to know
Whether her child ſhould reach old age or no,
Conſults the ſage Tireſias. *Addiſon.*

SOLI'CITOUSLY. *adv.* [from *ſolicitous*.] Anxiouſly; carefully.

The medical art being converſant about the health and life of man, doctrinal errours in it are to be *ſolicitouſly* avoided. *Boyle.*

He would ſurely have as *ſolicitouſly* promoted their learning, as ever he obſtructed it. *Decay of Piety.*

SOLI'CITUDE. *n. ſ.* [*ſolicitudo*, Latin.] Anxiety; carefulneſs.

In this, by compariſon, we behold the many cares and great labours of worldly men, their *ſolicitude* and outward ſhews, and publick oſtentation, their pride, and vanities. *Raleigh.*

If they would but provide for eternity with the ſame *ſolicitude*, and real care, as they do for this life, they could not fail of heaven. *Tillotſon.*

They are to be known by a wonderful *ſolicitude* for the reputation of their friends. *Tatler.*

SOLI'CITRESS. *n. ſ.* [Feminine of *ſolicitor*.] A woman who petitions for another.

I had the moſt earneſt *ſolicitreſs*, as well as the faireſt; and nothing could be refuſed to my lady Hyde. *Dryden.*

SO'LID. *adj.* [*ſolidus*, Latin; *ſolide*, French.]

1. Not liquid; not fluid.
Land that ever burn'd
With *ſolid*, as the lake with liquid fire. *Milton.*

2. Not hollow; full of matter; compact; denſe.
I hear his thund'ring voice reſound,
And trampling feet that ſhake the *ſolid* ground. *Dryden.*

3. Having all the geometrical dimenſions.
In a *ſolid* foot are 1728 *ſolid* inches, weighing 76 pound of rain water. *Arbuthnot.*

4. Strong; firm.
The duke's new palace is a noble pile built after this manner, which makes it look very *ſolid* and majeſtick. *Addiſon.*

5. Sound; not weakly.
If perſons devote themſelves to ſcience, they ſhould be well aſſured of a *ſolid* and ſtrong conſtitution of body, to bear the fatigue. *Watts.*

6. Real; not empty; true; not fallacious.
This might ſatisfy ſober and wiſe men, not with ſoft and ſpecious words, but with pregnant and *ſolid* reaſons. *K. Charles.*
The earth may of *ſolid* good contain
More plenty than the ſun. *Milton.*

7. Not light; not ſuperficial; grave; profound.
Theſe, wanting wit, affect gravity, and go by the name of *ſolid* men; and a *ſolid* man is, in plain Engliſh, a *ſolid* ſolemn fool. *Dryden.*

SO'LID. *n. ſ.* [In phyſick.] The part containing the fluids.

The firſt and moſt ſimple *ſolids* of our body are perhaps merely terreſtrial, and incapable of any change or diſeaſe. *Arb.*

SOLI'DITY. *n. ſ.* [*ſolidite*, Fr. *ſoliditas*, Lat. from *ſolid*.]

1. Fulneſs of matter; not hollowneſs.
2. Firmneſs; hardneſs; compactneſs; denſity.
That which hinders the approach of two bodies, when they are moving one towards another, I call *ſolidity*. *Locke.*
The ſtone itſelf, whether naked or inveſted with earth, is not by its *ſolidity* ſecured, but waſhed down. *Woodward.*
3. Truth; not fallaciouſneſs; intellectual ſtrength; certainty.
The moſt known rules are placed in ſo beautiful a light, that they have all the graces of novelty; and make the reader, who was before acquainted with them, ſtill more convinced of their truth and *ſolidity*. *Addiſon.*

His fellow-peers have attended to his eloquence, and have been convinced by the *ſolidity* of his reaſoning. *Prior.*

SO'LIDLY. *adv.* [from *ſolid*.]

1. Firmly; denſely; compactly.
2. Truly; on good grounds.
A complete brave man ought to know *ſolidly* the main end he is in the world for. *Digby.*
I look upon this as a ſufficient ground for any rational man to take up his religion upon, and which I defy the ſubtileſt atheiſt in the world *ſolidly* to anſwer; namely, that it is good to be ſure. *South.*

SO'LIDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſolid*.] Solidity; firmneſs; denſity.
It beareth miſſletoe: the cauſe may be the cloſeneſs and *ſolidneſs* of the wood and pith of the oak. *Bacon.*
It is built with that unuſual *ſolidneſs*, that it ſeems he intended to make a ſacrifice to perpetuity, and to conteſt with the iron teeth of time. *Howel.*

SOLIDU'NGULOUS. *adj.* [*ſolidus* and *ungula*, Latin.] Whole-hoofed.
It is ſet down by Ariſtotle and Pliny, that an horſe and all *ſolidungulous* or whole-hoofed animals have no gall, which we find repugnant unto reaſon. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

SOLIFI'DIAN. *n. ſ.* [*ſolus* and *fides*, Latin.] One who ſuppoſes only faith, not works, neceſſary to juſtification.
It may be juſtly feared, that the title of fundamentals, being ordinarily confined to the doctrines of faith, hath occaſioned that great ſcandal in the church of God, at which ſo many myriads of *ſolifidians* have ſtumbled, and fallen irreverſibly, by conceiving heaven a reward of true opinions. *Hammond.*

SOLI'LOQUY. *n. ſ.* [*ſoliloque*, Fr. *ſolus* and *loquor*, Lat.] A diſcourſe made by one in ſolitude to himſelf.
The whole poem is a *ſoliloquy*: Solomon is the perſon that ſpeaks: he is at once the hero and the author; but he tells us very often what others ſay to him. *Prior.*
He finds no reſpite from his anxious grief,
Then ſeeks from his *ſoliloquy* relief. *Garth.*
If I ſhould own myſelf in love, you know lovers are always allowed the comfort of *ſoliloquy*. *Spectator.*

SO'LIPEDE. *n. ſ.* [*ſolus* and *pedes*, Lat.] An animal whoſe feet are not cloven.
Solipedes, or firm footed animals, as horſes, aſſes, and mules, are in mighty number. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

SOLITA'IRE. *n. ſ.* [*ſolitaire*, French.]

1. A recluſe; a hermit.
Often have I been going to take poſſeſſion of tranquillity, when your converſation has ſpoiled me for a *ſolitaire*. *Pope.*
2. An ornament for the neck.

SO'LITARILY. *adv.* [from *ſolitary*.] In ſolitude; with lonelineſs; without company.
How ſhould that ſubſiſt *ſolitarily* by itſelf, which hath no ſubſtance, but individually the very ſame whereby others ſubſiſt with it. *Hooker.*
Feed thy people with thy rod, the flock of thine heritage, which dwell *ſolitarily* in the wood. *Mic.* vii. 14.

SO'LITARINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſolitary*.] Solitude; forbearance of company; habitual retirement.
There is no cauſe to blame the prince for ſometimes hearing them: the blame-worthineſs is, that to hear them he rather goes to *ſolitarineſs* than makes them come to company. *Sidney.*
You ſubject yourſelf to *ſolitarineſs*, the fly enemy that doth moſt ſeparate a man from well doing. *Sidney.*
At home in wholſome *ſolitarineſs*,
My piteous ſoul began the wretchedneſs
Of ſuitors at the court to mourn. *Donne.*

SO'LITARY. *adj.* [*ſolitaire*, French; *ſolitarius*, Latin.]

1. Living alone; not having company.
Thoſe rare and *ſolitary*, theſe in flocks. *Milton.*
Satan explores his *ſolitary* flight. *Milton.*
Him fair Lavinia
Shall breed in groves to lead a *ſolitary* life. *Dryden.*
2. Retired; remote from company.
In reſpect that it is *ſolitary*, I like it very well; but in reſpect that it is private, it is a very vile life. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Gloomy; diſmal.
Let that night be *ſolitary*, let no joyful voice come therein. *Job.*
4. Single.
Nor did a *ſolitary* vengeance ſerve: the cutting off one head is not enough; the eldeſt ſon muſt be involved. *K. Charles.*
Relations alternately relieve each other, their mutual concurrences ſupporting their *ſolitary* inſtabilities. *Brown.*

SO'LITARY. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] One that lives alone; an hermit.
You deſcribe ſo well your heremitical ſtate of life, that none of the ancient anchorites could go beyond you, for a cave with a ſpring, or any of the accommodations that befit a *ſolitary*. *Pope.*

SO'LITUDE. *n. ſ.* [*ſolitude*, French; *ſolitudo*, Latin.]

1. Lonely life; ſtate of being alone.
It had been hard to have put more truth and untruth together, in few words, than in that ſpeech; whoſoever is delighted with *ſolitude*, is either a wild beaſt or a god. *Bacon.*

What

What call'ſt thou *ſolitude?* Is not the earth
With various living creatures, and the air,
Repleniſh'd, and all theſe at thy command
To come, and play before thee? *Milton.*

Such only can enjoy the country who are capable of thinking when they are there: then they are prepared for *ſolitude*, and in that *ſolitude* is prepared for them. *Dryden.*

2. A lonely place; a deſert.

SO'LLAR. *n. ſ.* [*ſolarium*, low Latin.] A garret.

Some ſkilfully drieth their hops on a kel,
And ſome on a *ſollar*, oft turning them wel. *Tuſſer.*

SO'LO. n. ſ. [Italian.] A tune played by a ſingle inſtrument.

SO'LOMON's *Loaf. n. ſ.* A plant.

SO'LOMON's *Seal. n. ſ.* [*polygonatum*, Lat.] A plant.

SO'LSTICE. *n. ſ.* [*ſolſtice*, French; *ſolſtitium*, Latin.]

1. The point beyond which the ſun does not go; the tropical point; the point at which the day is longeſt in Summer, or ſhorteſt in Winter.

2. It is taken of itſelf commonly for the Summer ſolſtice.

The ſun, aſcending unto the northern ſigns, begetteth firſt a temperate heat in the air, which by his approach unto the *ſolſtice* he intendeth, and by continuation increaſeth the ſame even upon declination. *Brown.*

Let the plowmen's prayer
Be for moiſt *ſolſtices*, and Winters fair. *May.*

SOLSTI'TIAL. *adj.* [*ſolſticial*, French; from *ſolſtice.*]

1. Belonging to the ſolſtice.

Obſerving the dog-days ten days before and after the equinoctial and *ſolſtitial* points, by this obſervation alone, are exempted a hundred days. *Brown.*

2. Happening at the ſolſtice.

From the North to call
Decrepit Winter; from the South to bring
Solſtitial Summer's heat. *Milton.*

The fields labour'd with thirſt; Aquarius had not ſhed
His wonted ſhowers, and Sirius parch'd with heat
Solſtitial the green herbs. *Philips.*

SO'LVIBLE. *adj.* [from *ſolve.*] Poſſible to be cleared by reaſon or inquiry.

Intellective memory I call an act of the intellective faculty, becauſe it is wrought by it, though I do not inquire how or where, becauſe it is not *ſolvible.* *Hale.*

SO'LUBLE. *adj.* [*ſolubilis*, Latin.] Capable of diſſolution or ſeparation of parts.

Sugar is a *ſal oleoſum*, being *ſoluble* in water and fuſible in fire. *Arbuthnot.*

SOLUBI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſoluble.*] Suſceptiveneſs of ſeparation of parts.

This cannot account for the indiſſolvable coherence of ſome bodies, and the fragility and *ſolubility* of others. *Glanv.*

To SOLVE. *v. a.* [*ſolvo*, Latin.] To clear; to explain; to untie an intellectual knot.

He would *ſolve* high diſpute
With conjugal careſſes. *Milton.*

Do thou, my ſoul, the deſtin'd period wait,
When God ſhall *ſolve* the dark decrees of fate;
His now unequal diſpenſations clear,
And make all wiſe and beautiful appear. *Tickell.*

It is mere trifling to raiſe objections, merely for the ſake of anſwering and *ſolving* them. *Watts.*

SO'LVENCY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſolvent.*] Ability to pay.

SO'LVENT. *adj.* [*ſolvens*, Latin.]

1. Having the power to cauſe diſſolution.

When diſſolved in water, it is not by the eye diſtinguiſhable from the *ſolvent* body, and appears as fluid. *Boyle.*

2. Able to pay debts contracted.

SO'LUND-GOOSE. *n. ſ.* A fowl.

A *ſolund-gooſe* is in bigneſs and feather very like a tame gooſe, but his bill longer, and ſomewhat pointed; his wings alſo much longer, being two yards over. *Grew.*

A Scot, when from the gallow-tree let looſe,
Drops into Styx, and turns a *ſoland-gooſe.* *Cleaveland.*

SOLU'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſolution*, French; *ſolutio*, Latin.]

1. Diſruption; breach; diſjunction; ſeparation.

In all bodies there is an appetite of union, and evitation of *ſolution* of continuity. *Bacon.*

2. Matter diſſolved; that which contains any thing diſſolved.

Aretæus, to procure ſleep, recommends a *ſolution* of opium in water to foment the forehead. *Arbuthnot.*

When ſalt of Tartar *per deliquium*, poured into the *ſolution* of any metal, precipitates the metal, and makes it fall down to the bottom of the liquor in the form of mud, does not this argue that the acid particles are attracted more ſtrongly by the ſalt of tartar than by the metal, and by the ſtronger attraction go from the metal to the ſalt of tartar? *Newton.*

3. Reſolution of a doubt; removal of an intellectual difficulty.

Something yet of doubt remains,
Which only thy *ſolution* can reſolve. *Milton.*

They give the reins to wand'ring thoughts,
'Till by their own perplexities involv'd,
They ravel more, ſtill leſs reſolv'd,
But never find ſelf-ſatisfying *ſolution.* *Milton.*

With hope and fear
The woman did the new *ſolution* bear;
The man diffides in his own augury,
And doubts. *Dryden.*

This will inſtruct you to give a plainer *ſolution* of any difficulties that may attend the theme, and refute objections. *Watts.*

SO'LUTIVE. *adj.* [from *ſolve*, Latin.] Laxative; cauſing relaxation.

Though it would not be ſo abſterſive, opening, and *ſolutive* as mead, yet it will be more lenitive in ſharp diſeaſes *Bacon.*

SOMATO'LOGY. *n. ſ.* [σῶμα and λέγω.] The doctrine of bodies.

SOME. A termination of many adjectives, which denote quality or property of any thing. It is generally joined with a ſubſtantive: as *gameſome.* [*ſaam*, Dutch.]

SOME. *adj.* [rom, rum, Saxon; *ſums*, Gothick; *ſum*, Germ. *ſom*, Daniſh; *ſom*, *ſommig*, Dutch.]

1. More or leſs, noting an indeterminate quantity.

We landed ſome hundred men, where we found *ſome* freſh water. *Raleigh.*

2. More or fewer, noting an indeterminate number.

Let me leave *ſome* of the folk that are with me. *Gen.* xxxiii.

Firſt go with me *ſome* few of you, and ſee the place, and how it may be made convenient for you; and then ſend for your ſick. *Bacon.*

3. Certain perſons. *Some* is often uſed abſolutely for ſome people; part.

Some to the ſhores do fly,
Some to the woods, or whither fear adviſ'd;
But running from, all to deſtruction hye. *Daniel.*

Not in the neighbouring moon as *ſome* have dream'd. *Milt.*

Your edicts *ſome* reclaim from ſins,
But moſt your life and bleſt example wins. *Dryden.*

4. *Some* is oppoſed to *ſome*, or to *others.*

It may be that the queen's treaſure, in ſo great occaſions of diſburſements, is not always ſo ready; but being paid as it is, now *ſome*, and then *ſome*, it is no great impoveriſhment to her coffers. *Spenſer.*

5. It is added to a number, to ſhew that the number is uncertain and conjectural.

Being encountered with a ſtrong ſtorm *ſome* eight leagues to the weſtward of Scilly, I held it the office of a commander to take a port, *Raleigh.*

At the higher end of a creek, Milbrook lurketh between two hills, a village of *ſome* eighty houſes. *Carew.*

Old mens ſpirits viſual, contrary to thoſe of purblind men, unite not, but when the object is at *ſome* good diſtance. *Bacon.*

Sir Edward Poinings, after he had continued at Sluice *ſome* good while, returned unto the king, then before Buloigne. *Bac.*

The number ſlain on the rebels part were *ſome* two thouſand. *Bacon.*

He bore away the prize to the admiration of *ſome* hundreds. *Addiſon.*

Your good-natur'd gods, they ſay,
Deſcend *ſome* twice or thrice a-day. *Prior.*

Paint, patches, jewels laid aſide,
At night aſtronomers agree,
The evening has the day bely'd,
And Phyllis is *ſome* forty-three. *Prior.*

6. One; any without determining which.

The pilot of *ſome* ſmall night-founder'd ſkiff. *Milton.*

SO'MEBODY. *n. ſ.* [*ſome* and *body.*]

1. One; not nobody; a perſon indiſcriminate and undetermined.

O that ſir John were come, he would make this a bloody day to *ſomebody.* *Shakeſpeare.*

Jeſus ſaid *ſomebody* hath touched me; for I perceive that virtue is gone out of me. *Lu.* viii. 46.

If there be a tacit league, it is againſt ſomewhat or *ſomebody:* who ſhould they be? Is it againſt wild beaſts? No. It is againſt ſuch routs and ſhoals of people as have utterly degenerated from the laws of nature. *Bacon.*

We muſt draw in *ſomebody*, that may ſtand
'Twixt us and danger. *Denham.*

The hopes that what he has muſt come to *ſomebody*, and that he has no heirs, have that effect, that he has every day three or four invitations. *Addiſon.*

2. A perſon of conſideration.

Theudas roſe up, boaſting himſelf to be *ſomebody.* *Acts* v.

SO'MEDEAL. *adv.* [rumpeal, Saxon.] In ſome degree. Obſolete.

Siker now I ſee thou ſpeak'ſt of ſpite,
All for thou lackeſt *ſomedele* their deljght. *Spenſer.*

SO'MERSAULT, } *n. ſ.* [*Somerſet* is the corruption. *Sommer*, a
SO'MERSET. } beam, and *ſault*, French, a leap.] A leap by which a jumper throws himſelf from a beam, and turns over his head.

SO'MEHOW. *adv.* [*ſome* and *how.*] One way or other; I know not how.

The veſicular cells may be for receiving the arterial and nervous juices, that, by their action upon one another, they may be ſwelled *ſomehow*, ſo as to ſhorten the length of every fibril, *Cheyne.*

SO'METHING. *n. ſ.* [ſumðing, Saxon.]
1. Not nothing, though it appears not what; a thing or matter indeterminate.
When fierce Bavar
Did from afar the Britiſh chief behold,
Betwixt deſpair and rage, and hope and pain,
Something within his warring boſom roll'd. *Prior.*
The force of the air upon the pulmonary artery is but ſmall, in reſpect of that of the heart; but it is ſtill *ſomething*. *Arbuthnot.*
You'll ſay the whole world has *ſomething* to do, *ſomething* to talk of, *ſomething* to wiſh for, and *ſomething* to be employed about; but pray, in all theſe *ſomethings* together, and what is the ſum total but juſt nothing. *Pope.*
Here ſhe beholds the chaos dark and deep,
Where nameleſs *ſomethings* in their cauſes ſleep. *Pope.*
2. More or leſs.
Something yet of doubt remains. *Milton.*
Years following years ſteal *ſomething* ev'ry day,
At leaſt they ſteal us from ourſelves away. *Pope.*
3. Part.
Something of it ariſes from our infant ſtate. *Watts.*
4. Diſtance not great.
I will acquaint you with the perfect ſpy o' th' time; for't muſt be done to night, and *ſomething* from the palace. *Shakeſp.*
SO'METHING. *adv.* In ſome degree.
The pain went away upon it; but he was *ſomething* diſcouraged by a new pain falling ſome days after upon his elbow on the other ſide. *Temple.*
SO'METIME. *adv.* [*ſome* and *time*.] Once; formerly.
What art thou that uſurp'ſt this time of night,
Together with that fair and warlike form,
In which the majeſty of buried Denmark
Did *ſometime* march? *Shakeſpeare.*
Good *ſometime* queen, prepare thee hence for France. *Sh.*
SO'METIMES. *adv.* [*ſome* and *times*.]
1. Not never; now and then; at one time or other.
'Twill render me more equal, *ſometime* ſuperior. *Milton.*
It is good that we *ſometimes* be contradicted, and that we always bear it well; for perfect peace cannot be had in this world. *Taylor.*
2. At one time, oppoſed to *ſometimes*, or to *another time*.
The body paſſive is better wrought upon at *ſometimes* than at others. *Bacon.*
Sometimes the one, and *ſometimes* the other, may be glanced upon in theſe ſcripture deſcriptions. *Burnet.*
He writes not always of a piece, but *ſometimes* mixes trivial things with thoſe of greater moment: *ſometimes* alſo, though not often, he runs riot, and knows not when he has ſaid enough. *Dryden.*
SO'MEWHAT. *n. ſ* [*ſome* and *what*.]
1. Something; not nothing, though it be uncertain what.
Upon the ſea *ſomewhat* methought did riſe
Like blueiſh miſts. *Dryden.*
He that ſhuts his eyes againſt a ſmall light, on purpoſe to avoid the ſight of *ſomewhat* that diſpleaſes him, would, for the ſame reaſon, ſhut them againſt the ſun. *Atterbury.*
2. More or leſs.
Concerning every of theſe, *ſomewhat* Chriſt hath commanded, which muſt be kept 'till the world's end: on the contrary ſide, in every of them *ſomewhat* there may be added, as the church judges it expedient. *Hooker.*
Theſe ſalts have *ſomewhat* of a nitrous taſte, but mixt with a ſmatch of vitriolick. *Grew.*
3. Part greater or leſs.
Somewhat of his good ſenſe will ſuffer in this tranſfuſion, and much of the beauty of his thoughts will be loſt. *Dryden.*
SO'MEWHAT. *adv.* In ſome degree.
Holding of the breath doth help *ſomewhat* to ceaſe the hiccough. *Bacon.*
He is *ſomewhat* arrogant at his firſt entrance, and is too inquiſitive through the whole; yet theſe imperfections hinder not our compaſſion. *Dryden.*
SO'MEWHERE. *adv.* [*ſome* and *where*.] In one place or other; not nowhere.
Hopeleſs and forelorn
They are return'd, and *ſomewhere* live obſcurely. *Denham.*
Compreſſing two priſms hard together, that their ſides, which by chance were a very little convex, might *ſomewhere* touch one another, I found the place in which they touched to become abſolutely tranſparent, as if they had there been one continued piece of glaſs. *Newton.*
Does ſomething ſtill, and *ſomewhere* yet remain,
Reward or puniſhment? *Prior.*
Of the dead we muſt ſpeak gently; and therefore, as Mr. Dryden ſays *ſomewhere*, peace be to its manes. *Pope.*
SO'MEWHILE. *n. ſ.* [*ſome* and *while*.] Once; for a time. Out of uſe.
Though under colour of the ſhepherds *ſomewhile*,
There crept in wolves full of fraud and guile,
That often devoured their own ſheep,
And often the ſhepherd that did 'em keep. *Spenſer.*

SOMNI'FEROUS. *adj.* [*ſomnifere*, Fr. *ſomnifer*, Latin.] Cauſing ſleep; procuring ſleep; ſoporiferous; dormitive.
I wiſh for ſome *ſomniferous* potion, that might force me to ſleep away the intermitted time, as it does with men in ſorrow. *Walton.*
SOMNI'FICK. *adj.* [*ſomnus* and *facio*. Latin.] Cauſing ſleep.
SO'MNOLENCY. *n. ſ.* [*ſomnolentia*, Latin.] Sleepineſs; inclination to ſleep.
SON. *n. ſ.* [*ſunus*, Gothick; ſuna, Saxon; *ſohn*, German; *ſon*, Swediſh; *ſone*, Dutch; *ſyn*, Sclavonian.]
1. A male born of one or begotten by one; correlative to father or mother.
She had a *ſon* for her cradle, ere ſhe had a huſband for her bed. *Shakeſpeare.*
Caſt out this bondwoman and her *ſon*. *Gen* xxi. 10.
He compares the affection of the Divine Being to the indulgence of a wiſe father, who would have his *ſons* exerciſed with labour and pain, that they may gather ſtrength. *Addiſon.*
2. Deſcendant however diſtant: as, the *ſons* of *Adam*.
I am the *ſon* of the wiſe, the *ſon* of ancient kings. *Iſ.* xix.
3. Compellation of an old to a young man, or of a confeſſor to his penitent.
Be plain, good *ſon*, and homely in thy drift;
Riddling confeſſion finds but riddling ſhrift. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. Native of a country.
Britain then
Sees arts her ſavage *ſons* controul. *Pope.*
5. The ſecond perſon of the Trinity.
If thou be the *ſon* of God, come down. *Mat.* xxvii. 40.
6. Product of any thing.
Our imperfections prompt our corruption, and loudly tell us we are *ſons* of earth. *Brown.*
Earth's tall *ſons*, the cedar, oak, and pine,
Their parents undecaying ſtrength declare. *Blackmore.*
7. In ſcripture, *ſons* of pride, and *ſons* of light, denoting ſome quality. 'Tis a Hebraiſm.
This new fav'rite
Of heav'n, this man of clay, *ſon* of deſpite. *Milton.*
SON-IN-LAW. *n. ſ.* One married to one's daughter.
If virtue no benighted beauty lack,
Your *ſon-in-law* is far more fair than black. *Shakeſpeare.*
A foreign *ſon-in-law* ſhall come from far,
Whoſe race ſhall bear aloft the Latian name. *Dryden.*
SO'NSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *ſon*.] Filiation; the character of a ſon.
The apoſtle to the Hebrews makes afflictions not only incident but neceſſary to Chriſtianity, the badge and cognizance of *ſonſhip*. *Decay of Piety.*
SONATA. n ſ. [Italian.] A tune.
He whiſtled a Scotch tune, and an Italian *ſonata*. *Addiſon.*
Could Pedro, think you, make no trial
Of a *ſonata* on his viol,
Unleſs he had the total gut,
Whence every ſtring at firſt was cut. *Prior.*
SONG. *n. ſ.* [from ȝeſunȝen, Saxon.]
1. Any thing modulated in the utterance.
Noiſe other than the ſound of dance and *ſong*. *Milton.*
He firſt thinks fit no ſonnetter advance
His cenſure farther than the *ſong* or dance. *Dryden.*
2. A poem to be modulated by the voice; a ballad.
Pardon, goddeſs of the night,
Thoſe that ſlew thy virgin knight;
For the which, with *ſongs* of woe,
Round about his tomb they go! *Shakeſpeare.*
In her days ev'ry man ſhall ſing
The merry *ſongs* of peace to all his neighbours. *Shakeſp.*
3. A poem; lay; ſtrain.
The bard that firſt adorn'd our native tongue,
Tun'd to his Britiſh lyre this ancient *ſong*. *Dryden.*
4. Poetry; poeſy.
This ſubject for heroick *ſong* pleas'd me. *Milton.*
Names memorable long,
If there be force in virtue, or in *ſong*. *Pope.*
5. Notes of birds.
The lark, the meſſenger of day,
Saluted in her *ſong* the morning grey. *Dryden.*
6. *An old* SONG. A trifle.
I do not intend to be thus put off with an *old ſong*. *More.*
A hopeful youth, newly advanced to great honours, was forced by a cobler to reſign all for an *old ſong*. *Addiſon.*
SO'NGISH *adj.* [from *ſong*.] Containing ſongs; conſiſting of ſongs. A low word.
The *ſongiſh* part muſt abound in the ſoftneſs and variety of numbers, its intention being to pleaſe the hearing. *Dryden.*
SO'NGSTER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſong*.] A ſinger. Uſed of human ſingers, it is a word of ſlight contempt.
The pretty *ſongſters* of the Spring, with their various notes, did ſeem to welcome him as he paſſed. *Howel.*
Some *ſongſters* can no more ſing in any chamber but their own, than ſome clerks read in any book but their own. *L'Eſtrange.*
Either *ſongſter* holding out their throats,
And folding up their wings, renew'd their notes. *Dryden.*

SO'NGSTRESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſong.*] A female ſinger.
Through the ſoft ſilence of the liſtening night,
The ſober-ſuited *ſongſtreſs* trills her lay. *Thomſon.*

SO'NNET. *n. ſ.* [*ſonnet*, French; *ſonetto*, Italian.]
1. A ſhort poem conſiſting of fourteen lines, of which the rhymes are adjuſted by a particular rule. It is not very ſuitable to the Engliſh language, and has not been uſed by any man of eminence ſince *Milton*.
A book was writ of late call'd Tetrachordon,
And woven cloſe, both matter, form, and ſtile;
The ſubject new: it walk'd the town a-while,
Numb'ring good intellects, now ſeldom por'd on:
Cries the ſtall-reader, Bleſs us, what a word on
A title-page is this! and ſome in file
Stand ſpelling falſe, while one might walk to Mile-End-green. Why is it harder, ſirs, than Gordon,
Colkitto, or Macdonnel, or Galaſp?
Thoſe rugged names to our like mouths grow ſleek,
That would have made Quintilian ſtare and gaſp:
Thy age like ours, ſoul of ſir John Cheek,
Hated not learning worſe than toad or aſp,
When thou taught'ſt Cambridge and king Edward Greek. *Milton.*

2. A ſmall poem.
Let us into the city preſently,
To ſort ſome gentlemen well ſkill'd in muſick;
I have a *ſonnet* that will ſerve the turn. *Shakeſpeare.*

SONNETTE'ER. *n. ſ.* [*ſonnetier*, French; from *ſonnet*.] A ſmall poet, in contempt.
Aſſiſt me, ſome extemporal god of rhime; for I am ſure I ſhall turn *ſonnetteer*. *Shakeſpeare.*
He firſt thinks fit no *ſonnetteer* advance
His cenſure farther than the ſong or dance. *Dryden.*
There are as many kinds of gardening as of poetry: your makers of parterres and flower-gardens are epigrammatiſts and *ſonnetteers* in this art. *Spectator.*
What woful ſtuff this madrigal would be,
In ſome ſtarv'd hackney *ſonnetteer* or me?
But let a lord once own the happy lines,
How the wit brightens! how the ſtyle refines! *Pope.*

SONI'FEROUS. *adj.* [*ſonus* and *fero*, Latin.] Giving or bringing ſound.
This will appear, let the ſubject matter of ſounds be what it will; either the atmoſphere, or the etherial part thereof, or *ſoniferous* particles of bodies. *Derham.*

SONORI'FICK. *adj.* [*ſonorus* and *facio*, Lat.] Producing ſound.
If he ſhould aſk me why a clock ſtrikes, and points to the hour; and I ſhould ſay, it is by an indicating form and *ſonorifick* quality, this would be unſatisfactory. *Watts.*

SONO'ROUS. *adj.* [*ſonore*, French; *ſonorus*, Latin.]
1. Loud ſounding; giving loud or ſhrill ſound. Bodies are diſtinguiſhed as *ſonorous* or *unſonorous*.
All the while
Sonorous metal blowing martial ſounds;
At which the univerſal hoſt up-ſent
A ſhout that tore hell's concave. *Milton.*
2. High ſounding; magnificent of ſound.
The Italian opera, amidſt all the meanneſs and familiarity of the thoughts, has ſomething beautiful and *ſonorous* in the expreſſion. *Addiſon.*

SONO'ROUSLY. *adv.* [from *ſonorous*.] With high ſound; with magnificence of ſound.

SONO'ROUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſonorous*.]
1. The quality of giving ſound.
Enquiring of a maker of viols and lutes of what age he thought lutes ought to be, to attain their full and beſt ſeaſoning for *ſonorouſneſs*, he replied, that in ſome twenty years would be requiſite, and in others forty. *Boyle.*
2. Magnificence of ſound.

SOON. *adv.* [*ſuns*, Gothick; ϸona, Saxon; *ſaen*, Dutch.]
1. Before long time be paſt; ſhortly after any time aſſigned or ſuppoſed.
Nor did they not perceive their evil plight,
Yet to their gen'ral's voice they *ſoon* obey'd. *Milton.*
You muſt obey me, *ſoon* or late;
Why ſhould you vainly ſtruggle with your fate? *Dryden.*
2. Early; before any time ſuppoſed: oppoſed to late.
O boy! thy father gave thee life too *ſoon*,
And hath bereſt thee of thy life too late. *Shakeſpeare.*
Do this, that I may be reſtored to you the *ſooner* *Heb.* xiii.
How is it that you are come ſo *ſoon* to-day? *Ex.* ii. 18.
The earlier ſtayeth for the later, and not that the later cometh *ſooner*. *Bacon.*
3. Readily; willingly.
I would as *ſoon* ſee a river winding through woods and meadows, as when it is toſſed up in ſo many whimſical figures at Verſailles. *Addiſon.*
4. It has in *Sidney* the ſignification of an adjective, whether licentiouſly or according to the cuſtom of his time.
He hath preſerved Argalus alive, under pretence of having him publickly executed after theſe wars, of which they hope for a *ſoon* and proſperous iſſue. *Sidney.*
5. SOON *as*. Immediately; at the very time.
As *ſoon as* he came nigh unto the camp, he ſaw the calf and the dance. *Ex.* xxxii. 19.
Nor was his virtue poiſon'd, *ſoon as* born,
With the too early thoughts of being king. *Dryden.*

SO'ONLY. *adv.* [from *ſoon*.] Quickly; ſpeedily. This word I remember in no other place; but if *ſoon* be, as it ſeems once to have been, an adjective, *ſoonly* is proper.
A maſon meets with a ſtone that wants no cutting, and, *ſoonly* approving of it, places it in his work. *More.*

SO'OPBERRY. *n. ſ.* [*ſapindus*, Latin.] A plant.
It hath a flower, which for the moſt part is compoſed of four leaves, expanding in form of a roſe; from whoſe four-leaved empalement ariſes the pointal, which afterward becomes a ſpherical fruit, incloſing a nut of the ſame form. *Miller.*

SOOT. *n. ſ.* [ϸot, Saxon; *ſoot*, Iſlandick; *ſoet*, Dutch.] Condenſed or embodied ſmoke.
Soot, though thin ſpread in a field, is a very good compoſt. *Lacon.*
If the fire be not kept within the tunnel of the chimney, and ſome appointed to ſweep down the *ſoot*, the houſe will be in danger of burning. *Howel.*
Oft they aſſay'd,
Hunger and thirſt conſtraining; drugg'd as oft
With hatefulleſt diſreliſh, writh'd their jaws,
With *ſoot* and cinders fill'd. *Milton.*
Our houſhold gods, that droop upon our hearths,
Each from his venerable face ſhall bruſh
The Macedonian *ſoot*, and ſhine again. *Dryden.*

SO'OTED. *adj.* [from *ſoot*.] Smeared, manured, or covered with ſoot.
The land was *ſooted* before. *Mortimer.*

SO'OTERKIN. *n. ſ.* A kind of falſe birth fabled to be produced by the Dutch women from ſitting over their ſtoves.
When Jove was, from his teeming head,
Of wit's fair goddeſs brought to-bed,
There follow'd at his lying-in,
For after-birth, a *ſooterkin*. *Swift.*

SOOTH. *n. ſ.* [ϸoð, Saxon.] Truth; reality. Obſolete.
Sir, underſtand you this of me in *ſooth*,
Th' youngeſt daughter, whom you hearken for,
Her father keeps from all acceſs of ſuitors,
Until the eldeſt ſiſter firſt be wed. *Shakeſpeare.*
That e'er this tongue of mine,
That laid the ſentence of dread baniſhment
On yond proud man, ſhould take it off again
With words of *ſooth*. *Shakeſpeare.*
He looks like *ſooth*: he ſays he loves my daughter;
I think ſo too; for never gaz'd the moon
Upon the water, as he'll ſtand and read
My daughter's eyes. *Shakeſpeare.*
If I have any ſkill in ſoothſaying, as in *ſooth* I have none, it doth prognoſticate that I ſhall change caps. *Camden.*
The very *ſooth* of it is, that an ill habit has the force of an ill fate. *L'Eſtrange.*
I did not mean to chide you;
For, *ſooth* to ſay, I hold it noble in you
To cheriſh the diſtreſs'd. *Rowe.*

SOOTH. *adj.* [ϸoð, Saxon.] Pleaſing; delightful.
Some other means I have,
Which once of Melibæus old I learn'd,
The *ſoothe*ſt ſhepherd that e'er pip'd on plains. *Milton.*

To SOOTH. *v. a.* [ϸeϸoðian, Saxon.]
1. To flatter; to pleaſe with blandiſhments.
In *ſoothing* them, we nouriſh 'gainſt our ſenate
The cockle of rebellion, inſolence, ſedition. *Shakeſpeare.*
Can I *ſooth* tyranny?
Seem pleas'd to ſee my royal maſter murder'd,
His crown uſurp'd, a diſtaff in the throne? *Dryden.*
By his fair daughter is the chief confin'd,
Who *ſooths* to dear delight his anxious mind;
Succeſsleſs all her ſoft careſſes prove,
To baniſh from his breaſt his country's love. *Pope.*
Thinks he that Memnon, ſoldier as he is,
Thoughtleſs and dull, will liſten to his *ſoothing*? *Rowe.*
I've try'd the force of every reaſon on him,
Sooth'd and careſs'd, been angry, *ſooth'd* again;
Laid ſafety, life, and intereſt in his ſight;
But all are vain, he ſcorns them all for Cato. *Addiſon.*
2. To calm; to ſoften; to mollify.
The beldame
Sooths her with blandiſhments, and frights with threats. *Dry.*
3. To gratify; to pleaſe.
This calm'd his cares; *ſooth'd* with his future fame,
And pleas'd to hear his propagated name. *Dryden.*

SO'OTHER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſooth*.] A flatterer; one who gains by blandiſhments.
I cannot flatter: I defy
The tongues of *ſoothers*. *Shakeſpeare.*

To SOOTHSA'Y. *v. n.* [*ſooth* and *ſay*.] To predict; to foretell.
A damſel, poſſeſſed with a ſpirit of divination, met us, which brought her maſters much gain by *ſoothſaying*. *Acts* xvi.

SOOTHSAY'ER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſoothſay.*] A foreteller; a predicter; a prognoſticator.

Scarce was Muſidorus made partaker of this oft blinding light, when there were found numbers of *ſoothſayers* who affirmed ſtrange and incredible things ſhould be performed by that child. *Sidney.*

A *ſoothſayer* bids you beware the ides of March. *Shakeſp.*

He was animated to expect the papacy by the prediction of a *ſoothſayer*, that one ſhould ſucceed pope Leo, whoſe name ſhould be Adrian, an aged man of mean birth, and of great learning and wiſdom. *Bacon.*

SOO'TINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſooty.*] The quality of being ſooty; fuliginouſneſs.

SOO'TY. *adj.* [from *ſoot.*]

1. Breeding ſoot.

By fire of *ſooty* coal th' alchymiſt turns
Metals to gold. *Milton.*

2. Conſiſting of ſoot; fuliginous.

There may be ſome chymical way ſo to defecate this oil, that it ſhall not ſpend into a *ſooty* matter. *Wilkins.*

3. Black; dark; duſky.

All the griſly legions that troop
Under the *ſooty* flag of Acheron;
Harpies and hydras, and all monſtrous forms. *Milton.*

Swift on his *ſooty* pinions flits the gnome,
And in a vapour reach'd the gloomy dome. *Pope.*

SOP. *n. ſ.* [ſop, Saxon; *ſopa*, Spaniſh; *ſoppe*, Dutch.]

1. Any thing ſteeped in liquor to be eaten.

The bounded waters
Would lift their boſoms higher than the ſhores,
And make a *ſop* of all this ſolid globe. *Shakeſpeare.*

Draw, you rogue; for though it be night, yet the moon ſhines: I'll make a *ſop* o' th' moonſhine of you. *Shakeſpeare.*

Sops in wine, quantity for quantity, inebriate more than wine of itſelf. *Bacon.*

The prudent Sibyl had before prepar'd
A *ſop*, in honey ſteep'd, to charm the guard,
Which mix'd with powerful drugs, ſhe caſt before
His greedy grinning jaws, juſt op'd to roar. *Dryden.*

Ill nature is not to be cured with a *ſop*; but quarrelſome men, as well as quarrelſome curs, are worſe for fair uſage. *L'Eſtrange.*

2. Any thing given to pacify, from the *ſop* given to Cerberus.

To Cerberus they give a *ſop*,
His tripple barking mouth to ſtop. *Swift.*

To SOP. *v. a.* To ſteep in liquour.

SOPE. *n. ſ.* [See SOAP.]

SOPH *n. ſ.* [from *ſophiſta*, Latin.] A young man who has been two years at the univerſity.

Three Cambridge *ſophs*, and three pert templars came,
The ſame their talent, and their taſtes the ſame;
Each prompt to query, anſwer, and debate,
And ſmit with love of poeſy and prate. *Pope.*

SO'PHI. *n. ſ.* [Perſian.] The emperor of Perſia.

By this ſcimitar,
That ſlew the *ſophi* and a Perſian prince. *Shakeſpeare.*

A fig for the ſultan and *ſophi*. *Congreve.*

SO'PHISM. *n. ſ.* [*ſophiſma*, Latin.] A fallacious argument; an unſound ſubtilty; a fallacy.

When a falſe argument puts on the appearance of a true one, then it is properly called a *ſophiſm* or fallacy. *Watts.*

SO'PHIST. *n. ſ.* [*ſophiſta*, Latin.] A profeſſor of philoſophy.

The court of Crœſus is ſaid to have been much reſorted by the *ſophiſts* of Greece in the happy beginning of his reign. *Tem.*

SO'PHISTER. *n. ſ.* [*ſophiſte*, French; *ſophiſta*, Latin.]

1. A diſputant fallaciouſly ſubtle; an artful but inſidious logician.

A ſubtle traitor needs no *ſophiſter*. *Shakeſpeare.*

If a heathen philoſopher bring arguments from reaſon, which none of our atheiſtical *ſophiſters* can confute, for the immortality of the ſoul, I hope they will ſo weigh the conſequences, as neither to talk, nor live, as if there was no ſuch thing. *Denham.*

Not all the ſubtle objections of *ſophiſters* and rabbies, againſt the goſpel, ſo much prejudiced the reception of it, as the reproach of thoſe crimes with which they aſperſed the aſſemblies of chriſtians. *Rogers.*

2. A profeſſor of philoſophy; a ſophiſt. This ſenſe is antiquated.

Alcidimus the *ſophiſter* hath many arguments to prove, that voluntary and extemporal far excelleth premeditated ſpeech. *Hooker.*

SOPHI'STICAL. *adj.* [*ſophiſtique*, Fr. from *ſophiſt.*] Fallaciouſly ſubtle; logically deceitful.

Neither know I whether I ſhould prefer for madneſs, and *ſophiſtical* couzenage, that the ſame body of Chriſt ſhould be in a thouſand places at once of this ſublunary world. *Hall.*

When the ſtate of the controverſy is well underſtood, the difficulty will not be great in giving anſwers to all his *ſophiſtical* cavils. *Stillingfleet.*

That may ſeem a demonſtration for the preſent, which to poſterity will appear a more *ſophiſtical* knot. *More.*

SOPHI'STICALLY. *adv.* [from *ſophiſtical.*] With fallacious ſubtilty.

Bolingbroke argues moſt *ſophiſtically*. *Swift.*

To SOPHI'STICATE. *v. a.* [*ſophiſtiquer*, Fr. from *ſophiſt.*] To adulterate; to corrupt with ſomething ſpurious.

If the paſſions of the mind be ſtrong, they eaſily *ſophiſticate* the underſtanding, they make it apt to believe upon every ſlender warrant, and to imagine infallible truth, where ſcarce any probable ſhew appeareth. *Hooker.*

Here's three of us are *ſophiſticated*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Divers experiments ſuccceded not, becauſe they were at one time tried with genuine materials, and at another time with *ſophiſticated* ones. *Boyle.*

The only perſons amongſt the heathens, who *ſophiſticated* nature and philoſophy, were the Stoicks; who affirmed a fatal unchangeable concatenation of cauſes, reaching even to the elicite acts of man's will. *South.*

Yet the rich cullies may their boaſting ſpare;
They purchaſe but *ſophiſticated* ware:
'Tis prodigality that buys deceit,
Where both the giver and the taker cheat. *Dryden.*

The eye hath its coats and humours tranſparent and colourleſs, leſt it ſhould tinge and *ſophiſticate* the light that it lets in by a natural jaundice. *Bentley.*

SOPHI'STICATE. *part. adj.* [from the verb.] Adulterate; not genuine.

Since then a great part of our ſcientifical treaſure is moſt likely to be adulterate, though all bears the image and ſuperſcription of truth; the only way to know what is *ſophiſticate* and what is not ſo, is to bring all to the examen of the touchſtone. *Glanville.*

So truth, when only one ſupply'd the ſtate,
Grew ſcarce and dear, and yet *ſophiſticate*. *Dryden.*

SOPHISTICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſophiſtication*, Fr. from *ſophiſticate.*] Adulteration; not genuineneſs.

Sophiſtication is the act of counterfeiting or adulterating any thing with what is not ſo good, for the ſake of unlawful gain. *Quincy.*

The drugs and ſimples ſold in ſhops, generally are adulterated by the fraudulent avarice of the ſellers, eſpecially if the preciouſneſs may make their *ſophiſtication* very benefical. *Boyle.*

Beſides eaſy ſubmiſſion to *ſophiſtications* of ſenſe, we have inability to prevent the miſcarriages of our junior reaſons. *Glanv.*

SOPHISTICA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [from *ſophiſticate.*] Adulterator; one that makes things not genuine.

SO'PHISTRY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſophiſt.*] Fallacious ratiocination.

His *ſophiſtry* prevailed; his father believed. *Sidney.*

Theſe men have obſcured and confounded the natures of things, by their falſe principles and wretched *ſophiſtry*; tho' an act be never ſo ſinful, they will ſtrip it of its guilt. *South.*

To SO'PORATE. *v. n.* [*ſoporo*, Latin.] To lay aſleep. *Dict.*

SOPORI'FEROUS *adj.* [*ſopor* and *fero.*] Productive of ſleep; cauſing ſleep; narcotick; opiate; dormitive; ſomniferous; anodyne; ſleepy.

The particular ingredients of thoſe magical ointments are opiate and *ſoporiferous*; for anointing of the forehead, neck, feet, and back-bone, procures dead ſleeps. *Bacon.*

While the whole operation was performing, I lay in a profound ſleep, by the force of that *ſoporiferous* medicine infuſed into my liquor. *Swift.*

SOPORI'FEROUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſoporiferous.*] The quality of cauſing ſleep.

SOPORI'FICK. *adj.* [*ſopor* and *facio.*] Cauſing ſleep; opiate; narcotick.

The colour and taſte of opium are, as well as its *ſoporifick* or anodyne virtues, mere powers depending on its primary qualities. *Locke.*

SO'PPER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſop.*] One that ſteeps any thing in liquor.

SO'RBILE. *adj.* [from *ſorbeo*, Latin.] That may be drunk or ſipped.

SORBI'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſorbitio*, Latin.] The act of drinking or ſipping.

SORBS. *n. ſ.* [*ſorbum*, Lat.] The berries of the ſorb or ſervice-tree.

SO'RCERER. *n. ſ.* [*ſorcier*, French; *ſortiarius*, low Latin.] A conjurer; an enchanter; a magician.

They ſay this town is full of cozenage,
As nimble jugglers that deceive the eye,
Drug-working *ſorcerers* that change the mind,
Soul-killing witches that deform the body,
And many ſuch like libertines of ſin. *Shakeſpeare.*

The weakneſs of the power of witches upon kings and magiſtrates may be aſcribed to the weakneſs of imagination; for it is hard for a witch or a *ſorcerer* to put on a belief that they can hurt ſuch. *Bacon.*

He ſaw a ſable *ſorcerer* ariſe,
All ſudden gorgon's hiſs and dragon's glare,
And ten horn'd fiends. *Pope.*

The Egyptian *ſorcerers* contended with Moſes; but the wonders which Moſes wrought did ſo far tranſcend the power of magicians, as made them confeſs it was the finger of God. *Watts's Logick.*

SO'RCERESS. *n. ſ.* [Female of *ſorcerer.*] A female magician; an enchantreſs.

Bring forth that *ſorcereſs* condemn'd to burn. *Shakeſp.*

Divers witches and *ſorcereſſes* have fed upon man's fleſh, to aid their imagination with high and foul vapours. *Bacon.*

The ſnaky *ſorcereſs* that ſat
Juſt by hell-gate, and kept the fatal key,
Ris'n, and with hedious outcry ruſh'd between. *Milton.*

How cunningly the *ſorcereſs* diſplays
Her own tranſgreſſions, to upbraid me, mine. *Milton.*

SO'RCERY. *n. ſ.* Magick; enchantment; conjuration; witchcraft; charms.

This witch Sycorax,
For miſchiefs manifold, and *ſorceries* terrible,
Was baniſh'd. *Shakeſpeare.*

Adders wiſdom I have learn'd
To fence my ear againſt thy *ſorceries*, *Milton.*

Actæon has long tracts of rich ſoil; but had the misfortune in his youth to fall under the power of *ſorcery*. *Tatler.*

SORD. *n. ſ.* [from *ſward.*] Turf; graſſy ground.

This is the prettieſt low-born laſs that ever ran on the greed *ſord*. *Shakeſpeare.*

An altar of graſſy *ſord*. *Milton.*

SO'RDES. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] Foulneſs; dregs.

The ſea waſhes off the ſoil and *ſords* wherein mineral moſſes were involved and concealed, and thereby renders them more conſpicuous. *Woodward.*

SO'RDET. } *n. ſ.* [*ſourdine*, French; *ſordina*, Italian.] A ſmall
SO'RDINE. } pipe put into the mouth of a trumpet to make it ſound lower or ſhriller. *Bailey.*

SO'RDID. *adj.* [*ſordidus*, Latin.]

1. Foul; groſs; filthy; dirty.

There Charon ſtands
A *ſordid* god, down from his hoary chin
A length of beard deſcends, uncomb'd, unclean. *Dryden.*

2. [*Sordide*, French.] Intellectually dirty; mean; vile; baſe.

It is ſtrange ſince the prieſts office heretofore was always ſplendid, that it is now looked upon as a piece of religion, to make it low and *ſordid*. *South.*

3. [*Sordide*, French.] Covetous; niggardly.

He may be old,
And yet not *ſordid*, who refuſes gold. *Denham.*

If one ſhould ceaſe to be generous and charitable, becauſe another is *ſordid* and ungrateful, it would be much in the power of vice to extinguiſh chriſtian virtues. *L'Eſtrange.*

SO'RDIDLY. *adv.* [from *ſordid.*] Meanly; poorly; covetouſly.

SO'RDIDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſordid.*]

1. Meanneſs; baſeneſs.

I omit the madneſſes of Caligula's delights, and the execrable *ſordidneſs* of thoſe of Tiberius. *Cowley.*

2. Naſtineſs; not neatneſs.

Providence deters people from ſluttiſhneſs and *ſordidneſs*, and provokes them to cleanlineſs. *Ray.*

SORE. *n. ſ.* [ran, Saxon; *ſaur*, Daniſh.] A place tender and painful; a place excoriated; an ulcer. It is not uſed of a wound, but of a breach of continuity, either long continued or from internal cauſe: to be a *ſore*, there muſt be an excoriation; a tumour or bruiſe is not called a ſore before ſome diſruption happen.

Let us hence provide
A ſalve for any ſore that may betide. *Shakeſpeare.*

It is a bad exchange to wound a man's own conſcience, to ſalve ſtate *ſores*. *King Charles.*

Receipts abound; but ſearching all thy ſtore,
The beſt is ſtill at hand to launce the *ſore*,
And cut the head; for till the core be found
The ſecret vice is fed and gathers ground. *Dryden.*

By theſe all feſtring *ſores* her councils heal,
Which time or has diſcloſ'd, or ſhall reveal. *Dryden.*

Lice and flies, which have a moſt wonderful inſtinct to find out convenient places for the hatching and nouriſhment of their young, lay their eggs upon *ſores*. *Bentley.*

SORE. *adj.* [from the noun.]

1. Tender to the touch.

We can ne'er be ſure,
Whether we pain or not endure;
And juſt ſo far are *ſore* and griev'd,
As by the fancy is believ'd. *Hudibras.*

While *ſore* of battle, while our wounds are green,
Why ſhould we tempt the doubtful dye again. *Dryden.*

It was a right anſwer of the phyſician to his patient, that had *ſore* eyes, if you have more pleaſure in the taſte of wine than in the uſe of your ſight, wine is good; but if the pleaſure of ſeeing be greater to you than that of drinking, wine is naught. *Locke.*

2. Tender in the mind; eaſily vexed.

Malice and hatred are very fretting and vexatious, and apt to make our minds *ſore* and uneaſy; but he that can moderate theſe affections will find eaſe in his mind. *Tillotſon.*

Laugh at your friends, and if your friends are ſore,
So much the better, you may laugh the more. *Pope.*

3. Violent with pain; afflictively vehement. See SORE. adverb.

I hreeſcore and ten I can remember well,
Within the volume of which time I've ſeen
Hours dreadful, and things ſtrange; but this *ſore* night
Hath trifled former knowings. *Shakeſpeare.*

I will perſevere in my courſe of loyalty, though the conflict be *ſore* between that and my blood. *Shakeſpeare.*

My loins are filled with a *ſore* diſeaſe; and there is no whole part in my body. *Common Prayer.*

Sore hath been their fight,
As likelieſt was, when two ſuch foes met arm'd. *Milton.*

Gentle lady, may thy grave
Peace and quiet ever have;
After this day's travel *ſore*
Sweet reſt ſeize thee evermore. *Milton.*

They are determined to live up to the holy rule, though *ſore* evils and great temporal inconveniencies ſhould attend the diſcharge of their duty. *Atterbury.*

4. Criminal. Out of uſe.

To lapſe in fullneſs
Is *ſorer* than to lie for need; and falſhood
Is worſe in kings than beggars. *Shakeſpeare.*

5. [From *ſaur*, French.]

The buck is called the firſt year a fawn; the ſecond, a pricket; the third, a forel; and the fourth year, a *ſore*. *Shakeſ.*

SORE. *adv.* [This the etymologiſts derive from *ſeer*, Dutch; but *ſeer* means only an intenſeneſs of any thing; *ſore* almoſt always includes pain.] With painful or dangerous vehemence; a very painful degree; with afflictive violence or pertinacity. It is now little uſed.

Thine arrows ſtick faſt in me, and thy hand preſſeth me *ſore*. *Common Prayer.*

The knight, then lightly leaping to the prey,
With mortal ſteel him ſmote again ſo *ſore*,
That headleſs his unweildy body lay. *Spenſer.*

He this and that, and each man's blow
Doth eye, defend, and ſhift, being laid to *ſore*. *Daniel.*

Though iron hew and mangle *ſore*,
Would wounds and bruiſes honour more. *Hudibras.*

Diſtruſt ſhook *ſore* their minds. *Milton.*

So that Palamon were wounded *ſore*,
Arcite was hurt as much. *Dryden.*

Sore-ſigh'd the knight, who this long ſermon heard:
At length, conſidering all, his heart he chear'd. *Dryden.*

How, Didius, ſhall a Roman *ſore* repuls'd
Greet your arrival to this diſtant iſle?
How bid you welcome to theſe ſhatter'd legions? *A. Philips.*

SO'REHON. } *n. ſ.* [Iriſh and Scottiſh.] A kind of arbitrary
SORN. } exaction or ſervile tenure, formerly in Scotland, as likewiſe in Ireland; whenever a chieftan had a mind to revel, he came down among the tenants with his followers, by way of contempt called in the lowlands giliwitfitts, and lived on free quarters; ſo that ever ſince, when a perſon obtrudes himſelf upon another, ſtays at his houſe, and hangs upon him for bed and board, he is ſaid to *ſorn*, or be a *ſorner*. *Macbean.*

They exact upon them all kind of ſervices; yea, and the very wild exactions, coignie, livery, and *ſorehon*; by which they poll and utterly undo the poor tenants and freeholders under them. *Spenſer.*

SO'REL. *n. ſ.* [Diminutive of *ſore.*]

The buck is called the firſt year a fawn; the ſecond, a pricket; the third, a *ſorel*. *Shakeſpeare.*

SO'RELY. *adv.* [from *ſore.*]

1. With a great degree of pain or diſtreſs.

Here's the ſmell of the blood ſtill; all the perfumes of Arabia will not ſweeten this little hand. Oh! oh! oh!—What a ſigh is there? the heart is *ſorely* overcharged. *Shakeſp.*

The warrior train,
Though moſt were *ſorely* wounded, none were ſlain. *Dryden.*

2. With vehemence dangerous or afflictive.

I have done ill,
Of which I do accuſe myſelf ſo *ſorely*,
That I will enjoy no more. *Shakeſpeare.*

SO'RENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſore.*] Tenderneſs of a hurt.

He that, whilſt the *ſoreneſs* of his late pangs of conſcience remains, finds himſelf a little indiſpoſed for ſin, preſently concludes repentance hath had its perfect work. *Decay of Piety.*

My foot began to ſwell, and the pain aſſwaged, though it left ſuch a *ſoreneſs*, that I could hardly ſuffer the cloaths of my bed. *Temple.*

SORI'TES. *n. ſ.* [σωρείτης.] Properly an heap. An argument where one propoſition is accumulated on another.

Chryſippus the Stoick invented a kind of argument, conſiſting of more than three propoſitions, which is called *ſorites*, or a heap. *Dryden.*

Sorites is when ſeveral middle terms are choſen to connect one another ſucceſſively in ſeveral propoſitions, till the laſt propoſition connects its predicate with the firſt ſubject. Thus, all men of revenge have their ſouls often uneaſy; uneaſy ſouls are a plague to themſelves; now to be one's own plague is folly in the extreme. *Watts.*

SORO'RICIDE. *n. ſ.* [*ſoror* and *cædo.*] The murderer of a ſiſter.
SO'RRAGE. *n. ſ.* The blades of green wheat or barley. *Dict.*
SO'RRANCE. *n. ſ.* [In farriery.] Any diſeaſe or ſore in horſes. *Dict.*
SO'RRER. *n. ſ.* [ꝛunɐ, Saxon; *ſorel*, French.] This plant agrees with the dock in all its characters, and only differs in having an acid taſte. *Miller.*

Of all roots of herbs the root of *ſorrel* goeth the fartheſt into the earth. It is a cold and acid herb that loveth the earth, and is not much drawn by the ſun. *Bacon.*

Acid auſtere vegetables contract and ſtrengthen the fibres, as all kinds of *ſorrel*, the virtues of which lie in acid aſtringent ſalt, a ſovereign antidote againſt the putreſcent bilious alkali. *Arbuthnot.*

SO'RRILY. *adv.* [from *ſorry.*] Meanly; poorly; deſpicably; wretchedly; pitiably.

Thy pipe, O Pan, ſhall help though I ſing *ſorrily*. *Sidney.*

SO'RRINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſorry.*] Meanneſs; wretchedneſs; pitiableneſs; deſpicableneſs.
SO'RROW. *n. ſ.* [*ſorg*, Daniſh.] Grief; pain for ſomething paſt; ſadneſs; mourning. Sorrow is not commonly underſtood as the effect of preſent evil, but of loſt good.

Sorrow is uneaſineſs in the mind, upon the thought of a good loſt, which might have been enjoyed longer; or the ſenſe of preſent evil. *Locke.*

Sorrow on thee, and all the pack of you,
That triumph thus upon my miſery! *Shakeſpeare.*
A world of woe and *ſorrow*. *Milton.*
Some other hour I will to tears allow;
But having you, can ſhow no *ſorrow* now. *Dryden.*

To SO'RROW. *v. n.* [*ſaurgan*, Gothick; ſoꝛgian, Sax.] To grieve; to be ſad; to be dejected.

The miſerable change, now at my end,
Lament, nor *ſorrow* at. *Shakeſpeare.*
Where-ever ſorrow is relief wou'd be,
If you do *ſorrow* at my grief in love,
By giving love, your ſorrow and my grief
Were both extermin'd. *Shakeſpeare.*
Now I rejoice, not that ye were made ſorry, but that ye *ſorrowed* to repentance. 2 *Cor.* vii. 9.
I neither fear to die nor deſire to live; and having maſtered all grief in myſelf, I deſire no man to *ſorrow* for me. *Haywa.*
Send them forth, though *ſorrowing*, yet in peace. *Milton.*
Sad the prince explores
The neighb'ring main, and *ſorrowing* treads the ſhores. *Pope.*

SO'RROWED. *adj.* [from *ſorrow.*] Accompanied with ſorrow. Out of uſe.

Now the publick body, which doth ſeldom
Play the recanter, feeling in itſelf
A lack of Timon's aid, hath ſenſe withal
Of its own fall, reſtraining aid to Timon;
And ſends forth us to make their *ſorrowed* tender. *Shakeſp.*

SO'RROWFUL. *adj.* [*ſorrow* and *full.*]
1. Sad for ſomething paſt; mournful; grieving.

Bleſſed are they which have been *ſorrowful* for all thy ſcourges; for they ſhall rejoice for thee, when they have ſeen all thy glory. *Tob.* xiii. 14.

2. Deeply ſerious. Not in uſe.

Hannah ſaid, No, my lord, I am a woman of a *ſorrowful* ſpirit: I have poured out my ſoul before the Lord. 1 *Sam.*

3. Expreſſing grief; accompanied with grief.

The things that my ſoul refuſed to touch are as my *ſorrowful* meat. *Job* vi. 7.

SO'RRY. *adj.* [ꝛaꝛiȝ, Saxon.]
1. Grieved for ſomething paſt. It is generally uſed of ſlight or caſual miſcarriages or vexations, but ſometimes of greater things. It does not imply any long continuance of grief.

O, forget
What we are *ſorry* for ourſelves in thee. *Timon of Athens.*
The king was *ſorry*: nevertheleſs for the oath's ſake he commanded the Baptiſt's head to be given her. *Matth.* xiv. 9.
I'm *ſorry* for thee, friend; 'tis the duke's pleaſure. *Shakeſp.*
We are *ſorry* for the ſatire interſperſed in ſome of theſe pieces, upon a few people, from whom the higheſt provocations have been received. *Swift.*

2. [From *ſaur*, filth, Iſlandick.] Vile; worthleſs; vexatious.

A ſalt and *ſorry* rheum offends me:
Lend me thy handkerchief. *Shakeſpeare.*
How now, why do you keep alone?
Of *ſorrieſt* fancies your companions making,
Uſing thoſe thoughts, which ſhould, indeed, have died
With them they think on. *Shakeſpeare.*
If the union of the parts conſiſt only in reſt, it would ſeem that a bag of duſt would be of as firm a conſiſtence as that of marble; and Bajazet's cage had been but a *ſorry* priſon. *Glanv.*
Coarſe complexions,
And cheeks of *ſorry* grain will ſerve to ply
The ſampler, and to teize the houſewife's wool. *Milton.*
How vain were all the enſigns of his power, that could not ſupport him againſt one ſlighting look of a *ſorry* ſlave! *L'Eſt.*
If this innocent had any relation to his Thebais, the poet might have found ſome *ſorry* excuſe for detaining the reader. *Dryden.*
If ſuch a ſlight and *ſorry* buſineſs as that could produce one organical body, one might reaſonably expect, that now and then a dead lump of dough might be leavened into an animal. *Bentley.*

SORT. *n. ſ.* [*ſorte*, French.]
1. A kind; a ſpecies.

Diſfigur'd more than ſpirit of happy *ſort*. *Milton.*
A ſubſtantial and unaffected piety, not only gives a man a credit among the ſober and virtuous, but even among the vicious *ſort* of men. *Tillotſon.*
Theſe three *ſorts* of poems ſhould differ in their numbers, deſigns, and every thought. *Walſh.*
Endeavouring to make the ſignification of ſpecifick names clear, they make their ſpecifick ideas of the *ſorts* of ſubſtances of a few of thoſe ſimple ideas found in them. *Locke.*

2. A manner; a form of being or acting.

Flowers in ſuch *ſort* worn, can neither be ſmelt nor ſeen well by thoſe that wear them. *Hooker.*
That I may laugh at her in equal *ſort*
As ſhe doth laugh at me, and makes my pain her ſport. *Spenſer.*
Rheum and Shimſhai wrote after this *ſort*. *Ezra* iv. 8.
To Adam in what *ſort* ſhall I appear? *Milton.*

3. A degree of any quality.

I have written the more boldly unto you, in ſome *ſort*, as putting you in mind. *Rom.* xv. 15.
I ſhall not be wholly without praiſe, if in ſome *ſort* I have copied his ſtile. *Dryden.*

4. A claſs, or order of perſons.

The one being a thing that belongeth generally unto all, the other, ſuch as none but the wiſer and more judicious *ſort* can perform. *Hooker.*

I have bought
Golden opinions from all *ſorts* of people. *Shakeſpeare.*
Hoſpitality to the better *ſort*, and charity to the poor, two virtues that are never exerciſed ſo well as when they accompany each other. *Atterbury.*

5. A company; a knot of people.

Mine eyes are full of tears: I cannot ſee;
And yet ſalt water blinds them not ſo much,
But they can ſee a *ſort* of traitors here. *Shakeſp.*

6. Rank; condition above the vulgar.

Is ſignior Montanto returned from the wars?—I know none of that name, lady; there was none ſuch in the army of any *ſort*. *Shakeſpeare.*

7. [*Sort*, Fr. *ſortes*, Latin.] A lot. Out of uſe.

Make a lott'ry,
And by decree, let blockiſh Ajax
Draw the *ſort* to fight with Hector. *Shakeſpeare.*

8. A pair; a ſet.

The firſt *ſort* by their own ſuggeſtion fell. *Milt.*

To SORT. *v. a.* [*ſortiri*, Lat. *aſſortire*, Italian.]
1. To ſeparate into diſtinct and proper claſſes.

Theſe they *ſorted* into their ſeveral times and places; ſome to begin the ſervice of God with, and ſome to end; ſome to be interlac'd between the divine readings of the law and prophets. *Hooker.*
I come to thee for charitable licence,
To *ſort* our nobles from our common men. *Shakeſp.*
A piece of cloth made of white and black threads though the whole appear neither white nor black, but grey; yet each remains what it was before, if the threads were pulled aſunder, and *ſorted* each colour by itſelf. *Boyle.*
Shell-fiſh have been, by ſome of the ancients, compared and *ſorted* with the inſects. *Bacon.*
With this deſire, ſhe hath a native might
To find out ev'ry truth, if ſhe had time;
Th' innumerable effects to *ſort* aright,
And by degrees from cauſe to cauſe to climb. *Davies.*
The number of ſimple ideas, that make the nominal eſſence of the loweſt ſpecies, or firſt *ſorting* of individuals, depends on the mind of man. *Locke.*
The rays which differ in refrangibility may be parted and *ſorted* from one another, and that either by refraction, or by reflexion. *Newton.*
But granted that actions beſt diſcover man,
Take the moſt ſtrong and *ſort* them as you can;
The few that glare, each character muſt mark:
You balance not the many in the dark. *Pope.*

2. To reduce to order from a ſtate of confuſion.

Let me not be light;
For a light wife doth make a heavy huſband;
And never be Baſſanio ſo from me;
But God *ſort* all! *Shakeſpeare.*

3. To conjoin; to put together in diſtribution.

For, when ſhe *ſorts* things preſent with things paſt,
And thereby things to come doth oft foreſee;
When ſhe doth doubt at firſt, and chuſe at firſt,
Theſe acts her own, without her body be. *Davies.*

4. To cull; to chuſe; to ſelect.
Send his mother to his father's houſe,
That he may *ſort* her out a worthy ſpouſe. *Chapman.*

To SORT. *v. n.*
1. To be joined with others of the ſame ſpecies.
Nor do metals only *ſort* and herd with metals in the earth, and minerals with minerals; but both in common together. *Wooduard.*
2. To conſort; to join.
The illiberality of parents towards their children, makes them baſe and *ſort* with any company. *Bacon.*
3. To ſuit; to fit.
A man cannot ſpeak to his ſon but as a father; whereas a friend may ſpeak as the caſe requires, and not as it *ſorteth* with the perſon. *Bacon.*
They are happy whoſe natures *ſort* with their vocations. *Bacon.*
Among unequals, what ſociety
Can *ſort*, what harmony, or true delight?
Which muſt be mutual, in proprotion due,
Giv'n, and receiv'd. *Milton.*
The Creator calling forth by name
His mighty angels, gave them ſeveral charge,
As *ſorted* beſt with preſent things. *Milton.*
For diff'rent ſtiles with diff'rent ſubjects *ſort*,
As ſeveral garbs with country, town, and court. *Pope.*
4. To terminate; to iſſue.
It *ſorted* not to any fight of importance, but to a retreat. *Bacon.*
5. To have ſucceſs.
The ſlips of their vines have been brought into Spain, but they have not *ſorted* to the ſame purpoſe as in their native country. *Abbot.*
It was tried in a blown bladder, whereunto fleſh and a flower were put, and it *ſorted* not; for dry bladders will not blow, and new bladders further putrefaction. *Bacon.*
6. To fall out. [from *ſort*, a lot, or *ſortir*, to iſſue, French.]
And ſo far am I glad it did ſo *ſort*,
As this their jangling I eſteem a ſport. *Shakeſp.*
Princes cannot gather this fruit, except they raiſe ſome perſons to be companions; which many times *ſorteth* to inconvenience. *Bacon.*

SO'RTAL. *adj.* A word formed by *Locke*, but not yet received.
As things are ranked under names, into ſorts or ſpecies only as they agree to certain abſtract ideas, the eſſence of each ſort comes to be nothing but that idea which the *ſortal*, if I may ſo call it from ſort, as I do general from *genus*, name ſtands for. *Locke.*

SO'RTANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *ſort.*] Suitableneſs; agreement.
I have received
New dated letters from Northumberland,
Their cold intent, thus:
Here doth he wiſh his perſon, with ſuch power
As might hold *ſortance* with his quality,
The which he could not levy. *Shakeſpeare.*

SO'RTILEGE. *n. ſ.* [*ſortilege*, Fr. *ſortilegium*, Latin.] The act or practice of drawing lots.

SO'RTMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *ſort*,]
1. The act of ſorting; diſtribution.
2. A parcel ſorted or diſtributed.

To SOSS. *v. n.* [A cant word.] To ſit lazily on a chair; to fall at once into a chair.
The winter ſky began to frown,
Poor Stella muſt pack off to town;
From wholeſome exerciſe and air,
To *ſoſſing* in an eaſy chair. *Swift.*

SOT. *n. ſ.* [rot, Saxon; *ſot*, French; *ſot*, Dutch.]
1. A blockhead; a dull ignorant ſtupid fellow; a dolt.
Of Glo'ſter's treachery,
And of the loyal ſerviee of his ſon,
When I inform'd him, then he call'd me *ſot*;
And told me I had turn'd the wrong ſide out. *Shakeſp.*
This by his tongue being made his miſtreſs' picture,
And then a mind put in't, either our braggs
Were crackt of kitchen trulls, or his deſcription
Prov'd us unſpeaking *ſots*. *Shakeſpeare.*
Tell him that no hiſtory or antiquity can match his conduct; and preſently the *ſot*, becauſe he knows neither hiſtory nor antiquity, ſhall begin to meaſure himſelf by himſelf, which is the only ſure way for him not to fall ſhort. *South.*
2. A wretch ſtupified by drinking.
Every ſign
That calls the ſtaring *ſots* to naſty wine. *Roſcommon.*
A ſurly ill-bred lord,
That chides and ſnaps her up at every word:
A brutal *ſot*; who while ſhe holds his head,
With drunken filth bedaubs the nuptial bed. *Granville.*

To SOT. *v. a.* To ſtupify; to beſot.
Pox on his loyalty!
I hate to ſee a brave bold fellow *ſotted*,
Made ſour and ſenſeleſs, turn'd to whey by love;
A driveling hero, fit for a romance. *Dryden.*
The potion
Turns his brain and ſtupifies his mind;
The *ſotted* moon-calf gapes. *Dryden.*

To SOT. *v. n.* To tipple to ſtupidity.

SO'TTISH. *adj.* [from *ſot.*]
1. Dull; ſtupid; ſenſeleſs; infatuate; doltiſh.
All's but naught:
Patience is *ſottiſh*, and impatience does
Become a dog that's mad. *Shakeſpeare.*
Upon the report of his approach, more than half fell away and diſperſed; the reſidue, being more deſperate or more *ſottiſh*, did abide in the field, of whom many were ſlain. *Hayward.*
He gain'd a king
Ahaz his *ſottiſh* conqueror. *Milton.*
'Tis *ſottiſh* to offer at things that cannot be brought about. *L'Eſtrange.*
How ignorant are *ſottiſh* pretenders to aſtrology. *Swift.*
2. Dull with intemperance.

SO'TTISHLY. *adv.* [from *ſottiſh.*] Stupidly; dully; ſenſeleſsly.
Northumberland *ſottiſhly* mad with over great fortune, procured the King by his letters patent under the great ſeal, to appoint the lady Jane to ſucceed him in the inheritance of the crown. *Hayward.*
Atheiſm is impudent in pretending to philoſophy, and ſuperſtition *ſottiſhly* ignorant in fancying that the knowledge of nature tends to irreligion. *Glanville.*
So *ſottiſhly* to loſe the pureſt pleaſures and comforts of this world, and forego the expectation of immortality in another; and ſo deſperately to run the riſk of dwelling with everlaſting burnings, plainly diſcovers itſelf to be the moſt pernicious folly and deplorable madneſs in the world. *Bentley.*

SO'TTISHNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſottiſh.*] Dulneſs; ſtupidity; inſenſibility.
Few conſider what a degree of *ſottiſhneſs* and confirmed ignorance men may ſin themſelves into. *South.*
No ſober temperate perſon can look with any complacency upon the drunkenneſs and *ſottiſhneſs* of his neighbour. *South.*
The firſt part of the text, the folly and *ſottiſhneſs* of Atheiſm, will come home to their caſe; ſince they make ſuch a noiſy pretence to wit and ſagacity. *Bentley.*

SO'VEREIGN. *adj.* [*ſouverain*, French; *ſovrano*, Spaniſh.]
1. Supreme in power; having no ſuperiour.
As teaching bringeth us to know that God is our ſupreme truth; ſo prayer teſtifieth that we acknowledge him our *ſovereign* good. *Hooker.*
You, my *ſovereign* lady,
Cauſeleſs have laid diſgraces on my head. *Shakeſ.*
None of us who now thy grace implore,
But held the rank of *ſovereign* queen before,
Till giddy chance, whoſe malice never bears
That mortal bliſs ſhould laſt for length of years,
Caſt us headlong from our high eſtate. *Dryden.*
Whether Eſau, then, were a vaſſal to Jacob, and Jacob his *ſovereign* prince by birth right, I leave the reader to judge. *Locke.*
2. Supremely efficacious.
A memorial of their fidelity and zeal, a *ſovereign* preſervative of God's people from the venomous infection of hereſy. *Hooker.*
The moſt *ſovereign* preſcription in Galen is but empirick; and to this preſervative of no better report than a horſe drench. *Shakeſpeare.*
Love-wounded Proteus,
My boſom, as a bed,
Shall lodge thee, till thy wound be throughly heal'd,
And thus I ſearch it with a *ſov'reign* kiſs. *Shakeſp.*
A water we call water of paradiſe, but that we do to it, is made very *ſovereign* for health. *Bacon.*
Like the ſcum ſtarv'd men did draw
From parboil'd ſhoes and boots, and all the reſt
Which were with any *ſovereign* fatneſs bleſt. *Donne.*
Be cool, my friend, and hear my muſe diſpenſe
Some *ſovereign* comforts drawn from common ſenſe. *Dryden.*

SO'VEREIGN. *n. ſ.* Supreme lord.
O, let my *ſovereign* turn away his face;
And bid his ears a little while be deaf. *Shakeſp.*
By my *ſovereign*, and his fate, I ſwear,
Renown'd for faith in peace, for force in war,
Oft our alliance other lands deſir'd. *Dryden.*

SO'VEREIGNLY. *adj.* [from *ſovereign.*] Supremely; in the higheſt degree.
He was *ſovereignly* lovely in himſelf. *Boyle.*

SO'VEREIGNTY. *n. ſ.* [*ſouveraineté*, French.] Supremacy; higheſt place; ſupreme power; higheſt degree of excellence.
Give me pardon,
That I, your vaſſal, have employed and pain'd
Your unknown *ſovereignty*. *Shakeſpeare.*
Happy were England, would this virtuous prince
Take on his grace the *ſov'reignty* thereof. *Shakeſp.*
To give laws unto a people, to inſtitute magiſtrates and officers over them; to puniſh and pardon malefactors; to have

the ſole authority of making war and peace, are the true marks of *ſovereignty*. *Davies.*

A mighty hunter thence he ſhall be ſtil'd
Before the Lord; as in deſpite of heav'n,
Or from heav'n claiming ſecond *ſov'reignty*. *Milton.*

Nothing does ſo gratify a haughty humour, as this piece of uſurped *ſovereignty* over our brethren. *Govern. of the Tongue.*

Jove's own tree,
That holds the woods in awful *ſov're'gnty*,
Requires a depth of lodging in the ground;
High as his topmoſt boughs to heav'n aſcend,
So low his roots to hell's dominion tend. *Dryden.*

I well foreſee, whene'er thy ſuit I grant,
That I my much lov'd *ſov'reignty* ſhall want,
And her new beauty may thy heart invade. *Dryden.*

Let us above all things poſſeſs our ſouls with awful apprehenſions of the majeſty and *ſovereignty* of God. *Rogers.*

Alexander's Grecian colonies in the Indies were almoſt exterminated by Sandrocottus; Seleucus recovered the *ſovereignty* in ſome degree, but was forced to abandon to him the country along the Indus. *Arbuthnot.*

SOUGH. *n. ſ.* [from *ſous*, French.] A ſubterraneous drain.

Yet could not ſuch mines, without great pains and charges, if at all, be wrought; the delfs would be ſo flown with waters, it being impoſſible to make any addits or *ſoughs* to drain them, that no gins or machines could ſuffice to lay and keep them dry. *Ray.*

Another of like ſort, was found in ſinking a *ſough*-pit at Haigh in Lancaſhire. *Woodward.*

SOUGHT. The preterite and participle paſſ. of *ſeek*.

I am *ſought* of them that aſked not for me: I am found of them that *ſought* me not. *Iſa.* lxv. 1.

The works of the Lord are great, *ſought* out of all them that have pleaſure therein. *Pſal.* cxi. 2.

SOUL. *n. ſ.* [ꝑapel, Sax. *ſael*, Dan. *ſual*, Iſlandick; *ſiel*, Dutch.]

1. The immaterial and immortal ſpirit of man.

When death was overcome, he opened heaven as well to the believing Gentiles as Jews: heaven till then was no receptacle to the *ſouls* of either. *Hooker.*

Fie, fie, unreverent tongue! to call her bad,
Whoſe ſov'reignty ſo oft thou haſt preferr'd
With twenty thouſand *ſoul*-confirming oaths. *Shakeſp.*

Perhaps, for want of food, the *ſoul* may pine;
But that were ſtrange, ſince all things bad and good;
Since all God's creatures, mortal and divine;
Since God himſelf is her eternal food. *Davies.*

He remembered them of the promiſes, ſeals and oaths, which by publick authority had paſſed for concluding this marriage, that theſe being religious bonds betwixt God and their *ſouls*, could not by any politick act of ſtate be diſſolved. *Hayward.*

Eloquence the *ſoul*, ſong charms the ſenſe. *Milton.*

2. Vital principle.

They ſay this town is full of cozenage,
Drug-working ſorcerers that change the mind;
Soul killing witches that deform the body;
And many ſuch like libertines of ſin. *Shakeſpeare.*

Thou almoſt mak'ſt me waver in my faith,
To hold opinion with Pythagoras,
That *ſouls* of animals infuſe themſelves
Into the trunks of men. *Shakeſpeare.*

Thou ſun, of this great world both eye and *ſoul*. *Milton.*

Join voices all ye living *ſouls!* ye birds,
That ſinging up to heav'n-gate aſcend,
Bear on your wings, and in your notes his praiſe. *Milton.*

In common diſcourſe and writing, we leave out the words vegetative, ſenſitive, and rational; and make the word *ſoul* ſerve for all theſe principles. *Watts.*

3. Spirit; eſſence; quinteſſence; principal part.

He has the very *ſoul* of bounty. *Shakeſpeare.*
Charity the *ſoul* of all the reſt. *Milton.*

4. Interiour power.

There is ſome *ſoul* of goodneſs in things evil,
Would men obſervingly diſtil it out. *Shakeſpeare.*

5. A familiar appellation expreſſing the qualities of the mind.

Three wenches where I ſtood, cry'd,
"Alas, good *ſoul!*" *Shakeſpeare.*

This is a poor mad *ſoul*; and ſhe ſays up and down the town, that her eldeſt ſon is like you. *Shakeſpeare.*

The poor *ſoul* ſat ſinging by a ſycamore tree,
Sing all a green willow:
Her hand on her boſom, her head on her knee. *Shakeſp.*

Unenlarged ſouls are diſguſted with the wonders of the microſcope, diſcovering animals which equal not a peppercorn. *Watts.*

6. Human being.

The moral is the caſe of every *ſoul* of us. *L'Eſtrange.*

Keep the poor *ſoul* no longer in ſuſpenſe,
Your change is ſuch as does not need defence. *Dryden.*

It is a republick; there are in it a hundred burgeois, and about a thouſand *ſouls*. *Addiſon.*

My ſtate of health none care to learn;
My life is here no *ſoul*'s concern. *Swift.*

7. Active power.

Earth, air and ſeas, through empty ſpace would rowl,
And heav'n would fly before the driving *ſoul*. *Dryden.*

8. Spirit; fire; grandeur of mind.

9. Intelligent being in general.

Every *ſoul* in heav'n ſhall bend the knee. *Milton.*

SOU'LED. *adj.* [from *ſoul*.] Furniſhed with mind.

Griping, and ſtill tenacious of thy hold,
Wou'd'ſt thou the Grecian chiefs, though largely *ſoul'd*,
Shou'd give the prizes they had gain'd before. *Dryden.*

SOU'LLESS. *adj.* [from *ſoul*.] Mean; low; ſpiritleſs.

Slave, *ſoulleſs* villain, dog, O rarely baſe! *Shakeſp.*

SOU'LSHOT. *n. ſ.* [*ſoul* and *ſhot*.] Something paid for a ſoul's requiem among the Romaniſts.

In the Saxon times there was a funeral duty to be paid, called *pecunia ſepulchralis & ſymbolum animæ*, and a Saxon *ſoul-ſhot*. *Ayliffe.*

SOUND. *adj.* [ꝑunb, Saxon.]

1. Healthy; hearty; not morbid; not diſeaſed; not hurt.

I am fall'n out with my more headier will,
To take the indiſpos'd and ſickly fit
For the *ſound* man. *Shakeſpeare.*

He hath a heart as *ſound* as a bell, and his tongue is the clapper; for what his heart thinks, his tongue ſpeaks. *Shakeſ.*

He hath received him ſafe and *ſound*. *Luke.* xv. 27.

We can preſerve
Unhurt our minds, and underſtanding *ſound*. *Milton.*

The king viſits all around,
Comforts the ſick, congratulates the *ſound*;
Honours the princely chiefs. *Dryden.*

But Capys, and the reſt of *ſounder* mind,
The fatal preſent of the flames deſign'd,
Or to the deep. *Dryden.*

When a word, which originally ſignifies any particular object, is attributed to ſeveral other objects, on account of ſome evident reference or relation to the original idea, this is peculiarly called an analogical word; ſo a *ſound* or healthy pulſe, a *ſound* digeſtion, *ſound* ſleep, are all ſo called, with reference to a *ſound* and healthy conſtitution; but if you ſpeak of *ſound* doctrine, or *ſound* ſpeech, this is by the way of reſemblance to health, and the words are metaphorical. *Watts.*

2. Right; not erroneous.

Whom although to know be life, and joy to make mention of his name; yet our *ſoundeſt* knowledge is to know that we know him not as indeed he is, neither can know him: and our ſafeſt eloquence concerning him is ſilence. *Hooker.*

Let my heart be *ſound* in thy ſtatutes, that I be not aſhamed. *Pſal.* cxix. 80.

The rules are *ſound* and uſeful, and may ſerve your devotion. *Wake.*

3. Stout; ſtrong; luſty.

The men are very ſtrong and able of body; and therefore either give *ſound* ſtrokes with their clubs wherewith they fight, or elſe ſhoot ſtrong ſhots with their bows. *Abbot.*

4. Valid; not failing.

They reſerved their titles, tenures, and ſigniories whole and *ſound* to themſelves. *Spenſer.*

5. Faſt; hearty. It is applied to ſleep.

Now wak'd from *ſoundeſt* ſleep,
Soft on the flow'ry herb I found me laid
In balmy ſweat. *Milton.*

SOUND. *adv.* Soundly; heartily; completely faſt.

The meſſenger approaching to him ſpake,
But his waſte words return'd to him in vain;
So *ſound* he ſlept that nought might him awake. *Spenſer.*

SOUND. *n. ſ.* [*ſonde*, French.] A ſhallow ſea, ſuch as may be ſounded.

The *ſound* of Denmark, where ſhips pay toll. *Camden.*

Wake,
Behold I come, ſent from the Stygian *ſound*,
As a dire vapour that had cleft the ground,
T' ingender with the night, and blaſt the day. *Ben. Johnſon.*

Him young Thooſa bore, the bright increaſe
Of Phorcys, dreaded in the *ſounds* and ſeas. *Pope.*

SOUND. *n. ſ.* [*ſonde*, Fr.] A probe, an inſtrument uſed by chirurgeons to feel what is out of the reach of the fingers.

The patient being laid on a table, paſs the *ſound* till it meet with ſome reſiſtance. *Sharp.*

To SOUND. *v. a.*

1. To ſearch with a plummet; to try depth.

In this ſecret there is a gulf, which while we live we ſhall never *ſound*. *Hooker.*

You are, Haſtings, much too ſhallow
To *ſound* the bottom of the after-times. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. To try; to examine.

Has he never before *ſounded* you in this buſineſs. *Shakeſp.*
Invites theſe lords, and thoſe he meant to *ſound*. *Daniel.*

I was in jeſt,
And by that offer meant to *ſound* your breaſt. *Dryden.*

I've ſounded my Numidians, man by man,
And find 'em ripe for a revolt. *Addiſon.*

To SOUND. *v. n.* To try with the ſounding line.

The ſhipmen deemed that they drew near to ſome country and *ſounded* and found it near twenty fathoms. *Acts* xxvii.

Beyond this we have no more a poſitive diſtinct notion of infinite ſpace than a mariner has of the depth of the ſea, where having let down a large portion of his *ſounding*-line, he reaches no bottom. *Locke.*

SOUND. *n. ſ.* The cuttleſiſh. *Ainſworth.*

SOUND. *n. ſ.* [*ſon*, French; *ſonus*, Latin.]

1. Any thing audible; a noiſe; that which is perceived by the ear.

Heaps of huge words uphoarded hideouſly
With horrid *ſound*, though having little ſenſe,
And thereby wanting due intelligence,
Have marred the face of goodly poeſy,
And made a monſter of their fantaſy. *Spenſer.*

Come, ſiſters cheer we up his ſprights,
And ſhew the beſt of our delights;
I'll charm the air to give a *ſound*,
While you perform your antick round. *Shakeſp.*

Daſh a ſtone againſt a ſtone in the bottom of the water, and it maketh a *ſound*: ſo a long pole ſtruck upon gravel in the bottom of the water, maketh a *ſound*. *Bacon.*

The warlike *ſound* of trumpets loud. *Milton.*

Whene'er he ſpoke his voice was heard around,
Loud as a trumpet with a ſilver *ſound*. *Dryden.*

That which is conveyed into the brain by the ear is called *ſound*; though, 'till it affect the perceptive part, it be nothing but motion. *Locke.*

2. Mere empty noiſe oppoſed to meaning.

He contented himſelf with doubtful and general terms, which might make no ill *ſound* in mens ears. *Locke.*

Let us conſider this propoſition as to its meaning; for it is the ſenſe and not *ſound* that muſt be the principle. *Locke.*

To SOUND. *v. n.*

1. To make a noiſe; to emit a noiſe.

From you *ſounded* out the word of the Lord. 1 *Theſ.* i. 8.

Trumpet once more to *ſound* at general doom. *Milton.*

That with one blaſt through the whole houſe does bound,
And firſt taught ſpeaking-trumpets how to *ſound*. *Dryden.*

Thither the ſilver *ſounding* lyres
Shall call the ſmiling loves and young deſires. *Pope.*

2. To exhibit by likeneſs of ſound.

Why do you ſtart, and ſeem to fear
Things that do *ſound* ſo fair? *Shakeſpeare.*

They being told there was ſmall hope of eaſe
To be expected to their evils from hence,
Were willing at the firſt to give an ear
To any thing that *ſounded* liberty. *Ben. Johnſon.*

This relation *ſounds* rather like a chymical dream than a philoſophical truth. *Wilkins.*

To SOUND. *v. a.*

1. To cauſe to make a noiſe; to play on.

And many nymphs about them flocking round,
And many tritons, which their horns did *ſound*. *Spenſer.*

Michael bid *ſound*
Th' archangel trumpet. *Milton.*

Miſenus lay; none ſo renown'd
The warrior trumpet in the field to *ſound*,
With breathing braſs to kindle fierce alarms,
And rouze to dare their fate in honourable arms. *Dryden.*

2. To betoken or direct by a ſound.

Once Jove from Ida did both hoſts ſurvey,
And, when he pleas'd to thunder, part the fray;
Here heav'n in vain that kind retreat ſhould *ſound*,
The louder cannon had the thunder drown'd. *Waller.*

3. To celebrate by ſound.

Sun, *ſound* his praiſe. *Milton.*

SO'UNDBOARD. *n. ſ.* [*ſound* and *board*.] Board which propagates the ſound in organs.

Try it without any *ſoundboard* along, only harpwiſe at one end of the ſtring. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

As in an organ, from one blaſt of wind,
To many a row of pipes the *ſoundboard* breathes. *Milton.*

SO'UNDING. *adj.* [from *ſound*.] Sonorous; having a magnificent ſound.

Obſolete words may then be revived, when more *ſounding* or more ſignificant than thoſe in practice. *Dryden.*

SO'UNDLY. *adv.* [from *ſound*.]

1. Healthily; heartily.

2. Luſtily; ſtoutly; ſtrongly.

When Duncan is aſleep,
Whereto the rather ſhall this hard day's journey
Soundly invite him. *Shakeſp.*

They did ply
My feet and hands with cords, and to the maſt
With other halſers made me *ſound* y faſt. *Chapman.*

Who had ſo often in your aid
So many ways been *ſoundly* paid;
Came in at laſt for better ends. *Hudibras.*

Have no concern,
Provided Punch, for there's the jeſt,
Be *ſoundly* maul'd, and plague the reſt. *Swift.*

Their nobility and gentry are one half ruined, baniſhed, or converted: they all *ſoundly* feel the ſmart of the laſt Iriſh war. *Swift.*

3. Truly; rightly.

The wiſeſt are always the readieſt to acknowledge, that *ſoundly* to judge of a law is the weighticſt thing which any man can take upon him. *Hooker.*

The doctrine of the church of England, expreſſed in the thirty-nine articles, is ſo *ſoundly* and orthodoxly ſettled, as cannot be queſtioned without extreme danger to our religion. *Bacon.*

4. Faſt; cloſely.

Now when that idle dream was to him brought,
Unto that elfen knight he bad him fly,
Where he ſlept *ſoundly*, void of evil thought. *Spenſer.*

When the ſucceſſion of ideas ceaſes, our perception of duration ceaſes with it, which every one experiments whilſt he ſleeps *ſoundly*. *Locke.*

SOU'NDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſound*.]

1. Health; heartineſs.

I would I had that corporal *ſoundneſs* now,
As when thy father and myſelf in friendſhip
Firſt tried our ſoldierſhip. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Truth; rectitude; incorrupt ſtate.

In the end, very few excepted, all became ſubject to the ſway of time; other odds there was none amongſt them, ſaving only that ſome fell ſooner away, and ſome later from the *ſoundneſs* of belief. *Hooker.*

Leſly is miſled in his politicks; but he hath given proof of his *ſoundneſs* in religion. *Swift.*

3. Strength; ſolidity.

This preſuppoſed, it may ſtand then very well with ſtrength and *ſoundneſs* of reaſon, even thus to anſwer. *Hooker.*

SOUP. *n. ſ.* [*ſoupe*, French.] Strong decoction of fleſh for the table.

Spongy morells in ſtrong ragouſts are found,
And in the *ſoup* the ſlimy ſnail is drown'd. *Gay.*

Let the cook daub the back of the footman's new livery, or, when he is going up with a diſh of *ſoup*, let her follow him ſoftly with a ladle-full. *Swift.*

SOUR. *n. ſ.* [ſun, ſunıʒ, Saxon; *ſur*, Welſh.]

1. Acid; auſtere; pungent on the palate with aſtringency, as vinegar, or unripe fruit.

All *ſour* things, as vinegar, provoke appetite. *Bacon.*

Their drink is *ſour*. *Hoſ.* iv. 18.

But let the bounds of licences be fix'd,
Not things of diſagreeing nature's mix'd,
Not ſweet with *ſour*, nor birds with ſerpents join'd. *Dryden.*

2. Harſh of temper; crabbed; peeviſh; moroſe; ſevere.

He was a ſcholar,
Lofty and *ſour* to them that lov'd him not. *Shakeſp.*

A man of pleaſant and popular converſation, rather free than *ſour* and reſerved. *Wotton.*

Tiberius, otherwiſe a very *ſour* man, would punctually perform this rite unto others, and expect the ſame. *Brown.*

He ſaid a *ſour* thing to Laura the other day. *Tatler.*

Sullen and *ſour*, with diſcontented mien
Jocaſta frown'd. *Pope.*

3. Afflictive; painful.

Let me embrace theſe *ſour* adverſities;
For wiſe men ſay it is the wiſeſt courſe. *Shakeſp.*

4. Expreſſing diſcontent.

The lord treaſurer often looked on me with a *ſour* countenance. *Swift.*

SOUR. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] Acid ſubſtance.

A thouſand *ſours* to temper with one ſweet,
To make it ſeem more dear and dainty. *Spenſer.*

To SOUR. *v. a.*

1. To make acid.

His angelick nature had none of that carnal leven which ferments to the *ſouring* of ours. *Decay of Piety.*

Thus needed up with milk, the new made man
His kingdom o'er his kindred world began;
'Till knowledge miſapply'd, miſunderſtood,
And pride of empire, *ſour'd* his balmy blood. *Dryden.*

One paſſion, with a different turn,
Makes wit inflame or anger burn:
So the ſun's heat, with diff'rent pow'rs,
Ripens the grape, the liquor *ſours*. *Swift.*

2. To make harſh.

Tufts of graſs *ſour* land. *Mortimer.*

3. To make uneaſy; to make leſs pleaſing.

Hail, great king!
To *ſour* your happineſs, I muſt report
The queen is dead. *Shakeſp.*

He brought envy, malice, and ambition into paradiſe, which *ſou'ed* to him the ſweetneſs of the place. *Dryden.*

4. To make diſcontented.

Not my own diſgrace
Hath ever made me *ſour* my patient cheek,
Or bend one wrinkle on my ſovereign's face. *Shakeſpeare.*

Three crabbed mouths had *sour'd* themselves to death,
Ere I could make thee open thy white hand. *Shakespeare.*

To SOUR. *v. n.*

1. To become acid.
Asses milk, when it *sours* in the stomach, and whey, turned sour, will purge strongly. *Arbuthnot.*
2. To grow peevish or crabbed.
They keep out melancholy from the virtuous, and hinder the hatred of vice from *souring* into severity. *Addison.*
If I turn my eyes from them, or seem displeased, they *sour* upon it. *Spectator.*

SOURCE. *n. s.* [*source*, French.]

1. Spring; fountain; head.
Kings that rule
Behind the hidden *sources* of the Nile. *Addison.*
2. Original; first course.
This second *source* of men, while yet but few,
With some regard to what is just and right,
Shall lead their lives. *Milton.*
This is the true *source* and original of this mischief. *South.*
Of himself is none;
But that eternal Infinite, and One,
Who never did begin, who ne'er can end,
On him all beings, as their *source*, depend. *Dryden.*
3. First producer.
Famous Greece,
That *source* of art and cultivated thought,
Which they to Rome, and Romans hither brought. *Waller.*

SO'URISH. *adj* [from *sour.*] Somewhat sour.
By distillation we obtain a *sourish* spirit, which will dissolve coral. *Boyle.*

SO'URLY. *adv.* [from *sour.*]

1. With acidity.
2. With acrimony.
The stern Athenian prince
Then *sourly* smil'd. *Dryden.*

SO'URNESS. *n. s.* [from *sour.*]

1. Acidity; austereness of taste.
Sourness consisteth in some grossness of the body, and incorporation doth make the mixture of the body more equal, which induceth a milder taste. *Bacon.*
I' th' Spring, like youth, it yields an acid taste;
But Summer doth, like age, the *sourness* waste. *Denham.*
He knew
For fruit the grafted pear-tree to dispose,
And tame to plums the *sourness* of the sloes. *Dryden.*
Of acid or sour one has a notion from taste, *sourness*, being one of those simple ideas which one cannot describe. *Arbuthn.*
Has life no *sourness*, drawn so near its end? *Pope.*
2. Asperity; harshness of temper.
Pelagius carped at the curious neatness of mens apparel in those days, and, through the *sourness* of his disposition, spoke somewhat too hardly thereof. *Hooker.*
He was never thought to be of that superstitious *sourness*, which some men pretend to in religion. *King Charles.*
Her religion is equally free from the weakness of superstition and the *sourness* of enthusiasm: it is not of an uncomfortable melancholy nature. *Addison.*

SO'URSOP. *n. s.* [*guanabanus*, Latin.] Custard-apple.
It grows in several parts of the Spanish West-Indies, where it is cultivated for its fruits. *Miller.*

SOUS. *n. s.* [*sol*, French.] A small denomination of money.

SOUSE. *n. s.* [*sout*, salt, Dutch.]

1. Pickle made of salt.
2. Any thing kept parboiled in salt-pickle.
And he that can rear up a pig in his house,
Hath cheaper his bacon, and sweeter his *souse*. *Tusser.*
All-saints, do lay for pork and *souse*,
For sprats and spurlings for your house. *Tusser.*

To SOUSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To parboil, and steep in pickle.
Oyl, though it stink, they drop by drop impart;
But *souse* the cabbage with a bounteous heart. *Pope.*
2. To throw into water. A ludicrous sense.
They *soused* me into the Thames with as little remorse as they drown blind puppies. *Shakespeare.*
Who those were that run away,
And yet gave out th' had won the day;
Although the rabble *sous'd* them for't,
O'er head and ears in mud and dirt. *Butler.*
They *soused* me over head and ears in water when a boy, so that I am now one of the most case-hardened of the Ironsides. *Addison.*

To SOUSE. *v. n.* [Of this word I know not the original.] To fall as a bird on its prey.
Thus on some silver swan, or tim'rous hare,
Jove's bird comes *sousing* down from upper air;
Her crooked talons truss the fearful prey,
Then out of sight she soars. *Dryden.*
Jove's bird will *souse* upon the tim'rous hare,
And tender kids with his sharp talons tear. *Dryden.*

To SOUSE. *v. a.* To strike with sudden violence, as a bird strikes his prey.
The gallant monarch is in arms;
And like an eagle o'er his airy tow'rs,
To *souse* annoyance that comes near his nest. *Shakespeare.*

SOUSE. *adv.* With sudden violence. A low word.

SO'UTERRAIN. *n. s.* [*souterrain*, French.] A grotto or cavern in the ground. Not English.
Defences against extremities of heat, as shade, grottoes, or *souterrains*, are necessary preservatives of health. *Arbuthnot.*

SOUTH. *n. s.* [ſuð, Saxon; *suyd*, Dutch; *sud*, French.]

1. The part where the sun is to us at noon.
East and West have no certain points of heaven, but North and *south* are fixed; and seldom the far southern people have invaded the northern, but contrariwise. *Bacon.*
2. The southern regions of the globe.
The queen of the *South*. *Bible.*
From the North to call
Decrepit winter, from the *South* to bring
Solstitial Summer's heat. *Milton.*
3. The wind that blows from the South.
All the contagion of the *South* light on you,
You shames of Rome, you! *Shakesp.*
The North-east spends its rage, and now
Th' effusive *South* warms the wide air. *Thomson.*

SOUTH. *adj.* [from the noun.] Southern; meridional.
One inch of delay more is a *south* sea off discovery. *Shakes.*
How thy garments are warm, when he quieteth the earth by the *south* wind. *Job* xxxvii. 17.
Mean while the *south* wind rose, and with black wings
Wide hovering, all the clouds together drove. *Milton.*

SOUTH. *adv.*

1. Towards the South.
His regiment lies half a mile
South from the mighty power of the king. *Shakesp.*
2. From the South.
Such fruits as you appoint for long keeping, gather in a fair and dry day, and when the wind bloweth not *south*. *Bacon.*

SO'UTHING. *adj.* [from the noun.] Going towards the South.
I will conduct thee on thy way,
When next the *southing* sun inflames the day. *Dryden.*
Not far from hence, if I observ'd aright
The *southing* of the stars and polar light,
Sicilia lies. *Dryden.*

SOUTHEA'ST. *n. s.* [*South* and *East.*] The point between the East and South; the point of Winter sunrise.
The planting of trees warm upon a wall against the South, or *Southeast* sun, doth hasten their ripening; and the *Southeast* is found better than the southwest. *Bacon.*
The three seas of Italy, the Inferior towards the *Southeast*, the Ionian towards the South, and the Adriatick on the North-east side, were commanded by three different nations. *Arbuth.*

SO'UTHERLY. *adj.* [from *South.*]

1. Belonging to any of the points denominated from the South; not absolutely southern.
2. Lying towards the South.
Unto such as live under the pole, that is only north which is above them, that is only *southerly* which is below them. *Brown.*
Two other country bills give us a view of the most easterly, westerly, and *southerly* parts of England. *Graunt.*
3. Coming from about the South.
I am but mad north, northwest: when the wind is *southerly* I know a hawk from a handsaw. *Shakesp.*

SO'UTHERN. *adj.* [ſuðerne, Saxon; from *South.*]

1. Belonging to the South; meridional.
Why mourn I not for thee,
And with the *southern* clouds contend in tears? *Shakesp.*
2. Lying towards the South.
3. Coming from the South.
Mens bodies are heavier when *southern* winds blow than when northern. *Bacon.*
Frowning Auster seeks the *southern* sphere,
And rots with endless rain th' unwholsome year. *Dryden.*

SO'UTHERNWOOD. *n. s.* [ſuðernpuðu, Saxon; *abrotanum*, Lat.]
This plant agrees in most parts with the wormwood, from which it is not easy to separate it. *Miller.*

SO'UTHMOST. *adj.* [from *South.*] Farthest toward the South.
Next Chemos, th' obscene dread of Moab's sons,
From Aroar to Nebo, and the wild
Of *southmost* Abarim. *Milton.*

SO'UTHSAY. *n. s.* [Properly *soothsay.*] Prediction.
All those very idle thoughts and fantasies,
Devices, dreams, opinions unsound,
Shews, visions, *southsays*, and prophecies,
And all that feigned is, as leasings, tales, and lies. *Fa. Qu.*

To SO'UTHSAY. *v. n.* [See SOOTHSAY.] To predict.
Young men, hovering between hope and fear, might easily be carried into the superstition of *southsaying* by names. *Camden.*

SOUTHSAY'ER. *n. s.* [Properly *soothsayer.* See SOOTHSAYER.] A predicter.

SO'UTHWARD. *adv.* [from *South.*] Towards the South.
Countries are more fruitful to the *southward* than in the northern parts. *Raleigh.*
A prisoner in a room twenty foot square, is at liberty to walk twenty foot *southward*, but not northward. *Locke.*

Every life, from the dreary months,
Flies conscious *southward*. *Thomson.*

SOUTHWE'ST. *n. s.* [*south* and *west*.] Point between the south and west; winter sun set
Phenice is an haven of Crete, and lieth toward the *south-west*. *Acts* xxvii. 12.
The planting of trees warm upon a wall against the south, or southeast sun, doth hasten their coming on and ripening; and the southeast is found to be better than the *southwest*, tho' the *southwest* be the hotter coast. *Bacon.*

SOUVENANCE. *n. s.* [French.] Remembrance; memory. A French word which with many more is now happily disused.
If thou wilt renounce thy miscreance,
Life will I grant thee for thy valiance,
And all thy wrongs will wipe out of my *souvenance*. *Spens.*
Gave wond'rous great countenance to the knight,
That of his way he had no *souvenance*,
Nor care of vow'd revenge. *Spenser.*

Sow. *n. s.* [ꝥuꝛn, Saxon; *soeg*, *souwe*, Dutch.]
1. A female pig; the female of a boar.
Boars have great fangs; *sows* much less. *Bacon.*
A *sow* beneath an oak shall lye along,
And white herself, and white her thirty young. *Dryden.*
For which they scorn and hate them worse
Than dogs and cats do *sow* gelders. *Hudibras.*
The *sow* gelder's horn has something musical in it, but this is seldom heard. *Addison.*
2. Perhaps from *sow* might come *swine*, ꝥpina, Saxon.
And was't thou fain
To hovel thee with *swine*, and rogues forlorn,
In short and musty straw? *Shakespeare.*
3. An oblong mass of lead. *Ainsworth.*
4. An insect; a millepede. *Ainsworth.*

SO'WBREAD. *n. s.* [*cyclamen*, Latin.] A plant.
It hath a thick round fleshy root: the flowers arise singly upon pedicles from the root, which consist of one leaf, divided into five or six segments, which are reflexed almost to the bottom, where they are divided: the pointal of the flower becomes a round membranaceous fruit, which contains roundish seeds. *Miller.*

To SOW. *v. n.* [*saian*, Gothick; ꝥapan, Saxon; *saeyen*, Dutch.] To scatter seed in order to a harvest.
The one belongeth unto them that seek, the other unto them that have found happiness: they that pray do but yet *sow*, they that give thanks declare they have reaped. *Hooker.*
The vintage shall reach unto the *sowing* time. *Lev.* xxvi. 5.
They that *sow* in tears, shall reap in joy. *Ps.* cxxvi. 5.
He that *soweth* to his flesh, shall reap corruption; but he that *soweth* to the spirit, shall reap life everlasting. *Gal.* vi. 8.
Sow to yourselves in righteousness, and reap in mercy. *Hos.*

To Sow. *v. a.* part. pass. *sown*.
1. To scatter in the ground in order to growth; to propagate by seed.
Like was not to be found,
Save in that soil where all good things did grow,
And freely sprung out of the fruitful ground
As incorrupted nature did them *sow*. *Spenser.*
From Ireland come I with my strength,
And reap the harvest which that rascal *sow'd*. *Shakesp.*
I *sow* my law in you, and it shall bring fruit in you. 2 *Esdr.*
Many plants, which grow in the hotter countries, being set in the colder, will, being *sown* of seeds late in the Spring, come up and abide most part of the Summer. *Bacon.*
The intellectual faculty is a goodly field, capable of great improvement; and it is the worst husbandry in the world to *sow* it with trifles or impertinencies. *Hale.*
When to turn
The fruitful soil, and when to *sow* the corn,
I sing, Mecænas. *Dryden.*
The proud mother views her precious brood,
And happier branches, which she never *sow'd*. *Dryden.*
2. To spread; to propagate.
Frowardness is in his heart: he deviseth mischief continually, he *soweth* discord. *Proverbs.*
To *sow* a jangling noise of words unknown. *Milton.*
Since then they stand secur'd by being join'd:
It were worthy a king's head, to *sow* division,
And seeds of jealousy, to loose those bonds. *Rowe.*
Born to afflict my Marcia's family,
And *sow* dissention in the hearts of brothers. *Addison.*
3. To impregnate or stock with seed.
He shall give the rain of thy seed, that thou shalt *sow* the ground withal. *Is.* xxx. 23.
4. To besprinkle.
He *sow'd* with stars the heav'n thick as a field. *Milton.*
Morn new *sow'd* the earth with orient pearl. *Milton.*

To Sow. *v. a.* For *sew*.
Some tree, whose broad smooth leaves together *sow'd*,
And girded on, may cover round. *Milton.*

To SOWCE. *v. a.* To throw into the water. See SOUSE.
He *sowced* me up to the middle in the pond. *L'Estrange.*

SO'WER. *n. s.* [from *sow*.]
1. He that sprinkles the seed.
A *sower* went forth to sow. *Mat.* xiii. 3.
It is thrown round, as grain by a skilful *sower*. *Denham.*
2. A scatterer.
Terming Paul and his doctrine a *sower* of words, a very babbler or trifler. *Hakewill.*
3. A breeder; a promoter.
They are *sowers* of suits, which make the court swell, and the country pine. *Bacon.*

SO'WINS. *n. s.* Flummery, somewhat soured and made of oatmeal.
These *sowins*, that is, flummery, being blended together, produce good yeast. *Mortimer.*
See where Norah with the *sowins* comes. *Swift.*

To SOWL, *v. a.* [from *sow*, as hogs are pulled by dogs, *Skinner*; from *sele*, a strap, a rein, *Kennet*.] To pull by the ears.
He'll go and *sowl* the porter of Rome-gates by th' ears. *Shak.*

SOWN. The participle of *sow*. It is barbarously used by *Swift* for *sewed*.
An hundred and fifty of their beds, *sown* together, made up the breadth and length. *Gulliver's Travels.*

SO'WTHISTLE. *n. s.* A weed.
Sowthistles though coneys eat, yet sheep and cattle will not touch; the milk of which rubbed on warts weareth them away, which sheweth it is corrosive. *Bacon.*

SPAAD. *n. s.* A kind of mineral.
English talc, of which the coarser sort is called plaister or parget; the finer, *spaad*, earth-flax, or salamander's hair. *Woodward's Met. Foss.*

SPACE. *n. s.* [*spatium*, Latin.]
1. Room; local extension.
Space is the relation of distance between any two bodies or points. *Locke.*
Oh, undistinguish'd *space* of woman's wit!
A plot upon her virtuous husband's life,
And the exchange my brother. *Shakespeare.*
This which yields or fills all *space*. *Milton.*
Pure *space* is capable neither of resistance nor motion. *Locke.*
Space and motion can never be actually infinite: they have a power only and a capacity of being increased without end; so that no *space* can be assigned so vast, but still a larger may be imagined; no motion so swift or languid, but a greater velocity or slowness may still be conceived. *Bentley.*
2. Any quantity of place.
I would not be the villain that thou think'st
For the whole *space* that's in the tyrant's grasp,
And the rich East to boot. *Shakespeare.*
There was but two ways to escape; the one through the woods about ten miles *space* to Walpo. *Knolles.*
In such a great ruin, where the fragments are great and hard, it is not possible they should be so adjusted in their fall, but that they would lie hollow, and many unfilled *spaces* would be intercepted amongst them. *Burnet.*
Measuring first with careful eyes
The *space* his spear could reach, aloud he cries. *Dryden.*
3. Quantity of time.
Nine times the *space* that measures day and night
To mortal men, he with his horrid crew
Lay vanquish'd rolling in the fiery gulph,
Confounded, though immortal. *Milton.*
In a lever the motion can be continued only for so short a *space*, as may be answerable to that little distance betwixt the fulciment and the weight. *Wilkins.*
God may defer his judgments for a time, and give a people a longer *space* of repentance: he may stay 'till the iniquities of a nation be full; but sooner or later they have reason to expect his vengeance. *Tillotson.*
The lives of great men cannot be writ with any tolerable degree of elegance or exactness, within a short *space* after their decease. *Addison.*
4. A small time; a while.
Sith for me ye fight, to me this grace
Both yield, to stay your deadly strife a *space*. *Spenser.*
Compassion quell'd
His best of man, and gave him up to tears
A *space*, 'till firmer thoughts restrain'd excess. *Milton.*

SPA'CIOUS. *adj.* [*spacieux*, Fr. *spatiosus*, Latin.] Wide; extensive; roomy; not narrow.
The former buildings, which were but mean, contented them not: *spacious* and ample churches they erected throughout every city. *Hooker.*
Convey your pleasures in a *spacious* plenty;
And yet seem cold. *Shakesp.*
Merab with *spacious* beauty fills the sight,
But too much awe chastis'd the bold delight. *Cowley.*
Like an English gen'ral will I die,
And all the ocean make my *spacious* grave:
Women and cowards on the land may lie;
The sea's a tomb that's proper for the brave. *Dryden.*

SPA'CIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *spacious*.] Roomineſs; wide extension.

SPA'DDLE. *n. ſ.* [Diminutive of *ſpade.*] A little ſpade.
Others deſtroy moles with a *ſpaddle*, waiting in the mornings and evenings for them. *Mort mer.*

SPADE. *n. ſ.* [ꝩpaꝺ, Saxon; *ſpade*, Iſlandick and Dutch.]
1. The inſtrument of digging.
Take the air of the earth new turned up, by digging with the *ſpade*, or ſtanding by him that diggeth. *Bacon.*
Many learned men affirm, that ſome iſthmes have been eat through by the ſea, and others cut by the *ſpade*. *Brown.*
His next advance was to the ſoldier's trade,
Where if he did not nimbly ply the *ſpade*,
His ſurly officer ne'er fail'd to crack
His knotty cudgel on his tougher back. *Dryden.*
Here nature never diff'rence made
Between the ſceptre and the *ſpade*. *Swift.*
2. A deer three years old. *Ainſworth.*
3. A ſuit of cards.

SPA'DICEOUS. *adj.* [*ſpadiceus*, Latin.]
Of thoſe five Scaliger beheld, though one was *ſpadiceous*, or of a light red, and two inclining to red, yet was there not any of this complexion among them. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

SPADI'LLE. *n. ſ.* [*ſpadille*, or *eſpadille*, French.] The ace of ſpades at ombre.

SPAGY'RICK. *adj.* [*ſpagyricus*, Lat. A word coined by *Paracelſus* from *ſparen*, a ſearcher, Teutonick.] Chymical.

SPA'GYRIST. *n. ſ.* A chymiſt.
This change is ſo unexampled, that though among the more curious *ſpagyriſts* it be very well known, yet many naturaliſts cannot eaſily believe it. *Boyle.*

SPAKE. The old preterite of *ſpeak.*
So *ſpake* the archangel Michael, then paus'd. *Milton.*

SPALL. *n. ſ.* [*eſpaule*, French.] Shoulder. Out of uſe.
Their mighty ſtrokes their haberions diſmay'd,
And naked made each others manly *ſpalles*. *Fairfax.*

SPALT, or *Spelt*. *n. ſ.* A white, ſcaly, ſhining ſtone, frequently uſed to promote the fuſion of metals. *Bailey.*

SPAN. *n. ſ.* [ꝩpan, ꝩponne, Saxon; *ſpanna*, Ital. *ſpan*, Dutch.]
1. The ſpace from the end of the thumb to the end of the little finger extended.
A foot, the length of it, is a ſixth part of the ſtatute; a *ſpan*, one eighth; a palm, or hand's breadth, one twenty-fourth; a thumb's breath, or inch, one ſeventy-ſecond; and a forefinger's breath one ninety-ſixth. *Holder.*
Will you with counters ſum
The caſt proportion of his infinite?
And buckle in a waſte moſt fathomleſs,
With *ſpans* and inches ſo diminutive
As fears and reaſons? *Shakeſpeare.*
Sum how brief the life of man
Runs his erring pilgrimage,
That the ſtretching of a *ſpan*
Buckles in his ſum of age. *Shakeſpeare.*
When I removed the one, although but at the diſtance of a *ſpan*, the other would ſtand like Hercules's pillar. *Brown.*
2. Any ſhort duration.
You have ſcarce time
To ſteal from ſpiritual leiſure a brief *ſpan*,
To keep your earthly audit. *Shakeſpeare.*
The virgin's part, the mother and the wife,
So well ſhe acted in this *ſpan* of life. *Waller.*
Then conſcience, unreſtrain'd by fears, began
To ſtretch her limits, and extend the *ſpan*. *Dryden.*
Life's but a *ſpan*, I'll ev'ry inch enjoy. *Farquhar.*

To SPAN. *v. a.*
1. To meaſure by the hand extended.
Oft on the well-known ſpot I fix my eyes,
And *ſpan* the diſtance that between us lies. *Tickell.*
2. To meaſure.
My ſurveyor is falſe; the o'er great cardinal
Hath ſhew'd him gold; my life is *ſpann'd* already. *Shakeſp.*
This ſoul doth *ſpan* the world, and hang content
From either pole unto the centre;
Where in each room of the well-furniſh'd tent
He lies warm, and without adventure. *Herbert.*
Harry, whoſe tuneful and well-meaſur'd ſong
Firſt taught our Engliſh muſick how to *ſpan*
Words with juſt note and accent, not to ſcan
With Midas' ears, counting ſhort and long. *Milton.*

SPAN. The preterite of *ſpin*. See SPIN.
Together furiouſly they ran,
That to the ground came horſe and man;
The blood out of their helmets *ſpan*,
So ſharp were their encounters. *Drayton.*

SPA'NCOUNTER. } *n. ſ.* [from *ſpan*, *counter* and *farthing*.] A
SPA'NFARTHING. } play at which money is thrown within a ſpan or mark.
Tell the king, that for his father's ſake, Henry V. in whoſe time boys went to *ſpancounter* for French crowns, I am content he ſhall reign. *Shakeſpeare.*
Boys ſhall not play
At *ſpancounter* or blowpoint, but ſhall pay
Toll to ſome courtier. *Donne.*
His chief ſolace is to ſteal down, and play at *ſparfarthing* with the page. *Swift.*

SPANG. *n. ſ.* [*ſpange*, Dutch.] This word ſeems to have ſignified a cluſter of ſhining bodies.
The colours that ſhew beſt by candlelight are, white, carnation, and a kind of ſea-water green; and ouches or *ſpangs*, as they are of no great coſt, ſo they are of moſt glory. *Bacon.*

SPA'NGLE. *n. ſ.* [*ſpange*, German, a buckle, a locket: whence *oher ſpangen*, ear-rings.]
1. A ſmall plate or boſs of ſhining metal.
2. Any thing ſparkling and ſhining.
As hoary froſt with *ſpangles* doth attire
The moſſy branches of an oak half dead. *Spenſer.*
Thus in a ſtarry night fond children cry
For the rich *ſpangles* that adorn the ſky. *Waller.*
The twinkling *ſpangles*, the ornaments of the upper world, loſe their beauty and magnificence: vulgar ſpectators ſee them but as a confuſed huddle of petty illuminants. *Glanville.*
That now the dew with *ſpangles* deck'd the ground,
A ſweeter ſpot of earth was never found. *Dryden.*

To SPA'NGLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To beſprinkle with ſpangles or ſhining bodies.
They never meet in grove or green,
By fountain clear, or *ſpangled* ſtarlight ſheen. *Shakeſpeare.*
What ſtars do *ſpangle* heaven with ſuch beauty,
As thoſe two eyes become that heavenly face. *Shakeſp.*
Unpin that *ſpangled* breaſtplate which you wear,
That th' eyes of buſy fools may be ſtopt there. *Donne.*
Four faces each
Had, like a double Janus; all their ſhape
Spangled with eyes, more numerous than thoſe
Of Argus. *Milton.*
Then appear'd
Spangling the hemiſphere, then firſt adorn'd
With the bright luminaries, that ſet and roſe. *Milton.*
The ſpacious firmament on high,
With all the blue ethereal ſky,
And *ſpangl'd* heav'ns, a ſhining frame,
Their great Original proclaim. *Addiſon.*

SPA'NIEL. *n. ſ.* [*hiſpaniolus*, Latin; *eſpagneul*, French.]
1. A dog uſed for ſports in the field, remarkable for ſagacity and obedience.
Divers days I followed his ſteps 'till I found him, having newly met with an excellent *ſpaniel* belonging to his dead companion. *Sidney.*
There are arts to reclaim the wildeſt men, as there are to make *ſpaniels* fetch and carry: chide 'em often and feed 'em ſeldom. *Dryden.*
2. A low, mean, ſneaking fellow; a courtier; a dedicator; a penſioner; a dependant; a placeman.
I mean ſweet words,
Low crooked curteſies, and baſe *ſpaniel* fawning. *Shakeſp.*
I am your *ſpaniel*; and, Demetrius,
The more you beat me I will fawn on you. *Shakeſp.*

To SPA'NIEL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To fawn on; to play the ſpaniel.
The hearts
That *ſpaniel'd* me at heels, to whom I gave
Their wiſhes, do diſcandy and melt their ſweets
On bloſſoming Cæſar. *Shakeſp.*

SPANISH *Broom*. *n. ſ.* [*geniſta juncea*, Lat.] A plant ſo called, as being a native of Spain: it hath pliant branches, leaves placed alternately, flowers of the pea-bloom kind, ſucceeded by ſmooth pods, containing ſeveral kidney-ſhaped ſeeds in each. *Miller.*

SPANISH *Nut*. *n. ſ.* [*ſiſyrinchium*, Latin.] A plant.
It hath a flower reſembling the iris, from whence it differs in having a double root, one lying over another, after the ſame manner as thoſe of crocus and gladiolus. *Miller.*

SPA'NKER. *n. ſ.* A ſmall coin.
Your cure too coſts you but a *ſpanker*. *Denham.*

SPA'NNER. *n. ſ.* The lock of a fuſee or carabine. *Bailey.*
My prince's court is now full of nothing but buff-coats, *ſpanners*, and muſket-reſts. *Howel.*

SPAR. *n. ſ.*
1. Marcaſite.
Spar is a mixed body, conſiſting of cryſtal incorporated ſometimes with *lac lunæ*, and ſometimes with other mineral, ſtony, earthy, or metallick matter. *Woodward.*
Some ſtones, as *ſpar* of lead, diſſolved in proper menſtruums, become ſalts. *Newton.*
2. [*Sparre*, Dutch.] A ſmall beam; the bar of a gate.

To SPAR. *v. n.* To fight with preluſive ſtrokes.

To SPAR. *v. a.* [ꝩpannan, Saxon; *ſperren*, German.] To ſhut; to cloſe; to bar.
And if he chance come when I am abroad,
Sparre the yate faſt for fear of fraud;
Ne for all his worſt, nor for his beſt,
Open the door at his requeſt. *Spenſer.*
Six gates i' th' city with maſſy ſtaples,
And correſponſive and fulfilling bolts,
Spar up the ſons of Troy. *Shakeſp.*

Yet for ſhe yode therat half agaſt,
And Kiddie the door *ſparred* after her faſt. *Spenſer.*

SPA'RABLE. *n. ſ.* [ſpanan, Saxon, to faſten.] Small nails.

SPA'RADRAP. *n. ſ.* [In pharmacy.] A cerecloth.
With application to the common *ſparadrap* for iſſues, this ulcer was by a fontanel kept open. *Wiſeman.*

To SPARE. *v. a.* [ſpanan, Saxon; *ſpaeren*, Dutch; *eſpargne*, French.]

1. To uſe frugally; not to waſte; not to conſume.
I hou thy father's thunder didſt not *ſpare*. *Milton.*

2. To have unemployed; to ſave from any particular uſe.
All the time he could *ſpare* from the neceſſary cares of his weighty charge he beſtowed on prayer, and ſerving of God: he oftentimes ſpent the night alone in church-praying, his head-piece, gorget, and gauntlets lying by him. *Knolles.*
He had no bread to *ſpare*. *L'Eſtrange.*
Only the fooliſh virgins entertained this fooliſh conceit, that there might be an overplus of grace ſufficient to ſupply their want; but the wiſe knew not of any that they had to *ſpare*, but ſuppoſe all that they had little enough. *Tillotſon.*
Let a pamphlet come in a proper juncture, and every one who can *ſpare* a ſhilling ſhall be a ſubſcriber. *Swift.*

3. To do without; to loſe willingly.
I could have better *ſpar'd* a better man. *Shakeſpeare.*
For his mind, I do not care,
That's a toy that I could *ſpare*;
Let his title be but great,
His clothes rich, and band ſit neat. *Ben. Johnſon.*
Senſe of pleaſure we may well
Spare out of life perhaps, and not repine;
But pain is perfect miſery. *Milton.*
Now ſhe might *ſpare* the ocean, and oppoſe
Your conduct to the fierceſt of her foes. *Waller.*
The fair bleſſing we vouchſafe to ſend;
Nor can we *ſpare* you long, tho' often we may lend. *Dryd.*

4. To omit; to forbear.
We might have *ſpar'd* our coming. *Milton.*
Be pleas'd your politicks to *ſpare*;
I'm old enough, and can myſelf take care. *Dryden.*

5. To uſe tenderly; to forbear; to treat with pity; not to afflict; not to deſtroy; to uſe with mercy.
Spare us, good Lord. *Common Prayer.*
Who will ſet the diſcipline of wiſdom over mine heart, that they *ſpare* me not for my ignorances? *Eccluſ* xxiii. 2.
Doth not each look a flaſh of lightning feel!
Which *ſpares* the body's ſheath, but melts the ſteel. *Cleaveland.*
Dim ſadneſs did not *ſpare*
Celeſtial viſages. *Milton.*
Leſs pleaſure take brave minds in battles won
Than in reſtoring ſuch as are undone:
Tygers have courage, and the rugged bear;
But man alone can whom he conquers *ſpare*. *Waller.*
Spare me one hour! O *ſpare* me but a moment. *Irene.*

6. To grant; to allow; to indulge.
Set me in the remoteſt place,
That Neptune's frozen arms embrace;
Where angry Jove did never *ſpare*
One breath of kind and temperate air. *Roſcommon.*

7. To forbear to inflict or impoſe.
Spare my remembrance; 'twas a guilty day;
And ſtill the bluſh hangs here. *Dryden.*
O ſpare this great, this good, this aged king,
And *ſpare* your ſoul the crime! *Dryden.*
Spare my ſight the pain
Of ſeeing what a world of tears it coſts you. *Dryden.*

To SPARE. *v. n.*

1. To live frugally; to be parcimonious; to be not liberal.
H' has wherewithal: in him
Sparing would ſhow a worſe ſin than ill doctrine. *Shakeſp.*
Thoſe wants, which they rather feared than felt, would well enough be overcome by *ſparing* and patience. *Knolles.*
Our labours late and early every morning,
Midſt Winter froſts, then clad and fed with *ſparing*,
Riſe to our toils. *Otway.*
God has not been ſo *ſparing* to men to make them barely two-legged creatures, and left it to Ariſtotle to make them rational. *Locke.*
When they diſcover the paſſionate deſire of fame in the ambitious man, they become *ſparing* and ſaving in their commendations; they envy him the ſatisfaction of an applauſe. *Addiſ.*
Now a reſervoir to keep and *ſpare*,
The next a fountain ſpouting through his heir. *Pope.*
No ſtatute in his favour ſays
How free or frugal I ſhall paſs my days;
Who at ſome times ſpend, at others *ſpare*,
Divided between careleſſneſs and care. *Pope.*

2. To forbear; to be ſcrupulous.
His ſoldiers *ſpared* not to ſay that they ſhould be unkindly dealt with, if they were defrauded of the ſpoil. *Knolles.*
In theſe relations, although he be more *ſparing*, his predeceſſors were very numerous. *Brown.*
To pluck and eat my fill I *ſpar'd* not. *Milton.*

3. To uſe mercy; to forgive; to be tender.
Their king, out of a princely feeling, was *ſparing* and compaſſionate towards his ſubjects. *Bacon.*

SPARE. *adj.*

1. Scanty; not abundant; parcimonious.
He was *ſpare*, but diſcreet of ſpeech; better conceiving than delivering; equally ſtout and kind. *Carew.*
Men ought to beware, that they uſe not exerciſe and a *ſpare* diet both. *Bacon.*
Join with thee calm peace and quiet;
Spare faſt, that oft with gods doth diet. *Milton.*
The maſters of the world were bred up with *ſpare* diet; and the young gentlemen of Rome felt no want of ſtrength, becauſe they ate but once a day. *Locke.*

2. Superfluous; unwanted.
If that no *ſpare* cloths he had to give,
His own coat he would cut, and it diſtribute glad. *Spenſer.*
As any of our ſick waxed well, he might be removed; for which purpoſe there were ſet forth ten *ſpare* chambers. *Bacon.*
Learning ſeems more adapted to the female world than to the male, becauſe they have more *ſpare* time upon their hands, and lead a more ſedentary life. *Addiſon.*
In my *ſpare* hours you've had your part;
Ev'n now my ſervile hand your ſovereign will obeys. *Norr.*

3. Lean; wanting fleſh; macilent.
O give me your *ſpare* men, and ſpare me the great ones. *Sh.*
If my name were liable to fear,
I do not know the man I ſhould avoid
So ſoon as that *ſpare* Caſſius. *Shakeſpeare.*
His viſage drawn he felt to ſharp and *ſpare*,
His arms clung to his ribs. *Milton.*

SPARE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Parcimony; frugal uſe; huſbandry. Not in uſe.
Our victuals failed us, though we had made good *ſpare* of them. *Bacon.*

SPA'RER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſpare*.] One who avoids expence.
By nature far from profuſion, and yet a greater *ſparer* than a ſaver; for though he had ſuch means to accumulate, yet his forts, garriſons, and his feaſtings, wherein he was only ſumptuous, could not but ſoak his Exchequer. *Wotton.*

SPA'RERIB. *n. ſ.* [*ſpare* and *rib*.] Some part cut off from the rib: as, a *ſpareribb* of pork.

SPARGEFA'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*ſpargo*, Lat.] The act of ſprinkling.

SPA'RING. *adj.* [from *ſpare*.]

1. Scarce; little.
Of this there is with you *ſparing* memory or none; but we have large knowledge thereof. *Bacon.*

2. Scanty; not plentiful.
If much exerciſe, then uſe a plentiful diet; and if *ſparing* diet, then little exerciſe. *Bacon.*
Good air, ſolitary groves, and *ſparing* diet, ſufficient to make you fancy yourſelf one of the fathers of the deſert. *Pope.*

3. Parcimonious; not liberal.
Virgil being ſo very *ſparing* of his words, and leaving ſo much to be imagined by the reader, can never be tranſlated as he ought in any modern tongue. *Dryden.*
Though *ſparing* of his grace, to miſchief bent,
He ſeldom does a good with good intent. *Dryden.*

SPA'RINGLY. *adv.* [from *ſparing*.]

1. Not abundantly.
Give us leave freely to render what we have in charge;
Or ſhall we *ſparingly* ſhew you far off
The dauphin's meaning? *Shakeſpeare.*
The borders whereon you plant fruit-trees ſhould be large, and ſet with fine flowers; but thin and *ſparingly*, leſt they deceive the trees. *Bacon.*

2. Frugality; parcimoniouſly; not laviſhly.
Speech of touch towards others ſhould be *ſparingly* uſed; for diſcourſe ought to be as a field, without coming home to any man. *Bacon.*
High titles of honour were in the king's minority *ſparingly* granted, becauſe dignity then waited on deſert. *Hayward.*
Commend but *ſparingly* whom thou do'ſt love;
But leſs condemn whom thou do'ſt not approve. *Denham.*
The morality of a grave ſentence, affected by Lucan, is more *ſparingly* uſed by Virgil. *Dryden.*

3. With abſtinence.
Chriſtians are obliged to taſte even the innocent pleaſures of life but *ſparingly*. *Atterbury.*

4. Not with great frequency.
Our ſacraments, which had been frequented with ſo much zeal, were approached more *ſparingly*. *Atterbury.*

5. Cautiouſly; tenderly.

SPARK. *n. ſ.* [ſpeanca, Saxon; *ſparke*, Dutch.]

1. A ſmall particle of fire, or kindled matter.
If any marvel how a thing, in itſelf ſo weak, could import any great danger, they muſt conſider not ſo much how ſmall the *ſpark* is that flieth up, as how apt things about it are to take fire. *Hooker.*
I am about to weep; but thinking that
We are a queen, my drops of tears I'll turn
To *ſparks* of fire. *Shakeſpeare.*

I was not forgetful of the *ſparks* which ſome mens diſtempers formerly ſtudied to kindle in parliaments. *K. Charles.*

In this deep quiet, from what ſource unknown,
Thoſe ſeeds of fire that fatal birth diſcloſe:
And firſt, few ſcatt'ring *ſparks* about were blown,
Big with the flames that to our ruin roſe. *Dryden.*

Oh, may ſome *ſpark* of your celeſtial fire
The laſt, the meaneſt of your ſons inſpire. *Pope.*

2. Any thing ſhining.

We have, here and there, a little clear light, ſome *ſparks* of bright knowledge. *Locke.*

3. Any thing vivid or active.

If any *ſpark* of life be yet remaining,
Down, down to hell, and ſay, I ſent thee thither. *Shakeſp.*

4. A lively, ſhowy, ſplendid, gay man. It is commonly uſed in contempt.

How many huffing *ſparks* have we ſeen, that in the ſame day have been both the idols and the ſcorn of the ſame ſlaves? *L'Eſtrange.*

A *ſpark* like thee, of the mankilling trade
Fell ſick. *Dryden.*

As for the diſputes of ſharpers, we don't read of any proviſions made for the honours of ſuch *ſparks*. *Collier.*

The fineſt *ſparks*, and cleaneſt beaux
Drip from the ſhoulders to the toes. *Prior.*

I who have been the poet's *ſpark* to day,
Will now become the champion of his play. *Glanville.*

Unlucky as Fungoſo in the play,
Theſe *ſparks* with awkward vanity diſplay
What the fine gentleman wore yeſterday. *Pope.*

To SPARK. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To emit particles of fire; to ſparkle. Not in uſe.

Fair is my love,
When the roſe in her cheek appears,
Or in her eyes the fire of love doth *ſpark*. *Spenſer.*

SPA'RKFUL. *adj.* [*ſpark* and *full.*] Lively; briſk; airy.

Hitherto will our *ſparkful* youth laugh at their great grandfathers Engliſh, who had more care to do well than to ſpeak minion-like. *Camden.*

SPA'RKISH. *adj.* [from *ſpark.*]

1. Airy; gay. A low word.

Is any thing more *ſparkiſh* and better humour'd than Venus's accoſting her ſon in the deſarts of Libya? *Walſh.*

2. Showy; well dreſſed; fine.

A daw, to be *ſparkiſh*, trick'd himſelf up with all the gay feathers he could muſter. *L'Eſtrange.*

SPA'RKLE. *n. ſ.* [from *ſpark.*]

1. A ſpark; a ſmall particle of fire.

He with repeated ſtrokes
Of claſhing flints, their hidden fires provokes;
Short flame ſucceeds, a bed of wither'd leaves
The dying *ſparkles* in their fall receives:
Caught into life, in fiery fumes they riſe,
And, fed with ſtronger food, invade the ſkies. *Dryden.*

2. Any luminous particle.

To detract from the dignity thereof, were to injure even God himſelf, who being that light which none can approach unto, hath ſent out theſe lights whereof we are capable, even as ſo many *ſparkles* reſembling the bright fountain from which they riſe. *Hooker.*

When reaſon's lamp, which, like the ſun in ſky,
Throughout man's little world her beams did ſpread,
Is now become a *ſparkle* which doth lie
Under the aſhes, half extinct and dead. *Davies.*

Ah then! thy once lov'd Eloiſa ſee!
It will be then no crime to gaze on me.
See from my cheek the tranſient roſes die,
See the laſt *ſparkle* languiſh in my eye. *Pope.*

To SPA'RKLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To emit ſparks.

2. To iſſue in ſparks.

The bold deſign
Pleas'd highly thoſe infernal ſtates, and joy
Sparkled in all their eyes. *Milton.*

3. To ſhine; to glitter.

A hair ſeen in a microſcope loſes its former colour, and is in a great meaſure pellucid, with a mixture of ſome bright *ſparkling* colours, ſuch as appear from the refraction of diamonds. *Locke.*

Politulus is a fine young gentleman, who *ſparkles* in all the ſhining things of dreſs and equipage. *Watts.*

SPA'RKLINGLY. *adv.* [from *ſparkling.*] With vivid and twinkling luſtre.

Diamonds ſometimes would look more *ſparklingly* than they were wont, and ſometimes far more dull than ordinary. *Boyle.*

SPA'RKLINGNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſparkling.*] Vivid and twinkling luſtre.

I have obſerved a manifeſtly greater clearneſs and *ſparklingneſs* at ſome times than at others, though I could not refer it to the ſuperficial clearneſs or foulneſs of the ſtone. *Boyle.*

SPA'RROW. *n. ſ.* [ꝩpeapa, Saxon.] A ſmall bird.

Diſmay'd not this
Macbeth and Banquo? Yes,
As *ſparrows*, eagles; or the hare, the lion. *Shakeſp.*

There is great probability that a thouſand *ſparrows* will fly away at the ſight of a hawk among them. *Watts.*

SPA'RROWHAWK, or *ſparhawk. n. ſ.* [ꝩpeanhapoc, Saxon.] The female of the muſket hawk. *Hanmer.*

SPA'RROWGRASS. *n. ſ.* [Corrupted from *aſparagus.*]

Your infant peaſe to *ſparrowgraſs* prefer,
Which to the ſupper you may beſt defer. *King.*

SPA'RRY. *adj.* [from *ſpar.*] Conſiſting of ſpar.

In which manner ſpar is uſually found herein, and other minerals; or ſuch as are of ſome obſervable figure; of which ſort are the *ſparry* ſtriæ, or icicles called ſtalactitæ. *Woodw.*

SPASM. *n. ſ.* [*ſpaſme*, Fr. σπάσμα.] Convulſion; violent and involuntary contraction of any part.

All the maladies
Of ghaſtly *ſpaſm*, or racking torture, qualms
Of heart ſick agony. *Milton.*

Wounds are ſubject to pain, inflammation, *ſpaſm*. *Wiſeman.*

Carminative things dilute and relax; becauſe wind occaſions a *ſpaſm* or convulſion in ſome part. *Arbuthnot.*

SPA'SMODICK. *adj.* [*ſpaſmodique*, Fr. from *ſpaſm.*] Convulſive.

SPAT. The preterite of *ſpit.*

And when he had *ſpat* on the ground, he anointed his eyes. *Goſpel.*

SPAT. *n. ſ.* The young ſhell-fiſh.

A reticulated film found upon ſea-ſhells, and uſually ſuppoſed to be the remains of the veſicles of the *ſpat* of ſome ſort of ſhell-fiſh. *Woodward.*

To SPA'TIATE. *v. n.* [*ſpatior*, Latin.] To rove; to range; to ramble at large.

Wonder cauſeth aſtoniſhment, or an immoveable poſture of the body, cauſed by the fixing of the mind upon one cogitation, whereby it doth not *ſpatiate* and tranſcur. *Bacon.*

Confined to a narrow chamber, he could *ſpatiate* at large through the whole univerſe. *Bentley.*

To SPA'TTER. *v. a.* [ꝩpætan, ſpit, Saxon.]

1. To ſprinkle with dirt, or any think offenſive.

The pavement ſwam in blood, the walls around
Were *ſpatter'd* o'er with brains. *Addiſon.*

2. To throw out any thing offenſive.

His forward voice now is to ſpeak well of his friend; his backward voice is to *ſpatter* foul ſpeeches, and to detract. *Shak.*

3. To aſperſe; to defame.

To SPA'TTER. *v. n.* To ſpit; to ſpatter as at any thing nauſeous taken into the mouth.

They fondly thinking to allay
Their appetite with guſt, inſtead of fruit
Chew'd bitter aſhes, which th' offended taſte
With *ſpattering* noiſe rejected. *Milton.*

SPA'TTERDASHES. *n. ſ.* [*ſpatter* and *daſh.*] Coverings for the legs by which the wet is kept off.

SPA'TTLING *Poppy. n. ſ.* White behen. A plant which is a ſpecies of campion. *Miller.*

SPA'TULA. *n. ſ.* [*ſpatha*, *ſpathula*, Latin.] A ſpattle or ſlice.

Spatula is an inſtrument uſed by apothecaries and ſurgeons in ſpreading plaiſters or ſtirring medicines together. *Quincy.*

In raiſing up the hairy ſcalp ſmooth with my *ſpatula*, I could diſcover no fault in the bone. *Wiſeman.*

SPA'VIN. *n. ſ.* [*eſpavene*, Fr. *ſpavano*, Italian.] This diſeaſe in horſes is a bony excreſcence or cruſt as hard as a bone, that grows on the inſide of the hough, not far from the elbow, and is generated of the ſame matter by which the bones or ligaments are nouriſhed: it is at firſt like a tender griſtle, but by degrees comes to hardneſs. *Farrier's Dict.*

They've all new legs and lame ones; one would take it,
That never ſaw them pace before, the *ſpavin*,
And ſpringhalt reign'd among them. *Shakeſpeare.*

If it had been a *ſpavin*, and the aſs had petitioned for another farrier, it might have been reaſonable. *L'Eſtrange.*

SPAW. *n. ſ.* [from *Spaw* in Germany.] A place famous for mineral waters; any mineral water.

To SPAWL. *v. n.* [ꝩpæclian, to ſpit, Saxon.] To throw moiſture out of the mouth.

He who does on iv'ry tables dine,
His marble floors with drunken *ſpawlings* ſhine. *Dryden.*

What miſchief can the dean have done him,
That Traulus calls for vengeance on him?
Why muſt he ſputter, *ſpawl*, and ſlaver it,
In vain againſt the people's fav'rite. *Swift.*

SPAWL. *n. ſ.* [ꝩpæl, Saxon.] Spittle; moiſture ejected from the mouth.

Of ſpittle the luſtration makes;
Then in the *ſpawl* her middle finger dips,
Anoints the temple, forehead, and the lips. *Dryden.*

SPAWN. *n ſ.* [*ſpene*, *ſpenne*, Dutch.]

1. The eggs of fiſh, or of frogs.

Maſters of the people,
Your multiplying *ſpawn* how can he flatter
That's thouſand to one good one? *Shakeſpeare.*

God

God ſaid, let the waters generate
Reptile, with *ſpawn* abundant, living ſoul! *Milton.*
Theſe ponds, in ſpawning time abounded with frogs, and a great deal of *ſpawn*. *Ray.*

2. Any product or offſpring. In contempt.
'Twas not the *ſpawn* of ſuch as theſe
That dy'd with Punick blood the conquer'd ſeas,
And quaſht the ſtern Æacides. *Roſcommon.*
This atheiſtical humour was the *ſpawn* of the groſs ſuperſtitions of the Romiſh church and court. *Tillotſon.*

To SPAWN. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To produce as fiſhes do eggs.
Some report a ſea-maid *ſpawn'd* him. *Shakeſp.*
2. To generate; to bring forth. In contempt.
What practices ſuch principles as theſe may *ſpawn*, when they are laid out to the ſun, you may determine. *Swift.*

To SPAWN. *v. n.*

1. To iſſue as eggs from fiſh.
2. To iſſue; to proceed. In contempt.
It is ſo ill a quality, and the mother of ſo many ill ones that *ſpawn* from it, that a child ſhould be brought up in the greateſt abhorrence of it. *Locke.*

SPAWNER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſpawn.*] The female fiſh.
The barbel, for the preſervation of their ſeed, both the *ſpawner* and the melter cover their ſpawn with ſand. *Walton.*

To SPAY. *v. a.* [*ſpado*, Latin.] To caſtrate female animals.
Be dumb you beggars of the rythming trade,
Geld your looſe wits, and let your muſe be *ſpay'd*. *Cleavel.*
The males muſt be gelt, and the ſows *ſpay'd*; the *ſpay'd* they eſteem as the moſt profitable, becauſe of the great quantity of fat upon the inwards. *Mortimer.*

To SPEAK. *v. n.* Preterite, *ſpake* or *ſpoke*; participle paſſive, *ſpoken*. [ſpecan, Saxon; *ſpreken*, Dutch.]

1. To utter articulate ſounds; to expreſs thoughts by words.
Speaking is nothing elſe than a ſenſible expreſſion of the notions of the mind, by ſeveral diſcriminations of utterance of voice, uſed as ſigns, having by conſent ſeveral determinate ſignificancies. *Holder.*
Hannah *ſpake* in her heart, only her lips moved, but her voice was not heard. 1 *Sam.* i. 13.
2. To harangue; to make a ſpeech.
Many of the nobility made themſelves popular by *ſpeaking* in parliament, againſt thoſe things which were moſt grateful to his majeſty, and which ſtill paſſed notwithſtanding their contradiction. *Clarendon.*
Therſites, though the moſt preſumptuous Greek,
Yet durſt not for Achilles' armour *ſpeak*. *Dryden.*
3. To talk for or againſt; to diſpute.
A knave ſhould have ſome countenance at his friend's requeſt. An honeſt man, ſir, is able to *ſpeak* for himſelf when a knave is not. *Shakeſpeare.*
The general and his wife are talking of it;
And ſhe *ſpeaks* for you ſtoutly. *Shakeſp.*
When he had no power,
He was your enemy; ſtill *ſpake* againſt
Your liberties and charters. *Shakeſp.*
4. To diſcourſe; to make mention.
Were ſuch things here as we do *ſpeak* about?
Or have we eaten of the inſane root,
That takes the reaſon priſoner. *Shakeſp.*
Lot went out and *ſpake* unto his ſons in law. *Gen.* xix. 14.
The fire you *ſpeak* of,
If any flames of it approach my fortunes,
I'll quench it not with water, but with ruin. *Ben. Johnſon.*
They could never be loſt, but by an univerſal deluge which has been *ſpoken* to already. *Tillotſon.*
Lucan *ſpeaks* of a part of Cæſar's army that came to him, from the Leman-lake, in the beginning of the civil war. *Addiſ.*
Had Luther *ſpoke* up to this accuſation, yet Chryſoſtom's example would have been his defence. *Atterbury.*
5. To give ſound.
Make all your trumpets *ſpeak*, give them all breath,
Thoſe clam'rous harbingers of blood and death. *Shakeſp.*
6. *To* SPEAK *with*. To addreſs; to converſe with.
Thou can'ſt not fear us, Pompey, with thy ſails,
We'll *ſpeak with* thee at ſea. *Shakeſpeare.*
I *ſpake with* one that came from thence,
That freely render'd me theſe news for true. *Shakeſp.*
Nicholas was by a herald ſent for to come into the great baſſa; Solyman diſdaining to *ſpeak with* him himſelf. *Knolles.*

To SPEAK. *v a.*

1. To utter with the mouth; to pronounce.
Saul *ſpake* not any thing that day. 1 *Sam.* xx. 26.
Mordecai had *ſpoken* good. *Eſther.*
Conſider of it, take advice, and *ſpeak* your minds. *Judges.*
They ſat down with him upon the ground, and none *ſpake* a word. *Job* ii. 13.
When divers were hardened, and believed not, but *ſpake* evil of that way before the multitude, he departed. *Acts* xix. 9.
You, from my youth,
Have known and try'd me, *ſpeak* I more than truth? *Sandys.*

What you keep by you, you may change and mend,
But words once *ſpoke* can never be recalled. *Waller.*
Under the tropic is our language *ſpoke*,
And part of Flanders hath receiv'd our yoke. *Waller.*
He no where *ſpeaks* it out, or in direct terms calls them ſubſtances. *Locke.*
Colours *ſpeak* all languages, but words are underſtood only by ſuch a people or nation. *Spectator.*
2. To proclaim; to celebrate.
It is my father's muſick
To *ſpeak* your deeds, not little of his care
To have them recompenſed. *Shakeſp.*
3. To addreſs; to accoſt.
If he have need of thee, he will deceive thee, ſmile upon thee, put thee in hope, *ſpeak* thee fair, and ſay, what wanteſt thou? *Eccluſ* xiii. 6.
4. To exhibit.
Let heav'n's wide circuit *ſpeak*
The Maker's high magnificence. *Milton.*

SPEA'KABLE. *adj.* [from *ſpeak.*]

1. Poſſible to be ſpoken.
2. Having the power of ſpeech.
Say,
How cam'ſt thou *ſpeakable* of mute. *Milton.*

SPEA'KER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſpeak.*]

1. One that ſpeaks.
Theſe fames grew ſo general, as the authors were loſt in the generality of *ſpeakers*. *Bacon.*
In converſation or reading, find out the true ſenſe, idea which the *ſpeaker* or writer affixes to his words. *Watts.*
Common *ſpeakers* have only one ſet of ideas, and one ſet of words to cloath them in; and theſe are always ready at the mouth. *Swift.*
2. One that ſpeaks in any particular manner.
Horace's phraſe is *torret jecur*;
And happy was that curious *ſpeaker*. *Prior.*
3. One that celebrates, proclaims, or mentions.
After my death, I wiſh no other herald,
No other *ſpeaker* of my living actions
To keep mine honour from corruption. *Shakeſp.*
4. The prolocutor of the commons.
I have diſabled myſelf like an elected *ſpeaker* of the houſe. *Dryd.*

SPEA'KING *Trumpet. n. ſ.* A ſtentorophonick inſtrument; a trumpet by which the voice may be propagated to a great diſtance.
That with one blaſt through the whole houſe does bound,
And firſt taught *ſpeaking trumpet* how to ſound. *Dryden.*

SPEAR. *n. ſ.* [*yſ-per*, Welſh; ſpere, Saxon; *ſpere*, Dutch; *ſpare*, old French; *ſparum*, low Lat.]

1. A long weapon with a ſharp point, uſed in thruſting or throwing; a lance.
Th' Egyptian, like a hill, himſelf did rear,
Like ſome tall tree; upon it ſeem'd a *ſpear*. *Cowley.*
Nor wanted in his graſp
What ſeem'd both ſhield and *ſpear*. *Milton.*
The flying *ſpear*
Sung innocent, and ſpent its force in air. *Pope.*
The rous'd up lion, reſolute and ſlow,
Advances full on the protended *ſpear*. *Thomſon.*
2. A lance generally with prongs, to kill fiſh.
The borderers watching, until they be paſt up into ſome narrow creek, below them, caſt a ſtrong corded net athwart the ſtream, with which, and their loud ſhouting, they ſtop them from retiring, until the ebb have abandoned them to the hunters mercy, who, by an old cuſtom, ſhare them with ſuch indifferency, as if a woman with child be preſent, the babe in her womb is gratified with a portion: a point alſo obſerved by the *ſpear*-hunters in taking of ſalmons. *Carew.*

To SPEAR. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To kill or pierce with a ſpear.

To SPEAR. *v. n.* To ſhoot or ſprout. This is commonly written *ſpire*.
Let them not lie leſt they ſhould *ſpear*, and the air dry and ſpoil the ſhoot. *Mortimer.*

SPEA'RGRASS. *n. ſ.* [*ſpear* and *graſs.*] Long ſtiff graſs.
Tickle our noſes with *ſpeargraſs* to make them bleed; and then beſlubber our garments with it. *Shakeſp.*

SPEA'RMAN. *n. ſ.* [*ſpear* and *man.*] One who uſes a lance in fight.
The *ſpearman's* arm by thee, great God, directed,
Sends forth a certain wound. *Prior.*

SPEA'RMINT. *n. ſ.* A plant; a ſpecies of mint.

SPEA'RWORT. *n. ſ.* An herb. *Ainſworth.*

SPE'CIAL. *adj.* [*ſpecial*, Fr. *ſpecialis*, Latin.]

1. Noting a ſort or ſpecies.
A *ſpecial* idea is called by the ſchools a ſpecies. *Watts.*
2. Particular; peculiar.
Moſt commonly with a certain *ſpecial* grace of her own, wagging her lips, and grinning inſtead of ſmiling. *Sidney.*
The ſeveral books of ſcripture having had each ſome ſeveral occaſion and particular purpoſe which cauſed them to be written, the contents thereof are according to the exigence of that *ſpecial* end whereunto they are intended. *Hooker.*

Of all men alive
I never yet beheld that *special* face,
Which I could fancy more than any other. *Shakesp.*
Nought so vile that on the earth doth live,
But to the earth some *special* good doth give. *Shakesp.*
Our Saviour is represented every where in scripture, as the *special* patron of the poor and the afflicted, and as laying their interests to heart more nearly than those of any other of his members. *Atterbury.*

3. Appropriate; designed for a particular purpose.
O Neal, upon his marriage with a daughter of Kildare, was made denizen by a *special* act of parliament. *Davies.*

4 Extraordinary; uncommon.
That which necessity of some *special* time doth cause to be enjoined, bindeth no longer than during that time, but doth afterwards become free. *Hooker.*
Though our charity should be universal, yet as it cannot be actually exercised, but on particular times, so it should be chiefly on *special* opportunities. *Spratt.*
He bore
A paunch of the same bulk before;
Which still he had a *special* care
To keep well cram'd with thrifty fare. *Hudibras.*

5. Chief in excellence.
The king hath drawn
The *special* head of all the land together. *Shakesp.*

SPE'CIALLY. *adv.* [from *special.*]

1. Particularly above others.
Specially the day that thou stoodest before the Lord. *Deuter.*
A brother beloved, *specially* to me. *Phil.* 16.

2. Not in a common way; peculiarly.
If there be matter of law that carries any difficulty, the jury may, to deliver themselves from an attaint, find it *specially.* *Hale.*

SPE'CIALTY. } *n. s.* [*specialité*, French; from *special.*] Par-
SPECIA'LITY. } ticularity.
On these two general heads all other *specialties* are dependent. *Hooker.*
The packet is not come,
Where that and other *specialties* are bound. *Shakesp.*
Speciality of rule hath been neglected. *Shakesp.*
When men were sure, that in case they rested upon a bare contract without *speciality*, the other party might wage his law, they would not rest upon such contracts without reducing the debt into a *speciality* which accorded many suits. *Hale.*

SPE'CIES. *n. s.* [*species*, Latin.]

1. A sort; a subdivision of a general term.
A special idea is called by the schools a *species*; it is one common nature that agrees to several singular individual beings: so horse is a special idea or *species* as it agrees to Bucephalus, Trot, and Snowball. *Watts.*

2. Class of nature; single order of beings.
He intendeth only the care of the *species* or common natures, but letteth loose the guard of individuals or single existencies. *Brown.*
For we are animals no less,
Although of different *species*. *Hudibras.*
Thou nam'st a race which must proceed from me,
Yet my whole *species* in myself I see. *Dryden.*
A mind of superior or meaner capacities than human would constitute a different *species*, though united to a human body in the same laws of connexion: and a mind of human capacities would make another *species*, if united to a different body in different laws of connexion. *Bentley.*

3. Appearance to the senses; any visible or sensible representation.
An apparent diversity between the *species* visible and audible is, that the visible doth not mingle in the medium, but the audible doth. *Bacon.*
It is a most certain rule, how much any body hath of colour, so much hath it of opacity, and by so much the more unfit it is to transmit the *species.* *Ray.*
The *species* of the letters illuminated with blue were nearer to the lens than those illuminated with deep red by about three inches, or three and a quarter; but the *species* of the letters illuminated with indigo and violet appeared so confused and indistinct, that I could not read them. *Newton.*

4. Representation to the mind.
Wit in the poet, or wit-writing is no other than the faculty of imagination in the writer, which searches over all the memory for the *species* or ideas of those things which it designs to represent. *Dryden.*

5. Show; visible exhibition.
Shews and *species* serve best with the common people. *Bacon.*

6. Circulating money.
As there was in the time of the greatest splendour of the Roman empire, a less quantity of current *species* in Europe than there is now, Rome possessed a much greater proportion of the circulating *species* of its time than any European city. *Arbuthnot.*

7. Simples that have place in a compound.

SPECI'FICAL. } *adj.* [*specifique*, French; *species* and *facio*, Lat.]
SPECI'FICK. }

1. That which makes a thing of the species of which it is.
That thou to truth the perfect way may'st know,
To thee all her *specifick* forms I'll show. *Denham.*
The understanding, as to the exercise of this power, is subject to the command of the will, though as to the *specifick* nature of its acts it is determined by the object. *South.*
By whose direction is the nutriment so regularly distributed into the respective parts, and how are they kept to their *specifick* uniformities? *Glanville.*
These principles I consider not as occult qualities, supposed to result from the *specifick* forms of things, but as general laws of nature by which the things themselves are formed; their truth appearing to us by phænomena, though their causes be not yet discovered. *Newton.*
As all things were formed according to these *specifical* platforms, so their truth must be measured from their conformity to them. *Norris.*
Specifick gravity is the appropriate and peculiar gravity or weight, which any species of natural bodies have, and by which they are plainly distinguishable from all other bodies of different kinds. *Quincy.*
The *specifick* qualities of plants reside in their native spirit, oil and essential salt: for the water, fixt salt and earth appear to be the same in all plants. *Arbuthnot.*
Specifick difference is that primary attribute which distinguishes each species from one another, while they stand ranked under the same general nature or genus. Though wine differs from other liquids in that it is the juice of a certain fruit, yet this is but a general or generick difference; for it does not distinguish wine from cyder or perry: the *specifick* difference of wine therefore is its pressure from the grape; as cyder is pressed from apples, and perry from pears. *Watts.*

2. [In medicine.] Appropriated to the cure of some particular distemper. It is usually applied to the *arcana*, or medicines that work by occult qualities.
The operation of purging medicines have been referred to a hidden propriety, a *specifical* virtue, and the like shifts of ignorance. *Bacon.*
If she would drink a good decoction of sarsa, with the usual *specificks*, she might enjoy a good health. *Wiseman.*

SPECIFICALLY. *adv.* [from *specifick.*] In such a manner as to constitute a species; according to the nature of the species.
His faith must be not only living, but lively too; it must be put into a posture by a particular exercise of those several virtues that are *specifically* requisite to a due performance of this duty. *South.*
Human reason doth not only gradually, but *specifically* differ from the fantastick reason of brutes, which have no conceit of truth, as an aggregate of divers simple conceits, nor of any other universal. *Grew.*
He must allow that bodies were endowed with the same affections then as ever since; and that, if an ax head be supposed to float upon water which is *specifically* lighter, it had been supernatural. *Bentley.*

To SPECI'FICATE. *v. a.* [from *species* and *facio*, Lat.] To mark by notation of distinguishing particularities.
Man, by the instituted law of his creation, and the common influence of the divine goodness, is enabled to act as a reasonable creature, without any particular, *specificating*, concurrent, new imperate act of the divine special providence. *Hale.*

SPECI'FICATION. *n. s.* [from *specifick*; *specification*, Fr.]

1. Distinct notation; determination by a peculiar mark.
This *specification* or limitation of the question hinders the disputers from wandering away from the precise point of enquiry. *Watts.*

2. Particular mention.
The constitution here speaks generally without the *specification* of any place. *Ayliffe.*

To SPE'CIFY. *v. a.* [from *species*; *specificer*, Fr.] To mention; to show by some particular marks of distinction.
As the change of such laws as have been *specified* is necessary, so the evidence that they are such, must be great. *Hooker.*
St. Peter doth not *specify* what these waters were. *Burnet.*
He has there given us an exact geography of Greece, where the countries, and the uses of their soils are *specified.* *Pope.*

SPE'CIMEN. *n. s.* [*specimen*, Latin.] A sample; a part of any thing exhibited that the rest may be known.
Several persons have exhibited *specimens* of this art before multitudes of beholders. *Addison.*

SPE'CIOUS. *adj.* [*specieux*, Fr. *speciosus*, Latin.]

1. Showy; pleasing to the view.
The rest, far greater part,
Will deem in outward rites and *specious* forms,
Religion satisfy'd. *Milton.*
She next I took to wife,
O that I never had! fond wish too late!
Was in the vale of Sorec, Lalila,
That *specious* monster, my accomplish'd snare. *Milton.*

2. Plausible;

2. Plauſible; ſuperficially, not ſolidly right; ſtriking at firſt view.

Bad men boaſt
Their *ſpecious* deeds on earth which glory excites,
Or cloſe ambition varniſh'd o'er with zeal. *Milton.*

Somewhat of *ſpecious* they muſt have to recommend themſelves to princes; for folly will not eaſily go down in its natural form. *Dryden.*

Temptation is of greater danger, becauſe it is covered with the *ſpecious* names of good nature and good manners. *Rogers.*

This is the only *ſpecious* objection which our Romiſh adverſaries urge againſt the doctrine of this church in the point of celebacy. *Atterbury.*

SPE'CIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *ſpecious.*] With fair appearance.

Piety is oppoſed to hypocriſy and unſincerity; eſpecially to that perſonated devotion under which any kind of impiety is wont to be diſguiſed, and put off more *ſpeciouſly.* *Hammond.*

SPECK. *n. ſ.* [ꝩpecc, Saxon.] A ſmall diſcoloration; a ſpot.

Every *ſpeck* does not blind a man. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

Then are they happy, when
No *ſpeck* is left of their habitual ſtains;
But the pure æther of the ſoul remains. *Dryden.*

To SPECK. *v. a.* To ſpot; to ſtain in drops.

Flow'r
Carnation, purple, azure, or *ſpeck'd* with gold. *Milton.*

SPECKLE. *n. ſ.* [from *ſpeck.*] Small ſpeck; little ſpot.

To SPECKLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To mark with ſmall ſpots.

So dreadfully he towards him did paſs,
Forelifting up aloft his *ſpeckled* breaſt,
And often bounding on the bruiſed graſs,
As for great joy of his new comen gueſt. *Spenſer.*

Speckl'd vanity
Will ſicken ſoon and die,
And leprous ſin will melt from earthly mould. *Milton.*

Saw'ſt thou not late a *ſpeckl'd* ſerpent rear
His gilded ſpires to climb on yon fair tree?
Before this happy minute I was he. *Dryden.*

The ſmiling infant in his hand ſhall take
The creſted baſiliſk and *ſpeckled* ſnake;
Pleas'd the green luſtre of the ſcales ſurvey,
And with their forky tongue and pointleſs ſting ſhall play.
Pope's Meſſiah.

The tortoiſe here and elephant unite,
Transform'd to combs, the *ſpeckl'd* and the white. *Pope.*

SPECKT, or *ſpeight*, *n. ſ.* A woodpecker. *Ainſworth.*

SPE'CTACLE. *n. ſ.* [*ſpectacle*, Fr. *ſpectaculum*, Latin.]

1. A ſhow; a gazing ſtock; any thing exhibited to the view as eminently remarkable,

In open place produc'd they me,
To be a publick *ſpectacle* to all. *Shakeſpeare.*

We are made a *ſpectacle* unto angels, and men. *1 Cor.*

2. Any thing perceived by the ſight.

Forth riding underneath the caſtle wall,
A dunghill of dead carcaſſes he ſpy'd,
The dreadful *ſpectacle* of that ſad houſe of pride. *Spenſer.*

When pronouncing ſentence, ſeem not glad,
Such *ſpectacles*, though they are juſt, 'are ſad. *Denham.*

3. [In the plural.] Glaſſes to aſſiſt the ſight.

The ſixth age ſhifts
Into the lean and ſlipper'd pantaloon,
With *ſpectacles* on noſe and pouch on ſide. *Shakeſpeare.*

We have helps for the ſight far above *ſpectacles* and glaſſes. *Bacon.*

It is no fault in the *ſpectacles* that the blind man ſees not. *Glanville's Apology.*

Shakeſpeare was naturally learned: he needed not the *ſpectacles* of books to read nature; he looked inwards and found her there. *Dryden.*

The firſt *ſpectacle*-maker did not think that he was leading the way to the diſcovery of new planets. *Grew.*

This is the reaſon of the decay of ſight in old men, and ſhews why their ſight is mended by *ſpectacles.* *Newton.*

This day, then let us not be told,
That you are ſick and I grown old,
Nor think on our approaching ills,
And talk of *ſpectacles* and pills. *Swift.*

SPE'CTACLED. *adj.* [from the noun.] Furniſhed with ſpectacles.

All tongues ſpeak of him, and the bleared ſights
Are *ſpectacled* to ſee him. *Shakeſp.*

SPECTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſpectatio*, Latin.] Regard; reſpect.

This ſimple *ſpectation* of the lungs is differenced from that which concomitates a pleuriſy. *Harvey.*

SPECTA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [*ſpectateur*, Fr. *ſpectator*, Latin.] A looker on; a beholder.

More
Than hiſtory can pattern, though deviſ'd
And play'd, to take *ſpectators.* *Shakeſp.*

If it proves a good repaſt to the *ſpectators*, the diſh pays the ſhot. *Shakeſp.*

An old gentleman mounting on horſeback got up heavily; but deſired the *ſpectators* that they would count fourſcore and eight before they judged him. *Dryden.*

He mourns his former vigour loſt by far,
To make him now *ſpectator* of a war. *Dryden.*

What pleaſure hath the owner more than the *ſpectator?* *Seed.*

SPECTRE. *n. ſ.* [*ſpectre*, Fr. *ſpectrum*, Latin.] Apparition; appearance of perſons dead.

The ghoſts of traitors from the bridge deſcend,
With bold fanatick *ſpectres* to rejoice. *Dryden.*

The very poetical uſe of the word for a *ſpectre*, doth imply an exact reſemblance to ſome real being it repreſents. *Stilling.*

Theſe are nothing but *ſpectres* the underſtanding raiſes to itſelf to flatter its own lazineſs. *Locke.*

SPECTA'TORSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *ſpectator.*] Act of beholding.

Thou ſtand'ſt i' th' ſtate of hanging, or of ſome death more long in *ſpectatorſhip*, and crueller in ſuffering. *Shakeſp.*

SPE'CTRUM. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] An image; a viſible form.

This priſm had ſome veins running along within the glaſs, from the one end to the other, which ſcattered ſome of the ſun's light irregularly, but had no ſenſible effect in encreaſing the length of the coloured *ſpectrum.* *Newton.*

SPE'CULAR. *n. ſ.* [*ſpecularis*, Latin.]

1. Having the qualities of a mirrour or looking glaſs.

It were but madneſs now t' impart
The ſkill of *ſpecular* ſtone. *Donne.*

Quickſilver may by the fire alone, in glaſs-veſſels, be turned into a red body; and from this red body may be obtained a mercury, bright and *ſpecular* as before. *Boyle.*

A ſpeculum of metal without glaſs, made ſome years ſince for optical uſes, and very well wrought, produced none of thoſe rings; and thence I underſtood that theſe rings ariſe not from *ſpecular* ſurface alone, but depend upon the two ſurfaces of the plate of glaſs whereof the ſpeculum was made, and upon the thickneſs of the glaſs between them. *Newton.*

2. Aſſiſting ſight. Improper.

The hidden way
Of nature would'ſt thou know, how firſt ſhe frames
All things in miniature? thy *ſpecular* orb
Apply to well diſſected kernels; lo!
In each obſerve the ſlender threads
Of firſt-beginning trees. *Philips.*

To SPE'CULATE. *v. n.* [*ſpeculer*, Fr. *ſpeculor*, Lat.] To meditate; to contemplate; to take a view of any thing with the mind.

Conſider the quantity, and not *ſpeculate* upon an intrinſecal relation. *Digby on Bodies.*

As our news-writers record many facts which afford great matter of ſpeculation, their readers *ſpeculate* accordingly, and by their variety of conjectures become conſummate ſtateſmen. *Addiſon.*

To SPE'CULATE. *v. a.* To conſider attentively; to look through with the mind.

Man was not meant to gape, or look upward with the eye, but to have his thoughts ſublime; and not only behold, but *ſpeculate* their nature with the eye of the underſtanding. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

SPECULA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſpeculation*, Fr. from *ſpeculate.*]

1. Examination by the eye; view.

2. Examiner; ſpy. This word is found no where elſe, and probably is here miſprinted for *ſpeculator.*

They who have, as who have not, whom their great ſtars
Throne and ſet high? ſervants
Which are to France the ſpies and *ſpeculations*,
Intelligent of our ſtate. *Shakeſp.*

3. Mental view; intellectual examination; contemplation.

In all theſe things being fully perſuaded, that what they did, it was obedience to the will of God, and that all men ſhould do the like; there remained after *ſpeculation*, practice whereunto the whole world might be framed. *Hooker.*

Thenceforth to *ſpeculations* high or deep,
I turn'd my thoughts; and with capacious mind
Conſider'd all things viſible. *Milton.*

News writers afford matter of *ſpeculation.* *Addiſon.*

4. A train of thoughts formed by meditation.

From him Socrates derived the principles of morality, and moſt part of his natural *ſpeculations.* *Temple.*

5. Mental ſcheme not reduced to practice.

This terreſtrial globe, which before was only round in *ſpeculation*, has ſince been ſurrounded by the fortune and boldneſs of many navigators. *Temple.*

6. Power of ſight. Not in uſe.

Thy bones are marrowleſs; thy blood is cold;
Thou haſt no *ſpeculation* in thoſe eyes
Thou ſtar'ſt with. *Shakeſp.*

SPE'CULATIVE. *adj.* [*ſpeculatif*, Fr. from *ſpeculate.*]

1. Given to ſpeculation; contemplative.

If all other uſes were utterly taken away, yet the mind of man being by nature *ſpeculative* and delighted with contemplation in itſelf, they were to be known even for meer knowledge ſake. *Hooker.*

It encourages *ſpeculative* perſons who have no turn of mind to encreaſe their fortunes. *Addiſon.*

2. Theoretical; notional; ideal; not practical.
Some take it for a *ſpeculative* platform, that reaſon and nature would that the beſt ſhould govern, but no wiſe to create a right. *Bacon.*

SPE'CULATIVELY. *adv.* [from *ſpeculative.*]
1. Contemplatively; with meditation.
2. Ideally; notionally; theoretically; not practically.

SPECULATOR. *n. ſ.* [from *ſpeculate.*]
1. One who forms theories.
He is dexterous in puzzling others, if they be not through-paced *ſpeculators* in thoſe great theories. *More.*
2. [*Speculateur*, French.] An obſerver; a contemplator.
Although lapidaries and queſtuary enquirers affirm it, yet the writers of minerals, and natural *ſpeculators*, conceive the ſtones which bear this name to be a mineral concretion. *Brown.*
3. A ſpy; a watcher.
All the boats had one *ſpeculator*, to give notice when the fiſh approached. *Broome.*

SPE'CULATORY. *adj.* [from *ſpeculate.*] Exerciſing ſpeculation.

SPE'CULUM. n. ſ. [Latin.] A mirrour; a looking glaſs; that in which repreſentations are formed by reflection.
A rough and coloured object may ſerve for a *ſpeculum*, to reflect the artificial rainbow. *Boyle.*

SPED. The preterite and part. paſſive of *ſpeed.*
His horſe full of windgalls, *ſped* with the ſpavins, and rayed with the yellows. *Shakeſp.*
Barbaroſſa, *ſped* of that he deſired, ſtaid not long at Conſtantinople, but ſhaped his courſe towards Italy. *Knolles.*
With all his harneſs ſoon the god was *ſped*;
His flying hat, wings on his heels. *Dryden.*

SPEECH. *n. ſ.* [from *ſpeak.*]
1. The power of articulate utterance; the power of expreſſing thoughts by vocal words.
There is none comparable to the variety of inſtructive expreſſions by *ſpeech*, wherewith a man alone is endowed, for the communication of his thoughts. *Holder.*
Though our ideas are firſt acquired by various ſenſations and reflections, yet we convey them to each other by the means of certain ſounds, or written marks, which we call words; and a great part of our knowledge is both obtained and communicated by theſe means, which are called *ſpeech.* *Watts.*
2. Language; words conſidered as expreſſing thoughts.
In *ſpeech* be eight parts. *Accidence.*
The acts of God to human ears
Cannot without proceſs of *ſpeech* be told. *Milton.*
3. Particular language as diſtinct from others.
There is neither *ſpeech* nor language, but their voices are heard among them. *Pſ. Common Prayer.*
4. Any thing ſpoken.
A plague upon your epileptick viſage!
Smile you my *ſpeeches* as I were a fool. *Shakeſp.*
5. Talk; mention.
The duke did of me demand
What was the *ſpeech* among the Londoners,
Concerning the French journey. *Shakeſp.*
Speech of a man's ſelf ought to be ſeldom. *Bacon.*
6. Oration; harangue.
The conſtant deſign of theſe orators, in all their *ſpeeches*, was to drive ſome one particular point. *Swift.*
7. Liberty to ſpeak.
I, with leave of *ſpeech* implor'd, reply'd. *Milton.*

SPE'ECHLESS. *adj.* [from *ſpeech.*]
1. Deprived of the power of ſpeaking; made mute or dumb.
He fell down, foam'd at mouth, and was *ſpeechleſs.* *Shakeſp.*
The great god Pan hath broken his pipes, and Apollo's prieſts are become *ſpeechleſs.* *Raleigh.*
A ſingle viſion tranſports them: it finds them in the eagerneſs and height of their devotion; they are *ſpeechleſs* for the time that it continues, and proſtrate when it departs. *Dryden.*
Speechleſs with wonder, and half dead with fear. *Addiſon.*
2. Mute; dumb.
I kneel'd before him;
'Twas very faintly he ſaid riſe: diſmiſs'd me
Thus, with his *ſpeechleſs* hand. *Shakeſp.*
From her eyes
I did receive fair *ſpeechleſs* meſſages. *Shakeſp.*
He that never hears a word ſpoken, it is no wonder he remain *ſpeechleſs*; as any one muſt do, who from an infant ſhould be bred up among mutes. *Holder.*

To SPEED. *v. n.* pret. and part. paſſ. *ſped* and *ſpeeded.* [*ſpoeden*, Dutch.]
1. To make haſte; to move with celerity.
So well they *ſped* that they become at length
Unto the place whereas the Paynim lay,
Devoid of outward ſenſe and native ſtrength,
Covered with charmed cloud from view of day. *Spenſer.*
Do you think me a ſwallow, an arrow, or a bullet? Have I, in my poor and cold motion, the expedition of thought? I *ſpeeded* hither with the very extremeſt inch of poſſibility. *Shak.*
If pray'rs
Could alter high decrees, I to that place
Would *ſpeed* before thee, and be louder heard. *Milton.*
See where Idwall *ſpeeds!* a truſty ſoldier. *A. Philips.*
2. [Sped̄ian, to grow rich, Saxon.] To have ſucceſs.
Make me not ſighted like the baſiliſk:
I've look'd on thouſands, who have *ſped* the better
By my regard, but kill'd none ſo. *Shakeſp.*
Now if this ſuit lay in Bianca's pow'r,
How quickly ſhould you *ſpeed.* *Shakeſp.*
Macicaus ſhewed them what an offence it was raſhly to depart out of the city, which might be unto them dangerous, although they ſhould *ſpeed* never ſo well. *Knolles.*
When firſt this tempter croſs'd the gulph from hell,
I told you then he ſhould prevail, and *ſpeed*
In his bad errand. *Milton.*
Theſe were violators of the firſt temple, and thoſe that profaned and abuſed the ſecond *ſped* no better. *South.*
3. To have any condition good or bad.
Ships heretofore in ſeas like fiſhes *ſped*,
The mightieſt ſtill upon the ſmalleſt fed. *Waller.*

To SPEED. *v. a.*
1. To diſpatch in haſte.
The tyrant's ſelf, a thing unuſed, began
To feel his heart relent with meer compaſſion;
But not diſpos'd to ruth or mercy then,
He *ſped* him thence home to his habitation. *Fairfax.*
2. To furniſh in haſte.
3. To diſpatch; to deſtroy; to kill.
With a *ſpeeding* thruſt his heart he found;
The lukewarm blood came ruſhing thro' the wound. *Dryd.*
A dire dilemma! either way I'm *ſped*;
If foes, they write; if friends, they read me dead. *Pope.*
4. To miſchief; to ruin.
5. To haſten; to put into quick motion.
She,
Hearing ſo much, will *ſpeed* her foot again,
Led hither by pure love. *Shakeſp.*
Satan, tow'rd the coaſt of earth beneath,
Down from th' ecliptick *ſped* with hop'd ſucceſs,
Throws his ſteep flight in many an airy wheel. *Milton.*
The prieſt reply'd no more,
But *ſped* his ſteps along the hoarſe reſounding ſhore. *Dryden.*
6. To execute; to diſpatch.
Judicial acts are all thoſe writings and matters which relate to judicial proceedings, and are *ſped* in open court at the inſtance of one or both of the parties. *Ayliffe.*
7. To aſſiſt; to help forward.
Lucina
Reach'd her midwife hands to *ſpeed* the throes. *Dryden.*
Propitious Neptune ſteer'd their courſe by night
With riſing gales, that *ſped* their happy flight. *Dryden.*
Speed the ſoft intercourſe from ſoul to ſoul,
And waft a ſigh from Indus to the pole. *Pope.*
8. To make proſperous.
If any bring not this doctrine, receive him not into your houſe, neither bid him good *ſpeed.* *St. Paul.*
Timon is ſhrunk, indeed;
And he, that's once deny'd, will hardly *ſpeed.* *Shakeſp.*

SPEED. *n. ſ.* [*ſpoed*, Dutch.]
1. Quickneſs; celerity.
Earth receives
As tribute, ſuch a ſumleſs journey brought
Of incorporeal *ſpeed*, her warmth and light;
Speed! to deſcribe whoſe ſwiftneſs number fails. *Milton.*
We obſerve the horſe's patient ſervice at the plough, his *ſpeed* upon the highway, his docibleneſs, and deſire of glory. *More.*
2. Haſte; hurry; diſpatch.
When they ſtrain to their utmoſt *ſpeed*, there is ſtill the wonted diſtance between them and their aims: all their eager purſuits bring them no acqueſts. *Decay of Piety.*
3. The courſe or pace of a horſe.
He that rides at high *ſpeed*, and with a piſtol, kills a ſparrow flying. *Shakeſp.*
4. Succeſs; event.
The prince your ſon, with mere conceit and fear
Of the queen's *ſpeed*, is gone. *Shakeſp.*
O Lord! I pray thee ſend me good *ſpeed.* *Geneſis.*

SPE'EDILY. *adv.* [from *ſpeedy.*] With haſte; quickly.
Poſt *ſpeedily* to your huſband,
Shew him this letter. *Shakeſp.*
Send *ſpeedily* to Bertran; charge him ſtrictly
Not to proceed. *Dryden.*

SPE'EDINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſpeedy.*] The quality of being ſpeedy.

SPE'EDWELL. *n. ſ.* [*veronica*, Latin.] Fluellin. A plant.
The leaves grow oppoſite by pairs: the calyx conſiſts of one leaf, which is divided into four parts, expanding in form of a ſtar: the flower conſiſts of one leaf, divided into four ſegments, expanding in a circular order: when the flower decays, the ovary becomes a membranaceous fruit, divided into two cells, ſhaped like an heart, and filled with ſeeds, ſometimes ſmall, and at other times large and thick. *Miller.*

In a ſcarcity in Sileſia a rumour was ſpread of its raining millet-ſeed; but 'twas found to be only the ſeeds of the ivy-leaved *ſpeedwell*, or ſmall henbit. *Derham.*

SPE'EDY. *adj.* [from *ſpeed.*] Quick; ſwift; nimble; quick of diſpatch.

How near's the other army?
—Near, and on *ſpeedy* foot: the main deſcry
Stands on the hourly thought. *Shakeſp.*

Back with *ſpeedieſt* ſail
Zophiel, of cherubim the ſwifteſt wing,
Came flying. *Milton.*

Let it be enough what thou haſt done,
When ſpotted deaths ran arm'd through ev'ry ſtreet,
With poiſon'd darts, which not the good could ſhun,
The *ſpeedy* could outfly, or valiant meet. *Dryden.*

SPELL. *n. ſ.* [ꝩpel, Saxon, a word.]

1. A charm conſiſting of ſome words of occult power. Thus *Horace* uſes *words*:

Sunt verba & voces *quibus hunc linere dolorem*
Poſſis.

Start not; her actions ſhall be holy:
You hear my *ſpell* is lawful: do not ſhun her,
Until you ſee her die again; for then
You kill her double. *Shakeſp.*

Some have delivered the polity of ſpirits, that they ſtand in awe of charms, *ſpells*, and conjurations, letters, characters, notes, and daſhes. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

Thou durſt not thus diſparage glorious arms,
Had not *ſpells*
And black enchantments, ſome magician's art,
Arm'd thee or charm'd thee ſtrong. *Milton.*

Begin, begin, the myſtick *ſpell* prepare. *Milton.*

Yourſelf you ſo excel,
When you vouchſafe to breathe my thought,
That like a ſpirit with this *ſpell*
Of my own teaching, I am caught. *Waller.*

Mild Lucina
Then reach'd her midwife hands to ſpeed the throes,
And ſpoke the pow'rful *ſpells* that babes to birth diſcloſe. *Dr.*

2. A turn of work.

Their toil is ſo extreme as they cannot endure it above four hours in a day, but are ſucceeded by *ſpells*: the reſidue of the time they wear out at coytes and kayles. *Carew.*

To SPELL. *v. a.* [*ſpellen*, Dutch.]

1. To write with the proper letters.

In the criticiſm of *ſpelling*, the word *ſatire* ought to be with *i*, and not with *y*; and if this be ſo, then it is falſe *ſpelled* throughout. *Dryden.*

2. To read by naming letters ſingly.

I never yet ſaw man,
How wiſe, how noble, young, how rarely featur'd,
But ſhe would *ſpell* him backward; if fair fac'd,
She'd ſwear the gentleman ſhould be her ſiſter. *Shakeſp.*

3. To charm.

I have you faſt:
Unchain your ſpirits now with *ſpelling* charms,
And try if they can gain your liberty. *Shakeſp.*

This gather'd in the planetary hour,
With noxious weeds, and *ſpell'd* with words of pow'r,
Dire ſtepdames in the magick bowl infuſe. *Dryden.*

To SPELL. *v. n.*

1. To form words of letters.

What ſmall knowledge was, in them did dwell;
And he a god, who could but read or *ſpell*. *Dryden.*

By paſting on the vowels and conſonants on the ſides of four dice, he has made this a play for his children, whereby his eldeſt ſon in coats, has played himſelf into *ſpelling*. *Locke.*

The Latin, being written of the ſame character with the mother-tongue, by the aſſiſtance of a *ſpelling* book, it is legible. *Spectator.*

Another cauſe, which hath maimed our language, is a fooliſh opinion that we ought to *ſpell* exactly as we ſpeak. *Swift.*

2. To read.

If I read aught in heav'n,
Or heav'n write aught of fate, by what the ſtars,
Voluminous or ſingle characters,
In their conjunction met, give me to *ſpell*,
Sorrows and labours, oppoſition, hate,
Attends thee. *Milton.*

When gowns, not arms, repell'd
The fierce Epirote, and the African bold
Whether to ſettle peace, or to unfold
The drift of hollow ſtates, hard to be *ſpell'd*. *Milton.*

And may at laſt my weary age
Find out the peaceful hermitage,
Where I may ſit and rightly *ſpell*
Of every ſtar that heav'n doth ſhew,
And every herb that ſips the dew. *Milton.*

3. To read unſkilfully.

As to his underſtanding, they bring him in void of all notion, a rude unwritten blank; ſent into the world only to read and *ſpell* out a God in the works of creation. *South.*

To SPELT. *v. n.* To ſplit; to break. A bad word.

Feed geeſe with oats, *ſpelted* beans, barley-meal, or ground malt mixed with beer. *Mortimer.*

SPE'LTER. *n. ſ.* A kind of ſemi-metal.

Metals in fuſion do not flame for want of a copious ſume, except *ſpelter*, which fumes copiouſly, and thereby flames. *Newt.*

To SPEND. *v. a.* [ꝩpenban, Saxon; *ſpendere*, Italian.]

1. To conſume; to exhauſt; to lay out.

Our cannons malice vainly ſhall be *ſpent*
Againſt th' invulnerable clouds. *Shakeſpeare.*

I will very gladly *ſpend* and be *ſpent* for you. 2 *Cor.*

There is oil in the dwelling of the wiſe, but a fooliſh man *ſpendeth* it up. *Proverbs.*

We muſt exaſperate
Th' almighty Victor to *ſpend* all his rage. *Milton.*

Thus labour could at firſt begin a title of property in the common things of nature, and *ſpending* it upon our uſes bound it. *Locke.*

Money is brought into England by nothing but *ſpending* here leſs of foreign commodities than what we carry to market can pay for. *Locke.*

2. To beſtow as expence; to expend.

Wherefore do ye *ſpend* money for that which is not bread? *Iſ.* lv. 2.

Eleutherius, perceiving that he was unwilling to *ſpend* any more time upon the debate, thought not fit to make any mention to him of the propoſed opinion. *Boyle.*

3. To effuſe.

Coward dogs
Moſt *ſpend* their mouths, when what they ſeem to threaten
Runs far before them. *Shakeſp.*

4. To ſquander; to laviſh.

They bend their bows, they whirl their ſlings around;
Heaps of *ſpent* arrows fall, and ſtrew the ground. *Dryden.*

The whole of our reflections terminate in this, what courſe we are to take to paſs our time; ſome to get, and others to *ſpend* their eſtates *Wake.*

5. To paſs.

When we can intreat an hour to ſerve,
Would *ſpend* it in ſome words upon that buſineſs,
If you would grant the time. *Shakeſp.*

They *ſpend* their days in wealth, and in a moment go down to the grave. *Job.*

He *ſpends* his life with his wife, and remembereth neither father nor mother. 1 *Eſdr.*

When he was of riper years, for his farther accompliſhment, he *ſpent* a conſiderable part of his time in travelling. *Pope.*

6. To waſte; to wear out.

In thoſe paſtoral paſtimes a great many days were *ſpent*, to follow their flying predeceſſors. *Sidney.*

The waves aſcended and deſcended, 'till their violence being *ſpent* by degrees, they ſettled at laſt. *Burnet.*

The winds are rais'd, the ſtorm blows high;
Be it your care, my friends, to keep it up
In its full fury, and direct it right,
'Till it has *ſpent* itſelf on Cato's head. *Addiſon.*

7. To fatigue; to harraſs.

Nothing but only the hope of ſpoil did relieve them, having ſcarce clothes to cover their nakedneſs, and their bodies *ſpent* with long labour and thirſt. *Knolles.*

Or come your ſhipping in our ports to lay,
Spent and diſabled in ſo long a way? *Dryden.*

Our walls are thinly mann'd, our beſt men ſlain;
The reſt, an heartleſs number, *ſpent* with watching,
And harraſs'd out with duty. *Dryden.*

Some *ſpent* with toil, ſome with deſpair oppreſs'd,
Leap'd headlong from the heights, the flames conſum'd the reſt. *Dryden.*

Thou oft haſt ſeen me
Wreſtling with vice and faction; now thou ſee'ſt me
Spent, overpower'd, deſpairing of ſucceſs. *Addiſon.*

To SPEND. *v. n.*

1. To make expence.

Henceforth your tongue muſt *ſpend* at leſſer rate,
Than in its flames to wrap a nation's fate. *Dryden.*

He *ſpends* as a perſon who knows that he muſt come to a reckoning. *South.*

2. To prove in the uſe.

Butter *ſpent* as if it came from the richer ſoil. *Temple.*

3. To be loſt or waſted.

The ſound *ſpendeth* and is diſſipated in the open air; but in ſuch concaves it is conſerved and contracted. *Bacon.*

On mountains, it may be, many dews fall, that *ſpend* before they come to the valleys. *Bacon.*

4. To be employed to any uſe.

There have been cups and an image of Jupiter made of wild vines; for the vines that they uſe for wine are ſo often cut, that their ſap *ſpendeth* into the grapes. *Bacon.*

SPE'NDER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſpend.*]

1. One who ſpends.

Let not your recreations be laviſh *ſpenders* of your time; but healthful, ſhort, and apt to refreſh you. *Taylor.*

2. A prodigal; a laviſher.
Biſhop Morton told the commiſſioners, who were to levy the benevolence, if they met with any that were ſparing, tell them that they muſt needs have, becauſe they laid up; and if they were *ſpenders*, they muſt needs have, becauſe it was ſeen in their port and manner of living. *Bacon.*

SPE'NDTHRIFT. *n. ſ.* [*ſpend* and *thrift*.] A prodigal; a laviſher.
Bitter cold weather ſtarved both the bird and the *ſpendthrift*. *L'Eſtrange.*
Some fawning uſurer does feed
With preſent ſums th' unwary *ſpendthrift*'s need. *Dryden.*
Moſt men, like *ſpendthrift* heirs, judge a little in hand better than a great deal to come. *Locke.*
The ſon, bred in ſloth, becomes a *ſpendthrift*, a profligate, and goes out of the world a beggar. *Swift.*

SPE'RABLE. *adj.* [*ſperabilis*, Latin.] Such as may be hoped.
We may caſt it away, if it be found but a bladder, and diſcharge it of ſo much as is vain and not *ſperable*. *Bacon.*

SPERM. *n. ſ.* [*ſperme*, Fr. *ſperma*, Lat.] Seed; that by which the ſpecies is continued.
Some creatures bring forth many young ones at a burthen, and ſome but one: this may be cauſed by the quantity of *ſperm* required, or by the partitions of the womb which may ſever the *ſperm*. *Bacon.*
There is required to the preparation of the *ſperm* of animals a great apparatus of veſſels, many ſecretions, concoctions, reflections, and circulations. *Ray.*

SPERMA CETI. n. ſ. [Latin.] Corruptedly pronounced *parmaſitty*.
A particular ſort of whale affords the oil whence this is made; and that is very improperly called *ſperma*, becauſe it is only the oil which comes from the head of which it can be made. It is changed from what it is naturally, the oil itſelf being very brown and rank. The peculiar property of it is to ſhoot into flakes, not much unlike the cryſtallization of ſalts; but in this ſtate 'tis yellow, and has a certain rankneſs, from which it is freed by ſqueezing it between warm metalline plates in a preſs, and afterwards expoſing the remainder to the open air: at length it becomes perfectly pure, inodorous, flaky, ſmooth, white, and in ſome meaſure tranſparent. *Quincy.*

SPERMA'TICAL. } *adj.* [*ſpermatique*, Fr. from *ſperm*.]
SPERMA'TICK. }
1. Seminal; conſiſting of ſeed.
The primordials of the world are not mechanical, but *ſpermatical* or vital. *More.*
Metals and ſundry meteors rude ſhapes have no need of any particular principle of life, or *ſpermatical* form, diſtinct from the reſt or motion of the particles of the matter. *More.*
2. Belonging to the ſperm.
The moiſture of the body, which did before irregate the parts, is drawn down to the *ſpermatical* veſſels. *Bacon.*
Two different ſexes muſt concur to their generation: there is in both a great apparatus of *ſpermatick* veſſels, wherein the more ſpirituous part of the blood is by many digeſtions and circulations exalted into ſperm. *Ray on the Creation.*

To SPE'RMATIZE. *v. n.* [from *ſperm*.] To yield ſeed.
Ariſtotle affirming that women do not *ſpermatize*, and confer a receptacle rather than eſſential principles of generation, deductively includes both ſexes in mankind. *Brown.*

SPERMATOCE'LE. *n. ſ.* [σπέρμα and κηλὴ.] A rupture cauſed by the contraction of the ſeminal veſſels, and the ſemen falling into the ſcrotum. *Bailey.*

SPERMIO'LOGIST. *n. ſ.* [σπερμολόγος.] One who gathers or treats of ſeeds. *Dict.*

To SPERSE. *v. a.* [*ſperſus*, Latin.] To diſperſe; to ſcatter. A word not now in uſe.
The wrathful wind,
Which blows cold ſtorms, burſt out of Scythian mew
That *ſperſt* thoſe clouds, and in ſo ſhort as thought
This dreadful ſhape was vaniſhed to nought. *Spenſer.*
He making ſpeedy way through *ſperſed* air
And through the world of waters wide and deep,
To Morpheus' houſe doth haſtily repair. *Spenſer.*

To SPET. *v. a.* To bring or pour abundantly. [*Spet* in Scotland is a ſuperabundance of water: as, that tide or freſh was a high *ſpet*.]
Myſterious dame,
That ne'er art call'd, but when the dragon womb
Of Stygian darkneſs *ſpets* her thickeſt gloom,
And makes one blot of all the air,
Stop thy cloudy ebon chair. *Milton.*

To SPEW. *v. a.* [ꝑpeɼan, Saxon; *ſpeuwen*, Dutch.]
1. To vomit; to eject from the ſtomach.
A ſwordfiſh ſmall him from the reſt did ſunder,
That in his throat him pricking ſoftly under
His wide abyſs, him forced forth to *ſpew*,
That all the ſea did roar like heav'n's thunder,
And all the waves were ſtain'd with filth hue. *Spenſer.*
2. To eject; to caſt forth.
When earth with ſlime and mud is cover'd o'er,
Or hollow places *ſpew* their watry ſtore. *Dryden.*
When yellow ſands are ſifted from below,
The glitt'ring billows give a golden ſhow;
And when the fouler bottom *ſpews* the black,
The Stygian dye the tainted waters take. *Dryden.*
3. To eject with loathing.
Keep my ſtatutes, and commit not any of theſe abominations, that the land *ſpew* not you out. *Leviticus.*
Contentious ſuits ought to be *ſpewed* out, as the ſurfeit of courts. *Bacon.*

To SPEW. *v. n.* To vomit; to eaſe the ſtomach.
He could have haul'd in
The drunkards, and the noiſes of the inn;
But better 'twas that they ſhould ſleep or *ſpew*,
Than in the ſcene to offend or him or you. *Ben. Johnſon.*

SPE'WY. *adj.* [from *ſpew*.] A provincial word.
The lower vallies in wet winters are ſo *ſpewy*, that they know not how to feed them. *Mortimer.*

To SPHA'CELATE. *v. a.* [from *ſphacelus*, medical Latin.] To affect with a gangrene.
The long retention of matter *ſphacelates* the brain. *Sharp.*

To SPHA'CELATE. *v. n.* To mortify; to ſuffer the gangrene.
The ſkin, by the great diſtenſion, having been rendered very thin, will, if not taken away, *ſphacelate*, and the reſt degenerate into a cancerous ulcer. *Sharp.*

SPHA'CELUS. *n. ſ.* [σφάκελος; *ſphacele*, Fr.] A gangrene; a mortification.
It is the ground of inflammation, gangrene, *ſphacelus*. *Wiſem.*

SPHERE. *n. ſ.* [*ſphere*, French; *ſphæra*, Latin.]
1. A globe; an orbicular body; a body of which the center is at the ſame diſtance from every point of the circumference.
Firſt the ſun, a mighty *ſphere*, he fram'd. *Milton.*
2. Any globe of the mundane ſyſtem.
What if within the moon's fair ſhining *ſphere*,
What if in every other ſtar unſeen,
Of other worlds he happily ſhould hear? *Spenſer.*
And then mortal ears
Had heard the muſick of the *ſpheres*. *Dryden.*
3. A globe repreſenting the earth or ſky.
Two figures on the ſides embоſs'd appear;
Conon, and what's his name who made the *ſphere*,
And ſhew'd the ſeaſons of the gliding year. *Dryden.*
4. Orb; circuit of motion.
Half unſung but narrower bound
Within the viſible diurnal *ſphere*. *Milton.*
5. Province; compaſs of knowledge or action; employment. [From the *ſphere* of activity aſcribed to the power emanating from bodies.]
To be call'd into a huge *ſphere*, and not to be ſeen to move in't. *Shakeſpeare.*
Of enemies he could not but contract good ſtore while moving in ſo high a *ſphere*, and with ſo vigorous a luſtre. *K. C.*
Every man, verſed in any particular buſineſs, finds fault with theſe authors, ſo far as they treat of matters within his *ſphere*. *Addiſon.*
Ye know the *ſpheres* and various taſks aſſign'd
By laws eternal to the æthereal kind. *Pope.*

To SPHERE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To place in a ſphere.
The glorious planet Sol,
In noble eminence enthron'd and *ſpher'd*
Amidſt the reſt, whoſe med'cinable eye
Corrects the ill aſpects of planets evil. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To form into roundneſs.
Light from her native Eaſt
To journey through the airy gloom began,
Spher'd in a radiant cloud; for yet the ſun
Was not. *Milton.*

SPHE'RICAL. } *adj.* [*ſpherique*, French; from *ſphere*.]
SPHE'RICK. }
1. Round; orbicular; globular.
What deſcent of waters could there be in a *ſpherical* and round body, wherein there is nor high nor low. *Raleigh.*
Though ſounds ſpread round, ſo that there is an orb or *ſpherical* area of the ſound, yet they go fartheſt in the forelines from the firſt local impulſion of the air. *Bacon.*
By diſcernment of the moiſture drawn up in vapours, we muſt know the reaſon of the *ſpherical* figures of the drops. *Gla.*
A fluid maſs neceſſarily falls into a *ſpherical* ſurface. *Keil.*
Where the central nodule was globular, the inner ſurface of the firſt cruſt would be *ſpherick*; and if the cruſt was in all parts of the ſame thickneſs, that whole cruſt would be *ſpherical*. *Woodward.*
2. Planetary; relating to orbs of the planets.
We make guilty of our diſaſters the ſun, the moon, and ſtars, as if we were villains by *ſpherical* predominance. *Shakeſ.*

SPHE'RICALLY. *adv.* [from *ſpherical*.] In form of a ſphere.

SPHE'RICALNESS. } *n. ſ.* [from *ſphere*.] Roundneſs; ro-
SPHERI'CITY. } tundity.
Such bodies receive their figure and limits from ſuch lets as hinder them from attaining to that *ſpherica neſs* they aim at. *Dig.*
Water conſiſts of ſmall, ſmooth, ſpherical particles: their ſmoothneſs makes 'em ſlip eaſily upon one another; the *ſphe-*

ricity keeps 'em from touching one another in more points than one. *Cheyne.*

SPHE'ROID. *n. ſ.* [σφαῖρα and εἶδος; *ſpheroïde*, Fr.] A body oblong or oblate, approaching to the form of a ſphere.

They are not ſolid particles, by the neceſſity they are under to change their figures into oblong *ſpheroids*, in the capillary veſſels. *Cheyne.*

SPHEROI'DICAL. *adj.* [from *ſpheroid.*] Having the form of a ſpheroid.

If theſe corpuſcles be *ſpheroidical*, or oval, their ſhorteſt diameters muſt not be much greater than thoſe of light. *Cheyne.*

SPHE'RULE. *n. ſ.* [*ſphærula*, Latin.] A little globe.

Mercury is a collection of exceeding ſmall, vaſtly heavy *ſpherules*. *Cheyne.*

SPHINX. *n. ſ.* [σφίγξ]

The *ſphinx* was a famous monſter in Egypt, that remained by conjoined Nilus, having the face of a virgin, and the body of a lion. *Peacham.*

SPI'AL. *n. ſ.* [*eſpial*, Fr.] A ſpy; a ſcout; a watcher. Obſolete.

His ears be as *ſpials*, alarum to crie. *Tuſſer.*

He privy *ſpials* plac'd in all his way,
To weet what courſe he takes, and how he fares. *Spenſer.*

For he by faithful *ſpial* was aſſured
That Egypt's king was forward on his way. *Fairfax.*

Their truſt towards them hath rather been as to good *ſpials* and good whiſperers, than good magiſtrates and officers. *Bacon.*

SPICE. *n. ſ.* [*eſpice*, French.]

1. A vegetable production, fragrant to the ſmell and pungent to the palate; an aromatick ſubſtance uſed in ſauces.

Dang'rous rocks,
Which, touching but my gentle veſſel's ſide,
Would ſcatter all the *ſpices* on the ſtream. *Shakeſpeare.*

Is not manhood, learning, gentleneſs, and virtue, the *ſpice* and ſalt that ſeaſons a man? *Shakeſpeare.*

The traffick of the *ſpice*-merchants. 1 *Kings* x. 15.

Garlick, the northern *ſpice*, is in mighty requeſt among the Indians. *Temple.*

High ſauces and rich *ſpices* are fetched from the Indies. *Baker.*

2. A ſmall quantity, as of ſpice to the thing ſeaſoned.

Think what they have done,
And then run ſtark mad; for all
Thy by-gone fooleries were but *ſpices* of it. *Shakeſpeare.*

It containeth ſingular relations, not without ſome *ſpice* or ſprinkling of all learning. *Brown.*

So in the wicked there's no vice,
Of which the ſaints have not a *ſpice*. *Hudibras.*

To SPICE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſeaſon with ſpice; to mix with aromatick bodies.

His mother was a votreſs of my order,
And in the *ſpiced* Indian air by night
Full often ſhe hath goſſip'd by my ſide. *Shakeſpeare.*

Theſe hymns may work on future wits, and ſo
May great grand-children of thy praiſes grow;
And ſo, though not revive, embalm and *ſpice*
The world, which elſe would putrify with vice. *Donne.*

What though ſome have a fraught
Of cloves and nutmegs, and in cinnamon ſail,
If thou haſt wherewithal to *ſpice* a draught,
When griefs prevail? *Herbert.*

SPI'CER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſpice.*] One who deals in ſpice.

Names have been derived from occupations, as Salter and *Spicer*. *Camden.*

SPI'CERY. *n. ſ.* [*epiceries*, French; from *ſpice.*]

1. The commodity of ſpices.

Their camels were loaden with *ſpicery*, and balm and myrrh. *Raleigh.*

She in whoſe body
The weſtern treaſure, eaſtern *ſpicery*,
Europe and Africk, and the unknown reſt,
Were eaſily found. *Donne.*

2. A repoſitory of ſpices.

The *ſpicery*, the cellar and its furniture, are too well known to be here inſiſted upon. *Addiſon.*

SPICK *and* SPAN. [This word I ſhould not have expected to have found authoriſed by a polite writer. *Span-new* is uſed by *Chaucer*, and is ſuppoſed to come from ſpannan, to ſtretch, Sax. *expandere*, Lat. whence *ſpan*. *Span-new* is therefore originally uſed of cloath new extended or dreſſed at the clothiers, and *ſpick and ſpan* is newly extended on the *ſpikes* or tenters: it is however a low word.] Quite new; now firſt uſed.

While the hon ur, thou haſt got,
Is *ſpick and ſpan* new, piping hot,
Strike her up bravely. *Butler.*

They would have theſe reduced to nothing, and then others created *ſpick and ſpan* new out of nothing. *Burnet.*

I keep no antiquated ſtuff;
But *ſpick and ſpan* I have enough. *Swift.*

SPI'CKNEL. *n. ſ.* The herb maldmony or bearwort. *Dict.*

SPI'CY. *adj.* [from *ſpice.*]

1. Producing ſpice; abounding with aromaticks.

For them the Idumæan balm did ſweat,
And in hot Ceilon *ſpicy* foreſts grew. *Dryden.*

2. Aromatick; having the qualities of ſpice.

Off at ſea north-eaſt winds blow
Sabæan odour, from the *ſpicy* ſhore
Of Araby the bleſt, with ſuch delay
Well pleas'd they ſlack their courſe, and many a league,
Chear'd with the grateful ſmell, old ocean ſmiles. *Milton.*

The regimen in this diſeaſe ought to be of *ſpicy* and cephalick vegetables, to diſpel the viſcoſity. *Arbuthnot.*

Under ſouthern ſkies exalt their ſails,
Led by new ſtars, and borne by *ſpicy* gales! *Pope.*

SPI'COSITY. *n. ſ.* [*ſpica*, Latin.] The quality of being ſpiked like ears of corn; fulneſs of ears. *Dict.*

SPI'DER. *n. ſ.* [*Skinner* thinks this word ſoftened from *ſpider*, or *ſpinner*, from *ſpinn*: *Junius*, with his uſual felicity, dreams that it comes from σπίζειν, to extend; for the ſpider extends his web. Perhaps it comes from *ſpied n*, Dutch; *ſpeyden*, Daniſh, to ſpy, to lye upon the catch. Don, bona, Saxon, is a *beetle*, or properly an *humble bee*, or *ſtingleſs bee*. May not *ſpider* be *ſpy dor*, the inſect that watches the *dor*?] The animal that ſpins a web for flies.

More direful hap betide that hated wretch,
Than I can wiſh to adders, *ſpiders*, toads. *Shakeſpeare.*

The *ſpider*'s web to watch we'll ſtand,
And when it takes the bee,
We'll help out of the tyrant's hand,
The innocent to free. *Drayton.*

Inſidious, reſtleſs, watchful *ſpider*,
Fear no officious damſel's broom;
Extend thy artful fabrick wider,
And ſpread thy banners round my room:
While I thy curious fabrick ſtare at,
And think on hapleſs poet's fate,
Like thee confin'd to noiſome garret,
And rudely baniſh'd rooms of ſtate. *Dr. Littleton.*

The *ſpider*'s touch how exquiſitely fine!
Feels at each thread, and lives along the line. *Pope.*

SPI'DERWORT. *n. ſ.* [*phalangium*, Latin.] A plant with a lily-flower, compoſed of ſix petals. *Miller.*

SPI'GNEL. *n. ſ.* [*meum*, Latin.] A plant.

The characters are: it is an umbelliferous plant, with very narrow leaves: the ſeeds are large, oblong, and ſtriated. To which may be added, it hath a perennial root. It is medicinal. *Miller.*

SPI'GOT. *n. ſ.* [*ſpijcker*, Dutch.] A pin or peg put into the faucet to keep in the liquor.

Baſe Hungarian wight, wilt thou the *ſpigot* wield. *Shak ſp.*

Take out the *ſpigot*, and clap the point in your mouth *Swift.*

SPIKE. *n. ſ.* [*ſpica*, Latin.]

1. An ear of corn.

Drawn up in ranks and files, the bearded *ſpikes*
Guard it from birds as with a ſtand of pikes. *Denham.*

Suffering not the yellow beards to rear,
He tramples down the *ſpikes*, and intercepts the year. *Dryd.*

The gleaners,
Spike after *ſpike*, their ſparing harveſt pick. *Thomſon.*

2. A long nail of iron or wood; a long rod of iron ſharpened: ſo called from its ſimilitude to an ear.

For the body of the ſhips, no nation equals England for the oaken timber; and we need not borrow of any other iron for *ſpikes*, or nails to faſten them. *Bacon.*

The head of your medal would be ſeen to more advantage, if it were placed on a *ſpike* of the tower. *Dryden.*

He wears on his head the *corona radiata*, another type of his divinity: the *ſpikes* that ſhoot out repreſent the rays of the ſun *Addiſon.*

SPIKE. *n. ſ.* The name of a plant. This is a ſmaller ſpecies of lavender.

The oil of *ſpike* is much uſed by our artificers in their varniſhes; but it is generally adulterated. *Hill.*

To SPIKE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To faſten with long nails.

Lay long planks upon them, pinned or *ſpiked* down to the pieces of oak on which they lie. *Moxon.*

Lay long planks upon them, *ſpiking* or pinning them down faſt. *Mortimer.*

2. To ſet with ſpikes.

A youth, leaping over the *ſpiked* pales, was ſuddenly frighted down, and in his falling he was catched by thoſe ſpikes. *Wiſem.*

SPI'KENARD. *n. ſ.* [*ſpica nardi*, Latin.] A plant, and the oil or balſam produced from the plant.

There are three ſorts of ſpikenard. 1. The Indian ſpikenard is moſt famous: it is a congeries of fibrous ſubſtances adhering to the upper part of the root, of an agreeable aromatick and bitteriſh taſte: it grows plentifully in Java. It has been known to the medical writers of all ages. 2. Celtick ſpikenard is an oblong root, of an irregular figure, a fragrant and aromatick but not very pleaſant ſmell. It had its name from Celtick Gaul, and is ſtill found in great abundance on the Alpine and Pyrenean mountains. 3. Mountain ſpikenard is a moderately large oblong root of a plant of the valerian kind, its ſmell and qualities reſembling thoſe of the Celtick ſpikenard. *Hill.*

A woman having an alabaſter box of ointment of *ſpikenard*, brake and poured it on his head. *Mar.* xiv. 3.

He caſt into the pile bundles of myrrh, and ſheaves of *ſpikenard*, enriching it with every ſpicy ſhrub. *Spectator.*

SPILL. *n. ſ.* [*ſpijlen*, Dutch.]

1. A ſmall ſhiver of wood, or thin bar of iron.

The oyſters, beſides gathering by hand, have a peculiar dredge, which is a thick ſtrong net, faſtened to three *ſpills* of iron, and drawn at the boat's ſtern. *Carew.*

Have near the bunghole a little venthole, ſtopped with a *ſpill*. *Mortimer.*

2. A ſmall quantity of money. I know not whence derived.

The biſhops, who conſecrated this ground, were wont to have a *ſpill* or ſportule from the credulous laity. *Ayliffe.*

To SPILL. *v. a.* [ꝩpillan, Saxon; *ſpillen*, Dutch; *ſpilla*, Iſlandick.]

1. To ſhed; to loſe by ſhedding.

Be ſatisfied, dear God, with our true blood,
Which, as thou know'ſt, unjuſtly muſt be *ſpilt*. *Shakeſp.*

Friend or brother,
He forfeits his own blood that *ſpills* another. *Shakeſp.*

Themſelves exact their cruelty,
And I conſtrained am this blood to *ſpill*. *Daniel.*

They having *ſpill'd* much blood, and done much waſte,
Subduing nations; and atchiev'd thereby
Fame in the world, high titles, and rich prey,
Shall change their courſe to pleaſure, eaſe, and ſloth. *Milton.*

Sichæus' blood, by his falſe brother *ſpilt*,
I have reveng'd. *Denham.*

Medea muſt not draw her murth'ring knife,
And *ſpill* her children's blood upon the ſtage. *Roſcommon.*

Orbellan did diſgrace
With treach'rous deeds our mighty mother's race;
And to revenge his blood, ſo juſtly *ſpilt*,
What is it leſs than to partake his guilt? *Dryden.*

Nor the centaurs tale
Be here repeated; how, with luſt and wine
Inflam'd, they fought and *ſpilt* their drunken ſouls
At feaſting hour. *Philips.*

2. To deſtroy; to miſchief.

Thus is our thought with pain of thiſtle tilled,
Thus be our nobleſt parts dried up with ſorrow;
Thus is our mind with too much minding *ſpilled*. *Sidney.*

Why are ye ſo fierce and cruel?
Is it becauſe your eyes have power to kill?
Then know that mercy is the Mighty's jewel,
And greater glory think to ſave than *ſpill*. *Spenſer.*

Thou all-ſhaking thunder,
Crack nature's mould, all germins *ſpill* at once
That make ingrateful man. *Shakeſpeare.*

Be not angry with theſe fires;
For then their threats will kill me:
Nor look too kind on my deſires;
For then my hopes will *ſpill* me. *Ben. Johnſon.*

All bodies are with other bodies fill'd;
But ſhe receives both heav'n and earth together:
Nor are their forms by raſh encounters *ſpill'd*;
For there they ſtand, and neither toucheth either. *Davies.*

3. To throw away.

This ſight ſhall damp the raging ruffian's breaſt,
The poiſon *ſpill*, and half-drawn ſword arreſt. *Tickell.*

To SPILL. *v. n.*

1. To waſte; to be laviſh.

Thy father bids thee ſpare, and chides for *ſpilling*. *Sidney.*

2. To be ſhed; to be loſt by being ſhed.

He was ſo topfull of himſelf, that he let it *ſpill* on all the company: he ſpoke well indeed, but he ſpoke too long. *Watts.*

SPI'LLER. *n. ſ.* [I know not whence derived.] A kind of fiſhing line.

In harbour they are taken by *ſpillers* made of a cord, to which divers ſhorter are tied at a little diſtance, and to each of theſe a hook is faſtened with a bait: this *ſpiller* they ſink in the ſea where thoſe fiſhes have their accuſtomed haunt. *Carew.*

SPILTH. *n. ſ.* [from *ſpill*.] Any thing poured out or waſted.

Our vaults have wept with drunken *ſpilth* of wine. *Shakeſp.*

To SPIN. *v. a.* preter. *ſpun* or *ſpan*; part. *ſpun*. [ꝩpinnan, Sax. *ſpinnen*, Dutch.]

1. To draw out into threads.

The women *ſpun* goats hair. *Ex.* xxxv. 26.

2. To form threads by drawing out and twiſting any filamentous matter.

You would be another Penelope; yet they ſay all the yarn ſhe *ſpun*, in Ulyſſes's abſence, did but fill Ithaca full of moths. *Shakeſpeare.*

The fates but only *ſpin* the coarſer clue;
The fineſt of the wool is left for you. *Dryden.*

3. To protract; to draw out.

By one delay after another they *ſpin* out their whole lives, till there's no more future left before 'em. *L'Eſtrange.*

If his cure lies among the lawyers, let nothing be ſaid againſt intangling property, *ſpinning* out cauſes, and ſqueezing clients. *Collier.*

Why ſhould Rome fall a moment ere her time?
No, let us draw her term of freedom out
In its full length, and *ſpin* it to the laſt. *Addiſon.*

4. To form by degrees; to draw out tediouſly.

I paſſed lightly over many particulars, on which learned and witty men might *ſpin* out large volumes. *Digby.*

Men of large thoughts and quick apprehenſions are not to expect any thing here, but what, being *ſpun* out of my own coarſe thoughts, is fitted to men of my own ſize. *Locke.*

The lines are weak, another's pleas'd to ſay;
Lord Fanny *ſpins* a thouſand ſuch a day. *Pope.*

To SPIN. *v. n.*

1. To exerciſe the art of ſpinning.

We can fling our legs and arms upwards and downwards, backwards, forwards, and round, as they that *ſpin*. *More.*

Ten thouſand ſtalks their various bloſſoms ſpread;
Peaceful and lowly in their native ſoil,
They neither know to *ſpin*, nor care to toil. *Prior.*

For this Alcides learn'd to *ſpin*,
His club laid down, and lion's ſkin. *Prior.*

2. [*Spingare*, Italian.] To ſtream out in a thread or ſmall current.

Together furiouſly they ran,
That to the ground came horſe and man;
The blood out of their helmets *ſpan*,
So ſharp were their encounters. *Drayton.*

3. To move round as a ſpindle.

Whether the ſun, predominant in heav'n,
Riſe on the earth, or earth riſe on the ſun,
He from the Eaſt his flaming road begin,
Or ſhe from Weſt her ſilent courſe advance
With inoffenſive pace, that *ſpinning* ſleeps
On her ſoft axle, while ſhe paces e'vn
And bears thee ſoft with the ſmooth air along,
Solicit not thy thoughts. *Milton.*

As when a ſhipwright ſtands his workmen o'er,
Who ply the wimble ſome huge beam to bore;
Urg'd on all hands it nimbly *ſpins* about,
The grain deep piercing 'till it ſcoops it out. *Pope.*

SPI'NACH. } *n. ſ.* [*ſpinachia*, Latin.]. A plant.
SPI'NAGE. }

It hath an apetalous flower, conſiſting of many ſtamina included in the flower-cup, which are produced in ſpikes upon the male plants which are barren; but the embryoes are produced from the wings of the leaves on the female plants, which afterward become roundiſh or angular ſeeds, which, in ſome ſorts, have thorns adhering to them. *Miller.*

Spinage is an excellent herb crude or boiled. *Mortimer.*

SPI'NAL. *adj.* [*ſpina*, Latin.] Belonging to the back bone.

All *ſpinal*, or ſuch as have no ribs, but only a back bone, are ſomewhat analogous thereto. *Brown.*

Thoſe ſolids are entirely nervous, and proceed from the brain, and *ſpinal* marrow, which by their bulk appear ſufficient to furniſh all the ſtamina or threads of the ſolid parts. *Arbuth.*

Deſcending careleſs from his couch, the fall
Lux'd his joint neck and *ſpinal* marrow bruis'd. *Philips.*

SPI'NDLE. *n. ſ.* [ꝩpinl, ꝩpinbel, Saxon.]

1. The pin by which the thread is formed, and on which it is conglomerated.

Bodies fibrous by moiſture incorporate with other thread, eſpecially if there be a little wreathing; as appeareth by the twiſting of thread, and twirling about of *ſpindles*. *Bacon.*

Sing to thoſe that hold the vital ſheers,
And turn the adamantine *ſpindle* round,
On which the fate of gods and men is wound. *Milton.*

Upon a true repentance, God is not ſo fatally tied to the *ſpindle* of abſolute reprobation as not to keep his promiſe, and ſeal merciful pardons. *Dr. Jaſper Maine.*

So Pallas from the duſty field withdrew,
And when imperial Jove appear'd in view,
Reſum'd her female arts, the *ſpindle* and the clew;
Forgot the ſcepter ſhe ſo well had ſway'd,
And with that mildneſs, ſhe had rul'd, obey'd. *Stepney.*

Do you take me for a Roman matron,
Bred tamely to the *ſpindle* and the loom? *A. Philips.*

2. A long ſlender ſtalk.

The *ſpindles* muſt be tied up, and, as they grow in height, rods ſet by them, leſt by their bending they ſhould break. *Mortimer.*

3. Any thing ſlender. In contempt.

Repoſe yourſelf, if thoſe *ſpindle* legs of yours will carry you to the next chair. *Dryden.*

The marriage of one of our heireſſes with an eminent courtier, gave us *ſpindle* ſhanks and cramps *Tatler.*

To SPI'NDLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To ſhoot into a long ſmall ſtalk.

Another ill accident in drought is the *ſpindling* of the corn, which with us is rare, but in hotter countries common; inſomuch as the word calamity was firſt derived from calamus, when the corn could not get out of the ſtalk. *Bacon.*

When the flowers begin to *ſpindle*, all but one or two of the biggeſt, at each root, ſhould be nipped off. *Mortimer.*

SPI'NDLESHANKED.

SPINDLESHA'NKED. *adj.* [*ſpindle* and *ſhank*.] Having ſmall legs.
Her lawyer is a little rivelled, *ſpindleſhanked* gentleman. *Add.*

SPI'NDLETREE. *n. ſ.* Prickwood. A plant.

SPINE. *n. ſ.* [*ſpina*, Latin.] The back bone.
The rapier entered his right ſide, reaching within a finger's breadth of the *ſpine*. *Wiſeman.*
There are who think the marrow of a man,
Which in the *ſpine*, while he was living, ran;
When dead, the pith corrupted, will become
A ſnake, and hiſs within the hollow tomb. *Dryden.*

SPI'NEL. *n. ſ.* A ſort of mineral. *Spinel*-ruby is of a bright roſy red; it is ſofter than the rock or baloſs-ruby. *Woodward.*

SPI'NET. *n. ſ.* [*eſpinette*, French.] A ſmall harpſichord, an inſtrument with keys.
When miſs delights in her *ſpinnet*,
A fiddler may his fortune get. *Swift.*

SPINI'FEROUS. *adj.* [*ſpina* and *fero*, Latin.] Bearing thorns.

SPI'NNER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſpin*.]
1. One ſkilled in ſpinning.
A practiſed *ſpinner* ſhall ſpin a pound of wool worth two ſhillings for ſixpence. *Graunt.*
2. A garden ſpider with long jointed legs.
Weaving ſpiders come not here:
Hence you long legg'd *ſpinners*, hence. *Shakeſpeare.*

SPI'NNING *Wheel. n. ſ.* [from *ſpin*.] The wheel by which, ſince the diſuſe of the rock, the thread is drawn.
My *ſpinning wheel* and rake,
Let Suſan keep for her dear ſiſter's ſake. *Gay.*

SPI'NNY. *adj.* I ſuppoſe *ſmall*, *ſlender*. A barbarous word.
They plow it early in the year, and then there will come ſome *ſpinny* graſs that will keep it from ſcalding in ſummer. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

SPINO'SITY. *n. ſ.* [*ſpinoſus*, Latin.] Crabbedneſs; thorny or briary perplexity.
Philoſophy conſiſted of nought but dry *ſpinoſities*, lean notions, and endleſs altercations about things of nothing. *Glanv.*

SPI'NOUS. *adj.* [*ſpinoſus*, Latin.] Thorny; full of thorns.

SPI'NSTER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſpin*.]
1. A woman that ſpins.
The *ſpinſters* and the knitters in the ſun,
And the free maids that weave their thread with bones,
Do uſe to chant it. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. [In law.] The general term for a girl or maiden woman.
One Michael Caſſio,
That never ſet a ſquadron in the field,
Nor the diviſion of a battle knows
More than a *ſpinſter*. *Shakeſpeare.*
I deſire that a yearly annuity of twenty pounds ſhall be paid to Rebecca Dingley of the city of Dublin, *ſpinſter*, during her life. *Swift.*

SPI'NSTRY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſpinſter*.] The work of ſpinning.

SPI'NY. *adj.* [*ſpina*, Latin.] Thorny; briary; perplexed; difficult; troubleſome.
The firſt attempts are always imperfect; much more in ſo difficult and *ſpiny* an affair as ſo nice a ſubject. *Digby.*

SPI'RACLE. *n. ſ.* [*ſpiraculum*, Latin.] A breathing hole; a vent; a ſmall aperture.
Moſt of theſe *ſpiracles* perpetually ſend forth fire, more or leſs. *Woodward.*

SPI'RAL. *adj.* [*ſpirale*, Fr. from *ſpira*, Latin.] Curve; winding; circularly involved.
The proceſs of the fibres in the ventricles, running in *ſpiral* lines from the tip to the baſe of the heart, ſhews that the ſyſtole of the heart is a muſcular conſtriction, as a purſe is ſhut by drawing the ſtrings contrary ways. *Ray.*
Why earth or ſun diurnal ſtages keep?
In *ſpiral* tracts why through the zodiack creep? *Blackmore.*
The inteſtinal tube affects a ſtraight, inſtead of a *ſpiral* cylinder. *Arbuthnot.*

SPI'RALLY. *adv.* [from *ſpiral*.] In a ſpiral form.
The ſides are compoſed of two orders of fibres running circularly or *ſpirally* from baſe to tip. *Ray.*

SPIRE. *n. ſ.* [*ſpira*, Latin; *ſpira*, Italian; *ſpira*, Swediſh.]
1. A curve line; any thing wreathed or contorted; a curl; a twiſt; a wreath.
His head
Creſted aloft, and carbuncle his eyes;
With burniſh'd neck of verdant gold, erect
Amidſt his circling *ſpires*, that on the graſs
Floated redundant. *Milton.*
A dragon's fiery form belied the god,
Sublime on radiant *ſpires* he rode. *Dryden.*
Air ſeems to conſiſt of *ſpires* contorted into ſmall ſpheres, through the interſtices of which the particles of light may freely paſs; it is light, the ſolid ſubſtance of the *ſpires* being very ſmall in proportion to the ſpaces they take up. *Cheyne.*
2. Any thing growing up taper; a round pyramid, ſo called perhaps becauſe a line drawn round and round in leſs and leſs circles, would be a ſpire; a ſteeple.
With gliſt'ring *ſpires* and pinnacles adorn'd. *Milton.*
He cannot make one *ſpire* of graſs more or leſs than he hath made. *Hale.*

Theſe pointed *ſpires* that wound the ambient ſky,
Inglorious change! ſhall in deſtruction lie. *Prior.*
3. The top or uppermoſt point.
'Twere no leſs than a traducement to ſilence, that
Which to the *ſpire* and top of praiſes vouch'd,
Would ſeem but modeſt. *Shakeſpeare.*

To SPIRE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To ſhoot up pyramidically.
It will grow to a great bigneſs; but it is not ſo apt to *ſpire* up as the other ſorts, being more inclined to branch into arms. *Mortimer.*
2. [*Spiro*, Latin.] To breathe. Not in uſe. *Spenſer.*

SPI'RIT. *n. ſ.* [*ſpiritus*, Latin.]
1. Breath; wind in motion.
All purges have in them a raw *ſpirit* or wind, which is the principal cauſe of tenſion in the ſtomach. *Bacon.*
The balmy *ſpirit* of the weſtern breeze. *Anon.*
2. [*Eſprit*, French.] An immaterial ſubſtance.
Spirit is a ſubſtance wherein thinking, knowing, doubting, and a power of moving do ſubſiſt. *Locke.*
I ſhall depend upon your conſtant friendſhip; like the truſt we have in benevolent *ſpirits*, who, though we never ſee or hear them, we think are conſtantly praying for us. *Pope.*
She is a *ſpirit*; yet not like air, or wind;
Nor like the ſpirits about the heart, or brain;
Nor like thoſe ſpirits which alchymiſts do find,
When they in ev'ry thing ſeek gold in vain;
For ſhe all natures under heav'n doth paſs,
Being like thoſe *ſpirits* which God's bright face do ſee,
Or like himſelf whoſe image once ſhe was,
Though now, alas! ſhe ſcarce his ſhadow be;
For of all forms ſhe holds the firſt degree,
That are to groſs material bodies knit;
Yet ſhe herſelf is bodyleſs and free;
And though confin'd is almoſt infinite. *Davies.*
If we excluſe ſpace, there will remain in the world but matter and mind, or body and *ſpirit*. *Watts.*
3. The ſoul of man.
The *ſpirit* ſhall return unto God that gave it. *Bible.*
Look, who comes here! a grave unto a ſoul,
Holding th' eternal *ſpirit* 'gainſt her will
In the vile priſon of afflicted breath. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. An apparition.
They were terrified, and ſuppoſed that they had ſeen a *ſpirit*. *Luke* xxiv. 37.
Perhaps you might ſee the image, and not the glaſs; the former appearing like a *ſpirit* in the air. *Bacon.*
Whilſt young, preſerve his tender mind from all impreſſions of *ſpirits* and goblins in the dark. *Locke.*
5. Temper; habitual diſpoſition of mind.
He ſits
Upon their tongues a various *ſpirit*, to raſe
Quite out their native language. *Milton.*
That peculiar law of chriſtianity which forbids revenge, no man can think it grievous who conſiders the reſtleſs torment of a malicious and revengeful *ſpirit*. *Tillotſon.*
Nor once diſturb their heav'nly *ſpirits*
With Scapin's cheats, or Cæſar's merits. *Prior.*
6. Ardour; courage; elevation; vehemence of mind.
'Tis well blown, lads;
This morning, like the *ſpirit* of a youth
That means to be of note, begins betimes. *Shakeſpeare.*
Farewel the big war,
The *ſpirit* ſtirring drum, th' ear piercing fife. *Shakeſpeare.*
7. Genius; vigour of mind.
More ample *ſpirit* than hitherto was wont,
Here needs me, whiles the famous anceſtors
Of my moſt dreaded ſovereign I recount,
By which all earthly princes ſhe doth far ſurmount. *Spenſer.*
To a mighty work thou goeſt, O king,
That equal *ſpirits* and equal pow'rs ſhall bring. *Daniel.*
A wild Tartar, when he ſpies
A man that's handſome, valiant, wiſe,
If he can kill him, thinks t' inherit
His wit, his beauty, and his *ſpirit*. *Butler.*
The nobleſt *ſpirit* or genius cannot deſerve enough of mankind, to pretend to the eſteem of heroick virtue. *Temple.*
A perfect judge will read each work of wit,
With the ſame *ſpirit* that its author writ:
Survey the whole, nor ſeek ſlight fault to find,
Where nature moves, and rapture warms the mind. *Pope.*
8. Turn of mind; power of mind moral or intellectual.
You were us'd
To ſay extremity was the trier of *ſpirits*,
That common chances common men could bear. *Shakeſp.*
I aſk but half thy mighty *ſpirit* for me. *Cowley.*
9. Intellectual powers diſtinct from the body.
Theſe diſcourſes made ſo deep impreſſion upon the mind and *ſpirit* of the prince, whoſe nature was inclined to adventures, that he was tranſported with the thought of it. *Clarendon.*
In *ſpirit* perhaps he alſo ſaw
Rich Mexico, the ſeat of Montezume. *Milton.*

10. Sentiment; perception.
You are too great to be by me gainsaid:
Your *spirit* is too true, your fears too certain. *Shakespeare.*
11. Eagerness; desire.
God has changed mens tempers with the times, and made a *spirit* of building succeed a *spirit* of pulling down. *South.*
12. Man of activity; man of life, fire and enterprise.
The watry kingdom is no bar
To stop the foreign *spirits*, but they come. *Shakespeare.*
13. Persons distinguished by qualities of the mind. A French word, happily growing obsolete.
Such *spirits* as he desired to please, such would I chuse for my judges. *Dryden.*
14. That which gives vigour or cheerfulness to the mind; the purest part of the body bordering, says *Sydenham*, on immateriality. In this meaning it is commonly written with the plural termination.
Though thou didst but jest,
With my vex'd *spirits* I cannot take a truce,
But they will quake. *Shakespeare.*
When I sit and tell
The warlike feats I've done, his *spirits* fly out
Into my story. *Shakespeare.*
Alas! when all our lamps are burn'd,
Our bodies wasted, and our *spirits* spent,
When we have all the learned volumes turn'd,
Which yield men's wits both help and ornament;
What can we know, or what can we discern? *Davies.*
To sing thy praise, wou'd heav'n my breath prolong,
Infusing *spirits* worthy such a song,
Not Thracian Orpheus should transcend my lays. *Dryden.*
By means of the curious lodgment and inosculation of the auditory nerves, the orgasms of the *spirits* should be allayed. *Derham.*
In some fair body thus the secret soul
With *spirits* feeds, with vigour fills the whole;
Each motion guides, and ev'ry nerve sustains,
Itself unseen, but in the effects remains. *Pope.*
The king's party, called the cavaliers, began to recover their *spirits*. *Swift.*
15. The likeness; essential qualities.
Italian pieces will appear best in a room where the windows are high, because they are commonly made to a descending light, which of all other doth set off men's faces in their truest *spirit*. *Wotton.*
16. Any thing eminently pure and refined.
Nor doth the eye itself,
That most pure *spirit* of sense, behold itself. *Shakesp.*
17. That which hath power or energy.
All bodies have *spirits* and pneumatical parts within them; but the main difference between animate and inanimate are, that the *spirits* of things animate are all continued within themselves, and branched in veins as blood is; and the *spirits* have also certain seats where the principal do reside, and whereunto the rest do resort; but the *spirits* in things inanimate are shut in and cut off by the tangible parts, as air in snow. *Bacon's Natural History.*
18. An inflammable liquour raised by distillation.
What the chymists call *spirit*, they apply the name to so many differing things, that they seem to have no settled notion of the thing. In general, they give the name of *spirit* to any distilled volatile liquour. *Boyle.*
All *spirits*, by frequent use, destroy, and at last extinguish the natural heat of the stomach. *Temple.*
In distillations, what trickles down the sides of the receiver, if it will not mix with water, is oil; if it will, it is *spirit*. *Arbuthnot.*
19. It may be observed, that in the old poets *spirit* was commonly a monosyllable, being written *spright* or *sprite*.
The charge thereof unto a courteous *spright*
Commanded was. *Spenser.*

To SPI'RIT. *v. a.*
1. To animate or actuate as a spirit.
So talk'd the *spirited* sly snake. *Milton.*
2. To excite; to animate; to encourage.
He will be faint in any execution of such a counsel, unless *spirited* by the unanimous decrees of a general diet. *Temple.*
Civil dissensions never fail of introducing and *spiriting* the ambition of private men. *Swift.*
Many officers and private men *spirit* up and assist those obstinate people to continue in their rebellion. *Swift.*
3. To draw; to entice.
In the southern coast of America, the southern point of the needle varieth toward the land, as being disposed and *spirited* that way by the meridional and proper hemisphere. *Brown.*
The ministry had him *spirited* away, and carried abroad as a dangerous person. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

SPI'RITALLY. *adj.* [from *spiritus*, Latin.] By means of the breath.
Conceive one of each pronounced *spiritally*, the other vocally. *Holder.*

SPI'RITED. *adj.* [from *spirit*.] Lively; vivacious; full of fire.
Dryden's translation of Virgil is noble and *spirited*. *Pope.*

SPI'RITEDNESS. *n. s.* [from *spirited*.] Disposition or make of mind.
He showed the narrow *spiritedness*, pride, and ignorance of pedants. *Addison.*

SPI'RITFULNESS. *n. s.* [from *spirit* and *full*.] Sprightliness; liveliness
A cock's crowing is a tone that corresponds to singing, attesting his mirth and *spiritfulness*. *Harvey.*

SPI'RITLESS. *adj.* [from *spirit*.] Dejected; low; deprived of vigour; wanting courage; depressed.
A man so faint, so *spiritless*,
So dull, so dead in look, so woe begone,
Drew Priam's curtain. *Shakespeare.*
Of their wonted vigour left them drain'd,
Exhausted, *spiritless*, afflicted, fall'n. *Milton.*
Nor did all Rome, grown *spiritless*, supply
A man that for bold truth durst bravely die. *Dryden.*
Art thou so base, so *spiritless* a slave?
Not so he bore the fate to which you doom'd him. *Smith.*

SPI'RITOUS. *adj.* [from *spirit*.]
1. Refined; defecated; advanced near to spirit.
More refin'd, more *spirituous* and pure,
As nearer to him plac'd, or nearer tending. *Milton.*
2. Fine; ardent; active.

SPI'RITOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *spirituous*.] Fineness and activity of parts.
They, notwithstanding the great thinness and *spiritousness* of the liquor, did, before they broke, lift up the upper surface, and for a moment form a thin film like a small hemisphere. *Boyle.*

SPI'RITUAL. *adj.* [*spirituel*, Fr. from *spirit*.]
1. Distinct from matter; immaterial; incorporeal.
Echo is a great argument of the *spiritual* essence of sounds; for if it were corporeal, the repercussion should be created by like instruments with the original sound. *Bacon.*
Both visibles and audibles in their working emit no corporeal substance into their mediums, but only carry certain *spiritual* species. *Bacon.*
All creatures, as well *spiritual* as corporeal, declare their absolute dependence upon the first author of all beings, the only self-existent God. *Bentley.*
2. Mental; intellectual.
The same disaster has invaded his *spiritual's*; the passions rebel, and there are so many governours, that there can be no government. *South.*
3. Not gross; refined from external things; relative only to the mind.
Some who pretend to be of a more *spiritual* and refined religion, spend their time in contemplation, and talk much of communion with God. *Calamy.*
4. Not temporal; relating to the things of heaven; ecclesiastical.
Place man in some publick society, civil or *spiritual*. *Hooker.*
Thou art reverend,
Touching thy *spiritual* function, not thy life. *Shakespeare.*
I have made an offer to his majesty,
Upon our *spiritual* convocation,
As touching France, to give a greater sum
Than ever at one time the clergy did. *Shakespeare.*
Spiritual armour, able to resist
Satan's assaults. *Milton.*
The clergy's business lies among the laity; nor is there a more effectual way to forward the salvation of men's souls, than for *spiritual* persons to make themselves as agreeable as they can in the conversations of the world. *Swift.*

SPIRITUA'LITY. *n. s.* [from *spiritual*.]
1. Incorporeity; immateriality; essence distinct from matter.
If this light be not spiritual, yet it approacheth nearest unto *spirituality*; and if it have any corporality, then of all other the most subtile and pure. *Raleigh.*
2. Intellectual nature.
A pleasure made for the soul, suitable to its *spirituality*, and equal to all its capacities. *South.*
3. [*Spiritualité*, Fr.] Acts independent of the body; pure acts of the soul; mental refinement.
Many secret indispositions and aversions to duty will steal upon the soul, and it will require both time and close application of mind to recover it to such a frame, as shall dispose it for the *spiritualities* of religion. *South.*
4. That which belongs to any one as an ecclesiastick.
Of common right, the dean and chapter are guardians of the *spiritualities*, during the vacancy of a bishoprick *Ayliffe.*

SPI'RITUALTY. *n. s.* [from *spiritual*.] Ecclesiastical body.
We of the *spiritualty*
Will raise your highness such a mighty sum,
As never did the clergy at one time. *Shakespeare.*

SPIRITUALIZA'TION. *n. s.* [from *spiritualize*.] The act of spiritualizing.

To SPI'RITUALIZE. *v. a.* [*spiritualiser*, Fr. from *spirit*.] To refine the intellect; to purify from the feculencies of the world.
This would take it much out of the care of the soul, to *spiritualize* and replenish it with good works. *Hammond.*

We begin our ſurvey from the loweſt dregs of ſenſe, and ſo aſcend to our more *ſpiritualized* ſelves. *Glanville.*

As to the future glory in which the body is to partake, that load of earth which now engages to corruption, muſt be calcined and *ſpiritualized*, and thus be clothed upon with glory. *Decay of Piety.*

If man will act rationally, he cannot admit any competition between a momentary ſatisfaction, and an everlaſting happineſs, as great as God can give, and our *ſpiritualized* capacities receive. *Rogers.*

SPI'RITUALLY. *adv.* [from *ſpiritual.*] Without corporeal groſſneſs; with attention to things purely intellectual.

In the ſame degree that virgins live more *ſpiritually* than other perſons, in the ſame degree is their virginity a more excellent ſtate. *Taylor.*

SPI'RITUOUS. *adj.* [*ſpiritueux*, Fr. from *ſpirit.*]

1. Having the quality of ſpirit, tenuity and activity of parts.

More refin'd, more *ſpirituous* and pure,
As to him nearer tending. *Milton.*

The moſt *ſpirituous* and moſt fragrant part of the plant exhales by the action of the ſun. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Lively; gay; vivid; airy.

It may appear airy and *ſpirituous*, and fit for the welcome of chearful gueſts. *Wotton.*

SPIRITUO'SITY. } *n. ſ.* [from *ſpirituous.*] The quality of be-
SPIRITUOU'SNESS. } ing ſpirituous; tenuity and activity.

To SPIRT. *v. n.* [*ſpruyten*, Dutch, to ſhoot up, *Skinner*; *ſpritta*, Swediſh, to fly out. *Lye.*] To ſpring out in a ſudden ſtream; to ſtream out by intervals.

Bottling of beer, while new and full of ſpirit, ſo that it *ſpirteth* when the ſtopple is taken forth, maketh the drink more quick and windy. *Bacon.*

Thus the ſmall jett, which haſty hands unlock,
Spirts in the gard'ner's eyes who turns the cock. *Pope.*

To SPIRT. *v. a.* To throw out in a jet.

When weary Proteus
Retir'd for ſhelter to his wonted caves,
His finny flocks about their ſhepherd play,
And rowling round him, *ſpirt* the bitter ſea. *Dryden.*

When rains the paſſage hide,
Oft the looſe ſtones *ſpirt* up a muddy tide
Beneath thy careleſs foot. *Gay.*

To SPI'RTLE. *v. a.* [A corruption of *ſpirt.*] To diſſipate.

The terraqueous globe would, by the centrifugal force of that motion, be ſoon diſſipated and *ſpirtled* into the circumambient ſpace, was it not kept together by this noble contrivance of the Creator. *Derham.*

SPI'RY. *adj.* [from *ſpire.*]

1. Pyramidal.

Waſte ſandy valleys, once perplex'd with thorn,
The *ſpiry* firr, and ſhapely box adorn. *Pope.*

In theſe lone walls, their days eternal bound,
Theſe moſs-grown domes with *ſpiry* turrets crown'd,
Where awful arches make a noon-day night,
And the dim windows ſhed a ſolemn light;
Thy eyes diffus'd a reconciling ray,
And gleams of glory brighten'd all the day. *Pope.*

2. Wreathed; curled.

Hid in the *ſpiry* volumes of the ſnake,
I lurk'd within the covert of a brake. *Dryden.*

SPISS. *adj.* [*ſpiſſus*, Latin.] Cloſe; firm; thick.

From his modeſt and humble charity, virtues which rarely cohabit with the ſwelling windineſs of much knowledge, iſſued this *ſpiſs* and denſe, yet poliſhed; this copious, yet conciſe treatiſe of the variety of languages. *Brerewood.*

SPI'SSITUDE. *n. ſ.* [from *ſpiſſus*, Latin.] Groſſneſs; thickneſs.

Drawing wine or beer from the lees, called racking, it will clarify the ſooner; for though the lees keep the drink in heart, and make it laſting, yet they caſt up ſome *ſpiſſitude*. *Bacon.*

Spiſſitude is ſubdued by acrid things, and acrimony by inſpiſſating. *Arbuthnot.*

SPIT. *n. ſ.* [ſpitan, Saxon; *ſpit*, Dutch; *ſpedo*, Italian.]

1. A long prong on which meat is driven to be turned before the fire.

A goodly city is this Antium;
'Tis I that made thy widows: then know me not,
Leſt that thy wives with *ſpits*, and boys with ſtones
In puny battle ſlay me. *Shakeſpeare.*

They may be contrived to the moving of ſails in a chimney corner, the motion of which may be applied to the turning of a *ſpit*. *Wilkins.*

With Peggy Dixon thoughtful ſit,
Contriving for the pot and *ſpit*. *Swift.*

2. Such a depth of earth as is pierced by one action of the ſpade.

Where the earth is waſhed from the quick, face it with the firſt *ſpit* of earth dug out of the ditch. *Mortimer.*

To SPIT. *v. a.* Preterite *ſpat*; participle paſſ. *ſpit*, or *ſpitted.* [from the noun.]

1. To put upon a ſpit.

I ſee my couſin's ghoſt
Seeking out Romeo, that did *ſpit* his body
Upon a rapier's point. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. To thruſt through.

I *ſpitted* frogs, I cruſh'd a heap of emmets. *Dryden.*

To SPIT. *v a.* [ſpꝑtan, Saxon; *ſpytter*, Daniſh.] To eject from the mouth.

A large mouth, indeed,
That *ſpits* forth death, and mountains, rocks and ſeas. *Shakeſpeare's King John.*

Commiſſions which compel from each
The ſixth part of his ſubſtance, makes bold mouths,
Tongues *ſpit* their duties out, and cold hearts freeze
Allegiance in them. *Shakeſpeare.*

To SPIT. *v. n.* To throw out ſpittle or moiſture of the mouth.

Very good orators, when they are here, will *ſpit*. *Shakeſp.*

I dare meet Surrey,
And *ſpit* upon him whilſt I ſay he lies. *Shakeſpeare.*

You *ſpit* upon me laſt Wedneſday,
You ſpurn'd me ſuch a day. *Shakeſpeare.*

The watry kingdom, whoſe ambitious head
Spits in the face of heaven, is no bar
To ſtop the forgein ſpirits; but they come. *Shakeſpeare.*

He *ſpat* on the ground, made clay of the ſpittle, and anointed the eyes of the blind man. *John.*

A maid came from her father's houſe to one of the tribunals of the Gentiles, and declaring herſelf a Chriſtian, *ſpit* in the judge's face. *South.*

A drunkard men abhor, and would even *ſpit* at him, were it not for fear he ſhould ſomething more than *ſpit* at them. *South's Sermons.*

Spit on your finger and thumb, and pinch the ſnuff till the candle goes out. *Swift.*

SPI'TTAL. *n. ſ.* [Corrupted from *hoſpital*] A charitable foundation. In uſe only in the phraſes, *a ſpittal ſermon*, and *rob not the ſpittal.*

To SPI'TCHCOCK. *v. a.* To cut an eel in pieces and roaſt him. Of this word I find no good etymology.

No man lards ſalt pork with orange peel,
Or garniſhes his lamb with *ſpitchcockt* eel. *King.*

SPITE. *n. ſ.* [*ſpijt*, Dutch; *depit*, French.]

1. Malice; rancour; hate; malignity; malevolence.

This breeding rather *ſpite* than ſhame in her, or, if it were a ſhame, a ſhame not of the fault, but of the repulſe, ſhe did thirſt for a revenge. *Sidney.*

Bewray they did their inward boiling *ſpite*,
Each ſtirring others to revenge their cauſe. *Daniel.*

Done all to ſpite
The great Creator; but their *ſpite* ſtill ſerves
His glory to augment. *Milton.*

Be gone, ye criticks, and reſtrain your *ſpite*,
Codrus writes on, and will for ever write. *Pope.*

2. SPITE *of*, or *In* SPITE *of*. Notwithſtanding; in defiance of. It is often uſed without any malignity of meaning.

Bleſſed be ſuch a preacher, whom God made uſe of to ſpeak a word in ſeaſon, and ſaved me *in ſpite of* the world, the devil, and myſelf. *South.*

In ſpite of me I love, and ſee too late
My mother's pride muſt find my mother's fate. *Dryden.*

For thy lov'd ſake, *ſpite of* my boding fears,
I'll meet the danger which ambition brings. *Rowe.*

My father's fate,
In ſpite of all the fortitude that ſhines
Before my face in Cato's great example,
Subdues my ſoul, and fills my eyes with tears. *Addiſon.*

In ſpite of all applications the patient grew worſe every day. *Arbuthnot.*

To SPITE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To miſchief; to treat maliciouſly; to vex; to thwart malignantly.

Beguil'd, divorced, wronged, *ſpighted*, ſlain,
Moſt deteſtable death, by thee. *Shakeſp.*

I'll ſacrifice the lamb that I do love,
To *ſpight* a raven's heart within a dove. *Shakeſp.*

2. To fill with ſpite; to offend.

So with play did he a good while fight againſt the fight of Zelmane, who, more *ſpited* with that courteſy, that one that did nothing ſhould be able to reſiſt her, burned away with choler any motions which might grow out of her own ſweet diſpoſition. *Sidney.*

Darius, *ſpited* at the magi, endeavoured to aboliſh not only their learning but their language. *Temple.*

SPI'TEFUL. *adj.* [*ſpite* and *full.*] Malicious; malignant.

The Jews were the deadlieſt and *ſpitefulleſt* enemies of Chriſtianity that were in the world, and in this reſpect their orders to be ſhunned. *Hooker.*

All you have done
Hath been but for a wayward ſon,
Spightful and wrathful. *Shakeſp.*

Contempt is a thing made up of an undervaluing of a man, upon a belief of his utter uſeleſſneſs, and a *ſpiteful* endeavour to engage the reſt of the world in the ſame ſlight eſteem of him. *South.*

The *ſpiteful* ſtars have ſhed their venom down,
And now the peaceful planets take their turn. *Dryden.*

SPI'TEFULLY. *adv.* [from *ſpiteful.*] Maliciouſly; malignantly.
Twice falſe Evadne, *ſpitefully* forſworn!
That fatal beaſt like this I would have torn. *Waller.*
Vaneſſa ſat,
Scarce liſt'ning to their idle chat,
Further than ſometimes by a frown,
When they grew pert, to pull them down;
At laſt ſhe *ſpitefully* was bent
To try their wiſdom's full extent. *Swift.*

SPI'TEFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſpiteful.*] Malice; malignity; deſire of vexing.
It looks more like *ſpitefulneſs* and ill-nature, than a diligent ſearch after truth. *Keil.*

SPI'TTED. *adj.* [from *ſpit.*] Shot out into length.
Whether the head of a deer, that by age is more *ſpitted*, may be brought again to be more branched. *Bacon.*

SPI'TTER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſpit.*]
1. One who puts meat on a ſpit.
2. One who ſpits with his mouth.
3. A young deer. *Ainſworth.*

SPI'TTLE. *n. ſ.* [Corrupted from *hoſpital*, and therefore better written *ſpital*, or *ſpittal.*] Hoſpital. It is ſtill retained in Scotland.
To the *ſpittle* go,
And from the powd'ring tub of infamy
Fetch forth the lazar kite of Creſſid's kind. *Shakeſpeare.*
This is it
That makes the waned widow wed again;
She whom the *ſpittle* houſe, and ulcerous ſores,
Would caſt the gorge at, this embalms and ſpices
To th' April-day again. *Shakeſpeare.*
Cure the *ſpittle* world of maladies. *Cleaveland.*

SPI'TTLE. *n. ſ.* [ꝛpœzlıan, Saxon.] Moiſture of the mouth.
The ſaliva or *ſpittle* is an humour of eminent uſe. *Ray.*
Mænas and Atys in the mouth were bred,
And never hatch'd within the lab'ring head;
No blood from bitten nails thoſe poems drew,
But churn'd like *ſpittle* from the lips they flew. *Dryden.*
The *ſpittle* is an active liquor, immediately derived from the arterial blood: it is ſaponaceous. *Arbuthnot.*
A genius for all nations fit,
Whoſe meaneſt talent is his wit;
His heart too great, though fortune little,
To lick a raſcal ſtateſman's *ſpittle*. *Swift.*

SPI'TVENOM. *n. ſ.* [*ſpit* and *venom.*] Poiſon ejected from the mouth.
The *ſpitvenom* of their poiſoned hearts breaketh out to the annoyance of others. *Hooker.*

SPLANCHNO'LCGY. *n. ſ.* [*ſplanchnologie*, French; σπλάγχνα and λόγος.] A treatiſe or deſcription of the bowels. *Dict.*

To SPLASH. *v. a.* [*plaſka*, Swediſh. They have both an affinity with *plaſh.*] To daub with dirt in great quantities.

SPLA'SHY. *adj.* [from *ſplaſh.*] Full of dirty water; apt to daub.

SPLA'YFOOT. *adj.* [*ſplay* or *diſplay* and *foot.*] Having the foot turned inward.
Though ſtill ſome traces of our ruſtick vein,
And *ſplayfoot* verſe remain'd, and will remain. *Pope.*

SPLA'YMOUTH. *n. ſ.* [*ſplay* and *mouth.*] Mouth widened by deſign.
All authors to their own defects are blind:
Had'ſt thou but Janus-like a face behind,
To ſee the people when *ſplaymouths* they make,
To mark their fingers pointed at thy back,
Their tongues loll'd out a foot. *Dryden.*

SPLEEN. *n. ſ.* [*ſplen*, Latin.]
1. The milt; one of the viſcra, of which the uſe is ſcarcely known. It is ſuppoſed the ſeat of anger and melancholy.
If the wound be on the left hypochondrium, under the ſhort ribs, you may conclude the *ſpleen* wounded. *Wiſeman.*
2. Anger; ſpite; ill-humour.
If ſhe muſt teem,
Create her child of *ſpleen*, that it may live
And be a thwart diſnatur'd torment to her. *Shakeſpeare.*
Charge not in your *ſpleen* a noble perſon,
And ſpoil your nobler ſoul. *Shakeſpeare.*
Kind pity checks my *ſpleen*; brave ſcorn forbids
Thoſe tears to iſſue, which ſwell my eye-lids. *Donne.*
All envy'd; but the Theſtyan brethren ſhow'd
The leaſt reſpect; and thus they vent their *ſpleen* aloud:
Lay down thoſe honour'd ſpoils. *Dryden.*
In noble minds ſome dregs remain,
Not yet purg'd off, of *ſpleen* and ſour diſdain. *Pope.*
3 A fit of anger.
Brief as the lightning in the collied night,
That, in a *ſpleen*, unfolds both heav'n and earth;
And, ere a man hath power to ſay, behold!
The jaws of darkneſs do devour it up. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. Melancholy; hypochondriacal vapours.
Spleen, vapours, and ſmall-pox above them all. *Pope.*
Bodies chang'd to recent forms by *ſpleen*. *Pope.*

SPLE'ENED. *adj.* [from *ſpleen.*] Deprived of the ſpleen.
Animals *ſpleened* grow ſalacious. *Arbuthnot.*

SPLE'ENFUL. *adj.* [*ſpleen* and *full*] Angry; peeviſh; fretful; melancholy.
The commons, like an angry hive of bees
That want their leader, ſcatter up and down;
Myſelf have calm'd their *ſpleenful* mutiny. *Shakeſp.*
The chearful ſoldiers, with new ſtores ſupply'd,
Now long to execute their *ſpleenful* will. *Dryden.*
If you drink tea upon a promontory that over-hangs the ſea, the whiſtling of the wind is better muſick to contented minds than the opera to the *ſpleenful*. *Pope.*

SPLE'ENLESS. *adj.* [from *ſpleen.*] Kind; gentle; mild. Obſolete.
Mean time flew our ſhips, and ſtreight we fetcht
The ſyren's iſle; a *ſpleenleſs* wind ſo ſtretcht
Her wings to waft us, and ſo urg'd our keel. *Chapman.*

SPLE'ENWORT. *n. ſ.* [*ſpleen* and *wort.*] Miltwaſte. A plant.
The leaves and fruit are like thoſe of the fern; but the pinnulæ are eared at their baſis. *Miller.*
Safe paſs'd the gnome through this fantaſtick band,
A branch of healing *ſpleenwort* in his hand. *Pope.*

SPLE'ENY. *adj.* [from *ſpleen.*] Angry; peeviſh.
What though I know her virtuous,
And well deſerving; yet I know her for
A *ſpleeny* Lutheran, and not wholſome to
Our cauſe. *Shakeſp.*

SPLE'NDENT. *adj.* [*ſplendens*, Latin.] Shining; gloſſy; having luſtre.
They aſſigned them names from ſome remarkable qualities, that is very obſervable in their red and *ſplendent* planets. *Brown.*
Metallick ſubſtances may, by reaſon of their great denſity, reflect all the light incident upon them, and ſo be as opake and *ſplendent* as it's poſſible for any body to be. *Newton.*

SPLENDID. *adj.* [*ſplendide*, Fr. *ſplendidus*, Latin.] Showy; magnificent; ſumptuous; pompous.
Unacceptable, though in heav'n, our ſtate
Of *ſplendid* vaſſalage. *Milton.*
Deep in a rich alcove the prince was laid,
And ſlept beneath the pompous colonade:
Faſt by his ſide Piſiſtratus lay ſpread,
In age his equal, on a *ſplendid* bed. *Pope.*

SPLE'NDIDLY. *adv.* [from *ſplendid.*] Magnificently; ſumptuouſly; pompouſly.
Their condition, though it look *ſplendidly*, yet when you handle it on all ſides, it will prick your fingers. *Taylor.*
You will not admit you live *ſplendidly*, yet it cannot be denied but that you live neatly and elegantly. *More.*
How he lives and eats,
How largely gives, how *ſplendidly* he treats. *Dryden.*
He, of the royal ſtore
Splendidly frugal, ſits whole nights devoid
Of ſweet repoſe. *Philips.*

SPLE'NDOUR. *n. ſ.* [*ſplendeur*, French; *ſplendor*, Latin.]
1. Luſtre; power of ſhining.
Splendour hath a degree of whiteneſs, eſpecially if there be a little repercuſſion; for a looking-glaſs, with the ſteel behind, looketh whiter than glaſs ſimple. *Bacon.*
The dignity of gold above ſilver is not much; the *ſplendour* is alike, and more pleaſing to ſome eyes, as in cloth of ſilver. *Bacon.*
The firſt ſymptoms are a chilneſs, a certain *ſplendour* or ſhining in the eyes, with a little moiſture. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Magnificence; pomp.
Romulus, being to give laws to his new Romans, found no better way to procure an eſteem and reverence to them, than by firſt procuring it to himſelf by *ſplendour* of habit and retinue. *South.*
'Tis uſe alone that ſanctifies expence,
And *ſplendour* borrows all her rays from ſenſe. *Pope.*

SPLE'NETICK. *adj.* [*ſplenetique*, French.] Troubled with the ſpleen; fretful; peeviſh.
Horace purged himſelf from theſe *ſplenetick* reflections in odes and epodes, before he undertook his ſatyrs. *Dryden.*
This daughter ſilently lowers, t'other ſteals a kind look at you, a third is exactly well behaved, and a fourth a *ſplenetick*. *Tatler.*
You humour me when I am ſick;
Why not when I am *ſplenetick*? *Swift.*

SPLE'NICK. *adj.* [*ſplenique*, French; *ſplen*, Latin.] Belonging to the ſpleen.
Suppoſe the ſpleen obſtructed in its lower parts and *ſplenick* arch, a potent heat cauſeth the orgaſmus to boil. *Harvey.*
The *ſplenick* vein hath divers cells opening into it near its extremities in human bodies; but in quadrupeds the cells open into the trunks of the *ſplenick* veins. *Ray.*

SPLE'NISH. *adj.* [from *ſpleen.*] Fretful; peeviſh.
Yourſelves you muſt engage,
Somewhat to cool your *ſpleniſh* rage,
Your grievous thirſt, and to aſſwage,
That firſt you drink this liquor. *Drayton.*

SPLE'NITIVE.

SPLE'NITIVE. *adj.* [from *ſpleen.*] Hot; fiery; paſſionate. Not in uſe.

Take thy fingers from my throat;
For though I am not *ſplenitive* and raſh,
Yet I have in me ſomething dangerous. *Shakeſpeare.*

SPLENT. *n. ſ.* [Or perhaps *ſplint*; *ſpinella*, Italian.]

Splents is a callous hard ſubſtance, or an inſenſible ſwelling, which breeds on or adheres to the ſhank-bone, and when it grows big ſpoils the ſhape of the leg. When there is but one, it is called a ſingle *ſplent*; but when there is another oppoſite to it on the outſide of the ſhank-bone, it is called a pegged or pinned *ſplent*. *Farrier's Dict.*

To SPLICE. *v. a.* [*ſpliſſen*, Dutch; *plico*, Latin.] To join the two ends of a rope without a knot.

SPLINT. *n. ſ.* [*ſplinter*, Dutch.] A thin piece of wood or other matter uſed by chirurgeons to hold the bone newly ſet in its place.

The ancients, after the ſeventh day, uſed *ſplints*, which not only kept the members ſteady, but ſtraight; and of theſe ſome are made of tin, others of ſcabbard and wood, ſowed up in linnen cloths. *Wiſeman.*

To SPLINT. } *To* SPLI'NTER. } *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſecure by ſplints.

This broken joint intreat her to *ſplinter*, and this crack of your love ſhall grow ſtronger than it was before. *Shakeſp.*

2. To ſhiver; to break into fragments.

SPLI'NTER. *n. ſ.* [*ſplinter*, Dutch.]

1. A fragment of any thing broken with violence.

He was ſlain upon a courſe at tilt, one of the *ſplinters* of Montgomery's ſtaff going in at his bever. *Bacon.*

Amidſt whole heaps of ſpices lights a ball,
And now their odours arm'd againſt them flie;
Some preciouſly by ſhatter'd porcelain fall,
And ſome by aromatick *ſplinters* die. *Dryden.*

2. A thin piece of wood.

A plain Indian fan, uſed by the meaner ſort, made of the ſmall ſtringy parts of roots, ſpread out in a round flat form, and ſo bound together with a *ſplinter* hoop, and ſtrengthened with ſmall bars on both ſides. *Grew.*

To SPLI'NTER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To be broken into fragments.

To SPLIT. *v. a.* pret. *ſplit.* [*ſpletten*, *ſplitten*, Dutch.]

1. To cleave; to rive; to divide longitudinally in two.

Do't, and thou haſt the one half of my heart;
Do't not, thou *ſplit'ſt* thine own. *Shakeſpeare.*

Mine own tongue *ſplits* what it ſpeaks. *Shakeſp.*

That ſelf-hand
Hath, with the courage which the heart did lend it,
Splitted the heart. *Shakeſpeare.*

Wer't thou ſerv'd up two in one diſh, the rather
To *ſplit* thy ſire into a double father? *Cleaveland.*

When cold Winter *ſplit* the rocks in twain,
He ſtript the bearsfoot of its leafy growth. *Dryden.*

A ſkull ſo hard, that it is almoſt as eaſy to *ſplit* a helmet of iron as to make a fracture in it. *Ray.*

This effort is in ſome earthquakes ſo vehement, that it *ſplits* and tears the earth, making cracks or chaſms in it ſome miles. *Woodward.*

2. To divide; to part.

Their logick has appeared the mere art of wrangling, and their metaphyſicks the ſkill of *ſplitting* an hair, of diſtinguiſhing without a difference. *Watts.*

One and the ſame ray is by refraction diſturbed, ſhattered, dilated, and *ſplit*, and ſpread into many diverging rays. *Newt.*

He inſtances Luther's ſenſuality and diſobedience; two crimes which he has dealt with, and to make the more ſolemn ſhew he *ſplit* 'em into twenty. *Atterbury.*

Oh, would it pleaſe the gods to *ſplit*
Thy beauty, ſize, and years, and wit,
No age could furniſh out a pair
Of nymphs ſo graceful, wiſe, and fair;
With half the luſtre of your eyes,
With half your wit, your years, and ſize. *Swift.*

3. To daſh and break on a rock.

God's deſertion, as a full and violent wind, drives him in an inſtant, not to the harbour, but on the rock where he will be irrecoverably *ſplit*. *Decay of Piety.*

Thoſe who live by ſhores, with joy behold
Some wealthy veſſel *ſplit* or ſtranded nigh;
And from the rocks leap down for ſhipwreck'd gold,
And ſeek the tempeſts which the others fly. *Dryden.*

4. To divide; to break into diſcord.

In ſtates notoriouſly irreligious, a ſecret and irreſiſtible power *ſplits* their counſels, and ſmites their moſt refined policies with fruſtration and a curſe. *South.*

To SPLIT. *v. n.*

1. To burſt in ſunder; to crack; to ſuffer diſruption.

A huge veſſel of exceeding hard marble *ſplit* aſunder by congealed water. *Boyle.*

What is't to me,
Who never ſail on her unfaithful ſea,
If ſtorms ariſe and clouds grow black,
If the maſt *ſplit*, and threaten wrack? *Dryden.*

The road that to the lungs this ſtore tranſmits,
Into unnumber'd narrow channels *ſplits*. *Blackmore.*

Each had a gravity would make you *ſplit*,
And ſhook his head at M—y as a wit. *Pope.*

2. To be broken againſt rocks.

After our ſhip did *ſplit*,
When you, and the poor number ſav'd with you,
Hung on our driving boat. *Shakeſpeare.*

Theſe are the rocks on which the ſanguine tribe of lovers daily *ſplit*; and on which the politician, the alchymiſt, and projector are caſt away. *Addiſon.*

The ſeamen ſpied a rock, and the wind was ſo ſtrong that we were driven directly upon it, and immediately *ſplit*. *Swift.*

SPLI'TTER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſplit.*] One who ſplits.

How ſhould we rejoice, if, like Judas the firſt,
Thoſe *ſplitters* of parſons in ſunder ſhould burſt! *Swift.*

SPLU'TTER. *n. ſ.* Buſtle; tumult. A low word.

To SPOIL. *v. a.* [*ſpolio*, Latin; *ſpolier*, French.]

1. To rob; to take away by force.

Ye took joyfully the *ſpoiling* of your goods, knowing in yourſelves that ye have in heaven an enduring ſubſtance. *Heb.*

This mount
With all his verdure *ſpoil'd*, and trees adrift. *Milton.*

2. To plunder; to ſtrip of goods.

Yielding themſelves upon the Turks faith, for the ſafeguard of their liberty and goods, they were moſt injuriouſly *ſpoiled* of all that they had. *Knolles.*

Thou ſhalt not gain what I deny to yield,
Nor reap the harveſt, though thou *ſpoil'ſt* the field. *Prior.*

My ſons their old unhappy ſire deſpiſe,
Spoil'd of his kingdom, and depriv'd of eyes. *Pope.*

3. To corrupt; to mar; to make uſeleſs. [This is properly *ſpill*, ꝑpillan, Saxon.]

Beware leſt any man *ſpoil* you, through philoſophy and vain deceit. *Col.*

Spiritual pride *ſpoils* many graces. *Taylor.*

To SPOIL. *v. n.*

1. To practice robbery or plunder.

England was infeſted with robbers and outlaws, which, lurking in woods, uſed often to break forth to rob and *ſpoil*. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

They which hate us *ſpoil* for themſelves. *Pſalms.*

2. To grow uſeleſs; to be corrupted.

He that gathered a hundred buſhels of acorns, or apples, had thereby a property in them: he was only to look that he uſed them before they *ſpoiled*, elſe he robbed others. *Locke.*

SPOIL. *n. ſ.* [*ſpolium*, Latin.]

1. That which is taken by violence; that which is taken from an enemy; plunder; pillage; booty.

The cry of Talbot ſerves me for a ſword;
For I have loaden me with many *ſpoils*,
Uſing no other weapon but his name. *Shakeſp.*

Where the cleaver chops the heifer's *ſpoil*,
Thy breathing noſtril hold. *Gay.*

2. The act of robbery; robbery; waſte.

The man that hath not muſick in himſelf,
Nor is not mov'd with concord of ſweet ſounds,
Is fit for treaſons, ſtratagems, and *ſpoils*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Go and ſpeed!
Havock, and *ſpoil*, and ruin are my gain. *Milton.*

3. Corruption; cauſe of corruption.

Company, villainous company, hath been the *ſpoil* of me. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. The ſlough; the caſt-off ſkin of a ſerpent.

Snakes, the rather for the caſting of their *ſpoil*, live 'till they be old. *Bacon.*

SPO'ILER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſpoil.*]

1. A robber; a plunderer; a pillager.

Such ruin of her manners Rome
Doth ſuffer now, as ſhe's become
Both her own *ſpoiler* and own prey. *Ben. Johnſon.*

Providence, where it loves a nation, concerns itſelf to own and aſſert the intereſt of religion, by blaſting the *ſpoilers* of religious perſons and places. *South.*

Came you, then, here, thus far, thro' waves, to conquer,
To waſte, to plunder, out of meer compaſſion?
Is it humanity that prompts you on?
Happy for us, and happy for you *ſpoilers*,
Had your humanity ne'er reach'd our world! *A. Philips.*

2. One who mars or corrupts any thing.

SPO'ILFUL. *adj.* [*ſpoil* and *full.*] Waſteful; rapacious.

Having oft in battle vanquiſhed
Thoſe *ſpoilful* Picts, and ſwarming Eaſterlings,
Long time in peace his realm eſtabliſhed. *Spenſer.*

SPOKE. *n. ſ.* [ꝑpaca, Saxon; *ſpeiche*, German.] The bar of a wheel that paſſes from the nave to the felly.

All you gods,
In general ſynod take away her power;
Break all the *ſpokes* and fellies of her wheel,
And bowl the round nave down the hill of heav'n. *Shakeſ.*

No heir e'er drove ſo fine a coach;
The *ſpokes*, we are by Ovid told,
Were ſilver, and the axle gold. *Swift.*

SPOKE. The preterite of *ſpeak*.
They *ſpoke* beſt in the glory of their conqueſt. *Sprat.*

SPO'KEN. Participle paſſive of *ſpeak*.
Wouldſt thou be *ſpoken* for to the king? *2 Kings.*
The original of theſe ſigns for communication is found in *viva voce*, in *ſpoken* language. *Holder.*

SPO'KESMAN. *n. ſ.* [*ſpoke* and *man*.] One who ſpeaks for another.
'Tis you that have the reaſon.
—To do what?
—To be a *ſpokeſman* from madam Silvia. *Shakeſp.*
He ſhall be thy *ſpokeſman* unto the people. *Exodus.*

To SPO'LIATE. *v. a.* [*ſpolio*, Lat.] To rob; to plunder. *Dict.*

SPOLIA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſpoliation*, French; *ſpoliatio*, Latin.] The act of robbery or privation.
An eccleſiaſtical benefice is ſometimes void *de jure & facto*, and ſometimes *de facto*, and not *de jure*; as when a man ſuffers a *ſpoliation* by his own act. *Ayliffe.*

SPO'NDEE. *n. ſ.* [*ſpondée*, French; *ſpondæus*, Latin.] A foot of two long ſyllables.
We ſee in the choice of the words the weight of the ſtone, and the ſtriving to heave it up the mountain: Homer clogs the verſe with *ſpondees*, and leaves the vowels open. *Broome.*

SPO'NDYLE. *n. ſ.* [σπονδυλος; *ſpondile*, Fr. *ſpondylus*, Latin.] A vertebra; a joint of the ſpine.
It hath for the ſpine or back-bone a cartilaginous ſubſtance, without any *ſpondyles*, proceſſes, or protuberances. *Brown.*

SPONGE. *n. ſ.* [*ſpongia*, Latin.] A ſoft porous ſubſtance ſuppoſed by ſome the nidus of animals. It is remarkable for ſucking up water.
Sponges are gathered from the ſides of rocks, being as a large but tough moſs. *Bacon.*
They opened and waſhed part of their *ſponges*. *Sandys.*
Great officers are like *ſponges*: they ſuck 'till they are full, and, when they come once to be ſqueezed, their very heart's blood come away. *L'Eſtrange.*

To SPONGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To blot; to wipe away as with a ſponge.
Except between the words of tranſlation and the mind of Scripture itſelf there be contradiction, very little difference ſhould not ſeem an intolerable blemiſh neceſſarily to be *ſponged* out. *Hooker.*

To SPONG *v. n.* To ſuck in as a ſponge; to gain by mean arts.
The ant lives upon her own induſtry; whereas the fly is an intruder, and a common ſmell-feaſt, that *ſponges* upon other people's trenchers. *L'Eſtrange.*
Here wont the dean, when he's to ſeek,
To *ſponge* a breakfaſt once a week. *Swift.*

SPO'NGER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſponge*.] One who hangs for a maintenance on others.
A generous rich man, that kept a ſplendid and open table, would try which were friends, and which only trencher-flies and *ſpungers*. *L'Eſtrange.*

SPO'NGINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſpongy*.] Softneſs and fulneſs of cavities like a ſponge.
The lungs are expoſed to receive all the droppings from the brain: a very fit ciſtern, becauſe of their *ſponginеſs*. *Harvey.*

SPO'NGIOUS. *adj.* [*ſpongieux*, French; from *ſponge*.] Full of ſmall cavities like a ſponge.
All thick bones are hollow or *ſpongeous*, and contain an oleaginous ſubſtance in little veſicles, which by the heat of the body is exhaled through theſe bones to ſupply their fibres. *Chey.*

SPO'NGY. *adj.* [from *ſponge*.]
1. Soft and full of ſmall interſtitial holes.
The lungs are the moſt *ſpongy* part of the body, and therefore ableſt to contract and dilate itſelf. *Bacon.*
A *ſpongy* excreſcence groweth upon the roots of the laſer-tree, and upon cedar, very white, light, and friable, called agarick. *Bacon.*
The body of the tree being very *ſpongy* within, though hard without, they eaſily contrive into canoes. *More.*
Into earth's *ſpungy* veins the ocean ſinks,
Thoſe rivers to repleniſh which he drinks. *Denham.*
Return, unhappy ſwain!
The *ſpungy* clouds are fill'd with gath'ring rain. *Dryden.*
Her bones are all very *ſpongy*, and more remarkably thoſe of a wild bird, which flies much, and long together. *Grew.*
2. Wet; drenched; ſoaked; full like a ſponge.
When their drenched natures lie as in a death,
What cannot you and I perform upon
Th' unguarded Duncan? What not put upon
His *ſpungy* officers, who ſhall bear the guilt. *Shakeſp.*

SPONK. *n. ſ.* A word in Edinburgh which denotes a match, or any thing dipt in ſulphur that takes fire: as, any *ſponks* will ye buy? Touchwood.

SPO'NSAL. *adj.* [*ſponſalis*, Latin.] Relating to marriage.

SPO'NSION. *n. ſ.* [*ſponſio*, Latin.] The act of becoming ſurety for another.

SPO'NSOR. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] A ſurety; one who makes a promiſe or gives ſecurity for another.
In the baptiſm of a male there ought to be two males and one woman, and in the baptiſm of a female child two women and one man; and theſe are called *ſponſors* or ſureties for their education in the true Chriſtian faith. *Ayliffe.*
The *ſponſor* ought to be of the ſame ſtation with the perſon to whom he becomes ſurety. *Broome.*

SPONTA'NEITY. *n. ſ.* [*ſpontaneitas*, ſchool Lat. *ſpontaneité*, Fr. from *ſpontaneous*.] Voluntarineſs; willingneſs; accord uncompelled.
Neceſſity and *ſpontaneity* may ſometimes meet together, ſo may *ſpontaneity* and liberty; but real neceſſity and true liberty can never. *Bramh.*
Strict neceſſity they ſimple call;
It ſo binds the will, that things foreknown
By *ſpontaneity* not choice are done. *Dryden.*

SPONTA'NEOUS. *adj.* [*ſpontanée*, French; from *ſponte*, Lat.] Voluntary; not compelled; acting without compulſion or reſtraint; acting of itſelf; acting of its own accord.
Many analogal motions in animals, though I cannot call them voluntary, yet I ſee them *ſpontaneous*: I have reaſon to conclude, that theſe are not ſimply mechanical. *Hale.*
They now came forth
Spontaneous; for within them ſpirit mov'd
Attendant on their lord. *Milton.*
While John for nine-pins does declare,
And Roger loves to pitch the bar,
Both legs and arms *ſpontaneous* move,
Which was the thing I meant to prove. *Prior.*
Begin with ſenſe, of ev'ry art the ſoul,
Parts anſwering parts ſhall ſlide into a whole;
Spontaneous beauties all around advance,
Start ev'n from difficulty, ſtrike from chance,
Nature ſhall join you, time ſhall make it grow. *Pope.*

SPONTA'NEOUSLY. *adv.* [from *ſpontaneous*.] Voluntarily; of its own accord.
This would be as impoſſible as that the lead of an edifice ſhould naturally and *ſpontaneouſly* mount up to the roof, while lighter materials employ themſelves beneath it. *Bentley.*
Whey turns *ſpontaneouſly* acid, and the curd into cheeſe as hard as a ſtone. *Arbuthnot.*

SPONTA'NEOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſpontaneous*.] Voluntarineſs; freedom of will; accord unforced.
The ſagacities and inſtincts of brutes, the *ſpontaneouſneſs* of many of their animal motions, are not explicable without ſuppoſing ſome active determinate power connexed to and inherent in their ſpirits, of a higher extraction than the bare natural modification of matter. *Hale.*

SPOOL. *n. ſ.* [*ſpuhl*, German; *ſpohl*, Dutch.] A ſmall piece of cane or reed, with a knot at each end; or a piece of wood turned in that form to wind yarn upon; a quill.

To SPOOM. *v. n.* [Probably from *ſpume*, or *foam*, as a ſhip driven with violence ſpumes, or raiſes a foam.]
When virtue *ſpooms* before a proſperous gale,
My heaving wiſhes help to fill the ſail. *Dryden.*

SPOON. *n. ſ.* [*ſpaen*, Dutch; *ſpone*, Daniſh; *ſpoonn*, Iſlandick.] A concave veſſel with a handle, uſed in eating liquids.
Would'ſt thou drown thyſelf,
Put but a little water in a *ſpoon*,
And it ſhall be as all the ocean,
Enough to ſtifle ſuch a villain up. *Shakeſp.*
This is a devil, and no monſter: I will leave him; I have no long *ſpoon*. *Shakeſpeare.*
Or o'er cold coffee trifle with the *ſpoon*,
Count the ſlow clock, and dine exact at noon. *Pope.*

SPO'ONBILL. *n. ſ.* [*ſpoon* and *bill*.] A bird.
The ſhoveller, or *ſpoonbill*; the former name the more proper, the end of the bill being broad like a ſhovel; but not concave like a ſpoon, but perfectly flat. *Grew.*
Ducks and geeſe have ſuch long broad bills to quaffer in water and mud; to which we may reckon the bill of the *ſpoonbill*. *Derham.*

SPO'ONFUL. *n. ſ.* [*ſpoon* and *full*.]
1. As much as is generally taken at once in a ſpoon. A medical ſpoonful is half an ounce.
Preſcribe him, before he do uſe the receipt, that he take ſuch a pill, or a *ſpoonful* of liquor. *Bacon.*
2. Any ſmall quantity of liquid.
Surely the choice and meaſure of the materials of which the whole body is compoſed, and what we take daily by pounds, is at leaſt of as much importance as of what we take ſeldom, and only by grains and *ſpoonfuls*. *Arbuthnot.*

SPO'ONMEAT. *n. ſ.* [*ſpoon* and *meat*.] Liquid food; nouriſhment taken with a ſpoon.
We preſcribed a ſlender diet, allowing only *ſpoonmeats*. *Wiſe.*
Wretched
Are mortals born to ſleep their lives away!
Go back to what thy infancy began,
Eat pap and *ſpoonmeat*; for thy gugaws cry,
Be ſullen, and refuſe the lullaby. *Dryden.*

Diet moſt upon *ſpoonmeats*, as veal, or cock-broths. *Harv.*

SPOO'NWORT, or *Scurvygraſs*. *n. ſ.* See SCURVYGRASS.

To SPOON. *v. n.* In ſea language, is when a ſhip being under ſail in a ſtorm cannot bear it, but is obliged to put right before the wind. *Bailey.*

SPORA'DICAL. *adj.* [σποραδικὸς; *ſporadique*, French.] A *ſporadical* diſeaſe is an endemial diſeaſe, what in a particular ſeaſon affects but few people. *Arbuthnot.*

SPORT. *n. ſ.* [*ſpott*, a make-game, Iſlandick.]

1. Play; diverſion; game; frolick and tumultuous merriment.
   Her *ſports* were ſuch as carried riches of knowledge upon the ſtream of delight. *Sidney.*
   As flies to wanton boys, are we to th' gods;
   They kill us for their *ſport*. *Shakeſpeare.*
   If I ſuſpect without a cauſe, why then make *ſport* at me; then let me be your jeſt. *Shakeſpeare.*
   When their hearts were merry, they ſaid, call for Samſon, that he may make us *ſport*; and they called for him, and he made them *ſport*. *Judg.* xvi. 25.
   As a mad-man who caſteth fire-brands, arrows and death; ſo is the man that deceiveth his neighbour, and ſaith, am not I in *ſport*? *Prov.* xxvi. 19.
   The diſcourſe of fools is irkſome, and their *ſport* is in the wantonneſs of ſin. *Eccluſ.* xxvii. 13.
2. Mock; contemptuous mirth.
   They had his meſſengers in deriſion and made a *ſport* of his prophets. 1. *Eſdr.* i. 51.
   To make *ſport* with his word, and to endeavour to render it ridiculous, by turning that holy book into raillery, is a direct affront to God. *Tillotſon.*
3. That with which one plays.
   Each on his rock tranſfix'd, the *ſport* and prey
   Of wrecking whirlwinds. *Milton.*
   Commit not thy prophetick mind
   To flitting leaves, the *ſport* of every wind,
   Leſt they diſperſe in air. *Dryden.*
4. Play; idle gingle.
   An author who ſhould introduce ſuch a *ſport* of words upon our ſtage, would meet with ſmall applauſe, *Broome.*
5. Diverſion of the field, as of fowling, hunting, fiſhing.
   Now for our mountain *ſport* up to yon hill,
   Your legs are young. *Shakeſpeare.*
   The king, who was exceſſively affected to hunting, and the *ſports* of the field, had a great deſire to make a great park for red as well as fallow deer, between Richmond and Hampton court. *Clarendon.*

To SPORT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To divert; to make merry.
   The poor man wept and bled, cried and prayed, while they *ſported* themſelves in his pain, and delighted in his prayers as the argument of their victory. *Sidney.*
   Away with him, and let her *ſport* herſelf
   With that ſhe's big with. *Shakeſpeare.*
   Againſt whom do ye *ſport* yourſelves? againſt whom make ye a wide mouth, and draw out the tongue? *Iſa.* lvii. 4.
   What pretty ſtories theſe are for a man of his ſeriouſneſs to *ſport* himſelf withal! *Atterbury.*
   Let ſuch writers go on at their deareſt peril, and *ſport* themſelves in their own deceivings. *Watts.*
2. To repreſent by any kind of play.
   Now *ſporting* on thy lyre the love of youth,
   Now virtuous age and venerable truth;
   Expreſſing juſtly Sappho's wanton art
   Of odes, and Pindar's more majeſtick part. *Dryden.*

To SPORT. *v. n.*

1. To play; to frolick; to game; to wanton.
   They *ſporting* with quick glance,
   Shew to the ſon their wav'd coats dropt with gold. *Milton.*
   Lariſſa, as ſhe *ſported* at this play, was drowned in the river Peneus. *Broome.*
2. To trifle.
   If any man turn religion into raillery, by bold jeſts, he renders himſelf ridiculous, becauſe he *ſports* with his own life. *Till.*

SPO'RTFUL. *adj.* [*ſport* and *full*.] Merry; frolick; wanton; ludicrous; done in jeſt.
   How with a *ſportful* malice it was follow'd,
   May rather pluck on laughter than revenge. *Shakeſpeare.*
   His highneſs, even in ſuch a ſlight and *ſportful* damage, had a noble ſenſe of juſt dealing. *Wotton.*
   Down he alights among the *ſportful* herd
   Of thoſe four-footed kinds. *Milton.*
   Behold your own Aſcanius, while he ſaid,
   He drew his glitt'ring helmet from his head,
   In which the youth to *ſportful* arms he led. *Dryden.*
   They are no *ſportful* productions of the ſoil, but did once belong to real and living fiſhes; ſeeing each of them doth exactly reſemble ſome other ſhell on the ſea-ſhore. *Bentley.*
   A catalogue of this may be had in Albericus Gentilis; which, becauſe it is too *ſportful*, I forbear to mention. *Baker.*

SPO'RTFULLY. *adv.* [from *ſportful*.] Wantonly; merrily.

SPO'RTFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſportful*.] Wantonneſs; play; merriment; frolick.

The otter got out of the river, and inweeded himſelf ſo, as the ladies loſt the further marking of his *ſportfulneſs*. *Sidney.*

SPO'RTIVE. *adj.* [from *ſport*.] Gay; merry; frolick; wanton; playful; ludicrous.
   I am not in a *ſportive* humour now;
   Tell me, and dally not, where is the money? *Shakeſpeare.*
   Is it I
   That drive thee from the *ſportive* court, where thou
   Was't ſhot at with fair eyes, to be the mark
   Of ſmoky muſkets? *Shakeſpeare.*
   While thus the conſtant pair alternate ſaid,
   Joyful above them and around them play'd
   Angels and *ſportive* loves, a numerous crowd,
   Smiling they clapt their wings, and low they bow'd. *Prior.*
   We muſt not hope wholly to change their original tempers, nor make the gay, penſive and grave; nor the melancholy, *ſportive*, without ſpoiling them. *Locke.*
   No wonder ſavages or ſubjects ſlain,
   Were equal crimes in a deſpotick reign;
   Both doom'd alike for *ſportive* tyrants bled,
   But ſubjects ſtarv'd while ſavages were fed. *Pope.*

SPO'RTIVENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſportive*.] Gaiety; play; wantonneſs.
   Shall I conclude her to be ſimple, that has her time to begin, or refuſe *ſportiveneſs* as freely as I have? *Walton.*

SPO'RTSMAN. *n. ſ.* [*ſport* and *man*.] One who purſues the recreations of the field.
   Manilius lets us know the pagan hunters had Meleager for their patron, as the Chriſtians have their St. Hubert: he ſpeaks of the conſtellation which makes a good *ſportſman*. *Addiſon.*

SPO'RTULE. *n. ſ.* [*ſportule*, French; *ſportula*, Latin.] An alms; a dole.
   The biſhops, who conſecrated the ground, had a ſpill or *ſportule* from the credulous laity. *Ayliffe.*

SPOT. *n. ſ.* [*ſpette*, Daniſh; *ſpotte*, Flemiſh.]

1. A blot; a mark made by diſcoloration.
   This three years day, theſe eyes, though clear
   To outward view of blemiſh or of *ſpot*,
   Bereft of ſight, their ſeeing have forgot. *Milton.*
   A long ſeries of anceſtors ſhews the native luſtre with advantage; but if he any way degenerate from his line, the leaſt *ſpot* is viſible on ermine. *Dryden.*
2. A taint; a diſgrace; a reproach.
3. I know not well the meaning of *ſpot* in this place, unleſs it be a ſcandalous woman; a diſgrace to her ſex.
   Let him take thee,
   And hoiſt thee up to the ſhouting plebeians;
   Follow his chariot, like the greateſt *ſpot*
   Of all thy ſex. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. A ſmall extent of place.
   That *ſpot* to which I point is paradiſe,
   Adam's abode, thoſe lofty ſhades his bow'r. *Milton.*
   He, who with Plato, ſhall place beatitude in the knowledge of God, will have his thoughts raiſed to other contemplations than thoſe who looked not beyond this *ſpot* of earth, and thoſe periſhing things in it. *Locke.*
   About one of theſe breathing paſſages is a *ſpot* of myrtles that flouriſh within the ſteam of theſe vapours. *Addiſon.*
   Abdallah converted the whole mountain into a kind of garden, and covered every part of it with plantations or *ſpots* of flowers. *The Guardian.*
   He that could make two ears of corn grow upon a *ſpot* of ground where only one grew before, would deſerve better of mankind than the whole race of politicians. *Swift.*
5. Any particular place.
   I would be buſy in the world, and learn,
   Not like a coarſe and uſeleſs dunghill weed,
   Fix'd to one *ſpot*, and rot juſt as I grow. *Otway.*
   As in this grove I took my laſt farewel,
   As on this very *ſpot* of earth I fell,
   So ſhe my prey becomes ev'n here. *Dryden.*
   Here Adrian fell: upon that fatal *ſpot*
   Our brother died. *Granville.*
6. *Upon the* SPOT. Immediately; without changing place. [*Sur le champ*.]
   The lion did not chop him up imediately *upon the ſpot*; and yet he was reſolved he ſhould not eſcape. *L'Eſtrange.*
   It was determined *upon the ſpot*, according as the oratory on either ſide prevailed. *Swift.*

To SPOT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To mark diſcolorations; to maculate.
   They are polluted off'rings, more abhorr'd
   Than *ſpotted* livers in the ſacrifice. *Shakeſpeare.*
   Have you not ſeen a handkerchief,
   Spotted with ſtrawberries in your wife's hand? *Shakeſpeare.*
   But ſerpents now more amity maintain;
   From *ſpotted* ſkins the leopard does refrain:
   No weaker lion's by a ſtronger ſlain. *Tate.*
   I counted the patches on both ſides, and found the tory patches to be about twenty ſtronger than the whig; but next morning the whole puppet-ſhow was filled with faces *ſpotted* after the whiggiſh manner. *Addiſon.*

2. To corrupt; to disgrace; to taint.

This vow receive, this vow of God's maintain,
My virgin life, no *spotted* thoughts shall stain. *Sidney.*

The people of Armenia have retained the christian faith, from the time of the apostles; but at this day it is *spotted* with many absurdities. *Abbot.*

SPO'TLESS. *adj.* [from *spot.*]

1. Free from spots.

2. Free from reproach or impurity; immaculate; pure; untainted.

So much fairer
And *spotless* shall mine innocence arise,
When the king knows my truth. *Shakespeare.*

I dare my life lay down, that the queen is *spotless*
In th' eyes of heaven. *Shakespeare.*

You grac'd the sev'ral parts of life,
A *spotless* virgin, and a faultless wife. *Waller.*

We sometimes wish that it had been our lot to live and converse with Christ, to hear his divine discourses, and to observe his *spotless* behaviour; and we please ourselves perhaps with thinking, how ready a reception we should have given to him and his doctrine. *Atterbury.*

Eternal sunshine of the *spotless* mind,
Each pray'r excepted, and each wish resign'd. *Pope.*

SPO'TTER. *n. s.* [from *spot.*] One that spots; one that maculates.

SPO'TTY. *adj.* [from *spot.*] Full of spots; maculated.

The moon whose orb
Through optick glass descry new lands,
Rivers or mountains on her *spotty* globe. *Milton.*

SPO'USAL. *adj.* [from *spouse.*] Nuptial; matrimonial; conjugal; connubial; bridal.

There shall we consummate our *spousal* rites. *Shakespeare.*

Hope's chast kiss wrongs no more joy's maidenhead
Than *spousal* rites prejudice the marriage bed. *Crashaw.*

This other in her prime of love,
Spousal embraces vitiated with gold. *Milton.*

Sleep'st thou, careless of the nuptial day?
Thy *spousal* ornament neglected lies;
Arise, prepare the bridal train, arise. *Pope.*

SPOU'SAL. *n. s.* [*espousailles*, Fr. *sponsalia*, Latin.] Marriage; nuptials.

As man and wife, being two, are one in love,
So be there 'twixt your kingdoms such a *spousal*,
That never may ill office, or fell jealousy
Thrust in between the paction of these kingdoms,
To make divorce of their incorporate league. *Shakespeare.*

The amorous bird of night
Sung *spousal*, and bid haste the ev'ning star,
On his hill top to light the bridal lamp. *Milton.*

The *spousals* of Hippolita the queen,
What tilts and tourneys at the feast were seen. *Dryden.*

Ætherial musick did her death prepare,
Like joyful sounds of *spousals* in the air:
A radiant light did her crown'd temples gild. *Dryden.*

SPOUSE. *n. s.* [*sponsa*, *sponsus*, Latin; *espouse*, French.] One joined in marriage; a husband or wife.

She is of good esteem;
Beside so qualified as may beseem
The *spouse* of any noble gentleman. *Shakespeare.*

At once farewel, O faithful *spouse!* they said;
At once th' encroaching rhinds their closing lips invade. *Dry.*

SPOU'SED. *adj.* [from the noun.] Wedded; espoused; joined together as in matrimony.

They led the vine
To wed her elm; she *spous'd* about him twins
Her marriageable arms. *Milton.*

SPOU'SELESS. *adj.* [from *spouse.*] Wanting a husband or wife.

To tempt the *spouseless* queen with am'rous wiles,
Resort the nobles from the neigh'bring isles. *Pope.*

SPOUT. *n. s.* [from *spuyt*, Dutch.]

1. A pipe, or mouth of a pipe or vessel out of which any thing is pour'd.

She gasping to begin some speech, her eyes
Became two *spouts*. *Shakespeare.*

In whales that breathe, lest the water should get unto the lungs, an ejection thereof is contrived by a fistula or *spout* at the head. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

If you chance it to lack,
Be it claret or sack,
I'll make this snout
To deal it about,
Or this to run out,
As it were from a *spout*. *Ben. Johnson.*

As waters did in storms, now pitch runs out,
As lead, when a fir'd church becomes one *spout*. *Donne.*

In Gaza they couch vessels of earth in their walls to gather the wind from the top, and to pass it down in *spouts* into rooms. *Bacon.*

Let the water be fed by some higher than the pool, and delivered into it by fair *spouts*, and then discharged by some equality of bores that it stay little. *Bacon.*

In this single cathedral the very *spouts* are loaded with ornaments. *Addison.*

From silver *spouts* the grateful liquors glide,
And China's earth receives the smoking tide. *Pope.*

2. Water falling in a body; a cataract, such as is seen in the hot climates when clouds sometimes discharge all their water at once.

Not the dreadful *spout*,
Which shipmen do the hurricano call,
Constring'd in mass by the almighty sun,
Shall dizzy with more clamour Neptune's ear
In his descent, than shall my prompted sword
Falling on Diomede. *Shakespeare.*

The force of these motions pressing more in some places than in others, there would fall not showers, but great *spouts* or cascades of water. *Burnet.*

To SPOUT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pour with violence, or in a collected body as from a spout.

We will bear home that lusty blood again,
Which here we came to *spout* against your town. *Shakesp.*

I intend two fountains, the one that sprinkleth or *spouteth* water, the other a fair receipt of water. *Bacon.*

She swims in blood, and blood does *spouting* throw
To heav'n, that heav'n mens cruelties might know. *Waller.*

Next on his belly floats the mighty whale;
He twists his back, and rears his threatning tail:
He *spouts* the tide. *Creech.*

To SPOUT. *v. n.* To issue as from a spout.

They laid them down hard by the murmuring musick of certain waters, which *spouted* out of the side of the hills. *Sidney.*

No hands cou'd force it thence, so fixt it stood,
Till out it rush'd, expell'd by streams of *spouting* blood. *Dryd.*

It *spouts* up out of deep wells, and flies forth at the tops of them, upon the face of the ground. *Woodward.*

All the glittering hill
Is bright with *spouting* rills. *Thomson.*

To SPRAIN. *v. a.* [Corrupted from *strain.*] To stretch the ligaments of a joint without dislocation of the bone.

Should the big last extend the shoe too wide,
The sudden turn may stretch the swelling vein,
Thy cracking joint unhinge, or ancle *sprain*. *Gay.*

SPRAIN. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Extension of ligaments without dislocation of the joint.

I was in pain, and thought it was with some *sprain* at tennis. *Temple.*

SPRAINTS. *n. s.* The dung of an otter. *Dict.*

SPRANG. The preterite of *spring*.

Mankind *sprang* from one common original; whence this tradition would be universally diffused. *Tillotson.*

SPRAT. *n. s.* [*sprot*, Dutch.] A small sea fish.

So oft in feasts with costly changes clad,
To crammed maws a *sprat* new stomach brings. *Sidney.*

All-saints do lay for porke and sowse,
For *sprats* and spurlings for their house. *Tusser.*

Of round fish there are brit, *sprat*, barn, smelts. *Carew.*

To SPRAWL. *v. n.* [*spradle*, Danish; *spartelen*, Dutch.]

1. To struggle as in the convulsions of death.

Hang the child, that he may see it *sprawl*;
A sight to vex the father's soul. *Shakespeare.*

Some lie *sprawling* on the ground,
With many a gash and bloody wound. *Hudibras.*

2. To tumble with agitation and contortion of the limbs.

The birds were not fledged; but upon *sprawling* and struggling to get clear of the flame, down they tumbled. *L'Estrange.*

Telamon hap'd to meet
A rising root that held his fasten'd feet;
So down he fell, whom *sprawling* on the ground,
His brother from the wooden gyves unbound. *Dryden.*

Hence, long before the child can crawl,
He learns to kick, and wince, and *sprawl*. *Prior.*

Did the stars do this feat once only, which gave beginning to human race? who were there then in the world, to observe the births of those first men, and calculate their nativities, as they *sprawled* out of ditches? *Bentley.*

He ran, he leapt into a flood,
There *sprawl'd* a while, and scarce got out,
All cover'd o'er with slime. *Swift.*

SPRAY. *n. s.* [Of the same race with *spirit* and *sprout.*]

1. The extremity of a branch.

At sight whereof each bird that sits on *spray*,
And every beast that to his den was fled,
Come forth a fresh out of their late dismay,
And to the light lift up their drooping head. *Spenser.*

Thus droops this lofty pine, and hangs his *sprays*;
Thus Eleanor's pride dies in her younger days. *Shakespeare.*

In hewing Rutland, when his leaves put forth,
Clifford set his murth'ring knife to the root,
From whence that tender *spray* did sweetly spring. *Shakesp.*

The wind that whistles through the *sprays*,
Maintains the consort of the song;
And hidden birds with native lays,
The golden sleep prolong. *Dryden.*

2. The

2. The foam of the sea, commonly written *spry*.
Winds raise some of the salt with the *spray*. *Arbuthnot.*

To SPREAD. *v. a.* [ꝑpneban, Saxon; *spreyden*, Dutch.]
1. To extend; to expand; to make cover or fill a larger space than before.
He bought a field where he had *spread* his tent. *Genesis.*
Rizpah *spread* sackloth for her upon the rock. 2 *Samuel.*
Make the trees more tall, more *spread*, and more hasty than they use to be. *Bacon.*
Silver *spread* into plates is brought from Tarshish. *Jer.* x.
2. To cover by extension.
Her cheeks their freshness lose and wonted grace,
And an unusual paleness *spreads* her face. *Granville.*
3. To cover over.
The workman melteth a graven image, and the goldsmith *spreadeth* it over with gold. *Isa.* xl. 19.
4. To stretch; to extend.
Spread o'er the silver waves thy golden hair. *Shakesp.*
He arose from kneeling, with his hands *spread* up to heaven, and he blessed the congregation. 1 *Kings.*
The stately trees fast *spread* their branches. *Milton.*
Deep in a rich alcove the prince was laid,
Fast by his side Pisistratus lay *spread*,
In age his equal, on a splendid bed. *Pope.*
5. To publish; to divulge; to disseminate.
They, when departed, *spread* abroad his fame in all that country. *Matth.* ix. 31.
6. To emit as effluvia or emanations; to diffuse.
Their course thro' thickest constellations held,
They *spread* their bane. *Milton.*

To SPREAD. *v. n.* To extend or expand itself.
Can any understand the *spreadings* of the clouds, or the noise of his tabernacle? *Job* xxxvi. 29.
The princes of Germany had but a dull fear of the greatness of Spain, upon a general apprehension only of their *spreading* and ambitious designs. *Bacon.*
Plants, if they *spread* much, are seldom tall. *Bacon.*
Great Pan, who wont to chase the fair,
And lov'd the *spreading* oak, was there. *Addison.*
The valley opened at the farther end *spreading* forth into an immense ocean. *Addison.*

SPREAD. *n. s.* [from the verb.]
1. Extent; compass.
I have got a fine *spread* of improveable lands, and am already ploughing up some, fencing others. *Addison.*
2. Expansion of parts.
No flower hath that *spread* of the woodbind. *Bacon.*

SPREA'DER. *n. s.* [from *spread*.]
1. One that spreads.
By conforming ourselves we should be *spreaders* of a worse infection than any we are likely to draw from papists by our conformity with them in ceremonies. *Hooker*
2. Publisher; divulger; disseminator.
If it be a mistake, I desire I may not be accused for a *spreader* of false news. *Swift.*

SPRENT. *part.* [from *sprene*, to sprinkle, ꝑpnenan, Saxon; *sprengen*, Dutch.] Sprinkled. Obsolete.
O lips, that kiss'd that hand, with many tears *sprent*. *Sidney.*

SPRIG. *n. s.* [*ysbrig*, Welsh, so *Davies*: but it is probably of the same race with *spring*.] A small branch; a spray.
The substance is true ivy, after it is taken down, the friends of the family are desirous to have some *sprig* to keep. *Bacon.*
Our chilling climate hardly bears
A *sprig* of bays in fifty years;
While ev'ry fool his claim alledges,
As if it grew in common hedges. *Swift.*

SPRIG *Chrystal.* *n. s.*
In perpendicular fissures, chrystal is found in form of an hexangular column, adhering at one end to the stone, and near the other lessening gradually, till it terminates in a point: this is called by lapidaries *sprig* or rock *chrystal*. *Woodward.*

SPRI'GGY. *adj.* [from *sprig*.] Full of small branches.

SPRIGHT. *n. s.* [Contraction of *spirit*, *spiritus*, Latin: it was anciently written *sprete* or *spryte*; and *spirit*, as now written, was long confided in verse as a monosyllable: this word should therefore be spelled *sprite*, and its derivatives *spritely*, *spriteful*; but custom has determined otherwise.]
1. Spirit; shade; soul; incorporeal agent.
She doth display
The gate with pearls and rubies richly dight,
Through which her words so wise do make their way,
To bear the message of her *spright*. *Spenser.*
Forth he called out of deep darkness dread,
Legions of *sprights*, the which like little flies,
Flutt'ring about his ever damned head,
A wait whereto their service he applies. *Spenser.*
While with heav'nly charity she spoke,
A streaming blaze the silent shadows broke;
The birds obscene to forests wing'd their flight,
And gaping graves received the guilty *spright*. *Dryden.*
Of these am I who thy protection claim,
A watchful *sprite*. *Pope.*
2. Walking spirit; apparition.
The ideas of goblins and *sprights* have no more to do with darkness than light; yet let but a foolish maid inculcate these often on the mind of a child, possibly he shall never be able to separate them again. *Locke.*
3. Power which gives cheerfulness or courage.
O chastity, the chief of heav'nly lights,
Which mak'st us most immortal shape to wear,
Hold thou my heart, establish thou my *sprights*:
To only thee my constant course I bear,
Till spotless soul unto thy bosom fly,
Such life to lead, such death I vow to die. *Sidney.*
4. An arrow.
We had in use for sea fight short arrows called *sprights*, without any other heads save wood sharpened; which were discharged out of muskets, and would pierce through the sides of ships where a bullet would not. *Bacon.*

To SPRIGHT. *v. a.* To haunt as a spright. A ludicrous use.
I am *sprighted* with a fool. *Shakespeare.*

SPRI'GHTFUL. *adj.* [*spright* and *full*.] Lively; brisk; gay; vigorous.
The spirit of the time shall teach me speed.—
—Spoke like a *sprightful* noble gentleman. *Shakesp.*
Happy my eyes when they behold thy face:
My heavy heart will leave its doleful beating,
At sight of thee, and bound with *sprightful* joys. *Otway.*

SPRI'GHTFULLY. *adv.* [from *sprightful*.] Briskly; vigorously.
Norfolk, *sprightfully* and bold,
Stays but the summons of the appellant's trumpet. *Shakesp.*

SPRI'GHTLINESS. *n. s.* [from *sprightly*.] Liveliness; briskness; vigour; gaiety; vivacity.
The soul is clogged when she acts in conjunction with a companion so heavy; but in dreams, observe with what a *sprightliness* and alacrity does she exert herself. *Addison.*

SPRI'GHTLY. *adj.* [from *spright*.] Gay; brisk; lively; vigorous; airy; vivacious.
Produce the wine that makes us bold,
And *sprightly* wit and love inspires. *Dryden.*
When now the *sprightly* trumpet, from afar,
Had giv'n the signal of approaching war. *Dryden.*
Each morn they wak'd me with a *sprightly* lay:
Of opening heav'n they sung, and gladsome day. *Prior.*
The *sprightly* Sylvia trips along the green;
She runs, but hopes she does not run unseen. *Pope.*

To SPRING. *v. n.* Preterite *sprung* or *sprang*, anciently *sprong*. [ꝑpningan, Sax. *springen*, Dutch.]
1. To arise out of the ground and grow by vegetative power.
All blest secrets,
All you unpublish'd virtues of the earth,
Spring with my tears; be aidant and remediate
In the good man's distress. *Shakesp.*
To his musick, plants and flowers
Ever *sprung*, as sun and showers
There had made a lasting spring. *Shakesp.*
To satisfy the desolate ground, and cause the bud of the tender herb to *spring* forth. *Job* xxxviii. 27.
Other fell on good ground, and did yield fruit that *sprang* up and encreased. *Mark* iv. 8.
Tell me, in what happy fields
The thistle *springs*, to which the lily yields? *Pope.*
2. To begin to grow.
That the nipples should be made with such perforations as to admit passage to the milk, when drawn, otherwise to retain it; and the teeth of the young not *sprung*, are effects of providence. *Ray.*
3. To proceed as from seed.
Ye shall eat this year such things as grow of themselves; and in the second year that which *springeth* of the same. 2 *Kings.*
Much more good of sin shall *spring*. *Milton.*
4. To come into existence; to issue forth.
Had'st thou sway'd as kings should do,
Giving no ground unto the house of York,
They never then had *sprung* like summer flies. *Shakesp.*
Ev'n thought meets thought, ere from the lips it part,
And each warm wish *springs* mutual from the heart. *Pope.*
5. To arise; to appear.
When the day began to *spring*, they let her go. *Judges.*
To them which sat in the region and shadow of death, light is *sprung* up. *Matth.* iv. 16.
6. To issue with effect or force.
Swift fly the years, and rise th' expected morn;
Oh *spring* to light: auspicious babe be born. *Pope.*
7. To proceed as from ancestors.
How youngly he began to serve his country,
How long continued; and what stock he *springs* of;
The noble house of Marcius. *Shakesp.*
Our Lord *sprang* out of Judea. *Heb.* vii. 14.
All these
Shall, like the brethren *sprung* of dragon's teeth,
Ruin each other, and he fall amongst'em. *Ben. Johnson.*
Heros of old, by rapine, and by spoil,
In search of fame did all the world embroil;

Thu

Thus to their gods, each then ally'd his name,
This *ſprang* from Jove, and that from Titan came. *Granv.*

8. To proceed as from a ground, cauſe, or reaſon.
They found new hope to ſpring
Out of deſpair. *Milton.*
Some have been deceived into an opinion, that the inheritance of rule over men, and property in things, *ſprang* from the ſame original, and were to deſcend by the ſame rules. *Locke.*
Do not blaſt my *ſpringing* hopes
Which thy kind hand has planted in my ſoul. *Rowe.*

9. To grow; to thrive.
What makes all this but Jupiter the king,
At whoſe command we periſh and we *ſpring*:
Then 'tis our beſt, ſince thus ordain'd to die,
To make a virtue of neceſſity. *Dryden.*

10. To bound; to leap; to jump.
Some ſtrange commotion
Is in his brain; he bites his lip, and ſtarts;
Stops on a ſudden, looks upon the ground,
Then lays his finger on his temple; ſtrait
Springs out into faſt gait, then ſtops again. *Shakeſp.*
I *ſprang* not more in joy at firſt hearing he was a man child, than now in firſt ſeeing he had proved himſelf a man. *Shakeſp.*
He called for a light, and *ſprang* in and fell before Paul. *Acts.*
When heav'n was nam'd, they loos'd their hold again;
Then *ſprung* ſhe forth, they follow'd her amain. *Dryden.*
Afraid to ſleep;
Her blood all fever'd, with a furious leap
She *ſprung* from bed. *Dryden.*
Nor lies ſhe long; but as her fates ordain,
Springs up to life, and freſh to ſecond pain,
Is ſav'd to-day, to-morrow to be ſlain. *Dryden.*
See, aw'd by heaven, the blooming Hebrew flies
Her artful tongue, and more perſuaſive eyes;
And *ſpringing* from her diſappointed arms,
Prefers a dungeon to forbidden charms. *Blackmore.*
The mountain ſtag, that *ſprings*
From height to height, and bounds along the plains,
Nor has a maſter to reſtrain his courſe;
That mountain ſtag would Vanoe rather be,
Than be a ſlave. *Philips.*

11. To fly with elaſtick power.
A link of horſehair, that will eaſily ſlip, faſten to the end of the ſtick that *ſprings*. *Mortimer.*

12. To riſe from a covert.
My doors are hateful to my eyes,
Fill'd and damm'd up with gaping creditors,
Watchful as fowlers when their game will *ſpring*. *Otway.*
A covey of partridges *ſpringing* in our front, put our infantry in diſorder. *Addiſon.*

13. To iſſue from a fountain.
Iſrael's ſervants digged in the valley, and found a well of *ſpringing* water. *Gen.* xxvi. 19.
Let the wide world his praiſes ſing,
Where Tagus and Euphrates *ſpring*;
And from the Danube's froſty banks to thoſe
Where from an unknown head great Nilus flows. *Roſcomm.*

14. To proceed as from a ſource.
Fly, fly, prophane fogs! far hence fly away,
Taint not the pure ſtreams of the *ſpringing* day
With your dull influence: 'tis for you
To ſit and ſcoule upon night's heavy brow. *Craſhaw.*

15. To ſhoot; to iſſue with ſpeed and violence.
Then ſhook the ſacred ſhrines, and ſudden light
Sprung thro' the vaulted roof, and made the temple bright:
The pow'r, behold! the pow'r in glory ſhone,
By her bent bow and her keen arrows known. *Dryden.*
The friendly gods a *ſpringing* gale enlarg'd,
The fleet ſwift tilting o'er the ſurges flew,
Till Grecian cliffs appeared. *Pope.*

To SPRING. *v. a.*

1. To ſtart; to rouſe game.
Thus I reclaim'd my buzzard love to fly
At what and when, and how, and where I choſe:
Now negligent of ſport I lie;
And now, as other fawkners uſe,
I *ſpring* a miſtreſs, ſwear, write, ſigh, and dye,
And the game kill'd, or loſt, go talk or lie. *Donne.*
That *ſprung* the game you were to ſet,
Before you had time to draw the net. *Hudibras.*
A large cock pheaſant he *ſprung* in one of the neighbouring woods. *Addiſon.*
Here I uſe a great deal of diligence before I can *ſpring* any thing; whereas in town, whilſt I am following one character, I am croſſed by another, that they puzzle the chace. *Addiſon.*
See how the well-taught pointer leads the way!
The ſcent grows warm; he ſtops, he *ſprings* the prey. *Gay.*

2. To produce to light.
The nurſe, ſurpriz'd with fright,
Starts and leaves her bed, and *ſprings* a light. *Dryden.*

Thus man by his own ſtrength to heav'n would ſoar,
And would not be oblig'd to God for more:
Vain, wretched creature, how art thou miſled,
To think thy wit theſe godlike notions bred!
Theſe truths are not the product of thy mind,
But dropt from heaven, and of a nobler kind:
Reveal'd religion firſt inform'd thy ſight,
And reaſon ſaw not, 'till faith *ſprung* the light. *Dryden.*
He that has ſuch a burning zeal, and *ſprings* ſuch mighty diſcoveries, muſt needs be an admirable patriot. *Collier.*

3. To make by ſtarting a plank.
People diſcharge themſelves of burdenſome reflections, as of the cargo of a ſhip that has *ſprung* a leak. *L'Eſtrange.*
No more accuſe thy pen; but charge the crime
On native ſloth, and negligence of time;
Beware the publick laughter of the town,
Thou *ſpring'ſt* a leak already in thy crown. *Dryden.*
Whether ſhe *ſprung* a leak, I cannot find,
Or whether ſhe was overſet with wind,
But down at once with all her crew ſhe went. *Dryden.*

4. To diſcharge a mine.
Our miners diſcovered ſeveral of the enemies mines, who have *ſprung* divers others which did little execution. *Tatler.*
I *ſprung* a mine, whereby the whole neſt was overthrown. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

5. To contrive as a ſudden expedient; to offer unexpectedly.
The friends to the cauſe *ſprang* a new project, and it was advertiſed that the Criſis could not appear 'till the ladies had ſhewn their zeal againſt the pretender. *Swift.*

6. To produce haſtily.

7. To paſs by leaping. A barbarous uſe.
Unbeſeeming ſkill
To *ſpring* the fence, to rein the prancing ſteed. *Thomſon.*

SPRING. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The ſeaſon in which plants ſpring and vegetate; the vernal ſeaſon.
Orpheus with his lute made trees,
And the mountain-tops, that freeze,
Bow themſelves when he did ſing:
To his muſick, plants and flowers
Ever ſprung, as ſun and ſhowers
There had made a laſting *Spring*. *Shakeſpeare.*
The *Spring* viſiteth not theſe quarters ſo timely as the eaſtern parts. *Carew.*
Come, gentle *Spring*, ethereal mildneſs come,
And from the boſom of yon dropping cloud
Upon our plains deſcend. *Thomſon.*

2. An elaſtick body; a body which when diſtorted has the power of reſtoring itſelf to its former ſtate.
This may be better performed by the ſtrength of ſome ſuch *ſpring* as is uſed in watches: this *ſpring* may be applied to one wheel, which ſhall give an equal motion to both the wings. *Wilkins's Math. Magic.*
The *ſpring* muſt be made of good ſteel, well tempered; and the wider the two ends of the *ſpring* ſtand aſunder, the milder it throws the chape of the vice open. *Moxon.*
He that was ſharp-ſighted enough to ſee the configuration of the minute particles of the *ſpring* of a clock, and upon what peculiar impulſe its elaſtick motion depends, would no doubt diſcover ſomething very admirable. *Locke.*

3. Elaſtick force.
Heav'ns, what a *ſpring* was in his arm, to throw!
How high he held his ſhield, and roſe at ev'ry blow! *Dryd.*
Bodies which are abſolutely hard, or ſo ſoft as to be void of elaſticity, will not rebound from one another: impenetrability makes them only ſtop. If two equal bodies meet directly *in vacuo*, they will by the laws of motion ſtop where they meet, loſe their motion, and remain in reſt, unleſs they be elaſtick, and receive new motion from their *ſpring*. *Newton.*
The ſoul is gathered within herſelf, and recovers that *ſpring* which is weakened, when ſhe operates more in concert with the body. *Addiſon.*
In adult perſons, when the fibres cannot any more yield, they muſt break, or loſe their *ſpring*. *Arbuthnot.*

4. Any active power; any cauſe by which motion is produced or propagated.
My heart ſinks in me while I hear him ſpeak,
And every ſlacken'd fibre drops its hold,
Like nature letting down the *ſprings* of life;
So much the name of father awes me ſtill. *Dryden.*
Nature is the ſame, and man is the ſame; has the ſame affections and paſſions, and the ſame *ſprings* that give them motion. *Rymer.*
Our author ſhuns by vulgar *ſprings* to move
The hero's glory, or the virgin's love. *Pope.*

5. A leap; a bound; a jump; a violent effort; a ſudden ſtruggle.
The priſ'ner with a *ſpring* from priſon broke:
Then ſtretch'd his feather'd fans with all his might,
And to the neighb'ring maple wing'd his flight. *Dryden.*
With what a *ſpring* his furious ſoul broke looſe,
And left the limbs ſtill quivering on the ground! *Addiſon.*

6. A leak; a ſtart of plank.
Each petty hand
Can ſteer a ſhip becalm'd; but he that will
Govern, and carry her to her ends, muſt know
His tides, his currents; how to ſhift his ſails,
Where her *ſprings* are, her leaks, and how to ſtop 'em.
Ben. Johnſon's Catiline.

7. A fountain; an iſſue of water from the earth.
Now ſtop thy *ſprings*; my ſea ſhall ſuck them dry,
And ſwell ſo much the higher by their ebb. *Shakeſpeare.*
Springs on the tops of hills paſs through a great deal of pure earth, with leſs mixture of other waters. *Bacon.*
When in th' effects ſhe doth the cauſes know,
And ſeeing the ſtream, thinks where the *ſpring* doth riſe;
And ſeeing the branch, conceives the root below:
Theſe things ſhe views without the body's eyes. *Davies.*
He adds the running *ſprings* and ſtanding lakes,
And bounding banks for winding rivers makes. *Dryden.*
Nile hears him knocking at his ſevenfold gates,
And ſeeks his hidden *ſpring*, and fears his nephews fates. *Dry.*
He bathed himſelf in cold *ſpring* water in the midſt of Winter. *Locke.*
The water that falls down from the clouds, ſinking into beds of rock or clay, breaks out in *ſprings*, commonly at the bottom of hilly ground. *Locke.*

8. A ſource; that by which any thing is ſupplied.
To that great ſpring, which doth great kingdoms move,
The ſacred *ſpring*, whence right and honour ſtreams;
Diſtilling virtue, ſhedding peace and love
In every place, as Cynthia ſheds her beams. *Davies.*
I move, I ſee, I ſpeak, diſcourſe, and know,
Though now I am, I was not always ſo:
Then that from which I was, muſt be before,
Whom, as my *ſpring* of being, I adore. *Dryden.*
Rolling down through ſo many barbarous ages, from the *ſpring* of Virgil, it bears along with it the filth of the Goths and Vandals. *Dryden.*
He has a ſecret *ſpring* of ſpiritual joy, and the continual feaſt of a good conſcience within, that forbids him to be miſerable. *Bentley.*

9. Riſe; beginning.
About the *ſpring* of the day Samuel called Saul to the top of the houſe. 1 *Sa.* ix. 26.

10. Courſe; original.
The firſt *ſprings* of great events, like thoſe of great rivers, are often mean and little. *Swift.*

SPRING. *adv.* [from the noun.] With elaſtick vigour.
Before the bull ſhe pictur'd winged love,
With his young brother ſport, light fluttering
Upon the waves, as each had been a dove;
The one his bow and ſhafts, the other *ſpring*
A burning tead about his head did move,
As in their ſire's new love both triumphing. *Spenſer.*

SPRI'NGAL. *n. ſ.* A youth. *Spenſer.*

SPRINGE. *n. ſ.* [from *ſpring*.] A gin; a nooſe which faſtened to any elaſtick body catches by a ſpring or jerk.
As a woodcock to my own *ſpringe*, Oſrick,
I'm juſtly kill'd with mine own treachery.
Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.
Let goats for food their loaded udders lend;
But neither *ſpringes*, nets, nor ſnares employ. *Dryden.*
With hairy *ſpringes* we the birds betray,
Slight lines of hair ſurprize the finny prey. *Pope.*

SPRI'NGER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſpring*.] One who rouſes game.

SPRI'NGINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſpringy*.] Elaſticity; power of reſtoring itſelf.
Where there is a continued endeavour of the parts of a body to put themſelves into another ſtate, the progreſs may be much more ſlow, ſince it was a great while before the texture of the corpuſcles of the ſteel were ſo altered as to make them loſe their former *ſpringineſs*. *Boyle.*
The air is a thin fluid body, endowed with elaſticity and *ſpringineſs*, capable of condenſation and rarefaction. *Bentley.*

SPRI'NGHALT. *n ſ.* [*ſpring* and *halt*.] A lameneſs by which the horſe twiches up his legs.
They've all new legs, and lame ones; one would take it,
That never ſaw them pace before, the ſpavin
And *ſpringhalt* reign'd among them. *Shakeſpeare.*

SPRI'NGTIDE. *n. ſ.* [*ſpring* and *tide*.] Tide at the new moon; high tide.
Love, like *ſpringtides*, full and high,
Swells in every youthful vein;
But each tide does leſs ſupply,
'Till they quite ſhrink in again:
If a flow in age appear,
'Tis but rain, and runs not clear. *Dryden.*
Moſt people die when the moon chiefly reigns; that is, in the night, or upon or near a *ſpringtide*. *Grew.*

SPRI'NGLE. *n. ſ.* [from *ſpring*.] A ſpringe; an elaſtick nooſe.
Woodcocks arrive firſt on the north coaſt, where every plaſh-ſhoot ſerveth for *ſpringles* to take them. *Carew.*

To SPRI'NGLE. *v. n.* Miſprinted, I ſuppoſe, for *ſprinkle*.
This is Timon's laſt,
Who, ſtuck and ſpangled with your flatteries,
Waſhes it off, and *ſpringles* in your faces
Your reeking villany. *Shakeſpeare.*

SPRI'NGY. *adj.* [from *ſpringe*.]
1. Elaſtick; having the power of reſtoring itſelf.
Had not the Maker wrought the *ſpringy* frame,
Such as it is to fan the vital flame,
The blood, defrauded of its nitrous food,
Had cool'd and languiſh'd in th' arterial road;
While the tir'd heart had ſtrove, with fruitleſs pain,
To puſh the lazy tide along the vein. *Blackmore.*
This vaſt contraction and expanſion ſeems unintelligible, by feigning the particles of air to be *ſpringy* and ramous, or rolled up like hoops, or by any other means than a repulſive power. *Newton.*
Though the bundle of fibres which conſtitute the muſcles may be ſmall, the fibres may be ſtrong and *ſpringy*. *Arbuthnot.*
If our air had not been a *ſpringy* body, no animal could have exerciſed the very function of reſpiration; and yet the ends of reſpiration are not ſerved by that ſpringineſs, but by ſome other unknown quality. *Bentley.*
2. [From *ſpring*.] Full of ſprings or fountains. Not uſed.
Where the ſandy or gravelly lands are *ſpringy* or wet, rather marl them for graſs than corn. *Mortimer.*

To SPRI'NKLE. *v. a.* [*ſprinkelen*, Dutch.]
1. To ſcatter; to diſperſe in ſmall maſſes.
Take handfuls of aſhes of the furnace, and let Moſes *ſprinkle* it towards the heaven. *Ex.* ix. 8.
2. To ſcatter in drops.
Sprinkle water of purifying upon them. *Num.* viii. 7.
3. To beſprinkle; to waſh, wet, or duſt by ſprinkling.
Let us draw near with a true heart, in full aſſurance of faith, having our hearts *ſprinkled* from an evil conſcience. *Heb.*
Wings he wore
Of many a colour'd plume *ſprinkled* with gold. *Milton.*
The prince, with living water *ſprinkl'd* o'er
His limbs and body; then approach'd the door,
Poſſeſs'd the porch. *Dryden.*

To SPRI'NKLE. *v. n.* To perform the act of ſcattering in ſmall drops.
The prieſt ſhall *ſprinkle* of the oil with his finger. *Lev.* xiv.
Baptiſm may well enough be performed by *ſprinkling*, or effuſion of water. *Ayliffe.*
When dext'rous damſels twirl the *ſprinkling* mop,
And cleanſe the ſpatter'd ſaſh, and ſcrub the ſtairs,
Know Saturday appears. *Gay.*

To SPRIT. *v. a.* [ꝩpꝩ̈ꝛꝛan, Saxon; *ſpruyten*, Dutch.] To throw out; to eject with force. Commonly *ſpirt*.
Toads ſometimes exclude or *ſprit* out a dark and liquid matter behind, and a venomous condition there may be perhaps therein; but it cannot be called their urine. *Brown.*

To SPRIT. *v. n.* [ꝩpꝩ̈ꝛꝛan, Saxon; *ſpruyten*, Dutch.] To ſhoot; to germinate; to ſprout.

SPRIT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Shoot; ſprout.
The barley, after it has been couched four days, will ſweat a little, and ſhew the chit or *ſprit* at the root-end of the corn. *Mortimer.*

SPRI'TSAIL. *n. ſ.* [*ſprit* and *ſail*.] The ſail which belongs to the boltſprit-maſt. *Dict.*
Our men quitted themſelves of the fireſhip, by cutting the *ſpritſail* tackle off with their ſhort hatchets. *Wiſeman.*

SPRITE. *n. ſ.* [Contracted from *ſpirit*.] A ſpirit; an incorporeal agent.
The *ſprites* of fiery termagants in flame
Mount up, and take a ſalamander's name. *Pope.*

SPRI'TEFULLY. *adv.* [See SPRIGHTFULLY.] Vigorouſly; with life and ardour.
The Grecians *ſpritefully* drew from the darts the corſe,
And hearſt it, bearing it to fleet. *Chapman.*

SPRONG. The preterite of *ſpring*. Obſolete.
Not miſtruſting, 'till theſe new curioſities *ſprong* up, that ever any man would think our labour herein miſpent, or the time waſtefully conſumed. *Hooker.*

To SPROUT. *v. n.* [ꝩpꝩ̈ꝛꝛan, Saxon; *ſpruyten*, Dutch.]
1. To ſhoot by vegetation; to germinate.
Try whether theſe things in the *ſprouting* do increaſe weight, by weighing them before they are hanged up; and afterwards again, when they are *ſprouted*. *Bacon.*
That leaf faded, but the young buds *ſprouted* on, which afterwards opened into fair leaves. *Bacon.*
We find no ſecurity to prevent germination, having made trial of grains, whoſe ends, cut off, have notwithſtanding *ſprouted*. *Brown.*
Old Baucis is by old Philemon ſeen
Sprouting with ſudden leaves of ſprightly green. *Dryden.*
Hence *ſprouting* plants enrich the plain and wood;
For phyſick ſome, and ſome deſign'd for food. *Blackmore.*
Envy'd Britannia, ſturdy as the oak
Which on her mountain top ſhe proudly bears,
Eludes the ax, and *ſprouts* againſt the ſtroke,
Strong from her wounds, and greater by her wars. *Prior.*

Rub malt between your hands to get the come or *ſprouting* clean away. *Mortimer.*

2. To ſhoot into ramifications.
Vitriol is apt to *ſprout* with moiſture. *Bacon.*

3. To grow.
Th' enliv'ning duſt its head begins to rear,
And on the aſhes *ſprouting* plumes appear. *Tickell.*

SPROUT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A ſhoot of a vegetable.
Stumps of trees, lying out of the ground, will put forth *ſprouts* for a time. *Bacon.*
Early ere the odorous breath of morn
Awakes the ſlumbering leaves, or taſſel'd horn
Shakes the high thicket, haſte I all about,
Number my ranks, and viſit every *ſprout*. *Milton.*
To this kid, taken out of the womb, were brought in the tender *ſprouts* of ſhrubs; and, after it had taſted, began to eat of ſuch as are the uſual food of goats. *Ray.*

SPRUCE. *adj.* [*Skinner* derives this word from *preux*, French; but he propoſes it with heſitation: *Junius* thinks it comes from *ſprout*; *Caſaubon* trifles yet more contemptibly. I know not whence to deduce it, except from *pruce*. In ancient books we find furniture of *pruce* a thing coſtly and elegant, and thence probably came *ſpruce*.] Nice; trim; neat without elegance.
The tree
That wraps that cryſtal in a wooden tomb,
Shall be took up *ſpruce*, fill'd with diamond. *Donne.*
Thou wilt not leave me in the middle ſtreet,
Tho' ſome more *ſpruce* companion thou do'ſt meet. *Donne.*
Along the criſped ſhades and bow'rs
Revels the *ſpruce* and jocund Spring;
The graces, and the roſy-boſom'd hours,
Thither all their bounties bring. *Milton.*
I muſt not ſlip into too *ſpruce* a ſtyle for ſerious matters; and yet I approve not that dull inſipid way of writing practiſed by many chymiſts. *Boyle.*
He put his band and beard in order,
The *ſprucer* to accoſt and board her. *Hudibras.*
He is ſo *ſpruce*, that he can never be genteel. *Tatler.*
This Tim makes a ſtrange figure with that ragged coat under his livery: can't he go *ſpruce* and clean? *Arbuthnot.*

To SPRUCE. *v. n.* [from the noun] To dreſs with affected neatneſs.

SPRU'CEBEER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſpruce*, a kind of fir.] Beer tinctured with branches of fir.
In ulcers of the kidneys *ſprucebeer* is a good balſamick. *Arb.*

SPRU'CELEATHER. *n. ſ.* [Corrupted for *Pruſſian leather.*] *Ainſ.*
The *leather* was of *Pruce*. *Dryden.*

SPRU'CENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſpruce*.] Neatneſs without elegance.

SPRUNG. The preterite and participle paſſive of *ſpring*.
Tall Norway fir, their maſts in battle ſpent,
And Engliſh oaks, *ſprung* leaks, and planks, reſtore. *Dryd.*
Now from beneath Maleas' airy height,
Aloft ſhe *ſprung*, and ſteer'd to Thebes her flight. *Pope.*
Who *ſprung* from kings ſhall know leſs joys than I. *Pope.*

SPRUNT. *n. ſ.* Any thing that is ſhort and will not eaſily bend.

SPUD. *n. ſ.* A ſhort knife.
My love to Sheelah is more firmly fixt,
Than ſtrongeſt weeds that grow theſe ſtones betwixt:
My *ſpud* theſe nettles from the ſtones can part,
No knife ſo keen to weed thee from my heart. *Swift.*

SPU'LLERS *of Yarn.* *n. ſ.* Are ſuch as are employed to ſee that it be well ſpun, and fit for the loom. *Dict.*

SPUME. *n. ſ.* [*ſpuma*, Latin.] Foam; froth.
Materials dark and crude,
Of ſpirituous and fiery *ſpume*, 'till touch'd
With heaven's ray, and temper'd, they ſhoot forth
So beauteous, op'ning to the ambient light. *Milton.*
Waters frozen in pans, after their diſſolution, leave a froth and *ſpume* upon them, which are cauſed by the airy parts diffuſed by the congealable mixture. *Brown.*

To SPUME. *v. n.* [*ſpumo*, Latin.] To foam; to froth.

SPU'MOUS. } *adj.* [*ſpumeus*, Latin; from the noun.] Frothy;
SPU'MY. } foamy.
The cauſe is the putrefaction of the body by unnatural heat: the putrifying parts ſuffer a turgeſcence, and becoming airy and *ſpumous*, aſcend into the ſurface of the water. *Brown.*
Not with more madneſs, rolling from afar,
The *ſpumy* waves proclaim the wat'ry war;
And mounting upwards with a mighty roar,
March onwards, and inſult the rocky ſhore. *Dryden.*
The *ſpumous* and florid ſtate of the blood, in paſſing through the lungs, ariſes from its own elaſticity, and its violent motion, the aerial particles expanding themſelves. *Arbuthnot.*

SPUN. The preterite and part. paſſ. of *ſpin*.
The nymph nor *ſpun*, nor dreſs'd with artful pride;
Her veſt was gather'd up, her hair was ty'd. *Addiſon.*

SPUNGE. *n. ſ.* [*ſpongia*, Latin.] A ſponge. See SPONGE.
When he needs what you have glean'd, it is but ſqueezing you, and, *ſpunge*, you ſhall be dry again. *Shakeſpeare.*
Conſidering the motion that was impreſſed by the painter's hand upon the *ſpunge*, compounded with the ſpecifick gravity of the *ſpunge* and the reſiſtance of the air, the *ſpunge* did mechanically and unavoidably move in that particular line of motion. *Bentley.*

To SPUNGE. *v. n.* [Rather *To ſponge.*] To hang on others for maintenance.
This will maintain you, with the perquiſite of *ſpunging* while you are young. *Swift.*

SPU'NGINGHOUSE. *n. ſ.* [*ſpunge* and *houſe*.] A houſe to which debtors are taken before commitment to priſon, where the bailiffs ſponge upon them, or riot at their coſt.
A bailiff kept you the whole evening in a *ſpunginghouſe*. *Sw.*

SPU'NGY. *adj.* [from *ſpunge*.]
1. Full of ſmall holes, and ſoft like a ſpunge.
Some Engliſh wool, vex'd in a Belgian loom,
And into cloth of *ſpungy* ſoftneſs made,
Did into France or colder Denmark roam,
To ruin with worſe air our ſtaple trade. *Dryden.*
2. Wet; moiſt; watery.
There is no lady of more ſofter bowels,
More *ſpungy* to ſuck in the ſenſe of fear. *Shakeſpeare.*
I ſaw Jove's bird, the Roman eagle, wing'd
From the *ſpungy* South to this part of the Weſt,
There vaniſh'd in the ſun-beams. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Drunken; wet with liquor.
What cannot we put upon
His *ſpungy* officers? *Shakeſpeare.*

SPUNK. *n. ſ.* Rotten wood; touchwood. See SPONK.
To make white powder, the beſt way is by the powder of rotten willows: *ſpunk*, or touchwood prepared, might perhaps make it ruſſet. *Brown.*

SPUR. *n. ſ.* [ſpuna, Sax. *ſpore*, Daniſh, Iſlandick, and Dutch; *eſperon*, French.]
1. A ſharp point fixed in the rider's heel, with which he pricks his horſe to drive him forward.
He borrowing that homely armour for want of a better, had come upon the *ſpur* to redeem Philoclea's picture. *Sidney.*
Whether the body politick be
A horſe whereon the governour doth ride,
Who, newly in the ſeat, that it may know
He can command it, lets it ſtraight feel the *ſpur*. *Shakeſp.*
He preſently ſet *ſpurs* to his horſe, and departed with the reſt of the company. *Knolles.*
Was I for this entitled ſir,
And girt with rufty ſword and *ſpur*,
For fame and honour to wage battle? *Hudibras.*
2. Incitement; inſtigation.
Seeing then that nothing can move, unleſs there be ſome end, the deſire whereof provoketh unto motion, how ſhould that divine power of the ſoul, that ſpirit of our mind, ever ſtir itſelf into action, unleſs it have alſo the like *ſpur*? *Hooker.*
What need we any *ſpur*, but our own cauſe,
To prick us to redreſs? *Shakeſpeare.*
His laws are deep, and not vulgar; not made upon the *ſpur* of a particular occaſion, but out of providence of the future to make his people more and more happy. *Bacon.*
Reward is the *ſpur* of virtue in all good arts, all laudable attempts; and emulation, which is the other *ſpur*, will never be wanting, when particular rewards are propoſed. *Dryden.*
The chief, if not only, *ſpur* to human induſtry and action, is uneaſineſs. *Locke.*
The former may be a *ſpur* to the latter, 'till age makes him in love with the ſtudy, without any childiſh bait. *Cheyne.*
3. A ſtimulus; a prick; any thing that galls and teazes.
Grief and patience, rooted in him both,
Mingle their *ſpurs* together. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. The ſharp points on the legs of a cock with which he fights.
Of birds the bill is of like matter with the teeth: as for their *ſpur*, it is but a nail. *Bacon.*
Animals have natural weapons to defend and offend; ſome talons, ſome claws, ſome *ſpurs* and beaks. *Ray.*
5. Any thing ſtanding out; a ſnag.
The ſtrong bas'd promontory
Have I made ſhake, and pluckt up by the *ſpurs*
The pine and cedar. *Shakeſpeare.*

To SPUR. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To prick with the ſpur; to drive with the ſpur.
My friend, who always takes care to cure his horſe of ſtarting fits, *ſpurred* him up to the very ſide of the coach. *Addiſon.*
Your father, when he mounted,
Rein'd 'em in ſtrongly, and he *ſpurr'd* them hard. *Dryden.*
Who would be at the trouble of learning, when he finds his ignorance is careſſed? But when you brow-beat and maul them, you make them men; for though they have no natural mettle, yet, if they are *ſpurred* and kicked, they will mend their pace. *Collier.*
2. To inſtigate; to incite; to urge forward.
Lovers break not hours,
Unleſs it be to come before their time:
So much they *ſpur* their expedition. *Shakeſpeare.*
Let the awe he has got upon their minds be ſo tempered with the marks of good-will, that affection may *ſpur* them to their duty. *Locke.*

3. To

3. To drive by force.
Love will not be *ſpurr'd* to what it loaths. *Shakeſpeare.*

To SPUR. *v. n.*
1. To travel with great expedition.
With backward bows the Parthians ſhall be there,
And, *ſpurring* from the fight, confeſs their fear:
A double wreath ſhall crown our Cæſar's brows. *Dryden.*
2. To preſs forward.
Aſcanius took th' alarm, while yet he led,
And *ſpurring* on, his equals ſoon o'erpaſs'd. *Dryden.*
Some bold men, though they begin with infinite ignorance and errour, yet, by *ſpurring* on, refine themſelves. *Grew.*

SPU'RGALLED. *adj.* [*ſpur* and *gall.*] Hurt with the ſpur.
I was not made a horſe,
And yet I bear a burthen like an aſs,
Spurgall'd and tir'd, by jaunting Bolingbroke. *Shakeſpeare.*
What! ſhall each *ſpurgall'd* hackney of the day,
Or each new penſion'd ſycophant, pretend
To break my windows, if I treat a friend. *Pope.*

SPURGE. *n. ſ.* [*eſpurge*, French; *ſpurgie*, Dutch; from *purgo*, Latin.] A plant violently purgative. *Spurge* is a general name in Engliſh for all milky purgative plants. *Skinner.*
The flower conſiſts of one leaf, of the globous bell ſhape, cut into ſeveral moon-ſhaped ſegments, and encompaſſed by two little leaves, which ſeem to perform the office of a flower-cup: the pointal is for the moſt part triangular, which riſes from the bottom of the flower, and becomes a fruit of the ſame ſhape, divided into three cells, containing an oblong ſeed. Every part of the plant abounds with a milky juice. There are ſeventy-one ſpecies of this plant, of which wart-wort is one. The firſt ſort, called broad-leaved ſpurge, is a biennial plant, and uſed in medicine under the name of cataputia minor. The milky juice in theſe plants is uſed by ſome to deſtroy warts; but particular care ſhould be taken in the application, becauſe it is a ſtrong cauſtick. *Miller.*
The leaves of cataputia, or *ſpurge*, being plucked upwards or downwards, perform their operations by purge or vomit, is a ſtrange conceit, aſcribing unto plants poſitional operations. *Brown.*

SPURGE *Laurel*, or *Mezereon*. *n. ſ.* [*thymelæa*, Latin.] A plant.
The characters are: the flower conſiſts of one leaf; is, for the moſt part, funnel-ſhaped, and cut into four ſegments; from whoſe centre riſes the pointal, which afterward becomes an oval fruit, which is in ſome full of juice, but in others is dry. In each is contained one oblong ſeed. It is a rough purge. *Miller.*

SPU'RIOUS. *adj.* [*ſpurius*, Latin.]
1. Not genuine; counterfeit; adulterine.
The coin that ſhows the firſt is generally rejected as *ſpurious*, nor is the other eſteemed more authentick by the preſent Roman medaliſts. *Addiſon.*
If any thing elſe has been printed, in which we really had any hand, it is loaded with *ſpurious* additions. *Swift.*
2. Not legitimate; baſtard.
Your Scipio's, Cæſar's, Pompey's, and your Cato's,
Theſe gods on earth, are all the *ſpurious* brood
Of violated maids. *Addiſon.*

SPU'RLING. *n. ſ.* [*eſperlan*, French.] A ſmall ſea-fiſh.
All-ſaints, do lay for porke and ſowſe,
For ſprats and *ſpurlings* for your houſe. *Tuſſer.*

To SPURN. *v. a.* [ꝩpoꝛnnan, Saxon.]
1. To kick; to ſtrike or drive with the foot.
They ſuppos'd I could rend bars of ſteel,
And *ſpurn* in pieces poſts of adamant. *Shakeſpeare.*
Say my requeſt's unjuſt,
And *ſpurn* me back; but if it be not ſo,
Thou art not honeſt. *Shakeſpeare.*
You that did void your rheum upon my beard,
And foot me as you *ſpurn* a ſtranger cur
Over your threſhold. *Shakeſpeare.*
He in the ſurging ſmoke
Uplifted *ſpurn'd* the ground. *Milton.*
So was I forc'd
To do a ſovereign juſtice to myſelf,
And *ſpurn* thee from my preſence. *Dryden.*
Then will I draw up my legs, and *ſpurn* her from me with my foot. *Addiſon.*
A milk-white bull ſhall at your altars ſtand,
That threats a fight, and *ſpurns* the riſing ſand. *Pope.*
When Athens ſinks by fates unjuſt,
When wild barbarians *ſpurn* her duſt. *Pope.*
Now they, who reach Parnaſſus' lofty crown,
Employ their pains to *ſpurn* ſome others down. *Pope.*
2. To reject; to ſcorn; to put away with contempt; to diſdain.
In wiſdom I ſhould aſk your name;
But ſince thy outſide looks ſo fair and warlike,
What ſafe and nicely I might well delay,
By rule of knighthood, I diſdain and *ſpurn*. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To treat with contempt.
Domeſticks will pay a more chearful ſervice, when they find themſelves not *ſpurned*, becauſe fortune has laid them at their maſters feet. *Locke.*

To SPURN. *v. n.*
1. To make contemptuous oppoſition; to make inſolent reſiſtance.
A ſon to blunt the ſword
That guards the peace and ſafety of your perſon;
Nay more, to *ſpurn* at your moſt royal image. *Shakeſp.*
I, Pandulph, do religiouſly demand
Why thou againſt the church, our holy mother,
So wilfully do'ſt *ſpurn*? *Shakeſpeare.*
Inſtruct me why
Vanoc ſhould *ſpurn* againſt our rule, and ſtir
The tributary provinces to war. *Philips.*
2. To toſs up the heels; to kick or ſtruggle.
The drunken chairman in the kennel *ſpurns*,
The glaſſes ſhatters, and his charge o'erturns. *Gay.*

SPURN. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Kick; inſolent and contemptuous treatment.
The inſolence of office, and the *ſpurns*
That patient merit of th' unworthy takes. *Shakeſpeare.*

SPU'RNEY. *n. ſ.* A plant.

SPU'RRER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſpur.*] One who uſes ſpurs.

SPU'RRIER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſpur.*] One who makes ſpurs.

SPU'RRY. *n. ſ.* [*ſpergula*, Latin.] A plant.
Spurry ſeed is ſown in the low countries in Summer, the firſt time in May, that it may flower in June and July, and in Auguſt the ſeed is ripe. *Mortimer.*

To SPURT. *v. n.* [See *To* SPIRT.] To fly out with a quick ſtream.
If from a puncture of a lancet, the manner of the *ſpurting* out of the blood will ſhew it. *Wiſeman.*

SPU'RWAY. *n. ſ.* [*ſpur* and *way.*] A horſeway; a bridle-road; diſtinct from a road for carriages.

SPUTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſputum*, Latin.] The act of ſpitting.
A moiſt conſumption receives its nomenclature from a moiſt *ſputation*, or expectoration: a dry one is known by its dry cough. *Harvey.*

To SPU'TTER. *v. n.* [*ſputo*, Latin.]
1. To emit moiſture in ſmall flying drops.
If a manly drop or two fall down,
It ſcalds along my cheeks, like the green wood,
That, *ſputt'ring* in the flame, works outward into tears. *Dryden.*
2. To fly out in ſmall particles with ſome noiſe.
The nightly virgin, while her wheel ſhe plies,
Foreſees the ſtorms impending in the ſkies,
When ſparkling lamps their *ſputt'ring* light advance,
And in the ſockets oily bubbles dance. *Dryden.*
3. To ſpeak haſtily and obſcurely, as with the mouth full; to throw out the ſpittle by haſty ſpeech.
A pinking owl ſat *ſputtering* at the ſun, and aſked him what he meant to ſtand ſtaring her in the eyes. *L'Eſtrange.*
They could neither of them ſpeak their rage; and ſo fell a *ſputtering* at one another, like two roaſting apples. *Congreve.*
Though he *ſputter* through a ſeſſion,
It never makes the leaſt impreſſion;
Whate'er he ſpeaks for madneſs goes. *Swift.*

To SPU'TTER. *v. a.* To throw out with noiſe and heſitation.
Thou do'ſt with lies the throne invade,
Obtending heav'n for whate'er ills befall;
And *ſputt'ring* under ſpecious names thy gall. *Dryden.*
In the midſt of careſſes, and without the leaſt pretended incitement, to *ſputter* out the baſeſt accuſations! *Swift.*

SPU'TTERER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſputter.*] One that ſputters.

SPY. *n. ſ.* [*ſpio*, Welſh; *eſpion*, French; *ſpie*, Dutch; *ſpeculator*, Latin. It is obſerved by a German, that *ſpy* has been in all ages a word by which the eye, or office of the eye, has been expreſſed: thus the *Arimaſpians* of old, fabled to have but one eye, were ſo called from *ari*, which, among the nations of *Caucaſus*, ſtill ſignifies *one*, and *ſpi*, which has been received from the old Aſiatick languages for an *eye*, *ſight*, or one that *ſees*.] One ſent to watch the conduct or motions of others; one ſent to gain intelligence in an enemy's camp or country.
We'll hear poor rogues
Talk of court news, and we'll talk with them too,
And take upon's the myſtery of things,
As if we were God's *ſpies*. *Shakeſpeare.*
Spies of the Volſcians
Held me in chace, that I was forc'd to wheel
Three or four miles about. *Shakeſpeare.*
Every corner was poſſeſſed by diligent *ſpies* upon their maſter and miſtreſs. *Clarendon.*
I come no *ſpy*,
With purpoſe to explore, or to diſturb,
The ſecrets of your realm. *Milton.*
Such command we had,
To ſee that none thence iſſu'd forth a *ſpy*,
Or enemy, while God was in his work. *Milton.*
Nothing lies hid from radiant eyes;
All they ſubdue become their *ſpies*:
Secrets, as choſen jewels, are
Preſented to oblige the fair. *Waller.*

O'er

O'er my men I'll ſet my careful *ſpies*,
To watch rebellion in their very eyes. *Dryden.*
Theſe wretched *ſpies* of wit muſt then confeſs,
They take more pains to pleaſe themſelves the leſs. *Dryden.*
Thoſe who attend on their ſtate, are ſo many *ſpies* placed upon them by the publick to obſerve them nearly. *Atterbury.*

To SPY. *v. a.* [See SPY. *n. ſ.*]
1. To diſcover by the eye at a diſtance, or in a ſtate of concealment; to eſpy.
Light hath no tongue, but is all eye;
If it could ſpeak as well as *ſpy*,
This were the worſt that it could ſay,
That being well I fain would ſtay. *Donne.*
As tiger *ſpy'd* two gentle fawns. *Milton.*
A countryman *ſpied* a ſnake under a hedge, half frozen to death. *L'Eſtrange.*
My brother Guyomar, methinks, I *ſpy*;
Haſte in his ſteps, and wonder in his eye. *Dryden.*
One in reading ſkip'd over all ſentences where he *ſpy'd* a note of admiration. *Swift.*
2. To diſcover by cloſe examination.
Let a lawyer tell he has *ſpy'd* ſome defect in an entail, how ſolicitous are they to repair that errour. *Decay of Piety.*
3. To ſearch or diſcover by artifice.
Moſes ſent to *ſpy* out Jaazer, and took the villages. *Numb.*

To SPY. *v. n.* To ſearch narrowly.
It is my nature's plague
To *ſpy* into abuſe; and oft my jealouſy
Shapes faults that are not. *Shakeſpeare.*

SPY'BOAT. *n. ſ.* [*ſpy* and *boat.*] A boat ſent out for intelligence.
Giving the colour of the ſea to their *ſpyboats* to keep them from being diſcovered, came from the Veneti. *Arbuthnot.*

SQUAB. *adj.* [I know not whence derived.]
1. Unfeathered; newly hatched.
Why muſt old pidgeons, and they ſtale, be dreſt,
When there's ſo many *ſquab* ones in the neſt. *King.*
2. Fat; thick and ſtout; awkwardly bulky.
The nappy ale goes round,
Nor the *ſquab* daughter nor the wife were nice,
Each health the youths began, Sim pledg'd it twice. *Battert.*

SQUAB. *n. ſ.* A kind of ſofa or couch; a ſtuffed cuſhion.
On her large *ſquab* you find her ſpread,
Like a fat corpſe upon a bed. *Swift.*

SQUAB. *adv.* With a heavy ſudden fall; plump and flat. A low word.
The eagle took the tortoiſe up into the air, and dropt him down *ſquab* upon a rock, that daſhed him to pieces. *L'Eſtr.*

SQUA'BPIE. *n. ſ.* [*ſquab* and *pie.*] A pie made of many ingredients.
Cornwal *ſquabpie*, and Devon whitepot brings,
And Leiſter beans and bacon, food of kings. *King.*

To SQUAB. *v. n.* To fall down plump or flat; to ſquelſh or ſquaſh.

SQUA'BBISH. *adj.* [from *ſquab.*] Thick; heavy; fleſhy.
Diet renders them of a *ſquabbiſh* or lardy habit of body. *Harvey.*

To SQUA'BBLE. *v. n.* [*kiabla*, Swediſh.] To quarrel; to debate peeviſhly; to wrangle; to fight. A low word.
Drunk? and ſpeak parrot? and *ſquabble?* ſwagger? oh, thou invincible ſpirit of wine! *Shakeſpeare.*
I thought it not improper, in a *ſquabbling* and contentious age, to detect the vanity of confiding ignorance. *Glanville.*
If there muſt be diſputes, is not *ſquabbling* leſs inconvenient than murder? *Collier.*
The ſenſe of theſe propoſitions is very plain, though logicians might *ſquabble* a whole day, whether they ſhould rank them under negative or affirmative. *Watts.*

SQUA'BBLE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A low brawl; a petty quarrel.
In popular factions, pragmatick fools commonly begin the *ſquabble*, and crafty knaves reap the benefit. *L'Eſtrange.*
A man whoſe perſonal courage is ſuſpected, is not to drive ſquadrons before him; but may be allowed the merit of ſome *ſquabble*, or throwing a bottle at his neighbour's head. *Arbuth.*

SQUA'BBLER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſquabble.*] A quarrelſome fellow; a brawler.

SQUA'DRON. *n. ſ.* [*eſcadron*, Fr. *ſquadrone*, Italian, from *quadratus*, Latin.]
1. A body of men drawn up ſquare.
Thoſe half rounding guards
Juſt met, and cloſing ſtood in *ſquadron* join'd. *Milton.*
2. A part of an army; a troop.
Nothing the Moors were more afraid of, than in a ſet battle to fight with *ſquadrons* coming orderly on. *Knolles.*
Then beauteous Atys, with Iulus bred,
Of equal age, the ſecond *ſquadron* led. *Dryden.*
3. Part of a fleet; a certain number of ſhips.
Rome could not maintain its dominion over ſo many provinces, without *ſquadrons* ready equipt *Arbuthnot.*

SQUA'DRONED. *adj.* [from *ſquadron.*] Formed into ſquadrons.
They gladly thither haſte; and by a choir
Of *ſquadron'd* angels hear his carol ſung. *Milton.*

SQUA'LID. *adj.* [*ſqualidus*, Latin.] Foul; naſty; filthy.
A doleful cale deſires a doleful ſong,
Without vain art or curious compliments,
And *ſqualid* fortune into baſeneſs flowing,
Doth ſcorn the pride of wonted ornaments. *Spenſer.*
Uncomb'd his locks, and *ſqualid* his attire,
Unlike the trim of love and gay deſire. *Dryden.*
All theſe Cocytus bounds with *ſqualid* reeds,
With muddy ditches and with deadly weeds. *Dryden.*

To SQUALL. *v. n.* [*ſquala*, Swediſh.] To ſcream out as a child or woman frighted.
In my neighbourhood, a very pretty prattling ſhoulder of veal *ſqualls* out at the ſight of a knife. *Spectator.*
I put five into my coat-pocket, and as to the ſixth I made a countenance as if I would eat him alive: the poor man *ſqualled* terribly. *Swift.*
Cornelius ſunk back on a chair, the gueſts ſtood aſtoniſhed, the infant *ſquauled.* *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

SQUALL. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Loud ſcream.
There oft are heard the notes of infant woe,
The ſhort thick ſob, loud ſcream, and ſhriller *ſquall.* *Swift.*
2. Sudden guſt of wind. A ſailor's word.

SQUA'LLER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſquall.*] Screamer; one that ſcreams.

SQUA'LOR. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] Coarſeneſs; naſtineſs; want of cleanlineſs and neatneſs.
Take heed that their new flowers and ſweetneſs do not as much corrupt as the others dryneſs and *ſqualor*. *Ben. Johnſon.*
What can filthy poverty give elſe, but beggary, fulſome naſtineſs, *ſqualor*, uglineſs, hunger, and thirſt? *Burton.*

SQUA'LLY. *adj.* [from *ſquall.*] Windy; guſty. A ſailor's word.

SQUA'MOUS. *adj.* [*ſquameus*, Lat.] Scaly; covered with ſcales.
The ſea was repleniſhed with fiſh, of the cartilaginous and *ſquamoſe*, as of the teſtaceous and cruſtaceous kinds. *Woodw.*
Thoſe galls and balls are produced in the gems of oak, which may be called *ſquamous* oak cones. *Derham.*

To SQUA'NDER. *v. a.* [*verſchwenden*, Teutonick.]
1. To ſcatter laviſhly; to ſpend profuſely; to throw away in idle prodigality.
We *ſquander* away ſome part of our fortune at play. *Atterb.*
They often *ſquandered*, but they never gave. *Savage.*
Never take a favourite waiting maid, to inſinuate how great a fortune you brought, and how little you are allowed to *ſquander*. *Swift.*
Then, in plain proſe, were made two ſorts of men,
To *ſquander* ſome, and ſome to hide again. *Pope.*
True friends would rather ſee ſuch thoughts as they communicate only to one another, than what they *ſquander* about to all the world. *Pope.*
How uncertain it is, whether the years we propoſe to ourſelves ſhall be indulged to us, uncertain whether we ſhall have power or even inclination to improve them better than thoſe we now *ſquander* away. *Rogers.*
2. To ſcatter; to diſſipate; to diſperſe.
He hath an argoſie bound to Tripolis, another to the Indies, and other ventures he hath *ſquandered* abroad. *Shakeſpeare.*
The troops we *ſquander'd* firſt, again appear
From ſev'ral quarters, and encloſe the rear. *Dryden.*
He is a ſucceſsful warrior,
And has the ſoldiers hearts: upon the ſkirts
Of Arragon our *ſquander'd* troops he rallies. *Dryden.*

SQUA'NDERER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſquander.*] A ſpendthrift; a prodigal; a waſter; a laviſher.
Plenty in their own keeping, teaches them from the beginning to be *ſquanderers* and waſters. *Locke.*

SQUARE. *adj.* [*yſgwâr*, Welſh; *quadratus*, Latin.]
1. Cornered; having right angles.
All the doors and poſts were *ſquare*, with the windows.
Water and air the varied form confound;
The ſtraight looks crooked, and the *ſquare* grows round. *Prior.*
2. Forming a right angle.
This inſtrument is for ſtriking lines *ſquare* to other lines or ſtreight ſides, and try the ſquareneſs of their work. *Moxon.*
3. Cornered; having angles of whatever content: as three ſquare, five ſquare.
Catching up in haſte his three *ſquare* ſhield,
And ſhining helmet, ſoon him buckled to the field. *Spenſer.*
The clavicle is a crooked bone, in the figure of an S, one end of which being thicker and almoſt three *ſquare*, is inſerted into the firſt bone of the ſternon. *Wiſeman.*
4. Parallel; exactly ſuitable.
She's a moſt triumphant lady, if report be *ſquare* to her. *Shak.*
5. Strong; ſtout; well ſet: as, a *ſquare* man.
6. Equal; exact; honeſt; fair: as, *ſquare* dealing.
All have not offended;
For thoſe that were, it is not *ſquare* to take
On thoſe that are, revenge; crimes, like to lands,
Are not inherited. *Shakeſpeare.*
7. [In geometry.] *Square* root of any number is that which, multiplied by itſelf, produces the *ſquare*, as 4 is the *ſquare* root of 16; becauſe $4\times4=16$; and likewiſe 6 the *ſquare* root of 36, as $6\times6=36$.

SQUARE. *n. ſ.* [*quadra*, Latin.]

1. A figure with right angles and equal ſides.
   Then did a ſharped ſpire of diamond bright,
   Ten feet each way in *ſquare* appear to me,
   Juſtly proportion'd up unto his height,
   So far as archer might his level ſee. *Spenſer.*
   Rais'd of graſſy turf their table was;
   And on her ample *ſquare* from ſide to ſide
   All Autumn pil'd. *Milton.*
2. An area of four ſides, with houſes on each ſide.
   The ſtatue of Alexander VII. ſtands in the large *ſquare* of the town. *Addiſon.*
3. Content of an angle.
   In rectangle triangles the *ſquare* which is made of the ſide that ſubtendeth the right angle, is equal to the *ſquares* which are made of the ſides, containing the right angle. *Brown.*
4. A rule or inſtrument by which workmen meaſure or form their angles.
5. Rule; regularity; exact proportion; juſtneſs of workmanſhip or conduct.
   In St. Paul's time the integrity of Rome was famous: Corinth many ways reproved: they of Galatia much more out of *ſquare*. *Hooker.*
   The whole ordinance of that government was at firſt evil plotted, and through other overſights came more out of *ſquare*, to that diſorder which it is now come unto. *Spenſer.*
   I have not kept my *ſquare*, but that to come
   Shall all be done by th' rule. *Shakeſpeare.*
   Nothing ſo much ſetteth this art of influence out of *ſquare* and rule as education. *Raleigh.*
6. Squadron; troops formed ſquare.
   He alone
   Dealt on lieutenantry, and no practice had
   In the brave *ſquares* of war. *Shakeſpeare.*
   Our ſuperfluous lacqueys and our peaſants,
   Who in unneceſſary action ſwarm
   About our *ſquares* of battle, were enow
   To purge this field of ſuch a hilding foe. *Shakeſpeare.*
7. A *ſquare* number is when another called its root can be exactly found, which multiplied by itſelf produces the ſquare. The following example is not accurate.
   Advance thy golden mountains to the ſkies,
   On the broad baſe of fifty thouſand riſe;
   Add one round hundred, and if that's not fair,
   Add fifty more, and bring it to a *ſquare*. *Pope.*
8. Quaternion; number four.
   I profeſs
   Myſelf an enemy to all other joys
   Which the moſt precious *ſquare* of ſenſe poſſeſſes,
   And find I am alone felicitate
   In your love. *Shakeſpeare.*
9. Level equality.
   Men ſhould ſort themſelves with their equals, for a rich man that converſes upon the *ſquare* with a poor man, ſhall certainly undoe him. *L'Eſtrange.*
   We live not on the *ſquare* with ſuch as theſe,
   Such are our betters who can better pleaſe. *Dryden.*
10. Quartile; the aſtrological ſituation of planets, diſtant ninety degrees from each other.
    To th' other five
    Their planetary motions, and aſpects,
    In ſextile, *ſquare*, and trine and oppoſite
    Of noxious efficacy. *Milton.*
11. Rule; conformity. A proverbial uſe.
    I ſhall break no *ſquares* whether it be ſo or not. *L'Eſtrange.*
12. SQUARES *go*. The game proceeds. Cheſsboards being full of ſquares.
    One frog looked about him to ſee how *ſquares* went with their new king. *L'Eſtrange.*

To SQUARE. *v. a.* [*quadro*, Latin; from the noun.]

1. To form with right angles.
   He employs not on us the hammer and the chizzel, with an intent to wound or mangle us, but only to *ſquare* and faſhion our hard and ſtubborn hearts. *Boyle.*
2. To reduce to a ſquare.
   Circles to *ſquare*, and cubes to double,
   Wou'd give a man exceſſive trouble. *Prior.*
3. To meaſure; to reduce to a meaſure.
   Stubborn criticks, apt, without a theme
   For depravation, to *ſquare* all the ſex
   By Creſſid's rule. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. To adjuſt; to regulate; to mould; to ſhape.
   Dreams are toys;
   Yet for this once, yea ſuperſtitiouſly,
   I will be *ſquar'd* by this. *Shakeſpeare.*
   How frantickly I *ſquare* my talk! *Shakeſpeare.*
   Thou'rt ſaid to have a ſtubborn ſoul,
   That apprehends no further than this world,
   And *ſquar'ſt* thy life accordingly. *Shakeſpeare.*
   God has deſigned us a meaſure of our undertakings; his word and law, by the proportions whereof we are to *ſquare* our actions. *Decay of Piety.*
   The oracle was inforced to proclaim Socrates to be the wiſeſt man in the world, becauſe he applied his ſtudies to the moral part, the *ſquaring* men's lives. *Hammond.*
   His preaching much, but more his practice wrought;
   A living ſermon of the truths he taught;
   For this by rules ſevere his life he *ſquar'd*,
   That all might ſee the doctrine which they heard. *Dryden.*
   This muſt convince all ſuch who have, upon a wrong interpretation, preſumed to *ſquare* opinions by theirs, and have in loud exclamations ſhewn their abhorrence of univerſity education. *Swift.*
5. To accommodate; to fit.
   Eye me, bleſt providence, and *ſquare* my trial
   To my proportion'd ſtrength. *Milton.*
6. To reſpect in quartile.
   O'er libra's ſign a crowd of foes prevails,
   The icy goat and crab that *ſquare* the ſcales. *Creech.*
   Some profeſſions can equally *ſquare* themſelves to, and thrive under all revolutions of government. *South.*

To SQUARE. *v. n.*

1. To ſuit with; to fit with.
   I ſet them by the rule, and, as they *ſquare*,
   Or deviate from undoubted doctrine, tare. *Dryden.*
   His deſcription *ſquares* exactly to lime. *Woodward.*
   Theſe marine bodies do not *ſquare* with thoſe opinions, but exhibit phænomena that thwart them. *Woodward.*
2. To quarrel; to go to oppoſite ſides. Obſolete.
   Are you ſuch fools
   To *ſquare* for this? would it offend you then
   That both ſhould ſpeed! *Shakeſpeare.*
   But they do *ſquare*, that all their elves for fear
   Creep into acorn-cups, and hide them there. *Shakeſp.*

SQUA'RENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſquare*.] The ſtate of being ſquare.
This inſtrument is for ſtriking lines ſquare to other lines or ſtraight lines, and try the *ſquareneſs* of their work. *Moxon.*
Motion, *ſquareneſs*, or any particular ſhape, are the accidents of body. *Watts.*

SQUASH. *n. ſ.* [from *quaſh*.]

1. Any thing ſoft and eaſily cruſhed.
   Not yet old enough for a man, nor young enough for a boy; as a *ſquaſh* is before it is a peaſcod, or a coddling, when it is almoſt an apple. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. [*Melopepo*.] A plant.
   The characters are, it hath the whole appearance of a pumpion or gourd; from which this differs in its fruit, which is roundiſh, fleſhy, ſtreaked, angular, and for the moſt part divided into five partitions, incloſing flat ſeeds adhering to a ſpongy placenta. *Miller.*
   Squaſh is an Indian kind of pumpion that grows apace. *Boyle.*
3. Any thing unripe; any thing ſoft. In contempt.
   How like I then was to this kernel,
   This *ſquaſh*, this gentleman. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. A ſudden fall.
   Since they will overload my ſhoulders, I ſhall throw down the burden with a *ſquaſh* among them. *Arbuthnot.*
5. A ſhock of ſoft bodies.
   My fall was ſtopped by a terrible *ſquaſh* that ſounded louder than the cataract of Niagara. *Swift.*

To SQUASH. *v. a.* To cruſh into pulp.

To SQUAT. *v. a.* [*quattare*, Italian.] To ſit cowering; to ſit cloſe to the ground.

SQUAT. *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Cowering; cloſe to the ground.
   Him there they found,
   Squat like a toad, cloſe at the ear of Eve. *Milton.*
   Her deareſt com'rades never caught her
   Squat on her hams. *Swift.*
2. Short and thick; having one part cloſe to another, as thoſe of an animal contracted and cowering.
   The ſquill-inſect is ſo called from ſome ſimilitude to the ſquill-fiſh: the head is broad and *ſquat*. *Grew.*
   Alma in verſe, in proſe, the mind,
   By Ariſtotle's pen defin'd,
   Throughout the body *ſquat* or tall,
   Is *bonâ fide*, all in all. *Prior.*

SQUAT. *n. ſ.*

1. The poſture of cowering or lying cloſe.
   A ſtitch-fall'n cheek that hangs below the jaw;
   Such wrinkles as a ſkilful hand would draw
   For an old grandam ape, when with a grace
   She ſits at *ſquat*, and ſcrubs her leathern face. *Dryden.*
2. A ſudden fall.
   Bruiſes, *ſquats* and falls, which often kill others, can bring little hurt to thoſe that are temperate. *Herbert.*

SQUAT. *n. ſ.* A ſort of mineral.
The *ſquat* conſiſts of tin ore and ſpar incorporated. *Woodw.*

To SQUEAK. *v. n.* [*ſqwaka*, Swediſh.]

1. To ſet up a ſudden dolorous cry; to cry out with pain.
2. To cry with a ſhrill acute tone.
   The ſheeted dead
   Did *ſqueak* and gibber in the Roman ſtreets. *Shakeſp.*

Cart wheels *squeak* not when they are liquored. *Bacon.*

I see the new Arion sail,
The lute still trembling underneath thy nail:
At thy well sharpen'd thumb from shore to shore,
The trebles *squeak* for fear, the bases roar. *Dryden.*

Blunderbusses planted in every loop-hole, go off constantly at the *squeaking* of a fiddle and the thrumming of a guitar. *Dryden's Spanish Friar.*

Who can endure to hear one of the rough old Romans *squeaking* through the mouth of an eunuch? *Addison.*

How like brutes organs are to ours;
They grant, if higher pow'rs think fit,
A bear might soon be made a wit;
And that for any thing in nature,
Pigs might *squeak* love-odes, dogs bark satyr. *Prior.*

In florid impotence he speaks,
And as the prompter breathes, the puppet *squeaks*. *Pope.*

Zoilus calls the companions of Ulysses the *squeaking* pigs of Homer. *Pope.*

3. To break silence or secrecy for fear or pain.

If he be obstinate, put a civil question to him upon the rack, and he *squeaks*, I warrant him. *Dryden.*

SQUEAK. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A shrill quick cry; a cry of pain.

Ran cow and calf, and family of hogs,
In panick horrour of pursuing dogs:
With many a deadly grunt and doleful *squeak*,
Poor swine! as if their pretty hearts wou'd break. *Dryden.*

To SQUEAL. *v. n.* [*sqwala*, Swedish.] To cry with a shrill sharp voice; to cry with pain. *Squeak* seems a short sudden cry, and *squeal* a cry continued.

SQUEA'MISH. *adj.* [for *queawmish* or *qualmish*, from *qualm*.] Nice; fastidious; easily disgusted; having the stomach easily turned; being apt to take offence without much reason. It is used always in dislike either real or ironical.

Yet, for countenance sake, he seemed very *squeamish* in respect of the charge he had of the princess Pamela. *Sidney.*

Quoth he, that honour's very *squeamish*,
That takes a basting for a blemish;
For what's more honourable than scars,
Or skin to tatters rent in wars? *Hudibras.*

His musick is rustick, and perhaps too plain,
The men of *squeamish* taste to entertain. *Southern.*

It is rare to see a man at once *squeamish* and voracious. *South.*

There is no occasion to oppose the ancients and the moderns, or to be *squeamish* on either side. He that wisely conducts his mind in the pursuit of knowledge, will gather what lights he can from either. *Locke.*

SQUEA'MISHNESS. *n. s.* [from *squeamish*.] Niceness; delicacy; fastidiousness.

The thorough-pac'd politician must presently laugh at the *squeamishness* of his conscience, and read it another lecture. *South's Sermons.*

Upon their principles they may revive the worship of the host of heaven; it is but conquering a little *squeamishness* of stomach. *Stillingfleet.*

To administer this dose, fifty thousand operators, considering the *squeamishness* of some stomachs, and the peevishness of young children, is but reasonable. *Swift.*

To SQUEEZE. *v. a.* [cpiran, Saxon; *ys-gwasgu*, Welsh.]

1. To press; to crush between two bodies.

It is applied to the *squeezing* or pressing of things downwards, as in the presses for printing. *Wilkins.*

The sinking of the earth would make an extraordinary convulsion of the air, and that crack must so shake or *squeeze* the atmosphere, as to bring down all the remaining vapours. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

He reap'd the product of his labour'd ground,
And *squeez'd* the combs with golden liquor crown'd. *Dryden.*

None acted mournings forc'd to show,
Or *squeeze* his eyes to make the torrent flow. *Dryden.*

When Florio speaks, what virgin could withstand,
If gentle Damon did not *squeeze* her hand? *Pope.*

2. To oppress; to crush; to harass by extortion.

In a civil war people must expect to be crushed and *squeezed* toward the burden. *L'Estrange.*

3. To force between close bodies.

To SQUEEZE. *v. n.*

1. To act or pass, in consequence of compression.

A concave sphere of gold fill'd with water and solder'd up, upon pressing the sphere with great force, let the water *squeeze* through it, and stand all over its outside in multitudes of small drops, like dew, without bursting or cracking the body of the gold. *Newton.*

What crowds of these, impenitently bold,
In sounds and jingling syllables grown old,
Still run on poets, in a raging vein,
Ev'n to the dregs and *squeezings* of the brain. *Pope.*

2. To force way through close bodies.

Many a publick minister comes empty in; but when he has crammed his guts, he is fain to *squeeze* hard before he can get off. *L'Estrange.*

SQUEEZE. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Compression; pressure.

A subtile artist stands with wond'rous bag,
That bears imprison'd winds, of gentler sort
Than those that erst Laertes' son enclos'd:
Peaceful they sleep; but let the tuneful *squeeze*
Of lab'ring elbow rouse them, out they fly
Melodious, and with sprightly accents charm. *Philips.*

SQUELCH. *n. s.* Heavy fall. A low ludicrous word.

He tore the earth which he had sav'd
From *squelch* of knight, and storm'd and rav'd. *Hudibras.*

So soon as the poor devil had recovered the *squelch*, away he scampers, bawling like mad. *L'Estrange.*

SQUIB. *n. s.* [*schieben*, German, to push forward. This etymology, though the best that I have found, is not very probable.]

1. A small pipe of paper filled with wildfire. Used in sport.

The armada at Calais, sir Walter Raleigh was went prettily to say, were suddenly driven away with *squibs*; for it was no more than a stratagem of fire-boats manless, and sent upon them. *Bacon.*

The forest of the south, compareth the French valour to a *squib*, or fire of flax, which burns and crackles for a time, but suddenly extinguishes. *Howel.*

Lampoons, like *squibs*, may make a present blaze;
But time, and thunder, pay respect to bays. *Waller.*

Furious he begins his march,
Drives rattling o'er a brazen arch;
With *squibs* and crackers arm'd to throw
Among the trembling crowd below. *Swift.*

2. Any petty fellow.

Asked for their pass by every *squib*,
That list at will them to revile or snib. *Spenser.*

The *squibs*, in the common phrase, are called libellers. *Tatler.*

SQUILL. *n. s.* [*squilla*, *scilla*, Latin; *squille*, Fr.]

1. A plant.

It hath a large acrid bulbous root like an onion; the leaves are broad; the flowers are like those of ornithogalum, or the starry hyacinth: they grow in a long spike, and come out before the leaves. *Miller.*

Seed or kernels of apples and pears put into a *squill*, which is like a great onion, will come up earlier than in the earth itself. *Bacon.*

'Twill down like oxymel of *squills*. *Roscommon.*

The self same atoms
Can, in the truffle, furnish out a feast;
And nauseate, in the scaly *squill*, the taste. *Garth.*

2. A fish.

3. An insect.

The *squill*-insect is so called from some similitude to the *squill*-fish, in having a long body covered with a crust, composed of several rings: the head broad and squat. *Grew.*

SQUI'NANCY. *n. s.* [*squinance*, *squinancie*, Fr. *squinantia*, Italian.] An inflammation in the throat; a quinsey.

It is used for *squinancies* and inflammations of the throat; whereby it seemeth to have a mollifying and lenifying virtue. *Bacon's Natural History.*

In a *squinancy* there is danger of suffocation. *Wiseman.*

SQUINT. *adj.* [*squinte*, Dutch, oblique, transverse.] Looking obliquely; looking not directly; looking suspiciously.

Where an equal poise of hope and fear
Does arbitrate the event, my nature is
That I incline to hope rather than fear,
And gladly banish *squint* suspicion. *Milton.*

To SQUINT. *v. n.* To look obliquely; to look not in a direct line of vision.

Some can *squint* when they will; and children set upon a table with a candle behind them, both eyes will move outwards, as affecting to see the light, and so induce *squinting*. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Not a period of this epistle but *squints* towards another over against it. *Pope.*

To SQUINT. *v. a.*

1. To form the eye to oblique vision.

This is the foul Flibertigibbet; he gives the web and the pin, *squints* the eye, and makes the hairlip. *Shakespeare.*

2. To turn the eye obliquely.

Perkin began already to *squint* one eye upon the crown, and another upon the sanctuary. *Bacon.*

SQUI'NTEYED. *adj.* [*squint* and *eye*.]

1. Having the sight directed oblique.

He was so *squinteyed*, that he seemed spitefully to look upon them whom he beheld. *Knolles.*

2. Indirect; oblique; malignant.

This is such a false and *squinteyed* praise,
Which seeming to look upwards on his glories,
Looks down upon my fears. *Denham.*

SQUINTIFE'GO. *adj.* Squinting. A cant word.

The timbrel and the *squintifego* maid
Of Isis awe thee; lest the gods for sin,
Should, with a swelling dropsy, stuff thy skin. *Dryden.*

To SQUI'NY. *v. n.* To look asquint. A cant word.
I remember thine eyes well enough:
Do'st thou *squiny* at me? *Shakespeare.*

SQUIRE. *n. s.* [Contraction of *esquire*; *escuyer*, French. See ESQUIRE.]
1. A gentleman next in rank to a knight.
He will maintain you like a gentlewoman.—Ay, that I will, come cut and long tail under the degree of a *squire*. *Shakesp.*
The rest are princes, barons, knights, *squires*,
And gentlemen of blood. *Shakespeare.*
2. An attendant on a noble warriour.
Old Butes' form he took, Anchises' *squire*
Now left to rule Ascanius. *Dryden.*
Knights, *squires*, and steeds must enter on the stage. *Pope.*
3. An attendant at court.
Return with her—
I could as well be brought
To knee his throne, and *squire*-like pension beg,
To keep base life a-foot. *Shakespeare.*

SQUI'RREL. *n. s.* [*escurueil*, French; *sciurus*, Latin.] A small animal that lives in woods, remarkable for leaping from tree to tree.
One chanc'd to find a nut,
In the end of which a hole was cut,
Which lay upon a hazel-root,
There scatter'd by a *squirrel*:
Which out the kernel gotten had;
When quoth this fay, dear queen be glad,
Let Oberon be ne'er so mad,
I'll set you safe from peril. *Drayton.*

To SQUIRT. *v. a.* To throw out in a quick stream. Of uncertain etymology.
Sir Roger she mortally hated, and used to hire fellows to *squirt* kennel water upon him as he passed along. *Arbuthnot.*

To SQUIRT. *v. n.* To prate; to let fly. Low cant.
You are so given to *squirting* up and down, and chattering, that the world would say, I had chosen a jack-pudding for a prime minister. *L'Estrange.*

SQUIRT. *n. s.* [from the verb.]
1. An instrument by which a quick stream is ejected.
He with his *squirt*-fire cou'd disperse
Whole troops. *Hudibras.*
There is war declared by a lord; his weapons are a pin to scratch, and a *squirt* to bespatter. *Pope.*
2. A small quick stream.
Water those with *squirts* of an infusion of the medicine in dunged water. *Bacon.*

SQUI'RTER. *n. s.* [from *squirt*.] One that plies a squirt.
The *squirters* were at it with their kennel water, for they were mad for the loss of their bubble. *Arbuthnot.*

To STAB. *v. a.* [*staven*, old Dutch.]
1. To pierce with a pointed weapon.
Be't lawful, that I invocate thy ghost,
To hear the lamentations of poor Anne,
Wife to thy Edward, to thy slaughter'd son;
Stabb'd by the self same hand that made these wounds. *Shak.*
Thou hid'st a thousand daggers in thy thoughts,
Which thou hast whetted on thy stony heart,
To *stab* at my frail life. *Shakespeare.*
None shall dare
With shorten'd sword to *stab* in closer war;
But in fair combat fight. *Dryden.*
Killing a man with a sword or a hatchet, are looked on as no distinct species of action; but if the point of the sword first enter the body, it passes for a distinct species where it has a distinct name; as in England, where it is called *stabbing*. *Locke.*
Porcius, think, thou seest thy dying brother
Stabb'd at his heart, and all besmear'd with blood,
Storming at thee! *Addison.*
2. To wound mortally or mischievously.
He speaks poinards, and every word *stabs*. *Shakesp.*
What tears will then be shed!
Then, to compleat her woes, will I espouse
Hermione:—'twill *stab* her to the heart! *A. Philips.*

STAB. *n. s.* [from the verb.]
1. A stab or wound with a sharp pointed weapon.
The elements
Of whom your swords are temper'd, may as well
Wound the loud winds, or with bemockt at *stabs*
Kill the still closing waters. *Shakespeare.*
Cleander,
Unworthy was thy fate, thou first of warriours,
To fall beneath a base assassin's *stab*. *Rowe.*
2. A dark injury; a sly mischief.
3. A stroke; a blow.
He had a suitable scripture ready to repell them all; every pertinent text urged home being a direct *stab* to a temptation. *South's Sermons.*

STA'BBER. *n. s.* [from *stab*.] One who stabs; a privy murderer.

STABILIMENT. *n. s.* [from *stabilis*, Latin.] Support; firmness; act of making firm.
They serve for *stabiliment*, propagation and shade. *Derham.*

STABI'LITY. *n. s.* [*stabilité*, Fr. from *stabilitas*, Latin.]
1. Stableness; steadiness; strength to stand.
By the same degrees that either of these happen, the *stability* of the figure is by the same lessened. *Temple.*
These mighty girders which the fabrick bind,
These ribs robust and vast in order join'd,
Such strength and such *stability* impart,
That storms above, and earthquakes under ground
Break not the pillars. *Blackmore.*
He began to try
This and that hanging stone's *stability*. *Cotton.*
2. Fixedness; not fluidity.
Since fluidness and *stability* are contrary qualities, we may conceive that the firmness or *stability* of a body consists in this, that the particles which compose it do so rest, or are intangled, that there is among them a mutual cohesion. *Boyle.*
3. Firmness of resolution.

STA'BLE. *adj.* [*stable*, Fr. *stabilis*, Latin.]
1. Fixed; able to stand.
2. Steady; constant; fixed in resolution or conduct.
If man would be unvariable,
He must be like a rock or stone, or tree;
For ev'n the perfect angels were not *stable*,
But had a fall more desperate than we. *Davies.*
He perfect, *stable*; but imperfect we,
Subject to change. *Dryden.*
3. Strong; fixed in state.
This region of chance and vanity, where nothing is *stable*, nothing equal; nothing could be offered to-day but what to-morrow might deprive us of. *Rogers.*

STA'BLE. *n. s.* [*stabulum*, Latin.] A house for beasts.
I will make Rabbah a *stable* for camels. *Ezra.*

To STA'BLE. *v. n.* [*stabulo*, Latin.] To kennel; to dwell as beasts.
In their palaces,
Where luxury late reign'd, sea monsters whelp'd
And *stabled*. *Milton.*

STA'BLEBOY. } *n. s.* [*stable* and *boy*, or *man*.] One who at-
STA'BLEMAN. } tends in the stable.
As soon as you alight at the inn, deliver your horses to the *stableboy*. *Swift.*
If the gentleman hath lain a night, get the *stablemen* and the scullion to stand in his way. *Swift.*
I would with jockeys from Newmarket dine,
And to rough riders give my choicest wine;
I would caress some *stableman* of note,
And imitate his language and his coat. *Bramston.*

STA'BLENESS. *n. s.* [from *stable*.]
1. Power to stand.
2. Steadiness; constancy; stability.
The king becoming graces,
As justice, verity, temp'rance, *stableness*,
Bounty, persev'rance, I have no relish of them. *Shakesp.*

STA'BLESTAND. *n. s.* [In law.] Is one of the four evidences or presumptions, whereby a man is convinced to intend the stealing of the king's deer in the forest: and this is when a man is found at his standing in the forest with a cross bow bent, ready to shoot at any deer; or with a long bow, or else standing close by a tree with greyhounds in a leash ready to slip. *Cowel.*
I'll keep my *stablestand* where I lodge my wife, I'll go in couples with her. *Shakespeare.*

To STA'BLISH. *v. a.* [*establir*, Fr. *stabilio*, Latin.] To establish; to fix; to settle.
Then she began a treaty to procure,
And *stablish* terms betwixt both their requests. *Spenser.*
Stop effusion of our Christian blood,
And *stablish* quietness on ev'ry side. *Shakespeare.*
Comfort your hearts, and *stablish* you in every good work. 2 *Thess.* ii. 17.
Poor hereticks in love there be,
Which think to *stablish* dangerous constancy;
But I have told them, since you will be true,
You shall be true to them who're false to you. *Donne.*
His covenant sworn
To David, *stablish'd* as the days of heav'n. *Milton.*

STACK. *n. s.* [*stacca*, Italian.]
1. A large quantity of hay, corn, or wood, heaped up regularly together.
Against every pillar was a *stack* of billets above a man's height, which the waterman that bring wood down the Seine laid there. *Bacon.*
While the marquis and his servant on foot were chasing the kid about the *stack*, the prince from horseback killed him with a pistol. *Wotton.*
While the cock
To the *stack* or the barn-door
Stoutly struts his dame before. *Milton.*
Stacks of moist corn grow hot by fermentation. *Newton.*
An inundation, says the fable,
O'erflow'd a farmer's barn and stable;
Whole ricks of hay and *stacks* of corn
Were down the sudden current born. *Swift.*

2. A number of chimneys or funnels ſtanding together.
A maſon making a *ſtack* of chimneys, the foundation of the houſe ſunk. *Wiſeman.*

To STACK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pile up regularly in ricks.
So likewiſe a hovel will ſerve for a room,
To *ſtack* on the peaſe. *Tuſſer.*
The prices of *ſtacking* up of wood I ſhall give you. *Mort.*

STACTE. *n. ſ.* An aromatick; the gums that diſtills from the tree which produces myrrh.
Take ſweet ſpices, *ſtacte*, and galbanum. *Exodus.*

STA'DLE. *n. ſ.* [ꝑtæbel, Saxon, a foundation.]
1. Any thing which ſerves for ſupport to another.
2. A ſtaff; a crutch.
He cometh on, his weak ſteps governing
And aged limbs on cypreſs *ſtadle* ſtout,
And with an ivy twine his waiſt is girt about. *Spenſer.*
3. A tree ſuffered to grow for coarſe and common uſes, as poſts or rails. Of this meaning I am doubtful.
Leave growing for *ſtaddles* the likelieſt and beſt,
Though ſeller and buyer diſpatched the reſt. *Tuſſer.*
Coppice-woods, if you leave in them *ſtaddles* too thick, will run to buſhes and briars, and have little clean underwood. *Bac.*

To STA'DLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To furniſh with ſtadles.
Firſt ſee it well fenced, ere hewers begin;
Then ſee it well *ſtadled* without and within. *Tuſſer.*

STA'DTHOLDER. *n. ſ.* [*ſtadt* and *houden*, Dutch.] The chief magiſtrate of the United Provinces.

STAFF. *n. ſ.* plur. *ſtaves*. [ꝑtæꝼ, Saxon; *ſtaff*, Daniſh; *ſtaf*, Dutch.]
1. A ſtick with which a man ſupports himſelf in walking.
It much would pleaſe him,
That of his fortunes you would make a *ſtaff*
To lean upon. *Shakeſpeare.*
Grant me and my people the benefit of thy chaſtiſements, that thy rod as well as thy *ſtaff* may comfort us. *K. Charles.*
Is it probable that he, who had met whole armies in battle, ſhould now throw away his *ſtaff*, out of fear of a dog. *Broome.*
2. A prop; a ſupport.
Hope is a lover's *ſtaff*; walk hence with that,
And manage it againſt deſpairing thoughts. *Shakeſpeare.*
The boy was the very *ſtaff* of my age, my very prop. *Shak.*
3. A ſtick uſed as a weapon; a club; the handle of an edged or pointed weapon. A *club* properly includes the notion of weight, and the *ſtaff* of length.
I cannot ſtrike at wretched kernes, whoſe arms
Are hir'd to bear their *ſtaves*. *Shakeſpeare.*
He that bought the ſkin ran greater riſque than t'other that ſold it, and had the worſe end of the *ſtaff*. *L'Eſtrange.*
With forks and *ſtaves* the felon they purſue. *Dryden.*
4. Any long piece of wood.
He forthwith from the glitt'ring *ſtaff* unfurl'd
Th' imperial enſign. *Milton.*
To his ſingle eye, that in his forehead glar'd
Like a full moon, or a broad burniſh'd ſhield,
A forky *ſtaff* we dext'rouſly apply'd,
Which, in the ſpacious ſocket turning round,
Scoopt out the big round gelly from its orb. *Addiſon.*
5. An enſign of an office; a badge of authority.
Methought this *ſtaff*, mine office-badge in court,
Was broke in twain. *Shakeſpeare.*
All his officers brake their *ſtaves*; but at their return new *ſtaves* were delivered unto them. *Hayward.*
6. [*Stef*, Iſlandick.] A ſtanza; a ſeries of verſes regularly diſpoſed, ſo as that, when the ſtanza is concluded, the ſame order begins again.
Cowley found out that no kind of *ſtaff* is proper for an heroick poem, as being all too lyrical; yet though he wrote in couplets, where rhyme is freer from conſtraint, he affects half verſes. *Dryden.*

STA'FFISH. *adj.* [from *ſtaff*.] Stiff; harſh. Obſolete.
A wit in youth not over dull, heavy, knotty, and lumpiſh, but hard, tough, and though ſomewhat *ſtaffiſh*, both for learning and whole courſe of living, proveth always beſt. *Aſcham.*

STA'FFTREE. *n. ſ.* A ſort of ever green privet.

STAG. *n. ſ.* [Of this word I find no derivation.] The male red deer; the male of the hind.
To the place a poor ſequeſtred *ſtag*,
That from the hunter's aim had ta'en a hurt,
Did come to languiſh. *Shakeſpeare.*
The ſwift *ſtag* from under ground
Bore up his branching head. *Milton.*
Th' inhabitants of ſeas and ſkies ſhall change,
And fiſh on ſhore, and *ſtags* in air ſhall range. *Dryden.*
The *ſtag*
Hears his own feet, and thinks they ſound like more,
And fears his hind legs will o'ertake his fore. *Pope.*

STAGE. *n. ſ.* [*eſtage*, French.]
1. A floor raiſed to view on which any ſhow is exhibited.
2. The theatre; the place of ſcenick entertainments.
And much good do't you then,
Brave pluſh and velvet men:
Can feed on ort; and, ſafe in your *ſtage* clothes,
Dare quit, upon your oaths,
The ſtagers and the *ſtage* wrights too. *Ben. Johnſon.*
Thoſe two Mytilene brethren, baſely born, crept out of a ſmall galliot unto the majeſty of great kings. Herein admire the wonderful changes and chances of theſe worldly things, now up, now down, as if the life of man were not of much more certainty than a *ſtage* play. *Knolles.*
I maintain, againſt the enemies of the *ſtage*, that patterns of piety, decently repreſented, may ſecond the precepts. *Dryd.*
One Livius Andronicus was the firſt *ſtage* player in Rome. *Dryden's Juvenal, Dedication.*
Knights, ſquires, and ſteeds muſt enter on the *ſtage*. *Pope.*
Among ſlaves, who exerciſed polite arts, none ſold ſo dear as *ſtage* players or actors. *Arbuthnot.*
3. Any place where any thing is publickly tranſacted or performed.
When we are born, we cry that we are come
To this great *ſtage* of fools. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. A place in which reſt is taken on a journey; as much of a journey as is performed without intermiſſion. [*Statio*, Latin.]
I ſhall put you in mind where it was you promiſed to ſet out, or begin your firſt *ſtage*; and beſeech you to go before me my guide. *Hammond.*
Our next *ſtage* brought us to the mouth of the Tiber. *Add.*
From thence compell'd by craft and age,
She makes the head her lateſt *ſtage*. *Prior.*
By opening a paſſage from Muſcovy to China, and marking the ſeveral *ſtages*, it was a journey of ſo many days. *Baker.*
5. A ſingle ſtep of gradual proceſs.
The changes and viciſſitude in wars are many; but chiefly in the ſeats or *ſtages* of the war, the weapons, and the manner of the conduct. *Bacon.*
We muſt not expect that our journey through the ſeveral *ſtages* of this life ſhould be all ſmooth and even. *Atterbury.*
To prepare the ſoul to be a fit inhabitant of that holy place to which we aſpire, is to be brought to perfection by gradual advances through ſeveral hard and laborious *ſtages* of diſcipline. *Rogers.*
The firſt *ſtage* of healing, or the diſcharge of matter, is by ſurgeons called digeſtion. *Sharp.*

To STAGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To exhibit publickly. Out of uſe.
I love the people;
But do not like to *ſtage* me to their eyes:
Though it do well, I do not reliſh well
Their loud applauſe. *Shakeſpeare.*
The quick comedians
Extemp'rally will *ſtage* us, and preſent
Our Alexandrian revels. *Shakeſpeare.*

STA'GECOACH. *n. ſ.* [*ſtage* and *coach*.] A coach that keeps its ſtages; a coach that paſſes and repaſſes on certain days for the accommodation of paſſengers.
The ſtory was told me by a prieſt, as we travelled in a *ſtagecoach*. *Addiſon.*
When late their miry ſides *ſtagecoaches* ſhow,
And their ſtiff horſes through the town move ſlow,
Then let the prudent walker ſhoes provide. *Gay.*

STA'GEPLAY. *n. ſ.* [*ſtage* and *play*.] Theatrical entertainment.
This rough-caſt unhewn poetry was inſtead of *ſtageplays* for one hundred and twenty years. *Dryden.*

STA'GER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtage*.]
1. A player.
You ſafe in your ſtage clothes,
Dare quit, upon your oaths,
The *ſtagers* and the ſtage wrights too. *Ben. Johnſon.*
2. One who has long acted on the ſtage of life; a practitioner; a perſon of cunning.
I've heard old cunning *ſtagers*
Say, fools for argument uſe wagers. *Hudibras.*
One experienced *ſtager*, that had baffled twenty traps and tricks before, diſcovered the plot. *L'Eſtrange.*
Some *ſtagers* of the wiſer ſort
Made all theſe idle wonderments their ſport:
But he, who heard what ev'ry fool could ſay,
Would never fix his thought, but trim his time away. *Dryd.*
One cries out, theſe *ſtagers*
Come in good time to make more work for wagers. *Dryd.*
Be by a parſon cheated!
Had you been cunning *ſtagers*,
You might yourſelves be treated
By captains and by majors. *Swift.*

STA'GEVIL. *n. ſ.* A diſeaſe in horſes. *Dict.*

STA'GGARD. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtag*.] A four year old ſtag. *Ainſw.*

To STA'GGER. *v. n.* [*ſtaggeren*, Dutch.]
1. To reel; not to ſtand or walk ſteadily.
He began to appear ſick and giddy, and to *ſtagger*; after which he fell down as dead. *Boyle.*
He ſtruck with all his might
Full on the helmet of th' unwary knight:
Deep was the wound; he *ſtaggered* with the blow. *Dryden.*

Them revelling the Tentyrites invade,
By giddy heads and *ſtaggering* legs betray'd:
Strange odds! where cropſick drunkards muſt engage
An hungry foe. *Tate's Juvenal.*

The immediate forerunners of an apoplexy are a vertigo, *ſtaggering*, and loſs of memory. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To faint; to begin to give way.

The enemy *ſtaggers*: if you follow your blow, he falls at your feet; but if you allow him reſpite, he will recover his ſtrength. *Addiſon.*

3. To heſitate; to fall into doubt; to become leſs confident or determined.

A man may, if he were fearful, *ſtagger* in this attempt. *Shak.*

He *ſtaggered* not at the promiſe of God through unbelief; but was ſtrong in faith. *Romans.*

Three means to fortify belief are experience, reaſon, and authority: of theſe the moſt potent is authority; for belief upon reaſon, or experience, will *ſtagger*. *Bacon.*

No hereticks deſire to ſpread
Their light opinions, like theſe Epicures;
For ſo their *ſtagg'ring* thoughts are comforted,
And other mens aſſent their doubt aſſures. *Davies.*

If thou confidently depend on the truth of this, without any doubting or *ſtaggering*, this will be accepted by God. *Hamm.*

But let it inward ſink and drown my mind:
Falſhood ſhall want its triumph: I begin
To *ſtagger*; but I'll prop myſelf within. *Dryden.*

To STA'GGER. *v. a.*

1. To make to ſtagger; to make to reel.

That hand ſhall burn in never-quenching fire,
That *ſtaggers* thus my perſon. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. To ſhock; to alarm; to make leſs ſteady or confident.

The queſtion did at firſt ſo *ſtagger* me,
Bearing a ſtate of mighty moment in't. *Shakeſp.*

When a prince fails in honour and juſtice, 'tis enough to *ſtagger* his people in their allegiance. *L'Eſtrange.*

Whoſoever will read the ſtory of this war, will find himſelf much *ſtaggered*, and put to a kind of riddle. *Howel.*

The ſhells being lodged with the belemnites, ſelenites, and other like natural foſſils, it was enough to *ſtagger* a ſpectator, and make him ready to entertain a belief that theſe were ſo too. *Woodward.*

STA'GGERS. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A kind of horſe apoplexy.

His horſe paſt cure of the fives, ſtark ſpoil'd with the *ſtaggers*. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Madneſs; wild conduct; irregular behaviour. Out of uſe.

I will throw thee from my care for ever
Into the *ſtaggers*, and the careleſs lapſe
Of youth and ignorance. *Shakeſpeare.*

STA'GNANCY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtagnant*.] The ſtate of being without motion or ventilation.

STA'GNANT. *adj.* [*ſtagnans*, Latin.] Motionleſs; ſtill; not agitated; not flowing; not running.

What does the flood from putrefaction keep?
Should it be *ſtagnant* in its ample ſeat;
The ſun would through it ſpread deſtructive heat. *Blackm.*

'Twas owing to this hurry and action of the water that the ſand now was caſt into layers, and not to a regular ſettlement, from a water quiet and *ſtagnant*. *Woodward.*

Immur'd and buſied in perpetual ſloth,
That gloomy ſlumber of the *ſtagnant* ſoul. *Irene.*

To STA'GNATE. *v. a.* [*ſtagnum*, Latin.] To lye motionleſs; to have no courſe or ſtream.

The water which now ariſes muſt have all *ſtagnated* at the ſurface, and could never poſſibly have been refunded forth upon the earth, had not the ſtrata been thus raiſed up. *Woodw.*

The aliment moving through the capillary tubes *ſtagnates*, and unites itſelf to the veſſel through which it flows. *Arbuthn.*

Where creeping waters ooze,
Where marſhes *ſtagnate*. *Thomſon.*

STAGNA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtagnate*.] Stop of courſe; ceſſation of motion.

As the Alps ſurround Geneva on all ſides, they form a vaſt baſon, where there would be a conſtant *ſtagnation* of vapours, did not the north wind ſcatter them from time to time. *Addiſon.*

To what great ends ſubſervient is the wind?
Behold, where e'er this active vapour flies,
It drives the clouds, and agitates the ſkies:
This from *ſtagnation* and corruption ſaves
Th' aerial ocean's ever-rolling waves. *Blackmore.*

STAID. *participial adjective.* [from *ſtay*.] Sober; grave; regular; compoſed; not wild; not volatile.

Put thyſelf
Into a 'haviour of leſs fear, ere wildneſs
Vanquiſh my *ſtaider* ſenſes. *Shakeſpeare.*

This ſeems to our weaker view,
O'erlaid with black *ſtaid* wiſdom's hue. *Milton.*

I ſhould not be a perſuader to them of ſtudying much in the Spring, after three years that they have well laid their grounds; but to ride out, with prudent and *ſtaid* guides, to all the quarters of the land. *Milton.*

I am the more at eaſe in ſir Roger's family, becauſe it conſiſts of ſober and *ſtaid* perſons. *Addiſon.*

STA'IDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtaid*.] Sobriety; gravity; regularity; contrariety to wildneſs.

The boiling blood of youth, fiercely agitating the fluid air, hinders that ſerenity and fixed *ſtaidneſs* which is neceſſary to ſo ſevere an intentneſs. *Glanville.*

If ſometimes he appears too gay, yet a ſecret gracefulneſs of youth accompanies his writings, though the *ſtaidneſs* and ſobriety of age be wanting. *Dryden.*

To STAIN. *v. a.* [*yſtaenio*, Welſh, from *ys* and *taenu*.

Rhag Gwyar or Gnawd,
Afar *yſtaenawd*. *Talieſſyn*, an old Britiſh poet.]

1. To blot; to ſpot; to maculate.

Lend me a looking-glaſs;
If that her breath will miſt or *ſtain* the ſtone,
Why then ſhe lives. *Shakeſpeare.*

From the gaſh a ſtream
His armour *ſtain'd*, ere while ſo bright. *Milton.*

Embrace again, my ſons: be foes no more,
Nor *ſtain* your country with your children's gore. *Dryden.*

2. To diſgrace; to ſpot with guilt or infamy.

Of honour void, of innocence, of faith, of purity,
Our wonted ornaments now ſoil'd and *ſtain'd*. *Milton.*

STAIN. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Blot; ſpot; diſcoloration.

Nor death itſelf can wholly waſh their *ſtains*;
But long contracted filth ev'n in the ſoul remains:
The reliques of inveterate vice they wear,
And ſpots of ſin. *Dryden.*

We no where meet with a more pleaſing ſhow than what appears in the heavens at the riſing and ſetting of the ſun, which is wholly made up of thoſe different *ſtains* of light that ſhew themſelves in clouds of a different ſituation. *Addiſon.*

Swift trouts diverſify'd with crimſon *ſtains*,
And pikes, the tyrants of the wat'ry plains. *Pope.*

2. Taint of guilt or infamy.

To ſolemn actions of royalty and juſtice their ſuitable ornaments are a beauty: are they only in religion a *ſtain*? *Hooker.*

Our opinion, concerning the force and virtue which ſuch places have, is, I truſt, without any blemiſh or *ſtain* of hereſy. *Hooker.*

Then heav'n and earth renew'd, ſhall be made pure
To ſanctity, that ſhall receive no *ſtain*. *Milton.*

Ulyſſes bids his friends to caſt lots; for if he had made the choice himſelf, they whom he had rejected might have judged it a *ſtain* upon them for want of merit. *Broome.*

3. Cauſe of reproach; ſhame.

Hereby I will lead her that is the praiſe, and yet the *ſtain* of all womankind. *Sidney.*

STA'INER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtain*.] One who ſtains; one who blots.

STA'INLESS. *adj.* [from *ſtain*.]

1. Free from blots or ſports.

The phenix wings are not ſo rare
For faultleſs length and *ſtainleſs* hue. *Sidney.*

2. Free from ſin or reproach.

I cannot love him;
Yet I ſuppoſe him virtuous, know him noble,
Of great eſtate, of freſh and *ſtainleſs* youth. *Shakeſp.*

STAIR. *n. ſ.* [ꝼræzon, Saxon; *ſteghe*, Dutch.] Steps by which we riſe an aſcent from the lower part of a building to the upper. *Stair* was anciently uſed for the whole order of ſteps; but *ſtair* now, if it be uſed at all, ſignifies, as in *Milton*, only one flight of ſteps.

A good builder to a high tower will not make his *ſtair* upright, but winding almoſt the full compaſs about, that the ſteepneſs be the more inſenſible. *Sidney.*

How many cowards, whoſe hearts are all as falſe
As *ſtairs* of ſand, wear yet upon their chins
The beards of Hercules and frowning Mars! *Shakeſp.*

Slaver with lips as common as the *ſtairs*
That mount the Capitol. *Shakeſpeare.*

I would have one only goodly room above *ſtairs*, of ſome forty foot high. *Bacon.*

Sir James Tirrel repairing to the Tower by night, attended by two ſervants, ſtood at the *ſtair*-foot, and ſent theſe two villains to execute the murder. *Bacon.*

There being good *ſtairs* at either end, they never went through each other's quarters. *Clarendon.*

The *ſtairs* were ſuch as whereon Jacob ſaw
Angels aſcending and deſcending. *Milton.*

Satan now on the lower *ſtair*,
That ſcal'd by ſteps of gold to heav'n gate,
Looks down with wonder at the ſudden view
Of all this world. *Milton.*

Trembling he ſprings,
As terror had increas'd his feet with wings;
Nor ſtaid for *ſtairs*; but down the depth he threw
His body: on his back the door he drew. *Dryden.*

STA'IRCASE. *n. ſ.* [*ſtair* and *caſe*.] The part of a fabrick that contains the ſtairs.

To make a complete *ſtaircaſe* is a curious piece of architecture. *Wotton.*

I cannot forbear mentioning a *ſtaircaſe*, where the eaſineſs of the aſcent, the diſpoſition of the lights, and the convenient landing, are admirably contrived. *Addiſon.*

STAKE. *n. ſ.* [ꝑtaca, Saxon; *ſtaeck*, Dutch; *eſtaca*, Spaniſh.]

1. A poſt or ſtrong ſtick fixed in the ground.

The more I ſhaked the *ſtake*, which he had planted in the ground of my heart, the deeper ſtill it ſunk into it. *Sidney.*

His credit in the world might ſtand the poor town in great ſtead, as hitherto their miniſters foreign eſtimation hath been the beſt *ſtake* in their hedge. *Hooker.*

He wanted pikes to ſet before his archers;
Inſtead whereof ſharp *ſtakes*, pluckt out of hedges,
They pitched in the ground. *Shakeſp.*

In France the grapes that make the wine grow upon low vines bound to ſmall *ſtakes*, and the raiſed vines in arbors make but verjuice. *Bacon.*

Or ſharpen *ſtakes*, or head the forks, or twine
The ſallow twigs to tie the ſtraggling vine. *Dryden.*

2. A piece of wood.

While he whirl'd in fiery circles round
The brand, a ſharpen'd *ſtake* ſtrong Dryas found,
And in the ſhoulder's joint inflicts the wound. *Dryden.*

3. Any thing placed as a paliſade or fence.

That hollow I ſhould know: what are you? ſpeak.
Come not too near, you fall on iron *ſtakes* elſe. *Milton.*

4. The poſt to which a beaſt is tied to be baited.

We are at the *ſtake*,
And bay'd about with many enemies. *Shakeſpeare.*

Have you not ſet mine honour at the *ſtake*,
And baited it with all th' unmuzzled thoughts
That tyrannous heart can think? *Shakeſpeare.*

5. Any thing pledged or wagered. I know not well whence it has this meaning.

'Tis time ſhort pleaſure now to take,
Of little life the beſt to make,
And manage wiſely the laſt *ſtake*. *Cowley.*

O then, what intereſt ſhall I make
To ſave my laſt important *ſtake*,
When the moſt juſt have cauſe to quake! *Roſcommon.*

He ventures little for ſo great a *ſtake*. *More.*

Th' increaſing ſound is borne to either ſhore,
And for their *ſtakes* the throwing nations fear. *Dryden.*

The game was ſo contrived, that one particular caſt took up the whole *ſtake*; and when ſome others came up, you laid down. *Arbuthnot.*

6. The ſtate of being hazarded, pledged, or wagered.

When he heard that the lady Margaret was declared for it, he ſaw plainly that his kingdom muſt again be put to the *ſtake*, and that he muſt fight for it. *Bacon.*

Are not our liberties, our lives,
The laws, religion, and our wives,
Enough at once to lie at *ſtake*,
For cov'nant and the cauſe's ſake? *Hudibras.*

Of my crown thou too much care do'ſt take;
That which I value more, my love's at *ſtake*. *Dryden.*

Hath any of you a great intereſt at *ſtake* in a diſtant part of the world? Hath he ventured a good ſhare of his fortune? *Att.*

Every moment Cato's life's at *ſtake*. *Addiſon.*

7. The *ſtake* is a ſmall anvil, which ſtands upon a ſmall iron foot on the work-bench, to remove as occaſion offers; or elſe it hath a ſtrong iron ſpike at the bottom let into ſome place of the work-bench, not to be removed. Its office is to ſet ſmall cold work ſtraight upon, or to cut or punch upon with the cold chiſſel or cold punch. *Moxon.*

To STAKE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To faſten, ſupport, or defend with poſts ſet upright.

Stake and bind up your weakeſt plants and flowers againſt the winds, before they in a moment proſtrate a whole year's labour. *Evelyn.*

2. To wager; to hazard; to put to hazard.

Is a man betrayed in his neareſt concerns? The cauſe is, he relied upon the ſervices of a pack of villains, who deſigned nothing but their own game, and to *ſtake* him while they play'd for themſelves. *South.*

Perſons, after their priſons have been flung open, have choſen rather to languiſh in their dungeons than *ſtake* their miſerable lives on the ſucceſs of a revolution. *Addiſon.*

They durſt not *ſtake* their preſent and future happineſs on their own chimerical imaginations. *Addiſon.*

I'll *ſtake* yon' lamb that near the fountain plays,
And from the brink his dancing ſhade ſurveys. *Pope.*

STALACTITES. *n. ſ.* [from σταλαζω.]

Stalactites is only ſpar in the ſhape of an icicle, accidentally formed in the perpendicular fiſſures of the ſtone. *Woodward.*

STALA'CTICAL. *adj.* Reſembling an icicle.

A cave was lined with thoſe *ſtalactical* ſtones on the top and ſides. *Derham.*

STALAGMI'TES. *n. ſ.* Spar formed into the ſhape of drops. *Woodward's Meth. Foſſ.*

STALE. *adj.* [*ſtelle*, Dutch.]

1. Old; long kept; altered by time. *Stale* is not uſed of perſons otherwiſe than in contempt.

This, Richard, is a curious caſe:
Suppoſe your eyes ſent equal rays
Upon two diſtant pots of ale,
Not knowing which was mild or *ſtale*;
In this ſad ſtate your doubtful choice
Would never have the caſting voice. *Prior.*

A *ſtale* virgin ſets up a ſhop in a place where ſhe is not known. *Spectator.*

2. Uſed 'till it is of no uſe or eſteem; worn out of regard or notice.

The duke regarded not the muttering multitude, knowing that rumours grow *ſtale* and vaniſh with time. *Hayward.*

About her neck a pacquet mail,
Fraught with advice, ſome freſh, ſome *ſtale*. *Butler.*

Many things beget opinion; ſo doth novelty: wit itſelf, if *ſtale*, is leſs taking. *Grew.*

Pompey was a perfect favourite of the people; but his pretenſions grew *ſtale* for want of a timely opportunity of introducing them upon the ſtage. *Swift.*

They reaſon and conclude by precedent,
And own *ſtale* nonſenſe which they ne'er invent. *Pope.*

STALE. *n. ſ.* [from ꝑtælan, Saxon, to ſteal.]

1. Something exhibited or offered as an allurement to draw others to any place or purpoſe.

His heart being wholly delighted in deceiving us, we could never be warned; but rather one bird caught, ſerved for a *ſtale* to bring in more. *Sidney.*

Still as he went he crafty *ſtales* did lay,
With cunning trains him to entrap unwares;
And privy ſpials plac'd in all his way,
To weet what courſe he takes, and how he fares. *Spenſer.*

The trumpery in my houſe bring hither,
For *ſtale* to catch theſe thieves. *Shakeſpeare.*

Had he none elſe to make a *ſtale* but me?
I was the chief that rais'd him to the crown,
And I'll be chief to bring him down again. *Shakeſp.*

A pretence of kindneſs is the univerſal *ſtale* to all baſe projects: by this men are robbed of their fortunes, and women of their honour. *Government of the Tongue.*

It may be a vizor for the hypocrite, and a *ſtale* for the ambitious. *Decay of Piety.*

This eaſy fool muſt be my *ſtale*, ſet up
To catch the people's eyes: he's tame and merciful;
Him I can manage. *Dryden.*

2. In *Shakeſpeare* it ſeems to ſignify a proſtitute.

I ſtand diſhonour'd, that have gone about
To link my dear friend to a common *ſtale*. *Shakeſp.*

3. [From *ſtale*, adj.] Urine; old urine.

4. Old beer; beer ſomewhat acidulated.

5. [*Stele*, Dutch, a ſtick.] A handle.

It hath a long *ſtale* or handle, with a button at the end for one's hand. *Mortimer.*

To STALE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To wear out; to make old.

Age cannot wither her, nor cuſtom *ſtale*
Her infinite variety. *Shakeſpeare.*

Were I a common laugher, or did uſe
To *ſtale* with ordinary oaths my love
To every new proteſtor. *Shakeſpeare.*

A barren-ſpirited fellow, one that feeds
On abject orts and imitations;
Which, out of uſe, and *ſtal'd* by other men,
Begin his faſhion. *Shakeſpeare.*

To STALE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make water.

Having ty'd his beaſt t' a pale,
And taken time for both to *ſtale*. *Hudibras.*

STA'LELY. *adv.* [from *ſtale*.] Of old; long time.

All your promis'd mountains
And ſeas I am ſo *ſtalely* acquainted with. *Ben. Johnſon.*

STA'LENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtale*.] Oldneſs; ſtate of being long kept; ſtate of being corrupted by time.

The beer and wine, as well within water as above, have not been palled; but ſomewhat better than bottles of the ſame drinks and *ſtaleneſs*, kept in a cellar. *Bacon.*

Provided our landlord's principles were ſound, we did not take any notice of the *ſtaleneſs* of his proviſions. *Addiſon.*

To STALK. *v. n.* [ꝑtealcan, Saxon.]

1. To walk with high and ſuperb ſteps. It is uſed commonly in a ſenſe of diſlike.

His monſtrous enemy
With ſturdy ſteps came *ſtalking* in his ſight. *Spenſer.*

Shall your city call us lord,
In that behalf which we challeng'd it?
Or ſhall we give the ſignal to our rage,
And *ſtalk* in blood to our poſſeſſion? *Shakeſpeare.*

Unfold th' eternal door:
You ſee before the gate what *ſtalking* ghoſt
Commands the guard, what ſentries keep the poſt. *Dryden.*

Bertran
Stalks close behind her, like a witch's fiend,
Preſſing to be employ'd. *Dryden.*
They paſs their precious hours in plays and ſports,
'Till death behind came *ſtalking* on unſeen. *Dryden.*
With manly mien he *ſtalk'd* along the ground;
Nor wanted voice bely'd, nor vaunting ſound. *Dryden.*
Then *ſtalking* through the deep
He fords the ocean, while the topmoſt wave
Scarce reaches up his middle ſide. *Addiſon.*
'Tis not to *ſtalk* about, and draw freſh air
From time to time. *Addiſon.*
Vexatious thought ſtill found my flying mind,
Nor bound by limits, nor to place confin'd;
Haunted my nights, and terrify'd my days;
Stalk'd through my gardens, and purſu'd my ways,
Nor ſhut from artful bow'r, nor loſt in winding maze. *Pri.*
Scornful turning from the ſhore
My haughty ſtep, I *ſtalk'd* the valley o'er. *Pope.*

2. To walk behind a ſtalking horſe or cover.
The king aſked how far it was to a certain town: they ſaid ſix miles. Half an hour after he aſked again; one ſaid ſix miles and a half. The king alighted out of his coach, and crept under the ſhoulder of his led horſe: and when ſome aſked his majeſty what he meant, I muſt *ſtalk*, ſaid he; for yonder town is ſhy, and flies me. *Bacon.*

STALK. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. High, proud, wide, and ſtately ſtep.
Behind it forth there leapt
An ugly fiend, more foul than diſmal day;
The which with monſtrous *ſtalk* behind him ſtept,
And ever as he went due watch upon him kept. *Spenſer.*
Great Milton next, with high and haughty *ſtalks*,
Unfetter'd in majeſtick numbers walks. *Addiſon.*

2. [*Stele*, Dutch.] The ſtem on which flowers or fruits grow.
A ſtock-gilly flower, gently tied on a ſtick, put into a ſteep glaſs full of quickſilver, ſo that the quickſilver cover it; after five days you will find the flower freſh, and the *ſtalk* harder and leſs flexible than it was. *Bacon.*
Small ſtore will ſerve, where ſtore,
All ſeaſons, ripe for uſe hangs on the *ſtalk*. *Milton.*
That amber attracts not baſil is wholly repugnant unto truth; for if the leaves thereof, or dried *ſtalks*, be ſtripped unto ſmall ſtraws, they ariſe unto amber, wax, and other electricks, no otherways than thoſe of wheat and rye. *Brown.*
Roſes unbid, and ev'ry fragrant flow'r,
Flew from their *ſtalks* to ſtrew thy nuptial bow'r. *Dryden.*

3. The ſtem of a quill.
Viewed with a glaſs, they appear made up of little bladders, like thoſe in the plume or *ſtalk* of a quill. *Grew.*

STA'LKINGHORSE. *n. ſ.* [*ſtalking* and *horſe*.] A horſe either real or fictitious by which a fowler ſhelters himſelf from the ſight of the game; a maſk; a pretence.
Let the counſellor give counſel not for faction but for conſcience, forbearing to make the good of the ſtate the *ſtalkinghorſe* of his private ends. *Hakewill.*
Hypocriſy is the devil's *ſtalkinghorſe*, under an affectation of ſimplicity and religion. *L'Eſtrange.*

STA'LKY. *adj.* [from *ſtalk*.] Hard like a ſtalk.
It grows upon a round ſtalk, and at the top bears a great *ſtalky* head. *Mortimer.*

STALL. *n. ſ.* [ꝑteal, Saxon; *ſtal*, Dutch; *ſtalla*, Italian.]
1. A crib in which an ox is fed, or where any horſe is kept in the ſtable.
A herd of oxen then he carv'd, with high rais'd heads, forg'd all
Of gold and tin, for colour mixt; and bellowing from their *ſtall*,
Ruſht to their paſtures. *Chapman.*
Duncan's horſes,
Beauteous and ſwift, the minions of the race,
Turn'd wild in nature, broke their *ſtalls*, flung out,
Contending 'gainſt obedience. *Shakeſpeare.*
Solomon had forty thouſand *ſtalls* of horſes. *1 Kings.*
His fellow ſought what lodging he could find;
At laſt he found a *ſtall* where oxen ſtood. *Dryden.*

2. A bench or form where any thing is ſet to ſale.
Stalls, bulks, windows,
Are ſmother'd up, leads fill'd, and ridges hors'd
With variable complections; all agreeing
In earneſtneſs to ſee him. *Shakeſpeare.*
They are nature's coarſer wares that lie on the *ſtall*, expoſed to the tranſient view of every common eye. *Glanv.*
Beſs Hoy firſt found it troubleſome to bawl,
And therefore plac'd her cherries on a *ſtall*. *King.*
How pedlars *ſtalls* with glitt'ring toys are laid,
The various fairings of the country maid. *Gay.*
Harley, the nation's great ſupport,
Returning home one day from court,
Obſerv'd a parſon near Whitehall,
Cheap'ning old authors on a *ſtall*. *Swift.*

3. [*Stall*, Swediſh; *ſtal*, Armorick.] A ſmall houſe or ſhed in which certain trades are practiſed.
All theſe together in one heap were thrown,
Like carcaſes of beaſts in butcher's *ſtall*;
And in another corner wide were ſtrown
The antique ruins of the Roman's fall. *Spenſer.*

4. The ſeat of a dignified clergyman in the choir.
The pope creates a canon beyond the number limited, and commands the chapter to aſſign unto ſuch canon a *ſtall* in the choir and place in the chapter. *Ayliffe.*
The dignified clergy, out of mere humility, have called their thrones by the names of *ſtalls*. *Warburton.*

To STALL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To keep in a ſtall or ſtable.
For ſuch encheaſon, if you go nie,
Few chimneys reeking you will eſpy;
The fat ox, that wont ligg in the ſtall,
Is now faſt *ſtalled* in his crumenal. *Spenſer.*
For my part, he keeps me ruſtically at home; or, to ſpeak more properly, ſties me here at home unkept: for call you that keeping, for a gentleman of my birth, that differs not from the *ſtalling* of an ox? *Shakeſpeare.*
Niſus the foreſt paſs'd,
And Alban plains, from Alba's name ſo call'd,
Where king Latinus then his oxen *ſtall'd*. *Dryden.*

2. [For *inſtall*.] To inveſt.
Long may'ſt thou live to wail thy children's loſs;
And ſee another as I ſee thee now,
Deck'd in thy rights, as thou art *ſtall'd* in mine. *Shakeſp.*

To STALL. *v. n.*
1. To inhabit; to dwell.
We could not *ſtall* together in the world. *Shakeſp.*

2. To kennel.

STA'LLFED. *adj.* [*ſtall* and *fed*.] Fed not with graſs but dry feed.
Stallfed oxen, and crammed fowls, are often diſeaſed in their livers. *Arbuthnot.*

STA'LLWORN. *adj.* [*ſtall* and *worn*.] Long kept in the ſtable. But it is probably a miſtake for *ſtalwarth*, [ꝑtælpeꝛð, Saxon, ſtout.]
His *ſtallworn* ſteed the champion ſtout beſtrode. *Shakeſp.*

STA'LLION. *n. ſ.* [*yſdalwyn*, an old Welch word: the one is derived from the other; but which from which I cannot certainly tell. *Wotton.* *Eſtallion*, French; *ſtallone*, Italian; *ſtalhengſt*, Dutch. *Junius* thinks it derived from ꝑtælan, to leap.] A horſe kept for mares.
The preſent defects are breeding without choice of *ſtallions* in ſhape or ſize. *Temple.*
If fleet Dragon's progeny at laſt
Prove jaded, and in frequent matches caſt,
No favour for the *ſtallion* we retain,
And no reſpect for the degen'rate ſtrain. *Dryden.*
I will not aſk him one of his Egyptians;
No, let him keep 'em all for ſlaves and *ſtallions*. *Dryden.*

STA'MINA. n. ſ. [Latin.]
1. The firſt principles of any thing.
2. The ſolids of a human body.
3. [In botany.] Thoſe little fine threads or capillaments which grow up within the flowers of plants, encompaſſing round the ſtyle, and on which the apices grow at their extremities.

STA'MINEOUS. *adj.* [*ſtamineus*, Latin.]
1. Conſiſting of threads.
2. Stamineous flowers.
Stamineous flowers are ſo far imperfect as to want thoſe coloured leaves which are called petala, and conſiſt only of the ſtylus and the ſtamina; and ſuch plants as do bear theſe *ſtamineous* flowers Ray makes to conſtitute a large genus of plants: theſe he divides into ſuch as, firſt, have their fruit or ſeed totally divided from the flower; and theſe are ſuch plants as are ſaid to be of different ſexes: the reaſon of which is, that from the ſaid ſeed ſome plant ſhall ariſe with flowers and no fruit, and others with fruit and no flowers; as hops, hemp, ſtinging nettles. 2. Such as have their fruit only a little disjointed from their flowers; as the ricinus, and the heliotropium triconon. 3. Such as have their fruit immediately contiguous, or adhering to their flower. 4. Such whoſe flowers adhere to the top or uppermoſt of the ſeed; as the beta, aſarum, and alchimilla.

STA'MMEL. *n. ſ.* Of this word I know not the meaning.
Reedhood, the firſt that doth appear
In *ſtammel*: ſcarlet is too dear. *Ben. Johnſon.*

To STA'MMER. *v. n.* [ꝑtamen, a ſtammerer, Saxon; *ſtamelen ſtameren*, to ſtammer, Dutch.] To ſpeak with unnatural heſitation; to utter words with difficulty.
Sometimes to her news of myſelf to tell
I go about; but then is all my beſt
Wry words, and *ſtamm'ring*, or elſe doltiſh dumb:
Say then, can this but of enchantment come? *Sidney.*
I would thou could'ſt *ſtammer*, that thou might'ſt pour out of thy mouth, as wine comes out of a narrow-mouth'd bottle, either too much at once, or none at all. *Shakeſp.*

She *ſtammers*; oh what grace in liſping lies!
If ſhe ſays nothing, to be ſure ſhe's wiſe. *Dryden.*
Lagean juice,
Which *ſtammering* tongues and ſtagg'ring feet produce. *Dryd.*
Cornelius hoped he would come to *ſtammer* like Demoſthenes. *Arbuthnot.*
Your hearers would rather you ſhould be leſs correct than perpetually *ſtammering*, which is one of the worſt ſoleciſms in rhetorick. *Swift.*

STA'MMERER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtammer*.] One who ſpeaks with heſitation.
A *ſtammerer* cannot with moderation hope for the gift of tongues, or a peaſant to become learned as Origen. *Taylor.*

To STAMP. *v. a.* [*ſtampen*, Dutch; *ſtamper*, Daniſh.]
1. To ſtrike by preſſing the foot haſtily downwards.
If Arcite thus deplore
His ſuff'rings, Palamon yet ſuffers more:
He frets, he fumes, he ſtares, he *ſtamps* the ground;
The hollow tow'r with clamours rings around. *Dryden.*
2. To pound; to beat as in a mortar.
I took the calf you had made, burnt it with fire, and *ſtamped* and ground it very ſmall. *Deuteronomy.*
Some apothecaries, upon *ſtamping* of coloquintida, have been put into a great ſcouring by the vapour only. *Bacon.*
3. [*Eſtamper*, French; *ſtampare*, Italian; *eſtampar*, Spaniſh.] To impreſs with ſome mark or figure.
Height of place is intended only to *ſtamp* the endowments of a private condition with luſtre and authority. *South.*
Here ſwells the ſhelf with Ogilby the great;
There, *ſtamp'd* with arms, Newcaſtle ſhines complete. *Pope.*
4. To fix a mark by impreſſing it.
Out of mere ambition, you have made
Your holy hat be *ſtampt* on the king's coin. *Shakeſp.*
Theſe prodigious conceits in nature ſpring out of framing abſtracted conceptions, inſtead of thoſe eaſy and primary notions which nature *ſtamps* alike in all men of common ſenſe. *Digby on Bodies.*
There needs no poſitive law or ſanction of God to *ſtamp* an obliquity upon ſuch a diſobedience. *South.*
No conſtant reaſon of this can be given, but from the nature of man's mind, which hath this notion of a deity born with it, and *ſtamped* upon it; or is of ſuch a frame, that in the free uſe of itſelf it will find out God. *Tillotſon.*
Though God has given us no innate ideas of himſelf, though he has *ſtampt* no original characters on our minds, wherein we may read his being; yet having furniſhed us with thoſe faculties our minds are endowed with, he hath not left himſelf without witneſs. *Locke.*
Can they perceive the impreſſions from things without, and be at the ſame time ignorant of thoſe characters which nature herſelf has taken care to *ſtamp* within? *Locke.*
What titles had they had, if nature had not
Strove hard to thruſt the worſt deſerving firſt,
And *ſtamp'd* the noble mark of elderſhip
Upon their baſer metal? *Rowe.*
What an unſpeakable happineſs would it be to a man engaged in the purſuit of knowledge, if he had but a power of *ſtamping* his beſt ſentiments upon his memory in indelible characters? *Watts.*
5. To make by impreſſing a mark.
If two penny weight of ſilver, marked with a certain impreſſion, ſhall here in England be equivalent to three penny weight marked with another impreſſion, they will not fail to *ſtamp* pieces of that faſhion, and quickly carry away your ſilver. *Locke.*
6. To mint; to form; to coin.
We are baſtards all;
And that moſt venerable man, which
I did call my father, was I know not where
When I was *ſtampt*. *Shakeſpeare.*

To STAMP. *v. n.* To ſtrike the foot ſuddenly downward.
What a fool art thou,
A ramping fool, to brag, to *ſtamp*, and ſwear,
Upon my party! Thou cold-blooded ſlave,
Haſt thou not ſpoke like thunder on my ſide? *Shakeſp.*
The men ſhall howl at the noiſe of the *ſtamping* of the hoofs of his ſtrong horſes. *Jer.* xlvii. 3.
There is ſuch an echo among the old ruins and vaults, that if you *ſtamp* but a little louder than ordinary, you hear the ſound repeated. *Addiſon.*
He cannot bear th' aſtoniſhing delight,
But ſtarts, exclaims, and *ſtamps*, and raves and dies. *Dennis.*
They got to the top, which was flat and even, and *ſtamping* upon it, they found it was hollow. *Swift.*

STAMP. *n. ſ.* [*eſtampe*, French; *ſtampa*, Italian.]
1. Any inſtrument by which a hollow impreſſion is made.
Some other nymphs, with colours faint
And pencil ſlow, may Cupid paint,
And a weak heart in time deſtroy:
She has a *ſtamp*, and prints the boy. *Waller.*
'Tis gold ſo pure,
It cannot bear the *ſtamp* without allay. *Dryden.*
2. A mark ſet on any thing; impreſſion.
That ſacred name gives ornament and grace,
And, like his *ſtamp*, makes baſeſt metals paſs:
'Twere folly now a ſtately pile to raiſe,
To build a playhouſe, while you throw down plays. *Dryd.*
Ideas are imprinted on the memory; ſome by an object affecting the ſenſes only; others, that have more than once offered themſelves, have yet been little taken notice of; the mind, intent only on one thing, not ſettling the *ſtamp* deep into itſelf. *Locke.*
3. A thing marked or ſtamped.
The mere deſpair of ſurgery he cures;
Hanging a golden *ſtamp* about their necks,
Put on with holy prayers. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. A picture cut in wood or metal; a picture made by impreſſion; a cut; a plate.
At Venice they put out very curious *ſtamps* of the ſeveral edifices, which are moſt famous for their beauty and magnificence. *Addiſon.*
5. A mark ſet upon things that pay cuſtoms to the government.
Indeed the paper *ſtamp*
Did very much his genius cramp;
And ſince he could not ſpend his fire,
He now intended to retire. *Swift.*
6. A character of reputation, good or bad, fixed upon any thing.
The perſons here reflected upon are of ſuch a peculiar *ſtamp* of impiety, that they ſeem formed into a kind of diabolical ſociety for the finding out new experiments in vice. *South.*
Where reaſon or ſcripture is expreſſed for any opinion, we may receive it as of divine authority; but it is not the ſtrength of our own perſuaſions which can give it that *ſtamp*. *Locke.*
7. Authority; currency; value derived from any ſuffrage or atteſtation.
Of the ſame *ſtamp* is that which is obtruded upon us, that an adamant ſuſpends the attraction of the loadſtone. *Brown.*
The common people do not judge of vice or virtue by morality, or the immorality, ſo much as by the *ſtamp* that is ſet upon 't by men of figure. *L'Eſtrange.*
8. Make; caſt; form.
If ſpeaking truth
In this fine age were not thought flatt'ry,
Such attribution ſhould this Douglas have,
As not a ſoldier of this ſeaſon's *ſtamp*
Should go ſo general current through the world. *Shakeſp.*
When one man of an exemplary improbity charges another of the ſame *ſtamp* in a court of juſtice, he lies under the diſadvantage of a ſtrong ſuſpicion. *L'Eſtrange.*
Let a friend to the government relate to him a matter of fact, he gives him the lye in every look; but if one of his own *ſtamp* ſhould tell him that the king of Sweden would be ſuddenly at Perth, he hugs himſelf at the good news. *Addiſon.*

STA'MPER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtamp*.] An inſtrument of pounding.
From the ſtamping-mill it paſſeth through the crazing-mill; but of late times they moſtly uſe wet *ſtampers*. *Carew.*

STAN, amongſt our forefathers, was the termination of the ſuperlative degree: ſo *Athelſtan*, moſt noble; *Betſtan*, the beſt; *Leofſtan*, the deareſt; *Wiſtan*, the wiſeſt; *Dunſtan*, the higheſt. *Gibſon.*

To STANCH. *v. a.* [*eſtancher*, French; *ſtagnare*, Italian.] To ſtop blood; to hinder from running.
Iron or a ſtone, laid to the neck, doth *ſtanch* the bleeding of the noſe. *Bacon.*
Of veins of earth medicinal are terra lemnia, terra ſigillata, communis, and bolus armenus; whereof terra lemnia is the chief: the virtues of them are for curing of wounds, *ſtanching* of blood, and ſtopping of fluxes and rheums. *Bacon.*
Leeches, inwardly taken, faſten upon the veins, and occaſion an effuſion of blood, which cannot be eaſily *ſtanched*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*
He fought to hinder fighting, and aſſay'd
To *ſtanch* blood by breathing of the vein. *Dryden.*

To STANCH. *v. n.* To ſtop.
A woman touched the hem of his garment, and immediately her iſſue *ſtanched*. *Lu.* viii. 44.

STANCH. *adj.* [This ſeems to come from the verb.]
1. Sound; ſuch as will not run out.
What we endeavoured in vain may be performed by ſome virtuoſo, that ſhall have *ſtancher* veſſels, and more ſunny days. *Boyle.*
2. Firm; ſound of principle; truſty; hearty; determined.
The ſtanding abſurdity, without the belief of which no man is reckoned a *ſtanch* churchman, is that there is a calf's-head club. *Addiſon.*
In politicks, I hear, you're *ſtanch*,
Directly bent againſt the French. *Prior.*
Each *ſtaunch* polemick ſtubborn as a rock,
Each fierce logician ſtill expelling Locke,
Came whip and ſpur. *Pope.*

3. Strong;

3. Strong; not to be broken.

If I knew
What hoop would hold us *ſtaunch* from edge to edge
O' th' world, I would purſue it. *Shakeſpeare.*

You will loſe their love: this is to be kept *ſtanch*, and carefully watched. *Locke.*

STA'NCHION. *n. ſ.* [*eſtançon*, French.] A prop; a ſupport.

STA'NCHLESS. *adj.* [from *ſtanch*.] Not to be ſtopped.

There grows,
In my moſt ill compos'd affection, ſuch
A *ſtancheſs* avarice, that, were I king,
I ſhould cut off the nobles for their lands. *Shakeſp.*

To STAND. *v. n.* preterite *I ſtood*, *I have ſtood*. [ꝛranban, Gothick and Saxon; *ſtaen*, Dutch; *ſtare*, Italian; *eſtar*, Spaniſh; *ſtare*, Latin.]

1. To be upon the feet; not to ſit or lie down.
2. To be not demoliſhed or overthrown.

What will they then? what but unbuild
A living temple, built by faith to *ſtand*? *Milton.*

3. To be placed as an edifice.

This poet's tomb *ſtood* on the other ſide of Naples, which looks towards Veſuvio. *Addiſon.*

4. To remain erect; not to fall.

Chariot and charioteer lay overturn'd,
And fiery foaming ſteeds: what *ſtood*, recoil'd
O'erweary'd, through the faint ſatanick hoſt
Defenſive ſcarce, or with pale fear ſurpris'd
Fled ignominious. *Milton.*

5. To become erect.

The rooted fibres roſe, and from the wound
Black bloody drops diſtill'd upon the ground:
Mute, and amaz'd, my hair with horror *ſtood*;
Fear ſhrunk my ſenſes, and congeal'd my blood. *Dryden.*

Her hair *ſtood* up; convulſive rage poſſeſs'd
Her trembling limbs. *Dryden.*

6. To ſtop; to halt; not to go forward.

The leaders, having charge from you to *ſtand*,
Will not go off until they hear you ſpeak. *Shakeſp.*

Sun in Gideon *ſtand*,
And thou moon in the vale of Ajalon. *Milton.*

Mortal, who this forbidden path
In arms preſum'ſt to tread, I charge thee *ſtand*,
And tell thy name. *Dryden.*

7. To be at a ſtationary point without progreſs or regreſſion.

This nation of Spain runs a race ſtill of empire, when all other ſtates of Chriſtendom *ſtand* at a ſtay. *Bacon.*

Immenſe the pow'r, immenſe were the demand;
Say, at what part of nature will they *ſtand*? *Pope.*

8. To be in a ſtate of firmneſs, not vacillation.

Commonwealths by virtue ever *ſtood*. *Davies.*

To *ſtand* or fall,
Free in thine own arbitrement it lies. *Milton.*

My mind on its own centre *ſtands* unmov'd,
And ſtable as the fabrick of the world,
Propt on itſelf. *Dryden.*

9. To be in any poſture of reſiſtance or defence.

Seeing how lothly oppoſite I *ſtood*
To his unnat'ral purpoſe, in fell motion
With his prepared ſword he charges home
My unprovided body. *Shakeſpeare.*

From enemies heav'n keep your majeſty;
And when they *ſtand* againſt you, may they fall. *Shakeſp.*

10. To be in a ſtate of hoſtility; to keep the ground.

If he would preſently yield, Barbaroſſa promiſed to let him go free; but if he ſhould *ſtand* upon his defence, he threatened to make him repent his fooliſh hardineſs. *Knolles.*

The king granted the Jews to gather themſelves together, and *ſtand* for their life. *Eſth.* viii. 11.

We are often conſtrained to *ſtand* alone againſt the ſtrength of opinion. *Brown's Preface to Vulgar Errours.*

It was by the ſword they ſhould die, if they *ſtood* upon defence; and by the halter, if they ſhould yield. *Hayward.*

11. Not to yield; not to fly; not to give way.

Who before him *ſtood* to it? for the Lord brought his enemies unto him. *Eccluſ* xlvi. 3.

Put on the whole armour of God, that ye may be able to *ſtand* againſt the wiles of the devil. *Eph.* vi. 11.

Their lives and fortunes were put in ſafety, whether they *ſtood* to it or ran away. *Bacon.*

12. To ſtay; not to fly.

At the ſoldierly word *ſtand* the flyers halted a little. *Clarend.*

13. To be placed with regard to rank or order.

Amongſt liquids endued with this quality of relaxing, warm water *ſtands* firſt. *Arbuthnot.*

Theology would truly enlarge the mind, were it ſtudied with that freedom and that ſacred charity which it teaches: let this therefore *ſtand* always chief. *Watts.*

14. To remain in the preſent ſtate.

If meat make my brother offend, I will eat no fleſh while the world *ſtandeth*. 1 *Cor.* viii. 13.

That ſots and knaves ſhould be ſo vain
To wiſh their vile reſemblance may remain;
And *ſtand* recorded, at their own requeſt,
To future days a libel or a jeſt. *Dryden.*

15. [*Eſtar*, Spaniſh.] To be in any particular ſtate; to be: emphatically expreſſed.

The ſea,
Aw'd by the rod of Moſes ſo to *ſtand*,
Divided. *Milton.*

Accompliſh what your ſigns foreſhow:
I *ſtand* reſign'd, and am prepar'd to go. *Dryden.*

He ſtruck the ſnakes, and *ſtood* again
New ſex'd, and ſtrait recover'd into man. *Addiſon.*

They expect to be favoured, who *ſtand* not poſſeſſed of any one of thoſe qualifications that belonged to him. *Atterbury.*

Some middle prices ſhew us in what proportion the value of their lands *ſtood*, in regard to thoſe of our own country. *Arb.*

God, who ſees all things intuitively, does not want theſe helps: he neither *ſtands* in need of logick nor uſes it. *Baker.*

Perſians and Greeks like turns of nature found,
And the world's victor *ſtood* ſubdu'd by ſound. *Pope.*

Narrow capacities, imagining the great capable of being diconcerted by little occaſions, frame their malignant fables accordingly, and *ſtand* detected by it, a by an evident mark of ignorance. *Pope.*

16. Not to become void; to remain in force.

God was not ignorant that the judges, whoſe ſentence in matters of controverſy he ordained ſhould *ſtand*, oftentimes would be deceived. *Hooker.*

A thing within my boſom tells me,
That no conditions of our peace can *ſtand*. *Shakeſp.*

I will puniſh you, that ye may know that my words ſhall ſurely *ſtand* againſt you for evil. *Jer.* xliv. 29.

My mercy will I keep for him, and my covenant ſhall *ſtand* faſt with him. *Pſ.* lxxxix. 28.

17. To conſiſt; to have its being or eſſence.

That could not make him that did the ſervice perfect, as pertaining to the conſcience, which *ſtood* only in meats and drinks. *Heb.* ix. 10.

18. To be with reſpect to terms of a contract.

The hirelings *ſtand* at a certain wages. *Carew.*

19. To have a place.

If it *ſtand*
Within the eye of honour, be aſſured
My purſe, my perſon, my extremeſt means,
Lie all unlock'd to your occaſions. *Shakeſp.*

My very enemy's dog,
Though he had bit me, ſhould have *ſtood* that night
Againſt my fire. *Shakeſpeare.*

A philoſopher diſputed with Adrian the emperor, and did it but weakly: one of his friends, that *ſtood* by, ſaid, Methinks you were not like yourſelf laſt day in argument with the emperor; I could have anſwered better myſelf. Why, ſaid the philoſopher, would you have me contend with him that commands thirty legions? *Bacon.*

This excellent man, who *ſtood* not upon the advantage-ground before, provoked men of all qualities. *Clarendon.*

Chariots wing'd
From th' armoury of God, where *ſtand* of old
Myriads. *Milton.*

We make all our addreſſes to the promiſes, hug and careſs them, and in the interim let the commands *ſtand* by neglected. *Decay of Piety.*

20. To be in any ſtate at the time preſent.

Oppreſt nature ſleeps:
This reſt might yet have balm'd thy broken ſenſes,
Which *ſtand* in hard cure. *Shakeſpeare.*

So it *ſtands*; and this I fear at laſt,
Hume's knavery will be the dutcheſs' wreck. *Shakeſp.*

Our company aſſembled, I ſaid, My dear friends, let us know ourſelves, and how it *ſtandeth* with us. *Bacon.*

Gardiner was made king's ſolicitor, and the patent formerly granted to Saint-John, *ſtood* revoked. *Clarendon.*

Why *ſtand* we longer ſhivering under fears? *Milton.*

As things now *ſtand* with us, we have no power to do good after that illuſtrious manner our Saviour did. *Calamy.*

21. To be in a permanent ſtate.

The broil doubtful long *ſtood*,
As two ſpent ſwimmers that do cling together,
And choke their art. *Shakeſpeare.*

I in thy perſevering ſhall rejoice,
And all the bleſt *ſtand* faſt. *Milton.*

22. To be with regard to condition or fortune.

I *ſtand* in need of one whoſe glories may
Redeem my crimes, ally me to his fame. *Dryden.*

23. To have any particular reſpect.

Here ſtood he in the dark, his ſharp ſword out,
Mumbling of wicked charms, conj'ring the moon
To *ſtand*'s auſpicious miſtreſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

An utter unſuitableneſs diſobedience has to the relation which man neceſſarily *ſtands* in towards his Maker. *South.*

24. To be without action.
25. To depend; to reſt; to be ſupported.

This reply *ſtandeth* all by conjectures. *Whitgifte.*

The presbyterians of the kirk, less forward to declare their opinion in the former point, *stand* upon the latter only. *Sanderf.*

He that will know, must by the connexion of the proofs see the truth and the ground it *stands* on. *Locke.*

26. To be with regard to state of mind.

Stand in awe and sin not: commune with your own heart upon your bed, and be still. *Psal.* iv. 4.

I desire to be present, and change my voice, for I *stand* in doubt of you. *Gal.* iv. 20.

27. To succeed; to be acquitted; to be safe.

Readers, by whose judgment I would *stand* or fall, would not be such as are acquainted only with the French and Italian criticks. *Addison.*

28. To be with respect to any particular.

Cæsar entreats,
Not to consider in what case thou *stand'st*
Further than he is Cæsar. *Shakespeare.*

To heav'n I do appeal,
I have lov'd my king and common-weal;
As for my wife, I know not how it *stands*. *Shakesp.*

29. To be resolutely of a party.

The cause must be presumed as good on our part as on theirs, till it be decided who have *stood* for the truth, and who for errour. *Hooker.*

Shall we sound him?
I think, he will *stand* very strong with us. *Shakesp.*

Who will rise up or *stand* up for me against the workers of iniquity? *Psalm* xciv. 16.

30. To be in the place; to be representative.

Chilon said, that kings friends and favourites were like casting counters; that sometimes *stood* for one, sometimes for ten. *Bacon.*

I will not trouble myself, whether these names *stand* for the same thing, or really include one another. *Locke.*

Their language being scanty, had no words in it to *stand* for a thousand. *Locke.*

31. To remain; to be fixed.

Watch ye, *stand* fast in the faith, quit you like men, be strong. 1 *Cor.* xvi. 13.

How soon hath thy prediction, seer blest!
Measur'd this transient world, the race of time,
Till time *stand* fix'd. *Milton.*

32. To hold a course.

Behold on Latian shores a foreign prince!
From the same parts of heav'n his navy *stands*,
To the same parts on earth his army lands. *Dryden.*

Full for the port the Ithacensians *stand*,
And furl their sails, and issue on the land. *Pope.*

33. To have direction towards any local point.

The wand did not really *stand* to the metals, when placed under it, or the metalline veins. *Boyle.*

34. To offer as a candidate.

He *stood* to be elected one of the proctors for the university. *Sanderson.*

35. To place himself; to be placed.

The fool hath planted in his memory
An army of good words; and I do know
A many fools that *stand* in better place,
Garnish'd like him, that for a tricksy word
Defy the matter. *Shakespeare.*

He was commanded by the duke to *stand* aside and expect his answer. *Knolles.*

I *stood* between the Lord and you, to shew you the Lord's word. *Deuter.* v. 5.

Stand by when he is going. *Swift.*

36. To stagnate; not to flow.

Where Ufens glides along the lowly lands,
Or the black water of Pomptina *stands*. *Dryden.*

37. To be with respect to chance.

Yourself, renowned prince, then *stood* as fair
As any comer I have look'd on,
For my affection. *Shakespeare.*

Each thinks he *stands* fairest for the great lot, and that he is possessed of the golden number. *Addison.*

He was a gentleman of considerable practice at the bar, and *stood* fair for the first vacancy on the bench. *Rowe.*

38. To remain satisfied.

Though Page be a secure fool, and *stand* so firmly on his wife's frailty, yet I cannot put off my opinion so easily. *Shak.*

39. To be without motion.

I'll tell you who time ambles withal, who time gallops withal.—Whom *stands* it still withal?—With lawyers in the vacation; for they sleep between term and term, and then they perceive not how time moves. *Shakesp.*

40. To make delay.

They will suspect they shall make but small progress, if, in the books they read, they must *stand* to examine and unravel every argument. *Locke.*

41. To insist; to dwell with many words, or much pertinacity.

To *stand* upon every point, and be curious in particulars, belongeth to the first author of the story. 2 *Maccab.* ii. 30.

It is so plain that it needeth not to be *stood* upon. *Bacon.*

42. To be exposed.

Have I lived to *stand* in the taunt of one that makes fritters of English. *Shakespeare.*

43. To persist; to persevere.

Never *stand* in a lie when thou art accused, but ask pardon and make amends. *Taylor.*

The emperor *standing* upon the advantage he had got by the seisure of their fleet, obliged them to deliver. *Gulliver's Travels.*

Hath the prince a full commission,
To hear, and absolutely to determine
Of what conditions we shall *stand* upon? *Shakesp.*

44. To persist in a claim.

It remains,
To gratify his noble service, that
Hath thus *stood* for his country. *Shakesp.*

45. To adhere; to abide.

Despair would *stand* to the sword,
To try what friends would do, or fate afford. *Daniel.*

46. To be consistent.

His faithful people, whatsoever they rightly ask, the same shall they receive, so far as may *stand* with the glory of God and their own everlasting good; unto either of which it is no virtuous man's purpose to seek any thing prejudicial. *Hooker.*

Some instances of fortune cannot *stand* with some others; but if you desire this, you must lose that. *Taylor.*

It *stood* with reason that they should be rewarded liberally out of their own labours since they received pay. *Davies.*

Sprightly youth and close application will hardly *stand* together. *Felton.*

47. *To* STAND *by*. To support; to defend; not to desert.

The ass hoped the dog would *stand by* him, if set upon by the wolf. *L'Estrange.*

If he meet with a repulse we must throw off the fox's skin, and put on the lion's: come, gentlemen, you'll *stand by* me. *Dryden's Spanish Friar.*

Our good works will attend and *stand by* us at the hour of death. *Calamy.*

48. *To* STAND *by*. To be present without being an actor.

Margaret's curse is fall'n upon our heads,
For *standing by* when Richard kill'd her son. *Shakesp.*

49. *To* STAND *by*. To repose on; to rest in.

The world is inclined to *stand by* the Arundelian marble. *Pope's Essay on Homer.*

50. *To* STAND *for*. To propose one's self a candidate.

How many *stand for* consulships?—three; but 'tis thought of every one Coriolanus will carry it. *Shakespeare.*

If they were jealous that Coriolanus had a design on their liberties when he *stood for* the consulship, it was but just that they should give him a repulse. *Dennis.*

51. *To* STAND *for*. To maintain; to profess to support.

Those which *stood for* the presbytery thought their cause had more sympathy with the discipline of Scotland, than the hierarchy of England. *Bacon.*

Freedom we all *stand for*. *Ben. Johnson.*

52. *To* STAND *off*. To keep at a distance.

Stand off, and let me take my fill of death. *Dryden.*

53. *To* STAND *off*. Not to comply.

Stand no more *off*,
But give thyself unto my sick desires. *Shakespeare.*

54. *To* STAND *off*. To forbear friendship or intimacy.

Our bloods pour'd altogether
Would quite confound distinction; yet *stand off*
In differences so mighty. *Shakespeare.*

Such behaviour frights away friendship, and makes it *stand off* in dislike and aversion. *Collier of Friendship.*

Though nothing can be more honourable than an acquaintance with God, we *stand off* from it, and will not be tempted to embrace it. *Atterbury.*

55. *To* STAND *off*. To have relief; to appear protuberant or prominent.

Picture is best when it *standeth off*, as if it were carved; and sculpture is best when it appeareth so tender as if it were painted; when there is such a softness in the limbs, as if not a chisel had hewed them out of stone, but a pencil had drawn and stroaked them in oil. *Wotton.*

56. *To* STAND *out*. To hold resolution; to hold a post; not to yield a point.

King John hath reconcil'd
Himself to Rome; his spirit is come in,
That so *stood out* against the holy church. *Shakesp.*

Pomtinius knows not you,
While you *stand out* upon these traiterous terms. *Ben. Johns.*

Let not men flatter themselves, that though they find it difficult at present to combat and *stand out* against an ill practice; yet that old age would do that for them, which they in their youth could never find in their hearts to do for themselves. *South.*

Scarce can a good natured man refuse a compliance with the solicitations of his company, and *stand out* against the railery of his familiars. *Rogers.*

57. *To*

57. *To* STAND *out*. Not to comply; to recede.
Thou ſhalt ſee me at Tullus' face:
What, art thou ſtiff? *ſtand'ſt out?* *Shakeſp.*
If the ladies will *ſtand out*, let them remember that the jury is not all agreed. *Dryden.*

58. *To* STAND *out*. To be prominent or protuberant.
Their eyes *ſtand out* with fatneſs. *Pſ.* lxxiii. 7.

59. *To* STAND *to*. To ply; to perſevere.
Palinurus, cry'd aloud,
What guſts of weather from that gath'ring cloud
My thoughts preſage! ere that the tempeſt roars,
Stand to your tackles, mates, and ſtretch your oars. *Dryden.*

60. *To* STAND *to*. To remain fixed in a purpoſe; to abide by a contract or aſſertion.
He that will paſs his land,
As I have mine, may ſet his hand
And heart unto this deed, when he hath read;
And make the purchaſe ſpread
To both our goods if he *to* it will *ſtand*. *Herbert.*
I ſtill *ſtand to* it, that this is his ſenſe, as will appear from the deſign of his words. *Stillingfleet.*
As I have no reaſon to *ſtand to* the award of my enemies; ſo neither dare I truſt the partiality of my friends. *Dryden.*

61. *To* STAND *under*. To undergo; to ſuſtain.
If you unite in your complaints,
And force them with a conſtancy, the cardinal
Cannot *ſtand under* them. *Shakeſpeare.*

62. *To* STAND *up*. To ariſe in order to gain notice.
When the accuſers *ſtood up*, he brought none accuſation of ſuch things as I ſuppoſed. *Acts* xxv. 18.

63. *To* STAND. *up*. To make a party.
When we *ſtood up* about the corn, he himſelf ſtuck not to call us the many-head monſter. *Shakeſpeare.*

64. *To* STAND *upon*. To concern; to intereſt.
Does it not *ſtand* me now *upon?* *Shakeſp.*
The king knowing well that it *ſtood* him *upon*: by how much the more he had hitherto protracted the time, by ſo much the ſooner to diſpatch with the rebels. *Bacon.*
It *ſtands* me much *upon*
T' enervate this objection. *Hudibras.*
Does it not *ſtand* them *upon*, to examine upon what grounds they preſume it to be a revelation from God. *Locke.*

65. *To* STAND *upon*. To value; to take pride.
Men *ſtand* very much *upon* the reputation of their underſtandings, and of all things hate to be accounted fools: the beſt way to avoid this imputation is to be religious. *Tillotſon.*
We highly eſteem and *ſtand* much *upon* our birth, though we derive nothing from our anceſtors but our bodies; and it is uſeful to improve this advantage, to imitate their good examples. *Ray.*

66. *To* STAND *upon*. To inſiſt.
A raſcally, yea—forſooth, knave, to bear a gentleman in hand, and then *ſtand upon* ſecurity. *Shakeſp.*

To STAND. *v. a.*

1. To endure; to reſiſt without flying or yielding.
None durſt *ſtand* him:
Here, there, and every where, enrag'd he flew. *Shakeſp.*
Love *ſtood* the ſiege, and wou'd not yield his breaſt. *Dryd.*
Oh! had bounteous heav'n
Beſtow'd Hippolitus on Phædra's arms,
So had I *ſtood* the ſhock of angry fate. *Smith.*
That not for fame, but virtue's better end,
He *ſtood* the furious foe, the timid friend,
The damning critick. *Pope.*

2. To await; to abide; to ſuffer.
Bid him diſband the legions,
Submit his actions to the publick cenſure,
And *ſtand* the judgment of a Roman ſenate. *Addiſon.*

3. To keep; to maintain: with *ground*.
Turning at the length, he *ſtood* his ground,
And miſs'd his friend. *Dryden.*

STAND. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A ſtation; a place where one waits ſtanding.
I have found you out a *ſtand* moſt fit,
Where you may have ſuch 'vantage on the duke,
He ſhall not paſs you. *Shakeſpeare.*
In this covert will we make a *ſtand*,
Culling the principal of all the deer. *Shakeſp.*
Then from his lofty *ſtand* on that high tree,
Down he alights among the ſportful herds. *Milton.*
The princely hierarch
In their bright *ſtand* there left his pow'rs, to ſeize
Poſſeſſion of the garden. *Milton.*
The male bird, whilſt the hen is covering her eggs, generally takes his *ſtand* upon a neighbouring bough and diverts her with his ſongs during her ſitting. *Addiſon.*
I took my *ſtand* upon an eminence which was appointed for a general rendezvous of theſe female carriers, to look into their ſeveral ladings. *Addiſon.*
Three perſons entered into a conſpiracy to aſſaſſinate Timoleon, as he was offering up his devotions in a certain temple: in order to it they took their ſeveral *ſtands* in the moſt convenient places. *Addiſon.*
When juſt as by her *ſtand* Arſaces paſt;
The window by deſign or chance fell down,
And to his view expos'd her bluſhing beauties. *Rowe.*
The urchin from his private *ſtand*
Took aim, and ſhot with all his ſtrength. *Swift.*

2. Rank; poſt; ſtation.
Father, ſince your fortune did attain
So high a *ſtand*; I mean not to deſcend. *Daniel.*

3. A ſtop; a halt.
A race of youthful and unhandled colts
Fetching mad bounds, bellowing and neighing;
If any air of muſick touch their ears,
You ſhall perceive them make a mutual *ſtand*;
Their ſavage eyes turn'd to a modeſt gaze. *Shakeſp.*
The earl of Northampton followed the horſe ſo cloſely, that they made a *ſtand*, when he furiouſly charged and routed them. *Clarendon.*
Once more the fleeting ſoul came back,
T' inſpire the mortal frame,
And in the body took a doubtful *ſtand*,
Hov'ring like expiring flame,
That mounts and falls by turns. *Dryden.*
At every turn ſhe made a little *ſtand*,
And thruſt among the thorns her lily hand
To draw the roſe. *Dryden.*

4. Stop; interruption.
The greateſt part of trade is driven by young merchants, upon borrowing at intereſt; ſo as, if the uſurer either call in, or keep back his money, there will enſue preſently a great *ſtand* of trade. *Bacon.*
Should this circulation ceaſe, the formation of bodies would be at an end, and nature at a perfect *ſtand*. *Woodward.*

5. The act of oppoſing.
We are come off
Like Romans; neither fooliſh in our *ſtands*,
Nor cowardly in retire. *Shakeſp.*

6. Higheſt mark; ſtationary point; point from which the next motion is regreſſive.
Our ſons but the ſame things can wiſh and do,
Vice is at *ſtand* and at the higheſt flow:
Then, ſatire, ſpread thy ſails; take all the winds can blow. *Dryden.*
In the beginning of ſummer the days are at a *ſtand*, with little variation of length or ſhortneſs; becauſe the diurnal variation of the ſun partakes more of a right line than of a ſpiral. *Dryden.*
The ſea, ſince the memory of all ages, hath continued at a *ſtand*, without conſiderable variation. *Bentley.*

7. A point beyond which one cannot proceed.
Every part of what we would,
Muſt make a *ſtand* at what your highneſs will. *Shakeſp.*
When fam'd Varelſt this little wonder drew,
Flora vouchſav'd the growing work to view;
Finding the painter's ſcience at a *ſtand*,
The goddeſs ſnatch'd the pencil from his hand:
And finiſhing the piece, ſhe ſmiling ſaid,
Behold one work of mine that ne'er ſhall fade. *Prior.*

8. Difficulty; perplexity; embaraſſment; heſitation.
A fool may ſo far imitate the mien of a wiſe man, as at firſt to put a body to a *ſtand* what to make of him. *L'Eſtrange.*
The well-ſhap'd changeling is a man, has a rational ſoul, tho' it appear not: this is paſt doubt. Make the ears a little longer, then you begin to boggle: make the face yet narrower, and then you are at a *ſtand*. *Locke.*

9. A frame or table on which veſſels are placed.
Such ſquires are only fit for country towns,
To ſtink of ale, and duſt a *ſtand* with clowns;
Who, to be choſen for the land's protectors,
Tope and get drunk before the wiſe electors. *Dryden.*
After ſupper a *ſtand* was brought in, with a braſs veſſel full of wine, of which he that pleas'd might drink; but no liquour was forced. *Dryden.*

STA'NDARD. *n. ſ.* [*eſtendart*, French.]

1. An enſign in war, particularly the enſign of the horſe.
His armies, in the following day,
On thoſe fair plains their *ſtandards* proud diſplay. *Fairfax.*
Erect the *ſtandard* there of ancient night,
Yours be the advantage all, mine the revenge. *Milton.*
Behold Camillus loaded home,
With *ſtandards* well redeem'd and foreign foes o'ercome. *Dryden.*
To their common *ſtandard* they repair;
The nimble horſemen ſcour the fields of air. *Dryden.*

2. [From *ſtand*.] That which is of undoubted authority; that which is the teſt of other things of the ſame kind.
The dogmatiſt gives the lie to all diſſenting apprehenders, and proclaims his judgment the fitteſt intellectual *ſtandard*. *Glanville.*

The heavenly motions are more ſtated than the terreſtrial models, and are both originals and *ſtandards*. *Holder.*

Theſe are our meaſures of length, but I cannot call them *ſtandards*; for *ſtandard* meaſures muſt be certain and fixed. *Holder on Time.*

When people have brought the queſtion of right and wrong to a falſe *ſtandard*, there follows an envious malevolence. *L'Eſtrange.*

The Romans made thoſe times the *ſtandard* of their wit, when they ſubdued the world. *Sprat.*

From theſe ancient *ſtandards* I deſcend to our own hiſtorians. *Felton.*

When I ſhall propoſe the *ſtandard* whereby I give judgment, any may eaſily inform himſelf of the quantity and meaſure of it. *Woodward.*

The court, which uſed to be the *ſtandard* of propriety, and correctneſs of ſpeech, ever ſince continued the worſt ſchool in England for that accompliſhment. *Swift.*

First follow nature, and your judgment frame,
By her juſt *ſtandard* which is ſtill the ſame. *Pope.*

3. That which has been tried by the proper teſt.

The Engliſh tongue, if refined to a certain *ſtandard*, perhaps might be fixed for ever. *Swift.*

In comely rank call ev'ry merit forth;
Imprint on ev'ry act its *ſtandard*-worth. *Prior.*

4. A ſettled rate.

That preciſe weight and fineneſs, by law appropriated to the pieces of each denomination, is called the *ſtandard*. *Locke.*

The device of King Henry VII. was profound in making farms of a *ſtandard*, that is maintained with ſuch a proportion of lands as may breed a ſubject to live in convenient plenty. *Bacon.*

A *ſtandard* might be made, under which no horſe ſhould be uſed for draught: this would enlarge the breed of horſes. *Temp.*

By the preſent *ſtandard* of the coinage, ſixty two ſhillings is coined out of one pound weight of ſilver. *Arbuthnot.*

5. A ſtanding ſtem or tree.

A *ſtandard* of a damaſk roſe with the root on, was ſet upright in an earthen pan, full of fair water, half a foot under the water, the *ſtandard* being more than two foot above it. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Plant fruit of all ſorts and *ſtandard*, mural, or ſhrubs which loſe their leaf. *Evelyn.*

In France part of their gardens is laid out for flowers, others for fruits; ſome *ſtandards*, ſome againſt walls. *Temple.*

STA'NDARDBEARER. *n. ſ.* [*ſtandard* and *bear.*] One who bears a ſtandard or enſign.

They ſhall be as when a *ſtandardbearer* fainteth. *Iſa.* x. 18.

Theſe are the *ſtandardbearers* in our contending armies, the dwarfs and ſquires who carry the impreſſes of the giants or knights. *Spectator.*

STA'NDCROP. *n. ſ.* An herb. *Ainſworth.*

STA'NDEL. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtand.*] A tree of long ſtanding.

The Druinians were nettled to ſee the princely *ſtandel* of their royal oak return with a branch of willows. *Howel.*

STA'NDER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtand.*]

1. One who ſtands.
2. A tree that has ſtood long.

The young ſpring was pitifully nipt and over-trodden by very beaſts; and alſo the faireſt *ſtanders* of all were rooted up and caſt into the fire. *Aſcham.*

3. STA'NDER *by.* One preſent; a mere ſpectator.

Explain ſome ſtatute of the land to the *ſtanders by*. *Hooker.*

I would not be a *ſtander by* to hear
My ſovereign miſtreſs clouded ſo, without
My preſent vengeance taken. *Shakeſp.*

When a gentleman is diſpoſed to ſwear, it is not for any *ſtanders by* to curtail his oaths. *Shakeſpeare.*

The *ſtanders by* ſee clearly this event,
All parties ſay, they're ſure, yet all diſſent. *Denham.*
The *ſtanders by* ſuſpected her to be a ducheſs. *Addiſon.*

STA'NDERGRASS. *n. ſ.* An herb. *Ainſworth.*

STA'NDING. *part. adj.* [from *ſtand.*]

1. Settled; eſtabliſhed.

Standing armies have the place of ſubjects, and the government depends upon the contended and diſcontended humours of the ſoldiers. *Temple.*

Laugh'd all the pow'rs who favour tyranny,
And all the *ſtanding* army of the ſky. *Dryden.*

Money being looked upon as the *ſtanding* meaſure of other commodities, men conſider it as a *ſtanding* meaſure, though when it has varied its quantity, it is not ſo. *Locke.*

Such a one, by pretending to diſtinguiſh himſelf from the herd, becomes a *ſtanding* object of raillery. *Addiſon.*

The common *ſtanding* rules of the goſpel are a more powerful means of conviction than any miracle. *Atterbury.*

Great *ſtanding* miracle that heav'n aſſign'd!
'Tis only thinking gives this turn of mind. *Pope.*

2. Laſting; not tranſitory.

The landlord had ſwelled his body to a prodigious ſize, and worked up his complexion to a *ſtanding* crimſon by his zeal. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

3. Stagnant; not running.

He turned the wilderneſs into a *ſtanding* water. *Pſal.* cvii.

This made their flowing ſhrink
From *ſtanding* lake to tripping ebb. *Milton.*

4. Placed on feet.

There's his chamber,
His *ſtanding* bed and truckle bed. *Shakeſp.*

STA'NDING. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtand.*]

1. Continuance; long poſſeſſion of an office, character, or place.

Nothing had been more eaſy than to command a patron of a long *ſtanding*. *Dryden.*

Although the ancients were of opinion that Egypt was formerly ſea; yet this tract of land is as old, and of as long a *ſtanding* as any upon the continent of Africa. *Woodward.*

I wiſh your fortune had enabled you to have continued longer in the univerſity, till you were of ten years *ſtanding*. *Swift.*

2. Station; place to ſtand in.

Such ordnance as he brought with him, becauſe it was fitter for ſervice in field than for battery, did only beat down the battlements, and ſuch little *ſtandings*. *Knolles.*

His coming is in ſtate, I will provide you a good *ſtanding* to ſee his entry. *Bacon.*

3. Power to ſtand.

I ſink in deep mire, where there is no *ſtanding*. *Pſal.* lxix.

4. Rank; condition.

How this grace
Speaks his own *ſtanding*? what a mental power
This eye ſhoots forth? how big imagination
Moves in this lip. *Shakeſpeare.*

5. Competition; candidateſhip.

His former *ſtanding* for a proctor's place, and being diſappointed, muſt prove much diſpleaſing. *Walton.*

STA'NDISH. *n. ſ.* [*ſtand* and *diſh.*] A caſe for pen and ink.

A grubſtreet patriot does not write to ſecure, but get ſomething: ſhould the government be overturned he has nothing to loſe but an old *ſtandiſh*. *Addiſon.*

I bequeath to Dean Swift eſq; my large ſilver *ſtandiſh*, conſiſting of a large ſilver plate, an ink-pot, and a ſand-box. *Swift.*

STANG. *n. ſ.* [ꝥæng, Saxon.] A perch.

Theſe fields were intermingled with woods of half a *ſtang*, and the talleſt tree appeared to be ſeven feet high. *Swift.*

STAND. *adj.* Weak; worn out.

Diggon, I am ſo ſtiff and ſo *ſtank*,
That unneth I may ſtand any more,
And how the weſtern wind bloweth ſore,
Beating the withered leaf from the tree. *Spenſer.*

STANK. The preterite of *ſtink*.

The fiſh in the river died, and the river *ſtank*. *Exod.* vii.

STA'NNARY. *adj.* [from *ſtannum*, Latin.] Relating to the tinworks.

A ſteward keepeth his court once every three weeks: they are termed *ſtannary* courts, of the Latin *ſtannum*, and hold plea of action of debt or treſpaſs about white or black tin. *Carew.*

STA'NZA. *n. ſ.* [*ſtanza*, Ital. *ſtance*, Fr.] A number of lines regularly adjuſted to each other; ſo much of a poem as contains every variation of meaſure or relation of rhyme. *Stanza* is originally a room of a houſe, and came to ſignify a ſubdiviſion of a poem; a ſtaff.

Horace confines himſelf ſtrictly to one ſort of verſe or *ſtanza* in every ode. *Drayton.*

In quatrains, the laſt line of the *ſtanza* is to be conſidered in the compoſition of the firſt. *Dryden.*

Before his ſacred name flies ev'ry fault,
And each exalted *ſtanza* teems with thought. *Pope.*

STA'PLE. *n. ſ.* [*eſtape*, Fr. *ſtapel*, Dutch.]

1. A ſettled mart, an eſtabliſhed emporium.

A *ſtaple* of romance and lies,
Falſe tears, and real perjuries. *Prior.*

The cuſtoms of Alexandria were very great, it having been the *ſtaple* of the Indian trade. *Arbuthnot.*

Tyre, Alexander the Great ſacked, and eſtabliſhing the *ſtaple* at Alexandria, made the greateſt revolution in trade that ever was known. *Arbuthnot.*

2. I know not the meaning in the following paſſage.

Henry II. granted liberty of coining to certain abbies, allowing them one *ſtaple*, and two puncheons at a rate. *Camden.*

STA'PLE. *adj.* [from the noun.]

1. Settled; eſtabliſhed in commerce.

Some Engliſh wool, vex'd in a Belgian loom,
And into cloth of ſpungy ſoftneſs made,
Did into France or colder Denmark roam,
To ruin with worſe ware our *ſtaple* trade. *Dryden.*

2. According to the laws of commerce.

What needy writer would not ſolicit to work under ſuch maſters, who will take off their ware at their own rates, and trouble not themſelves to examine whether it be *ſtaple* or no? *Swift.*

STA'PLE. *n. ſ.* [ſtæpul, Saxon, a prop.] A loop of iron; a bar bent and driven in at both ends.

I have ſeen *ſtaples* of doors and nails born. *Peacham.*

The ſilver ring ſhe pull'd, the door reclos'd:
The bolt, obedient to the ſilken cord,
To the ſtrong *ſtaple's* inmoſt depth reſtor'd,
Secur'd the valves. *Pope.*

STAR. *n. ſ.* [ſteorra, Saxon; *ſterre*, Dutch.]

1. One of the luminous bodies that appear in the nocturnal ſky.

Then let the pebbles on the hungry beech
Fillop the ſtars;
Murdering impoſſibility, to make
What cannot be, ſlight work. *Shakeſpeare.*

When an aſtronomer uſes the word *ſtar* in its ſtrict ſenſe, it is applied only to the fixt *ſtars*; but in a large ſenſe it includes the planets. *Watts.*

Hither the Syracuſan's art tranſlates
Heaven's form, the courſe of things and human fates;
Th' included ſpirit ſerving the *ſtar* deck'd ſigns,
The living work in conſtant motions winds. *Hakewill.*

As from a cloud his fulgent head,
And ſhape *ſtar* bright, appear'd. *Milton.*

2. The pole-ſtar.

Well, if you be not turn'd Turk, there is no more ſailing by the *ſtar*. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. Configuration of the planets ſuppoſed to influence fortune.

From forth the fatal loins of theſe two foes,
A pair of *ſtar* croſt lovers take their life. *Shakeſpeare.*

We are apt to do amiſs, and lay the blame upon our *ſtars* or fortune. *L'Eſtrange.*

4. A mark of reference; an aſteriſk.

Remarks worthy of riper obſervation, note with a marginal *ſtar*. *Watts.*

STAR *of Bethlehem* *n. ſ.* [*ornithogalum*, Latin.] A plant.

The characters are: it hath a lily-flower, compoſed of ſix petals, or leaves ranged circularly, whoſe centre is poſſeſſed by the pointal, which afterwards turns to a roundiſh fruit, which is divided into three cells, and filled with roundiſh ſeeds: to which muſt be added, it hath a bulbous or tuberoſe root, in which it differs from ſpiderwort. *Miller.*

STA'RAPPLE. *n. ſ.* A plant.

It hath an open bell-ſhaped flower, conſiſting of one leaf, and cut into ſeveral ſegments towards the top; from whoſe cup ariſes the pointal, which afterwards becomes a globular or olive-ſhaped ſoft fleſhy fruit, incloſing a ſtone of the ſame ſhape. This plant grows in the warmeſt parts of America, where the fruit is eaten by way of deſert. It grows to the height of thirty or forty feet, and has a ſtrait ſmooth ſtem, regularly beſet with branches, which are adorned with leaves of a ſhining green colour on their upper ſides, but of a ruſſet colour underneath: from the ſetting on of the footſtalks of the leaves come out the flowers, which have no great beauty, but are ſucceeded by the fruit, which is about the ſize of a large apple, and of the ſame ſhape. *Miller.*

STA'RBOARD *n. ſ.* [ſteorbord, Saxon.] Is the right-hand ſide of the ſhip, as larboard is the left. *Harris.*

On ſhipboard the mariners will not leave their *ſtarboard* and larboard, becauſe ſome one accounts it gibriſh. *Bramh.*

STARCH. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtare*, Teutonick, ſtiff.] A kind of viſcous matter made of flower or potatoes, with which linen is ſtiffened, and was formerly coloured.

Has he
Diſlik'd your yellow *ſtarch*, or ſaid your doublet
Was not exactly Frenchified. *Fletcher.*

With *ſtarch* thin laid on, and the ſkin well ſtretched, prepare your ground. *Peacham.*

To STARCH. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſtiffen with ſtarch.

Her goodly countenance I've ſeen
Set off with kerchief *ſtarch'd* and pinners clean. *Gay.*

STA'RCHAMBER. *n. ſ.* [*camera ſtellata*, Latin.] A kind of criminal court of equity. Now aboliſhed.

I'll make a *ſtarchamber* matter of it: if he were twenty ſir John Falſtaffs, he ſhall not abuſe Robert Shallow, eſq. *Shakeſ.*

STA'RCHED. *adj.* [from *ſtarch.*]

1. Stiffened with ſtarch.
2. Stiff; preciſe; formal.

Does the Goſpel any where preſcribe a *ſtarched* ſqueezed countenance, a ſtiff formal gait, or a ſingularity of manners? *Swift.*

STA'RCHER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtarch.*] One whoſe trade is to ſtarch.

STA'RCHLY. *adv.* [from *ſtarch.*] Stiffly; preciſely.

STA'RCHNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtarch.*] Stiffneſs; preciſeneſs.

To STARE. *v. n.* [ſtæran, Saxon; *ſterren*, Dutch.]

1. To look with fixed eyes; to look with wonder, impudence, confidence, ſtupidity, or horrour.

Her modeſt eyes, abaſhed to behold
So many gazers, as on her do *ſtare*,
Upon the lowly ground affixed are. *Spenſer.*

Their *ſtaring* eyes, ſparkling with fervent fire,
And ugly ſhapes, did nigh the man diſmay,
That, were it not for ſhame, he would retire. *Spenſer.*

Look not big, nor *ſtare* nor fret:
I will be maſter of what is mine own. *Shakeſpeare.*

They were never ſatisfied with *ſtaring* upon their maſts, ſails, cables, ropes, and tacklings. *Abbot.*

I hear
The tread of many feet ſteering this way;
Perhaps my enemies, who come to *ſtare*
At my affliction, and perhaps t' inſult. *Milton.*

A ſatyr that comes *ſtaring* from the woods,
Muſt not at firſt ſpeak like an orator. *Waller.*

And while he *ſtares* around with ſtupid eyes,
His brows with berries and his temples dies. *Dryden.*

What do'ſt thou make a ſhipboard?
Art thou of Bethlem's noble college free?
Stark *ſtaring* mad, that thou ſhould'ſt tempt the ſea? *Dryd.*

Struggling, and wildly *ſtaring* on the ſkies
With ſcarce recover'd ſight. *Dryden.*

Trembling the miſcreant ſtood;
He *ſtar'd* and roll'd his haggard eyes around. *Dryden.*

Break out in crackling flames to ſhun thy ſnare,
Or hiſs a dragon, or a tyger *ſtare*. *Dryden.*

Why do'ſt thou not
Try the virtue of that gorgon face,
To *ſtare* me into ſtatue? *Dryden.*

I was unluckily prevented by the preſence of a bear, which, as I approached with my preſent, threw his eyes in my way, and *ſtared* me out of my reſolution. *Addiſon.*

The wit at his elbow gave him a touch upon the ſhoulder, and *ſtared* him in the face with ſo bewitching a grin, that the whiſtler relaxed his fibres. *Addiſon.*

Narciſſa
Has paid a tradeſman once, to make him *ſtare*. *Pope.*

God-! ſhall the raviſher diſplay your hair,
While the fops envy and the ladies *ſtare*. *Pope.*

Through nature and through art ſhe rang'd,
And gracefully her ſubject chang'd:
In vain; her hearers had no ſhare
In all ſhe ſpoke, except to *ſtare*. *Swift.*

2. *To* STARE *in the face.* To be undeniably evident.

Is it poſſible for people, without ſcruple to offend againſt the law, which they carry about them in indelible characters, and that *ſtares* them *in the face*, whilſt they are breaking it? *Locke.*

3. To ſtand out.

Take off all the *ſtaring* ſtraws and jaggs in the hive, and make them ſmooth. *Mortimer.*

STARE. *n ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Fixed look.

The balls of his broad eyes roll'd in his head
And glar'd betwixt a yellow and a red
He look'd a lion with a gloomy *ſtare*,
And o'er his eyebrows hung his matted hair. *Dryden.*

2. [*Sturnus*, Latin.] Starling. A bird.

STA'RER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtare.*] One who looks with fixed eyes.

One ſelf-approving hour whole years outweighs
Of ſtupid *ſtarers*, and of loud huzza's. *Pope.*

STA'RFISH. *n. ſ.* [*ſtar* and *fiſh.*] A fiſh branching out into ſeveral points.

This has a ray of one ſpecies of Engliſh *ſtarfiſh*. *Woodw.*

STARGA'ZER. *n. ſ.* [*ſtar* and *gaze.*] An aſtronomer, or aſtrologer. In contempt.

Let the aſtrologers, the *ſtargazers*, and the monthly prognoſticators, ſtand up and ſave thee. *Iſ.* xlvii. 13.

A *ſtargazer*, in the height of his celeſtial obſervations, ſtumbled into a ditch. *L'Eſtrange.*

STA'RHAWK. *n. ſ.* [*aſtur*, Latin.] A ſort of hawk. *Ainſ.*

STARK. *adj.* [ſtearc, ſtranc, Saxon; *ſterck*, Dutch.]

1. Stiff; ſtrong; rugged.

His heavy head devoid of careful cark,
Whoſe ſenſes all were ſtraight benumed and *ſtark*. *Spenſer.*

Many a nobleman lies *ſtark* and ſtiff
Under the hoofs of vaunting enemies. *Shakeſpeare.*

The North is not ſo *ſtark* and cold. *Ben. Johnſon.*

So ſoon as this ſpring is become *ſtark* enough, it breaks the caſe in two, and flings the ſeed. *Derham.*

2. Deep; full.

Conſider the *ſtark* ſecurity
The commonwealth is in now; the whole ſenate
Sleepy, and dreaming no ſuch violent blow. *Ben. Johnſon.*

3. Mere; ſimple; plain; groſs.

To turn *ſtark* fools, and ſubjects fit
For ſport of boys, and rabble wit. *Hudibras.*

He pronounces the citation *ſtark* nonſenſe. *Collier.*

STARK. *adv.* Is uſed to intend or augment the ſignification of a word: as *ſtark mad*, mad in the higheſt degree. It is now little uſed but in low language.

Then are the beſt but *ſtark* naught; for open ſuſpecting others, comes of ſecret condemning themſelves. *Sidney.*

The fruitful-headed beaſt, amaz'd
At flaſhing beams of that ſun-ſhiny ſhield,
Became *ſtark* blind, and all his ſenſes doz'd,
That down he tumbled. *Spenſer.*

Men and women go *ſtark* naked. *Abbot.*

The heavenly motions are more ſtated than the terreſtrial models, and are both originals and *ſtandards*. *Holder.*

Theſe are our meaſures of length, but I cannot call them *ſtandards*; for *ſtandard* meaſures muſt be certain and fixed. *Holder on Time.*

When people have brought the queſtion of right and wrong to a falſe *ſtandard*, there follows an envious malevolence. *L'Eſtrange.*

The Romans made thoſe times the *ſtandard* of their wit, when they ſubdued the world. *Sprat.*

From theſe ancient *ſtandards* I deſcend to our own hiſtorians. *Felton.*

When I ſhall propoſe the *ſtandard* whereby I give judgment, any may eaſily inform himſelf of the quantity and meaſure of it. *Woodward.*

The court, which uſed to be the *ſtandard* of propriety, and correctneſs of ſpeech, ever ſince continued the worſt ſchool in England for that accompliſhment. *Swift.*

First follow nature, and your judgment frame,
By her juſt *ſtandard* which is ſtill the ſame. *Pope.*

3. That which has been tried by the proper teſt.

The Engliſh tongue, if refined to a certain *ſtandard*, perhaps might be fixed for ever. *Swift.*

In comely rank call ev'ry merit forth;
Imprint on ev'ry act its *ſtandard*-worth. *Prior.*

4. A ſettled rate.

That preciſe weight and fineneſs, by law appropriated to the pieces of each denomination, is called the *ſtandard*. *Locke.*

The device of King Henry VII. was profound in making farms of a *ſtandard*, that is maintained with ſuch a proportion of lands as may breed a ſubject to live in convenient plenty. *Bacon.*

A *ſtandard* might be made, under which no horſe ſhould be uſed for draught: this would enlarge the breed of horſes. *Temp.*

By the preſent *ſtandard* of the coinage, ſixty two ſhillings is coined out of one pound weight of ſilver. *Arbuthnot.*

5. A ſtanding ſtem or tree.

A *ſtandard* of a damaſk roſe with the root on, was ſet upright in an earthen pan, full of fair water, half a foot under the water, the *ſtandard* being more than two foot above it. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Plant fruit of all ſorts and *ſtandard*, mural, or ſhrubs which loſe their leaf. *Evelyn.*

In France part of their gardens is laid out for flowers, others for fruits; ſome *ſtandards*, ſome againſt walls. *Temple.*

STA'NDARDBEARER. *n. ſ.* [*ſtandard* and *bear.*] One who bears a ſtandard or enſign.

They ſhall be as when a *ſtandardbearer* fainteth. *Iſa.* x. 18.

Theſe are the *ſtandardbearers* in our contending armies, the dwarfs and ſquires who carry the impreſſes of the giants or knights. *Spectator.*

STA'NDCROP. *n. ſ.* An herb. *Ainſworth.*

STA'NDEL. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtand.*] A tree of long ſtanding.

The Druinians were nettled to ſee the princely *ſtandel* of their royal oak return with a branch of willows. *Howel.*

STA'NDER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtand.*]

1. One who ſtands.
2. A tree that has ſtood long.

The young ſpring was pitifully nipt and over-trodden by very beaſts; and alſo the faireſt *ſtanders* of all were rooted up and caſt into the fire. *Aſcham.*

3. STA'NDER *by.* One preſent; a mere ſpectator.

Explain ſome ſtatute of the land to the *ſtanders by*. *Hooker.*

I would not be a *ſtander by* to hear
My ſovereign miſtreſs clouded ſo, without
My preſent vengeance taken. *Shakeſp.*

When a gentleman is diſpoſed to ſwear, it is not for an *ſtanders by* to curtail his oaths. *Shakeſpeare.*

The *ſtanders by* ſee clearly this event,
All parties ſay, they're ſure, yet all diſſent. *Denham.*
The *ſtanders by* ſuſpected her to be a ducheſs. *Addiſon.*

STA'NDERGRASS. *n. ſ.* An herb. *Ainſworth.*

STA'NDING. *part. adj.* [from *ſtand.*]

1. Settled; eſtabliſhed.

Standing armies have the place of ſubjects, and the government depends upon the contended and diſcontended humours of the ſoldiers. *Temple.*

Laugh'd all the pow'rs who favour tyranny,
And all the *ſtanding* army of the ſky. *Dryden.*

Money being looked upon as the *ſtanding* meaſure of other commodities, men conſider it as a *ſtanding* meaſure, though when it has varied its quantity, it is not ſo. *Locke.*

Such a one, by pretending to diſtinguiſh himſelf from the herd, becomes a *ſtanding* object of raillery. *Addiſon.*

The common *ſtanding* rules of the goſpel are a more powerful means of conviction than any miracle. *Atterbury.*

Great *ſtanding* miracle that heav'n aſſign'd!
'Tis only thinking gives this turn of mind. *Pope.*

2. Laſting; not tranſitory.

The landlord had ſwelled his body to a prodigious ſize, and worked up his complexion to a *ſtanding* crimſon by his zeal. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

3. Stagnant; not running.

He turned the wilderneſs into a *ſtanding* water. *Pſal.* cvii.

This made their flowing ſhrink
From *ſtanding* lake to tripping ebb. *Milton.*

4. Placed on feet.

There's his chamber,
His *ſtanding* bed and truckle bed. *Shakeſp.*

STA'NDING. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtand.*]

1. Continuance; long poſſeſſion of an office, character, or place.

Nothing had been more eaſy than to command a patron of a long *ſtanding*. *Dryden.*

Although the ancients were of opinion that Egypt was formerly ſea; yet this tract of land is as old, and of as long a *ſtanding* as any upon the continent of Africa. *Woodward.*

I wiſh your fortune had enabled you to have continued longer in the univerſity, till you were of ten years *ſtanding*. *Swift.*

2. Station; place to ſtand in.

Such ordnance as he brought with him, becauſe it was fitter for ſervice in field than for battery, did only beat down the battlements, and ſuch little *ſtandings*. *Knolles.*

His coming is in ſtate, I will provide you a good *ſtanding* to ſee his entry. *Bacon.*

3. Power to ſtand.

I ſink in deep mire, where there is no *ſtanding*. *Pſal.* lxix.

4. Rank; condition.

How this grace
Speaks his own *ſtanding*? what a mental power
This eye ſhoots forth? how big imagination
Moves in this lip. *Shakeſpeare.*

5. Competition; candidateſhip.

His former *ſtanding* for a proctor's place, and being diſappointed, muſt prove much diſpleaſing. *Walton.*

STA'NDISH. *n. ſ.* [*ſtand* and *diſh.*] A caſe for pen and ink.

A grubſtreet patriot does not write to ſecure, but get ſomething: ſhould the government be overturned he has nothing to loſe but an old *ſtandiſh*. *Addiſon.*

I bequeath to Dean Swift eſq; my large ſilver *ſtandiſh*, conſiſting of a large ſilver plate, an ink-pot, and a ſand-box. *Swift.*

STANG. *n. ſ.* [ſtæng, Saxon.] A perch.

Theſe fields were intermingled with woods of half a *ſtang*, and the talleſt tree appeared to be ſeven feet high. *Swift.*

STAND. *adj.* Weak; worn out.

Diggon, I am ſo ſtiff and ſo *ſtank*,
That unneth I may ſtand any more,
And how the weſtern wind bloweth ſore,
Beating the withered leaf from the tree. *Spenſer.*

STANK. The preterite of *ſtink*.

The fiſh in the river died, and the river *ſtank*. *Exod.* vii.

STA'NNARY. *adj.* [from *ſtannum*, Latin.] Relating to the tinworks.

A ſteward keepeth his court once every three weeks: they are termed *ſtannary* courts, of the Latin *ſtannum*, and hold plea of action of debt or treſpaſs about white or black tin. *Carew.*

STA'NZA. *n. ſ.* [*ſtanza*, Ital. *ſtance*, Fr.] A number of lines regularly adjuſted to each other; ſo much of a poem as contains every variation of meaſure or relation of rhyme. *Stanza* is originally a room of a houſe, and came to ſignify a ſubdiviſion of a poem; a ſtaff.

Horace confines himſelf ſtrictly to one ſort of verſe or *ſtanza* in every ode. *Drayton.*

In quatrains, the laſt line of the *ſtanza* is to be conſidered in the compoſition of the firſt. *Dryden.*

Before his ſacred name flies ev'ry fault,
And each exalted *ſtanza* teems with thought. *Pope.*

STA'PLE. *n. ſ.* [*eſtape*, Fr. *ſtapel*, Dutch.]

1. A ſettled mart, an eſtabliſhed emporium.

A *ſtaple* of romance and lies,
Falſe tears, and real perjuries. *Prior.*

The cuſtoms of Alexandria were very great, it having been the *ſtaple* of the Indian trade. *Arbuthnot.*

Tyre, Alexander the Great ſacked, and eſtabliſhing the *ſtaple* at Alexandria, made the greateſt revolution in trade that ever was known. *Arbuthnot.*

2. I know not the meaning in the following paſſage.

Henry II. granted liberty of coining to certain abbies, allowing them one *ſtaple*, and two puncheons at a rate. *Camden.*

STA'PLE. *adj.* [from the noun.]

1. Settled; eſtabliſhed in commerce.

Some Engliſh wool, vex'd in a Belgian loom,
And into cloth of ſpungy ſoftneſs made,
Did into France or colder Denmark roam,
To ruin with worſe ware our *ſtaple* trade. *Dryden.*

2. According to the laws of commerce.

What needy writer would not ſolicit to work under ſuch maſters, who will take off their ware at their own rates, and trouble not themſelves to examine whether it be *ſtaple* or no? *Swift.*

STA'PLE. *n. ſ.* [ſtapul, Saxon, a prop.] A loop of iron; a bar bent and driven in at both ends.

I have ſeen ſtaples of doors and nails born. *Peacham.*

The ſilver ring ſhe pull'd, the door reclos'd:
The bolt, obedient to the ſilken cord,
To the ſtrong *ſtaple's* inmoſt depth reſtor'd,
Secur'd the valves. *Pope.*

STAR. *n. ſ.* [ſteorra, Saxon; *ſterre*, Dutch.]

1. One of the luminous bodies that appear in the nocturnal ſky.

Then let the pebbles on the hungry beech
Fillop the ſtars;
Murdering impoſſibility, to make
What cannot be, ſlight work. *Shakeſpeare.*

When an aſtronomer uſes the word *ſtar* in its ſtrict ſenſe, it is applied only to the fixt *ſtars*; but in a large ſenſe it includes the planets. *Watts.*

Hither the Syracuſan's art tranſlates
Heaven's form, the courſe of things and human fates;
Th' included ſpirit ſerving the *ſtar* deck'd ſigns,
The living work in conſtant motions winds. *Hakewill.*

As from a cloud his fulgent head,
And ſhape *ſtar* bright, appear'd. *Milton.*

2. The pole-ſtar.

Well, if you be not turn'd Turk, there is no more ſailing by the *ſtar*. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. Configuration of the planets ſuppoſed to influence fortune.

From forth the fatal loins of theſe two foes,
A pair of *ſtar* croſt lovers take their life. *Shakeſpeare.*

We are apt to do amiſs, and lay the blame upon our *ſtars* or fortune. *L'Eſtrange.*

4. A mark of reference; an aſteriſk.

Remarks worthy of riper obſervation, note with a marginal *ſtar*. *Watts.*

STAR *of Bethlehem. n. ſ.* [*ornithogalum*, Latin.] A plant.

The characters are: it hath a lily-flower, compoſed of ſix petals, or leaves ranged circularly, whoſe centre is poſſeſſed by the pointal, which afterwards turns to a roundiſh fruit, which is divided into three cells, and filled with roundiſh ſeeds: to which muſt be added, it hath a bulbous or tuberoſe root, in which it differs from ſpiderwort. *Miller.*

STA'RAPPLE. *n. ſ.* A plant.

It hath an open bell-ſhaped flower, conſiſting of one leaf, and cut into ſeveral ſegments towards the top; from whoſe cup ariſes the pointal, which afterwards becomes a globular or olive-ſhaped ſoft fleſhy fruit, incloſing a ſtone of the ſame ſhape. This plant grows in the warmeſt parts of America, where the fruit is eaten by way of deſert. It grows to the height of thirty or forty feet, and has a ſtrait ſmooth ſtem, regularly beſet with branches, which are adorned with leaves of a ſhining green colour on their upper ſides, but of a ruſſet colour underneath: from the ſetting on of the footſtalks of the leaves come out the flowers, which have no great beauty, but are ſucceeded by the fruit, which is about the ſize of a large apple, and of the ſame ſhape. *Miller.*

STA'RBOARD *n. ſ.* [ſteorbord, Saxon.] Is the right-hand ſide of the ſhip, as larboard is the left. *Harris.*

On ſhipboard the mariners will not leave their *ſtarboard* and larboard, becauſe ſome one accounts it gibriſh. *Bramh.*

STARCH. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtarc*, Teutonick, ſtiff.] A kind of viſcous matter made of flower or potatoes, with which linen is ſtiffened, and was formerly coloured.

Has he
Diſlik'd your yellow *ſtarch*, or ſaid your doublet
Was not exactly Frenchified. *Fletcher.*

With *ſtarch* thin laid on, and the ſkin well ſtretched, prepare your ground. *Peacham.*

To STARCH. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſtiffen with ſtarch.

Her goodly countenance I've ſeen
Set off with kerchief *ſtarch'd* and pinners clean. *Gay.*

STA'RCHAMBER. *n. ſ.* [*camera ſtellata*, Latin.] A kind of criminal court of equity. Now aboliſhed.

I'll make a *ſtarchamber* matter of it: if he were twenty ſir John Falſtaffs, he ſhall not abuſe Robert Shallow, eſq. *Shakeſ.*

STA'RCHED. *adj.* [from *ſtarch.*]

1. Stiffened with ſtarch.
2. Stiff; preciſe; formal.

Does the Goſpel any where preſcribe a *ſtarched* ſqueezed countenance, a ſtiff formal gait, or a ſingularity of manners? *Swift.*

STA'RCHER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtarch.*] One whoſe trade is to ſtarch.

STA'RCHLY. *adv.* [from *ſtarch.*] Stiffly; preciſely.

STA'RCHNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtarch.*] Stiffneſs; preciſeneſs.

To STARE. *v. n.* [ſtæran, Saxon; *ſteren*, Dutch.]

1. To look with fixed eyes; to look with wonder, impudence, confidence, ſtupidity, or horrour.

Her modeſt eyes, abaſhed to behold
So many gazers, as on her do *ſtare*,
Upon the lowly ground affixed are. *Spenſer.*

Their *ſtaring* eyes, ſparkling with fervent fire,
And ugly ſhapes, did nigh the man diſmay,
That, were it not for ſhame, he would retire. *Spenſer.*

Look not big, nor *ſtare* nor fret:
I will be maſter of what is mine own. *Shakeſpeare.*

They were never ſatisfied with *ſtaring* upon their maſts, ſails, cables, ropes, and tacklings. *Abbot.*

I hear
The tread of many feet ſteering this way;
Perhaps my enemies, who come to *ſtare*
At my affliction, and perhaps t' inſult. *Milton.*

A ſatyr that comes *ſtaring* from the woods,
Muſt not at firſt ſpeak like an orator. *Waller.*

And while he *ſtares* around with ſtupid eyes,
His brows with berries and his temples dies. *Dryden.*

What do'ſt thou make a ſhipboard?
Art thou of Bethlem's noble college free?
Stark *ſtaring* mad, that thou ſhould'ſt tempt the ſea? *Dryd.*

Struggling, and wildly *ſtaring* on the ſkies
With ſcarce recover'd ſight. *Dryden.*

Trembling the miſcreant ſtood;
He *ſtar'd* and roll'd his haggard eyes around. *Dryden.*

Break out in crackling flames to ſhun thy ſnare,
Or hiſs a dragon, or a tyger *ſtare*. *Dryden.*

Why do'ſt thou not
Try the virtue of that gorgon face,
To *ſtare* me into ſtatue? *Dryden.*

I was unluckily prevented by the preſence of a bear, which, as I approached with my preſent, threw his eyes in my way, and *ſtared* me out of my reſolution. *Addiſon.*

The wit at his elbow gave him a touch upon the ſhoulder, and *ſtared* him in the face with ſo bewitching a grin, that the whiſtler relaxed his fibres. *Addiſon.*

Narciſſa
Has paid a tradeſman once, to make him *ſtare*. *Pope.*

Gods! ſhall the raviſher diſplay your hair,
While the fops envy and the ladies *ſtare*. *Pope.*

Through nature and through art ſhe rang'd,
And gracefully her ſubject chang'd:
In vain; her hearers had no ſhare
In all ſhe ſpoke, except to *ſtare*. *Swift.*

2. *To* STARE *in the face.* To be undeniably evident.

Is it poſſible for people, without ſcruple to offend againſt the law, which they carry about them in indelible characters, and that *ſtares* them *in the face*, whilſt they are breaking it? *Locke.*

3. To ſtand out.

Take off all the *ſtaring* ſtraws and jaggs in the hive, and make them ſmooth. *Mortimer.*

STARE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Fixed look.

The balls of his broad eyes roll'd in his head,
And glar'd betwixt a yellow and a red:
He look'd a lion with a gloomy *ſtare*,
And o'er his eyebrows hung his matted hair. *Dryden.*

2. [*Sturnus*, Latin.] Starling. A bird.

STA'RER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtare.*] One who looks with fixed eyes.

One ſelf-approving hour whole years outweighs
Of ſtupid *ſtarers*, and of loud huzza's. *Pope.*

STA'RFISH. *n. ſ.* [*ſtar* and *fiſh.*] A fiſh branching out into ſeveral points.

This has a ray of one ſpecies of Engliſh *ſtarfiſh*. *Woodw.*

STARGA'ZER. *n. ſ.* [*ſtar* and *gaze.*] An aſtronomer, or aſtrologer. In contempt.

Let the aſtrologers, the *ſtargazers*, and the monthly prognoſticators, ſtand up and ſave thee. *Iſ.* xlvii. 13.

A *ſtargazer*, in the height of his celeſtial obſervations, ſtumbled into a ditch. *L'Eſtrange.*

STA'RHAWK. *n. ſ.* [*aſtur*, Latin.] A ſort of hawk. *Ainſ.*

STARK. *adj.* [ſtearc, ſtranc, Saxon; *ſterck*, Dutch.]

1. Stiff; ſtrong; rugged.

His heavy head devoid of careful cark,
Whoſe ſenſes all were ſtraight benumed and *ſtark*. *Spenſer.*

Many a nobleman lies *ſtark* and ſtiff
Under the hoofs of vaunting enemies. *Shakeſpeare.*

The North is not ſo *ſtark* and cold. *Ben. Johnſon.*

So ſoon as this ſpring is become *ſtark* enough, it breaks the caſe in two, and ſlings the ſeed. *Derham.*

2. Deep; full.

Conſider the *ſtark* ſecurity
The commonwealth is in now; the whole ſenate
Sleepy, and dreaming no ſuch violent blow. *Ben. Johnſon.*

3. Mere; ſimple; plain; groſs.

To turn *ſtark* fools, and ſubjects fit
For ſport of boys, and rabble wit. *Hudibras.*

He pronounces the citation *ſtark* nonſenſe. *Collier.*

STARK. *adv.* Is uſed to intend or augment the ſignification of a word: as *ſtark mad*, mad in the higheſt degree. It is now little uſed but in low language.

Then are the beſt but *ſtark* naught; for open ſuſpecting others, comes of ſecret condemning themſelves. *Sidney.*

The fruitful-headed beaſt, amaz'd
At flaſhing beams of that ſun-ſhiny ſhield,
Became *ſtark* blind, and all his ſenſes doz'd,
That down he tumbled. *Spenſer.*

Men and women go *ſtark* naked. *Abbot.*

He is *ſtark* mad, who ever ſays
That he hath been in love an hour. *Donne.*
Thoſe ſeditious, that ſeemed moderate before, became deſperate, and thoſe who were deſperate ſeemed *ſtark* mad; whence tumults, confuſed hollowings and howlings. *Hayw.*
Who, by the moſt cogent arguments, will diſrobe himſelf at once of all his old opinions, and turn himſelf out *ſtark* naked in queſt of new notions? *Locke.*
In came ſquire South, all dreſſed up in feathers and ribbons, *ſtark* ſtaring mad, brandiſhing his ſword. *Arbuthnot.*

STA'RKLY. *adv.* [from *ſtark*.] Stiffly; ſtrongly.
As faſt lock'd up in ſleep as guiltleſs labour,
When it lies *ſtarkly* in the traveller's bones. *Shakeſpeare.*

STA'RLESS. *adj.* [from *ſtar*.] Having no light of ſtars.
A boundleſs continent,
Dark, waſte, and wild, under the frown of night,
Starleſs expos'd. *Milton.*
Cato might give them furlo's for another world;
But we, like ſentries, are oblig'd to ſtand
In *ſtarleſs* nights, and wait th' appointed hour. *Dryden.*

STA'RLIGHT. *n. ſ.* [*ſtar* and *light*.] Luſtre of the ſtars.
Now they never meet in grove or green,
By fountain clear or ſpangled *ſtarlight* ſheen. *Shakeſpeare.*
Nor walk by moon,
Or glittering *ſtarlight*, without thee is ſweet. *Milton.*
They danc'd by *ſtarlight* and the friendly moon. *Dryden.*

STA'RLIGHT. *adj.* Lighted by the ſtars.
Owls, that mark the ſetting ſun, declare
A *ſtarlight* evening and a morning fair. *Dryden.*

STA'RLIKE. *adj.* [*ſtar* and *like*.]
1. Stellated; having various points reſembling a ſtar in luſtre.
Nightſhade-tree riſes with a wooden ſtem, green-leaved, and has *ſtarlike* flowers. *Mortimer.*
2. Bright; illuſtrious.
The having turned many to righteouſneſs ſhall confer a *ſtarlike* and immortal brightneſs. *Boyle.*
Theſe reaſons mov'd her *ſtarlike* huſband's heart;
But ſtill he held his purpoſe to depart. *Dryden.*

STA'RLING. *n. ſ.* [ſtærlinʒ, Saxon.] A ſmall ſinging bird.
I will have a *ſtarling* taught to ſpeak
Nothing but Mortimer, and give it him,
To keep his anger ſtill in motion. *Shakeſpeare.*

STA'RPAVED. *adj.* [*ſtar* and *pave*.] Studded with ſtars.
In progreſs through the road of heav'n *ſtarpav'd*. *Milton.*

STA'RPROOF. *adj.* [*ſtar* and *proof*.] Impervious to ſtarlight.
Under the ſhady roof
Of branching elm *ſtarproof*. *Milton.*

STAR-READ. *n. ſ.* [*ſtar* and *read*.] Doctrine of the ſtars; aſtronomy. *Spenſer.*

STA'RRED. *adj.* [from *ſtar*.]
1. Influenced by the ſtars with reſpect to fortune.
My third comfort,
Starr'd moſt unluckily, is from my breaſt
Hal'd out to murder. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Decorated with ſtars.
That *ſtarr'd* Ethiop queen, that ſtrove
To ſet her beauty's praiſe above
The ſea-nymphs. * *Milton.*
He furious hurl'd againſt the ground
His ſceptre, *ſtarr'd* with golden ſtuds around. *Pope.*

STA'RRY. *adj.* [from *ſtar*.]
1. Decorated with ſtars.
Daphne wond'ring mounts on high,
Above the clouds, above the *ſtarry* ſky! *Pope.*
2. Conſiſting of ſtars; ſtellar.
Such is his will, that paints
The earth with colours freſh,
The darkeſt ſkies with ſtore
Of *ſtarry* lights. *Spenſer.*
Heav'n and earth's compacted frame,
And flowing waters, and the *ſtarry* flame,
And both the radiant lights, one common ſoul
Inſpires and feeds, and animates the whole. *Dryden.*
3. Reſembling ſtars.
Tears had dimm'd the luſtre of her *ſtarry* eyes. *Shakeſp.*

STA'RRING. *adj.* [*ſtellans*, Latin; from *ſtar*.] Shining with ſtellar light; blazing with ſparkling light.
Such his fell glances as the fatal light
Of *ſtarring* comets that look kingdoms dead. *Craſhaw.*

STA'RSHOOT. *n. ſ.* [*ſtar* and *ſhoot*.] An emiſſion from a ſtar.
I have ſeen a good quantity of that jelly, by the vulgar called a *ſtarſhoot*, as if it remained upon the extinction of a falling ſtar. *Boyle.*

To START. *v. n.* [*ſtartzen*, German.]
1. To feel a ſudden and involuntary twitch or motion of the animal frame, on the apprehenſion of danger.
Starting is an apprehenſion of the thing feared, and in that kind it is a motion of ſhrinking; and likewiſe an inquiſition, in the beginning, what the matter ſhould be, and in that kind it is a motion of erection, and therefore, when a man would liſten ſuddenly to any thing, he *ſtarteth*; for the *ſtarting* is an erection of the ſpirits to attend. *Bacon.*
A ſhape appear'd
Bending to look on me: I *ſtarted* back;
It *ſtarted* back. *Shakeſpeare.*
I *ſtart* as from ſome dreadful dream,
And often aſk myſelf if yet awake. *Dryden.*
As his doubts decline,
He dreads juſt vengeance, and he *ſtarts* at ſin. *Dryden.*
He *ſtarts* at every new appearance, and is always waking and ſolicitous for fear of a ſurprize. *Collier.*
2. To riſe ſuddenly.
Charm'd by theſe ſtrings, trees *ſtarting* from the ground
Have follow'd with delight the powerful ſound. *Roſcommon.*
They *ſtarting* up beheld the heavy ſight. *Dryden.*
The mind often works in ſearch of ſome hidden idea, though ſometimes they *ſtart* up in our minds of their own accord. *Locke.*
Might Dryden bleſs once more our eyes,
New Blackmores and new Milbourns muſt ariſe;
Nay, ſhould great Homer lift his awful head,
Zoilus again would *ſtart* up from the dead. *Pope.*
3. To move with ſudden quickneſs.
The flowers, call'd out of their beds,
Start and raiſe up their drowſy heads. *Cleaveland.*
A ſpirit fit to *ſtart* into an empire,
And look the world to law. *Dryden.*
She at the ſummons roll'd her eyes around,
And ſnatch'd the *ſtarting* ſerpents from the ground. *Pope.*
4. To ſhrink; to winch.
What trick, what *ſtarting* hole, can'ſt thou find out to hide thee from this open ſhame? *Shakeſpeare.*
With tryal fire touch me his finger end;
If he be chaſte, the flame will back deſcend,
And turn him to no pain; but if he *ſtart*,
It is the fleſh of a corrupted heart. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. To deviate.
The lords and gentlemen take all the meaneſt ſort upon themſelves; for they are beſt able to bring them in, whenſoever any of them *ſtarteth* out. *Spenſer.*
I rank him with the prodigies of fame,
With things which *ſtart* from nature's common rules,
With bearded infants, and with teeming mules. *Creech.*
Keep your ſoul to the work when ready to *ſtart* aſide, unleſs you will be a ſlave to every wild imagination. *Watts.*
6. To ſet out from the barrier at a race.
It ſeems to be rather a *terminus a quo* than a true principle, as the *ſtarting* poſt is none of the horſe's legs. *Boyle.*
Should ſome god tell me, that I ſhould be born
And cry again, his offer I ſhould ſcorn;
Aſham'd, when I have ended well my race,
To be led back to my firſt *ſtarting* place. *Denham.*
When from the goal they *ſtart*,
The youthful charioteers with heaving heart
Ruſh to the race. *Dryden.*
The clangor of the trumpet gives the ſign;
At once they *ſtart*, advancing in a line. *Dryden.*
7. To ſet out on any purſuit.
Fair courſe of paſſion, where two lovers *ſtart*,
And run together, heart ſtill yokt with heart. *Waller.*
People, when they have made themſelves weary, ſet up their reſt upon the very ſpot where they *ſtarted*. *L'Eſtrange.*
When two *ſtart* into the world together, he that is thrown behind, unleſs his mind proves generous, will be diſpleaſed with the other. *Collier.*

To START. *v. a.*
1. To alarm; to diſturb ſuddenly.
Direneſs, familiar to my ſlaught'rous thoughts,
Cannot once *ſtart* me. *Shakeſpeare.*
Being full of ſupper and diſtemp'ring draughts,
Upon malicious bravery do'ſt thou come
To *ſtart* my quiet. *Shakeſpeare.*
The very print of a fox-foot would have *ſtarted* ye. *L'Eſtr.*
2. To make to ſtart or fly haſtily from a hiding place.
The blood more ſtirs
To rouze a lion than to *ſtart* a hare. *Shakeſpeare.*
I *ſtarted* from its vernal bow'r
The riſing game, and chac'd from flow'r to flow'r. *Pope.*
3. To bring into motion; to produce to view or notice; to produce unexpectedly.
Conjure with 'em!
Brutus will *ſtart* a ſpirit as ſoon as Cæſar. *Shakeſpeare.*
It was unadviſedly done, when I was enforcing a weightier deſign, to *ſtart* and follow another of leſs moment. *Sprat.*
Inſignificant cavils may be *ſtarted* againſt every thing that is not capable of mathematical demonſtration. *Addiſon.*
I was engaged in converſation upon a ſubject which the people love to *ſtart* in diſcourſe. *Addiſon.*
4. To diſcover; to bring within purſuit.
The ſenſual men agree in purſuit of every pleaſure they can *ſtart*. *Temple.*
5. To put ſuddenly out of place.
One, by a fall in wreſtling, *ſtarted* the end of the clavicle from the ſternon. *Wiſeman.*

START. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A motion of terrour; a ſudden twitch or contraction of the frame from fear or alarm.
   These flaws and *ſtarts* would well become
   A woman's ſtory at a Winter's fire,
   Authoriz'd by her grandam. *Shakeſpeare.*
   The fright awaken'd Arcite with a *ſtart*;
   Againſt his boſom bounc'd his heaving heart. *Dryden.*
2. A ſudden rouſing to action; excitement.
   How much had I to do to calm his rage!
   Now fear I this will give it *ſtart* again. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Sally; vehement eruption; ſudden effuſion.
   Thou art like enough, through vaſſal fear,
   Baſe inclination, and the *ſtart* of ſpleen,
   To fight againſt me under Percy's pay. *Shakeſpeare.*
   Several *ſtarts* of fancy oft-hand, look well enough; but bring them to the teſt, and there is nothing in 'em. *L'Eſtrange.*
   Are they not only to diſguiſe our paſſions,
   To ſet our looks at variance with our thoughts,
   To check the *ſtarts* and ſallies of the ſoul? *Addiſon.*
   We were well enough pleaſed with this *ſtart* of thought. *Add.*
4. Sudden fit; intermitted action.
   Methought her eyes had croſt her tongue;
   For ſhe did ſpeak in *ſtarts* diſtractedly. *Shakeſpeare.*
   Thy forms are ſtudied arts,
   Thy ſubtile ways be narrow ſtraits;
   Thy curteſy but ſudden *ſtarts*;
   And what thou call'ſt thy gifts are baits. *Ben. Johnſon.*
   Nature does nothing by *ſtarts* and leaps, or in a hurry; but all her motions are gradual. *L'Eſtrange.*
   An ambiguous expreſſion, a little chagrin, or a *ſtart* of paſſion, is not enough to take leave upon. *Collier.*
5. A quick ſpring or motion.
   In ſtrings, the more they are wound up and ſtrained, and thereby give a more quick *ſtart* back, the more treble is the ſound; and the ſlacker they are, or leſs wound up, the baſer is the ſound. *Bacon.*
   Both cauſe the ſtring to give a quicker *ſtart*. *Bacon.*
   How could water make thoſe viſible *ſtarts* upon freezing, but by ſome ſubtile freezing principle which as ſuddenly ſhoots into it. *Grew.*
6. Firſt emiſſion from the barrier; act of ſetting out.
   You ſtand like greyhounds in the ſlips,
   Straining upon the *ſtart*. *Shakeſpeare.*
   All leapt to chariot,
   And every man then for the *ſtart* caſt in his proper lot. *Chap.*
   If a man deal with another upon conditions, the *ſtart* of firſt performance is all. *Bacon.*
7. *To get the* START. To begin before another; to obtain advantage over another.
   Get the ſtart of the majeſtick world. *Shakeſpeare.*
   All pretorian courts, if any of the parties be laid aſleep, under pretence of arbitrement, and the other party, during that time, doth cautelouſly *get the ſtart* and advantage at common law, yet the pretorian court will ſet back all things in *ſtatu quo prius*. *Bacon.*
   Doubtleſs ſome other heart
   Will *get the ſtart*;
   And, ſtepping in before,
   Will take poſſeſſion of the ſacred ſtore
   Of hidden ſweets. *Craſhaw.*
   Ere the knight could do his part,
   The ſquire had *got* ſo much *the ſtart*,
   H' had to the lady done his errand,
   And told her all his tricks aforehand. *Hudibras.*
   She might have forſaken him, if he had not *got the ſtart* of her. *Dryden.*
   The reaſon why the mathematicks and mechanick arts have ſo much *got the ſtart* in growth of other ſciences, may be reſolved into this, that their progreſs hath not been retarded by that reverential awe of former diſcoverers. *Glanville.*
   The French year has *got the ſtart* of ours more in the works of nature than the new ſtile. *Addiſon.*

STA'RTER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtart*.] One that ſhrinks from his purpoſe.

   Stand to it boldly, and take quarter,
   To let thee ſee I am no *ſtarter*. *Hudibras.*

STA'RTINGLY. *adv.* [from *ſtarting*.] By ſudden fits; with frequent intermiſſion.

   Why do you ſpeak ſo *ſtartingly* and raſh? *Shakeſpeare.*

To STA'RTLE. *v. n.* [from *ſtart*.] To ſhrink; to move on feeling a ſudden impreſſion of alarm or terrour.

   The *ſtartling* ſteed was ſeiz'd with ſudden fright,
   And bounding o'er the pommel caſt the knight. *Dryden.*
   Why ſhrinks the ſoul
   Back on herſelf, and *ſtartles* at deſtruction? *Addiſon.*
   My frighted thoughts run back,
   And *ſtartle* into madneſs at the ſound. *Addiſon.*

To STA'RTLE. *v. a.* To fright; to ſhock; to impreſs with ſudden terrour, ſurpriſe, or alarm.

   They would find occaſions enough, upon the account of his known affections to the king's ſervice, from which it was not poſſible to remove or *ſtartle* him. *Clarendon.*
   Wilmot had more ſcruples from religion to *ſtartle* him, and would not have attained his end by any groſs act of wickedneſs. *Clarendon.*
   Such whiſp'ring wak'd her, but with *ſtartled* eye
   On Adam. *Milton.*
   To hear the lark begin his flight,
   And ſinging *ſtartle* the dull night
   From his watch-tower in the ſkies,
   'Till the dappled dawn doth riſe. *Milton.*
   The ſuppoſition that angels aſſume bodies needs not *ſtartle* us, ſince ſome of the moſt ancient and moſt learned fathers ſeemed to believe that they had bodies. *Locke.*
   Inceſt! Oh name it not!
   The very mention ſhakes my inmoſt ſoul:
   The gods are *ſtartled* in their peaceful manſions,
   And nature ſickens at the ſhocking ſound. *Smith.*
   His books had been ſolemnly burnt at Rome as heretical: ſome people, he found, were *ſtartled* at it; ſo he was forced boldly to make repriſals, to buoy up their courage. *Atterbury.*
   Now the leaf
   Inceſſant ruſtles, from the mournful grove
   Oft *ſtartling* ſuch as ſtudious walk below,
   And ſlowly circles through the waving air. *Thomſon.*

STA'RTLE. *n ſ.* [from the verb.] Sudden alarm; ſhock; ſudden impreſſion of terrour.

   After having recovered from my firſt *ſtartle*, I was very well pleaſed at the accident. *Spectator.*

STA'RTUP. *n. ſ.* [*ſtart* and *up*.] One that comes ſuddenly into notice.

   That young *ſtartup* hath all the glory of my overthrow. *Sh.*

To STARVE. *v. n.* [ꝛtɛapꝛan, Saxon; *ſterven*, Dutch, to die.]

1. To periſh; to be deſtroyed. Obſolete.
   To her came meſſage of the murderment,
   Wherein her guiltleſs friends ſhould hopeleſs *ſtarve*. *Fairfax.*
2. To periſh with hunger. It has *with* or *for* before the cauſe, *of* leſs properly.
   Were the pains of honeſt induſtry, and of *ſtarving with* hunger and cold, ſet before us, no body would doubt which to chuſe. *Locke.*
   An animal that *ſtarves of* hunger, dies feveriſh and delirious. *Arbuthnot.*
3. To be killed with cold.
   How have I ſeen the naked *ſtarve* for cold,
   While avarice my charity controll'd? *Sandys.*
4. To ſuffer extreme poverty.
   Sometimes virtue *ſtarves* while vice is fed:
   What then! Is the reward of virtue bread? *Pope.*
5. To be deſtroyed with cold.
   Had the ſeeds of the pepper-plant been born from Java to theſe northern countries, they muſt have *ſtarved* for want of ſun. *Woodward.*

To STARVE. *v. a.*

1. To kill with hunger.
   I cannot blame his couſin king
   That wiſh'd him on the barren mountains *ſtarv'd*. *Shakeſp.*
   Hunger and thirſt, or guns and ſwords,
   Give the ſame death in different words:
   To puſh this argument no further,
   To *ſtarve* a man in law is murther. *Prior.*
   If they had died through faſting, when meat was at hand, they would have been guilty of *ſtarving* themſelves. *Pope.*
2. To ſubdue by famine.
   Thy deſires
   Are wolfiſh, bloody, *ſtarv'd*, and ravenous. *Shakeſpeare.*
   He would have worn her out by ſlow degrees,
   As men by faſting *ſtarve* th' untam'd diſeaſe. *Dryden.*
   Attalus endeavoured to *ſtarve* Italy, by ſtopping their convoy of proviſions from Africa. *Arbuthnot.*
3. To kill with cold.
   From beds of raging fire to *ſtarve* in ice
   Their ſoft ethereal warmth, and there to pine
   Immoveable, infix'd, and frozen round. *Milton.*
4. To deprive of force or vigour.
   The powers of their minds are *ſtarved* by diſuſe, and have loſt that reach and ſtrength which nature fitted them to receive. *Locke.*

STA'RVELING. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtarve*.] An animal thin and weak for want of nouriſhment.

   If I hang, I'll make a fat pair of gallows; for old ſir John hangs with me, and he's no *ſtarveling*. *Shakeſpeare.*
   Now thy alms is giv'n, the letter's read;
   The body riſen again, the which was dead;
   And thy poor *ſtarveling* bountifully fed. *Donne.*
   The fat ones would be making ſport with the lean, and calling them *ſtarvelings*. *L'Eſtrange.*
   The thronging cluſters thin
   By kind avulſion; elſe the *ſtarv'ling* brood,
   Void of ſufficient ſuſtenance, will yield
   A ſlender Autumn. *Philips.*

Poor *ſtarveling* bard, how ſmall thy gains!
How unproportion'd to thy pains! *Swift.*

STA'RWORT. *n. ſ.* [*aſtert*, Latin.] See ELECAMPANE.
It hath a fibrous root: the leaves for the moſt part intire, and placed alternately on the branches: the ſtalks are branched, the flowers radiated, ſpecious, and have a ſcaly cup: the ſeeds are incloſed in a downy ſubſtance. *Miller.*

STA'TARY. *adj.* [from *ſtatus*, Latin.] Fixed; ſettled.
The ſet and *ſtatary* times of pairing of nails, and cutting of hair, is but the continuation of ancient ſuperſtition. *Brown.*

STATE. *n. ſ.* [*ſtatus*, Latin.]

1. Condition; circumſtances of nature or fortune.
I do not
Infer as if I thought my ſiſter's *ſtate*
Secure. *Milton.*
Relate what Latium was,
Declare the paſt and preſent *ſtate* of things. *Dryden.*
Like the papiſts is your poets *ſtate*,
Poor and diſarm'd. *Pope.*

2. Modification of any thing.
Keep the *ſtate* of the queſtion in your eye. *Boyle.*

3. Stationary point; criſis; height; point from which the next movement is regreſſion.
The deer that endureth the womb but eight months, and is compleat at ſix years, cannot live much more than thirty, as having paſſed two general motions; that is, its beginning and increaſe; and having but two more to run through, that is, its *ſtate* and declination. *Brown.*
Tumours have their ſeveral degrees and times; as beginning, augment, *ſtate*, and declination. *Wiſeman.*

4. [*Eſtat*, French.] Eſtate; ſigniory; poſſeſſion.
Strong was their plot,
Their *ſtates* far off, and they of wary wit. *Daniel.*

5. The community; the publick; the commonwealth.
If any thing more than your ſport
Did move your greatneſs, and this noble *ſtate*,
To call on him, he hopes it is no other
But for your health ſake. *Shakeſpeare.*
A *ſtate*'s anger
Should not take knowledge either of fools or women.
Ben. Johnſon's Catiline.
I hear her talk of *ſtate* matters and the ſenate. *Ben. Johnſ.*
What he has got by fortune,
It was the *ſtate* that now muſt make his right. *Daniel.*
The *ſtate* hath given you licence to ſtay on land for the ſpace of ſix weeks. *Bacon.*
It is better the kingdom ſhould be in good eſtate, with particular loſs to many of the people, than that all the people ſhould be well, and the *ſtate* of the kingdom altogether loſt. *Hayward.*
It is a bad exchange to wound a man's own conſcience, thereby to ſalve *ſtate* ſores. *King Charles.*
For you we ſtay'd, as did the Grecian *ſtate*
'Till Alexander came. *Waller.*
Since they all live by begging, it were better for the *ſtate* to keep them. *Graunt.*
Theſe are the realms of unrelenting fate;
And awful Rhadamanthus rules the *ſtate*:
He hears and judges. *Dryden.*

6. Hence *ſingle ſtate* in *Shakeſpeare* for individuality.
My thought, whoſe murther yet is but fantaſtical,
Shakes ſo my *ſingle ſtate* of man, that function
Is ſmother'd in ſurmiſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

7. A republick; a government not monarchical.
They feared nothing from a *ſtate* ſo narrow in compaſs of land, and ſo weak, that the ſtrength of their armies has ever been made up of foreign troops. *Temple.*

8. Rank; condition; quality.
Fair dame, I am not to you known,
Though in your *ſtate* of honour I am perfect. *Shakeſp.*
High *ſtate* the bed is where misfortune lies. *Fairfax.*

9. Solemn pomp; appearance of greatneſs.
When in triumphant *ſtate* the Britiſh muſe,
True to herſelf, ſhall barb'rous aid refuſe. *Roſcommon.*
There kings receiv'd the marks of ſov'reign pow'r:
In *ſtate* the monarchs march'd, the lictors bore
The awful axes and the rods before. *Dryden.*
Let my attendants wait: I'll be alone,
Where leaſt of *ſtate*, where moſt of love is ſhown *Dryden.*
To appear in their robes would be a troubleſome piece of *ſtate*: *Collier.*
At home ſurrounded by a ſervile crowd,
Prompt to abuſe, and in detraction loud;
Abroad begirt with men, and ſwords, and ſpears,
His very *ſtate* acknowledging his fears. *Prior.*

10. Dignity; grandeur.
She inſtructed him how he ſhould keep *ſtate*, and yet with a modeſt ſenſe of his misfortunes. *Bacon.*
The ſwan rows her *ſtate* with oary feet. *Milton.*
He was ſtaid, and in his gait
Preſerv'd a grave majeſtick *ſtate*. *Butler.*
Such cheerful modeſty, ſuch humble *ſtate*,
Moves certain love. *Waller.*
Can this imperious lord forget to reign,
Quit all his *ſtate*, deſcend, and ſerve again. *Pope.*

11. A ſeat of dignity.
This chair ſhall be my *ſtate*, this dagger my ſceptre, and this cuſhion my crown. *Shakeſpeare.*
As ſhe affected not the grandeur of a *ſtate* with a canopy, ſhe thought there was no offence in an elbow-chair. *Arbuthn.*
The brain was her ſtudy, the heart her *ſtate* room. *Arbuthn.*

12. A canopy; a covering of dignity.
Over the chair is a *ſtate* made round of ivy, ſomewhat whiter than ours; and the *ſtate* is curiouſly wrought with ſilver and ſilk. *Bacon.*
His high throne, under *ſtate*
Of richeſt texture ſpread, at th' upper end
Was plac'd. *Milton.*

13. A perſon of high rank. Obſolete.
She is a dutcheſs, a great *ſtate*. *Latymer.*

14. The principal perſons in the government.
The bold deſign
Pleas'd highly thoſe infernal *ſtates*. *Milton.*

15. Joined with another word it ſignifies publick.
I am no courtier, nor verſed in *ſtate*-affairs: my life hath rather been contemplative than active. *Bacon.*
Council! What's that? a pack of bearded ſlaves,
The ſcavengers that ſweep *ſtate* nuſances,
And are themſelves the greateſt. *Dryden.*
I am accuſed of reflecting upon great *ſtate*-folks. *Swift.*

To STATE. *v. a.* [*co-ſtater*, French.]

1. To ſettle; to regulate.
This is ſo *ſtated* a rule, that all caſuiſts preſs it in all caſes of damage. *Decay of Piety.*
This is to *ſtate* accounts, and looks more like merchandize than friendſhip. *Collier.*
He is capable of corruption who receives more than what is the *ſtated* and unqueſtioned fee of his office. *Addiſon.*

2. To repreſent in all the circumſtances of modification.
Many other inconveniences are conſequent to this *ſtating* of this queſtion; and particularly that, by thoſe which thus *ſtate* it, there hath never yet been aſſigned any definite number of fundamentals. *Hammond.*
Its preſent ſtate *ſtateth* it to be what it now is. *Hale.*
Were our caſe *ſtated* to any ſober heathen, he would never gueſs why they who acknowledge the neceſſity of prayer, and confeſs the ſame God, may not aſk in the ſame form. *Decay of Piety.*
To *ſtate* it fairly, imitation is the moſt advantageous way for a tranſlator to ſhew himſelf, but the greateſt wrong which can be done to the memory of the dead. *Dryden.*
I pretended not fully to *ſtate*, much leſs demonſtrate, the the truth contained in the text. *Atterbury.*

STA'TELINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtately*.]

1. Grandeur; majeſtick appearance; auguſt manner; dignity.
We may collect the excellency of the underſtanding then by the glorious remainders of it now, and gueſs at the *ſtateline*ſs of the building by the magnificence of its ruins. *South.*
For *ſtateline*ſs and majeſty what is comparable to a horſe? *More's Antidote againſt Atheiſm.*

2. Appearance of pride; affected dignity.
She hated *ſtateline*ſs; but wiſely knew
What juſt regard was to her title due. *Betterton.*

STA'TELY. *adj.* [from *ſtate*.]

1. Auguſt; grand; lofty; elevated; majeſtick; magnificent.
A *ſtatelier* pyramid to her I'll rear,
Than Rhodope's or Memphis' ever was. *Shakeſpeare.*
Theſe regions have abundance of high cedars, and other *ſtately* trees caſting a ſhade. *Raleigh.*
Truth, like a *ſtately* dome, will not ſhew herſelf at the firſt viſit. *South.*
He many a walk travers'd
Of *ſtatelieſt* covert, cedar, pine, or palm. *Milton.*

2. Elevated in mien or ſentiment.
He maintains majeſty in the midſt of plainneſs, and is *ſtately* without ambition, which is the vice of Lucan. *Dryden.*

STA'TELY. *adv.* [from the adjective.] Majeſtically.
Ye that *ſtately* tread or lowly creep. *Milton.*

STA'TESMAN. *n. ſ.* [*ſtate* and *man*.]

1. A politician; one verſed in the arts of government.
It looks grave enough
To ſeem a *ſtateſman*. *Ben. Johnſon.*
The corruption of a poet is the generation of a *ſtateſman*. *Pope.*

2. One employed in publick affairs.
If ſuch actions have paſſage free,
Bond-ſlaves and pagans ſhall our *ſtateſmen* be. *Shakeſp.*
It is a weakneſs which attends high and low; the *ſtateſman* who holds the helm, as well as the peaſant who holds the plough. *South.*
A Britiſh miniſter muſt expect to ſee many friends fall off, whom he cannot gratify, ſince, to uſe the phraſe of a late *ſtateſman*, the paſture is not large enough. *Addiſon.*

Here

Here Britain's *ſtateſmen* oft the fall foredoom
Of foreign tyrants, and of nymphs at home. *Pope.*

STA'TESWOMAN. *n. ſ.* [*ſtate* and *woman.*] A woman who meddles with publick affairs. In contempt.

How ſhe was in debt, and where ſhe meant
To raiſe freſh ſums: ſhe's a great *ſtateſwoman! B. Johnſon.*

Several objects may innocently be ridiculed, as the paſſions of our *ſtateſwomen.* *Addiſon.*

STA'TICAL. } *adj.* [from the noun.] Relating to the ſcience
STA'TICK. } of weighing.

A man weigheth ſome pounds leſs in the height of winter, according to experience, and the *ſtatick* aphoriſms of Sanctorius. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

If one by a *ſtatical* engine could regulate his ſenſible perſpiration, he might often, by reſtoring of that, foreſee, prevent, or ſhorten a fit of the gout. *Arbuthnot.*

STA'TICKS. *n. ſ.* [ſtatique, Fr.] The ſcience which conſiders the weight of bodies.

This is a catholick rule of *ſtaticks*, that if any body be bulk for bulk heavier than a fluid, it will ſink to the bottom; and if lighter, it will float upon it, having part extant, and part immerſed, as that ſo much of the fluid as is equal in bulk to the immerſed part be equal in gravity to the whole. *Bentley.*

STA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſtation*, French; *ſtatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of ſtanding.

Their manner was to ſtand at prayer, whereupon their meetings unto that purpoſe on thoſe days had the names of *ſtations* given them. *Hooker*

2. A ſtate of reſt.

All progreſſion is performed by drawing on or impelling forward ſome part which was before in *ſtation* or at quiet, where there are no joints. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

3. A place where any one is placed.

In *ſtation* like the herald, Mercury,
New-lighted on a heav'n-kiſſing hill. *Shakeſp.*

The ſeditious remained within their *ſtation*, which, by reaſon of the naſtineſs of the beaſtly multitude, might more fitly be termed a kennel than a camp. *Hayward.*

The planets in their *ſtation* liſt'ning ſtood. *Milton.*

To ſingle *ſtations* now what years belong,
With planets join'd, they claim another ſong. *Creech.*

4. Poſt aſſigned; office.

Michael in either hand leads them out of Paradiſe, the fiery ſerpent waving behind them, and the cherubims taking their *ſtations* to guard the place. *Milton.*

5. Situation; poſition.

The fig and date, why love they to remain
In middle *ſtation* and an even plain;
While in the lower marſh the gourd is found,
And while the hill with olive-ſhade is crown'd? *Prior.*

6. Employment; office.

No member of a political body ſo mean, but it may be uſeful in ſome *ſtation* or other. *L'Eſtrange.*

They believe that the common ſize of human underſtanding is fitted to ſome *ſtation* or other. *Swift.*

Whether thoſe who are leaders of a party arrive at that *ſtation* more by a ſort of inſtinct, or influence of the ſtars, than by the poſſeſſion of any great abilities, may be a point of much diſpute. *Swift.*

7. Character; ſtate.

Far the greater part have kept their *ſtation.* *Milton.*

8. Rank; condition of life.

I can be contented with an humbler *ſtation* in the temple of virtue, than to be ſet on the pinnacle. *Dryden.*

To STA'TION. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To place in a certain poſt, rank, or place.

STA'TIONARY. *adj.* [from *ſtation.*] Fixed; not progreſſive.

The ſame harmony and *ſtationary* conſtitution, as it happened in many ſpecies, ſo doth it fall out in individuals. *Brown.*

Between the deſcent and aſcent, where the image ſeemed *ſtationary*, I ſtopped the priſm, and fixed it in that poſture, that it ſhould be moved no more. *Newton.*

STA'TIONER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtation.*]

1. A bookſeller.

Some modern tragedies are beautiful on the ſtage, and yet Tryphon the *ſtationer* complains they are ſeldom aſked for in his ſhop. *Dryden.*

With authors, *ſtationers* obey'd the call;
Glory and gain th' induſtrious tribe provoke,
And gentle dulneſs ever loves a joke. *Pope.*

2. A ſeller of paper.

STA'TIST. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtate.*] A ſtateſman; a politician; one ſkilled in government.

I once did hold it, as our *ſtatiſts* do,
A baſeneſs to write fair; and labour'd much
How to forget that learning. *Shakeſpeare.*

I do believe,
Statiſt though I am none, nor like to be,
That this ſhall prove a war. *Shakeſp.*

Their orators thou then extoll'ſt, as thoſe
The top of eloquence, *ſtatiſts* indeed,
And lovers of their country. *Milton.*

STA'TUARY. *n. ſ.* [*ſtatuaire*, French; from *ſtatua*, Latin.]

1. The art of carving images or repreſentations of life.

The northern nations, that overwhelmed it by their numbers, were too barbarous to preſerve the remains of learning more carefully than they did thoſe of architecture and *ſtatuary.* *Temple.*

2. One that practiſes or profeſſes the art of making ſtatues.

On other occaſions the *ſtatuaries* took their ſubjects from the poets. *Addiſon.*

How ſhall any man, who hath a genius for hiſtory, undertake ſuch a work with ſpirit and chearfulneſs, when he conſiders that he will be read with pleaſure but a very few years? This is like employing an excellent *ſtatuary* to work upon mouldering ſtone. *Swift.*

STA'TUE. *n. ſ.* [*ſtatue*, Fr. *ſtatua*, Latin.] An image; a ſolid repreſentation of any living being.

The princeſs heard of her mother's *ſtatue*, a piece many years in doing, and now newly perform'd by that rare Italian maſter. *Shakeſpeare.*

They ſpake not a word;
But like dumb *ſtatues*, or unbreathing ſtones,
Star'd each on other. *Shakeſpeare.*

Architects propounded unto Alexander to cut the mountain Athos into the form of a *ſtatue*, which in his right hand ſhould hold a town capable of containing ten thouſand men, and in his left a veſſel to receive all the water that flowed from the mountain. *Wilkins.*

A *ſtatue* of Polycletus, called the rule, deſerves that name for having ſo perfect an agreement in all its parts, that it is not poſſible to find a fault in it. *Dryden.*

To STA'TUE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To place as a ſtatue.

Thou ſhalt be worſhipp'd, kiſs'd, lov'd and ador'd;
And were there ſenſe in his idolatry,
My ſubſtance ſhould be *ſtatued* in thy ſtead. *Shakeſp.*

STA'TURE. *n. ſ.* [*ſtature*, Fr. *ſtatura*, Latin.] The height of any animal.

What *ſtature* we attain at ſeven years we ſometimes double, moſt times come ſhort of at one and twenty. *Brown.*

A creature who might erect
His *ſtature*, and upright with front ſerene
Govern the reſt. *Milton.*

Foreign men of mighty *ſtature* came. *Dryden.*

Thyſelf but duſt, thy *ſtature* but a ſpan;
A moment thy duration, fooliſh man! *Prior.*

We have certain demonſtration from Egyptian mummies, and Roman urns and rings, and meaſures and edifices, and many other antiquities, that human *ſtature* has not diminiſhed for above two thouſand years. *Bentley.*

STA'TUTABLE. *adj.* [from *ſtatute.*] According to ſtatute.

I met with one who was three inches above five feet, the *ſtatutable* meaſure of that club. *Addiſon.*

STA'TUTE. *n. ſ.* [*ſtatut*, French; *ſtatutum*, Latin.] A law; an edict of the legiſlature.

Not only the common law, but alſo the *ſtatutes* and acts of parliament were ſpecially intended for its benefit. *Spenſer.*

Blood hath been ſhed,
Ere human *ſtatute* purg'd the gen'ral weal. *Shakeſp.*

There was a *ſtatute* againſt vagabonds; wherein note the diſlike the parliament had of goaling them as chargeable and peſterous. *Bacon.*

Know the *ſtatutes* of heaven and laws of eternity, thoſe immutable rules of juſtice. *Tillotſon.*

O queen, indulg'd by favour of the gods,
To build a town, with *ſtatutes* to reſtrain
The wild inhabitant beneath thy reign. *Dryden.*

To STAVE. *v. a.* In the plural *ſtaves.* [from *ſtaff.*]

1. To break in pieces; uſed originally of barrels made of ſmall parts or ſtaves.

If irreverent expreſſion, or a thought too wanton are crept into my verſes, let them be *ſtav'd* or forfeited like contrabanded goods. *Dryden.*

2. To puſh off as with a ſtaff.

How can they eſcape the contagion of the writings, whom the virulency of the calumnies have not *ſtaved* off, from reading. *Ben. Johnſon.*

The condition of a ſervant *ſtaves* him off to a diſtance; but the goſpel ſpeaks nothing but allurement, attraction, and invitation. *South.*

3. To pour out by breaking the caſk.

The feared diſorders that might enſue thereof have been an occaſion that divers times all the wine in the city hath been *ſtaved.* *Sandys.*

4. To furniſh with rundles or ſtaves.

This was the ſhameful end of Aloyſus Grittus, Solyman's deputy in Hungary; who climbing too faſt up the evil *ſtaved* ladder of ambition, ſuddenly fell, and never roſe more. *Knolles.*

To STAVE. *v. n.* To fight with ſtaves.

Equal ſhame and envy ſtirr'd
I' th' enemy, that one ſhou'd beard
So many warriours, and ſo ſtout,
As he had done, and *ſtav'd* it out. *Hudibras.*

To STAVE *and Tail. v. a.* To part dogs by interpoſing a ſtaff, and by pulling the tail.

The conquering foe they ſoon aſſail'd,
Firſt Trulla *ſtav'd*, and Cerdon *tail'd*. *Hudibras.*

STAVES. *n. ſ.* The plural of *ſtaff*.

All in ſtrange manner arm'd,
Some ruſtick knives, ſome *ſtaves* in fire warmed. *Spenſer.*
They tie teaſils up in bundles or *ſtaves*. *Mortimer.*

STA'VESACRE. *n. ſ.* Larkſpur. A plant.

To STAY. *v. n.* [*ſtaen*, Dutch.]

1. To continue in a place; to forbear departure.
Macbeth, we *ſtay* upon our leiſure. *Shakeſpeare.*
If ſhe do bid me pack, I'll give her thanks,
As though ſhe bid me *ſtay* by her a week. *Shakeſp.*
Would ye tarry for them till they were grown? would ye *ſtay* for them from having huſbands? *Ruth.*
Not after reſurrection ſhall he *ſtay*
Longer on earth than certain times t'appear. *Milton.*
He did ordain that as many might depart as would; but as many as would *ſtay* ſhould have very good means to live from the ſtate. *Bacon.*
They flocked in ſuch multitudes, that they not only *ſtayed* for their reſort, but diſcharged divers. *Hayward.*
Th' injur'd ſea, which from her wonted place,
To gain ſome acres, avarice did force,
If the new banks neglected once decay,
No longer will from her old channel *ſtay*. *Waller.*
Stay, I command you, *ſtay* and hear me firſt. *Dryden.*
Nor muſt he *ſtay* at home, becauſe he muſt be back again by one and twenty. The father cannot *ſtay* any longer. *Locke.*
Every plant has its atmoſphere, which hath various effects on thoſe who *ſtay* near them. *Arbuthnot.*
Servants ſent on meſſages *ſtay* out longer than the meſſage requires. *Swift.*

2. To continue in a ſtate.
The flames augment, and *ſtay*
At their full height, then languiſh to decay. *Dryden.*

3. To wait; to attend.
I'll tell thee my whole device
When I am in my coach, which *ſtays* for us. *Shakeſp.*
We for his royal preſence only *ſtay*
To end the rites. *Dryden.*
I *ſtay* for Turnus, whoſe devoted head
Is owing to the living and the dead;
My ſon and I expect it from his hand. *Dryden.*

4. To ſtop; to ſtand ſtill.
When ſhe liſt pour out her larger ſpright,
She would command the haſty ſun to *ſtay*,
Or backward turn his courſe. *Spenſer.*
Perkin Warbeck, finding that when matters once go down the hill, they *ſtay* not without a new force, reſolved to try ſome exploit upon England. *Bacon.*
Satan
Throws his ſteep flight in many an airy wheel,
Nor *ſtay'd*, till on Niphates' top he lights. *Milton.*

5. To dwell; to be long.
Nor will I *ſtay*
On Amphix, or what deaths he dealt that day. *Dryden.*
I muſt *ſtay* a little on one action, which preferred the relief of others to the conſideration of yourſelf. *Dryden.*

6. To reſt confidently.
Becauſe ye truſt in oppreſſion, and *ſtay* thereon, this ſhall be as a breach ready to fall. *Iſaiah.*
They call themſelves of the holy city, and *ſtay* themſelves upon God. *Iſaiah.*

To STAY. *v. a.*

1. To ſtop; to withold; to repreſs.
All that may *ſtay* their minds from thinking that true which they heartily wiſh were falſe, but cannot think it ſo without ſome ſcruple. *Hooker.*
The Syrens ſang to allure them into danger; but Orpheus ſang ſo well that he *ſtaid* them. *Raleigh.*
He took nothing but a bit of bread to *ſtay* his ſtomach. *Locke.*
To *ſtay* theſe ſudden guſts of paſſion
That hurry you from reaſon, reſt aſſur'd
The ſecret of your love lives with me only. *Rowe.*
Stay her ſtomach with theſe half hundred plays, till I can procure her a romance big enough to ſatisfy her great ſoul with adventures. *Pope.*
Why ceaſe we then the wrath of heaven to *ſtay*?
Be humbled all. *Pope.*

2. To delay; to obſtruct; to hinder from progreſſion.
The joyous time will not be *ſtay'd*
Unleſs ſhe do him by the forelock take. *Spenſer.*
Your ſhips are *ſtaid* at Venice. *Shakeſpeare.*
Unto the ſhore, with tears, with ſighs, with moan,
They him conduct; curſing the bounds that *ſtay*
Their willing fleet, that would have further gone. *Daniel.*
I will bring thee where no ſhadow *ſtays*
Thy coming, and thy ſoft embraces. *Milton.*
I was willing to *ſtay* my reader on an argument that appears to me new. *Locke.*

3. To keep from departure.
If as a priſoner I were here, you might
Have then inſiſted on a conqueror's right,
And *ſtay'd* me here. *Dryden.*

4. [*Eſtayer*, French.] To prop; to ſupport; to hold up.
On this determination we might *ſtay* ourſelves without further proceeding herein. *Hooker.*
Aaron and Hur *ſtayed* up his hands, the one on the one ſide and the other on the other. *Exodus.*
Sallows and reeds for vineyards uſeful found,
To *ſtay* thy vines. *Dryden.*

STAY. *n. ſ.* [*eſtaye*, French.]

1. Continuance in a place; forbearance of departure.
Determine,
Or for her *ſtay* or going, the affair cries haſte. *Shakeſpeare.*
Should judges make a longer *ſtay* in a place than uſually they do; a day more in a county would be a very good addition. *Bacon.*
Her long with ardent look his eye purſu'd,
Delighted! but deſired more her *ſtay*. *Milton.*
The Thracian youth invades
Orpheus returning from th' Elyſian ſhades,
Embrace the hero, and his *ſtay* implore. *Waller.*
So long a *ſtay* will make
The jealous king ſuſpect we have been plotting. *Denham.*
What pleaſure hop'ſt thou in my *ſtay*,
When I'm conſtrain'd and wiſh myſelf away? *Dryden.*
When the wine ſparkles,
Make haſte, and leave thy buſineſs and thy care,
No mortal int'reſt can be worth thy *ſtay*. *Dryden.*

2. Stand; ceſſation of progreſſion.
Bones, after full growth, continue at a *ſtay*; teeth ſtand at a *ſtay*, except their wearing. *Bacon.*
Affairs of ſtate ſeemed rather to ſtand at a *ſtay*, than to advance or decline. *Hayward.*
Made of ſphere-metal, never to decay,
Until his revolution was at *ſtay*. *Milton.*
Almighty crowd! thou ſhorten'ſt all diſpute;
Nor faith nor reaſon make thee at a *ſtay*,
Thou leap'ſt o'er all. *Dryden.*

3. A ſtop; an obſtruction; a hindrance from progreſs.
His ſell heart thought long that little way,
Griev'd with each ſtep, tormented with each *ſtay*. *Fairfax.*

4. Reſtraint; prudence; caution.
Many juſt and temperate proviſos, well ſhewed and foretokened the wiſdom, *ſtay* and moderation of the king. *Bacon.*
With prudent *ſtay* he long deferr'd
The rough contention. *Philips.*

5. A fixed ſtate.
Who have before, or ſhall write after thee,
Their works though toughly laboured will be
Like infancy or age to man's firm *ſtay*,
Or early and late twilights to mid-day. *Donne.*
Alas, what *ſtay* is there in human ſtate!
And who can ſhun inevitable fate? *Dryden.*

6. To prop; a ſupport.
Obedience of creatures unto the law of nature is the *ſtay* of the whole world. *Hooker.*
What ſurety of the world, that hope, what *ſtay*,
What this was once a king, and now is clay. *Shakeſpeare.*
My only ſtrength, and *ſtay*! forlorn of thee,
Whither ſhall I betake me?—where ſubſiſt? *Milton.*
Trees ſerve as ſo many *ſtays* for their wines, which hang like garlands from tree to tree. *Addiſon.*

7. Tackling. [See STAYS.]
With *ſtays* and cordage laſt he rig'd a ſhip,
And roll'd on leavers, launch'd her in the deep. *Pope.*

8. [In the plural.] Boddice.
No ſtubborn *ſtays* her yielding ſhape embrace. *Gay.*

9. Steadineſs of conduct.

STA'YED. *part. adj.* [from *ſtay*.]

1. Fixed; ſettled; ſerious; not volatile.
For her ſon,
In her own hand the crown ſhe kept in ſtore,
Till riper years he raught, and ſtronger *ſtay*. *Spenſer.*
Whatſoever is above theſe proceedeth of ſhortneſs of memory, or of want of a *ſtayed* and equal attention. *Bacon.*
He was well *ſtayed*, and in his gate
Preſerv'd a grave majeſtick ſtate. *Hudibras.*
A *ſtayed* man and wife are ſeldom ſo indolent as not to find conſolation in each other. *Pope.*

2. Stopped.

STA'YEDLY. *adv.* [from *ſtayed*.] Compoſedly; gravely; prudently; ſoberly; calmly; judiciouſly.

STA'YEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtayed*.]

1. Solidity; weight.
When ſubſtantialneſs combineth with delightfulneſs, and currantneſs with *ſtayedneſs*, how can the language ſound other than moſt full of ſweetneſs? *Camden.*

2. Composure; prudence; gravity; judiciousness.

STA'YER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtay.*] One who ſtops, holds or ſupports.

May Jove, the guardian of the Capitol,
He, the great *ſtayer* of our troops in rout,
Fulfil your hopes, and animate the cohorts. *A. Philips.*

STA'YLACE. *n. ſ.* [*ſtay* and *lace.*] A lace with which women faſten their boddice.

A *ſtaylace* from England ſhould become a topick for cenſure at viſits. *Swift.*

STAYS. *n. ſ.* Without ſingular.

1. Boddice; a kind of ſtiff waiſtcoat made of whalebone, worn by ladies.

2. Ropes in a ſhip to keep the maſt from falling aft. All maſts, topmaſts, and flagſtaves have *ſtays*, except the ſpritſail topmaſt: the mainmaſt, foremaſt, with the maſts belonging to them, have alſo back *ſtays*, which help to keep the maſt from pitching forward or overboard. *Harris.*

They were come upon the *ſtays*, when one of the ſailors deſcried a galley. *Sidney.*

3. Any ſupport; any thing that keeps another extended.

Weavers ſtretch your *ſtays* upon the weft. *Dryden.*

STEAD. *n. ſ.* [ꝑꞇeb, Saxon.]

1. Place. Obſolete.

Fly therefore, fly this fearful *ſtead* anon,
Leſt thy fool hardize work thy ſad confuſion. *Spenſer.*

They nigh approached to the *ſtead*
Where as thoſe maremaids dwelt. *Spenſer.*

The term of life is limited,
Ne may a man prolong nor ſhorten it;
The ſoldier may not move from watchful *ſtead*,
Nor leave his ſtand until his captain bed. *Spenſer.*

2. Room; place which another had or might have.

If we had ſimply taken them clean away, or elſe removed them, ſo as to place in their *ſtead* others, we had done worſe. *Hooker.*

There fell down many ſlain, and they dwelt in their *ſteads* until the captivity. 1 *Chronicles.*

Nor do the bold'ſt attempts bring forth
Events ſtill equal to their worth;
But ſometimes fail, and in their *ſtead*
Fortune and cowardice ſucceed. *Butler.*

Jealouſy then fir'd his ſoul,
And his face kindled like a burning coal;
Now cold deſpair ſucceeding in her *ſtead*,
To livid paleneſs turns the glowing red. *Dryden.*

3. Uſe; help. *To ſtand in ſtead*; to be of great uſe; to help; to advantage.

A compleat man hath ſome parts, whereof the want could not deprive him of his eſſence; yet to have them *ſtandeth* him *in* ſingular *ſtead*, in reſpect of ſpecial uſes. *Hooker.*

He makes his underſtanding the warehouſe of lumber rather than a repoſitory of truth, which will *ſtand* him *in ſtead* when he has occaſion for it. *Locke.*

The ſmalleſt act of charity ſhall *ſtand* us *in* great *ſtead*. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

4. The frame of a bed.

The genial bed,
Sallow the feet, the borders and the *ſted*. *Dryden.*

STEAD, *ſted*, being in the name of a place that is diſtant from any river, comes from the Saxon ꝑꞇeb, ꝑꞇÿb, a place; but if it be upon a river or harbour, it is to be derived from ꝑꞇaðe, a ſhore or ſtation for ſhips. *Gibſon.*

To STEAD. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To help; to advantage; to ſupport; to aſſiſt. A word ſomewhat obſolete.

We are neither in ſkill, nor ability of power greatly to *ſtead* you. *Sidney.*

It nothing *ſteads* us
To chide him from our eves. *Shakeſpeare.*

Rich garments, linnens, ſtuffs, and neceſſaries,
Which ſince have *ſteaded* much. *Shakeſpeare.*

Madam, ſo it *ſtead* you I will write. *Shakeſpeare.*

Can you ſo *ſtead* me
As bring me to the ſight of Iſabella. *Shakeſp.*

Your friendly aid and counſel much may *ſtead* me. *Rowe.*

2. To fill the place of another. Obſolete.

We ſhall adviſe this wronged maid to *ſtead* up your appointment, and go in your place. *Shakeſp.*

STEA'DFAST. *adj.* [*ſtead* and *faſt.*]

1. Faſt in place; firm; fixed.

Such was this giant's fall, that ſeem'd to ſhake
This *ſtedfaſt* globe of earth, as it for fear did quake. *Spenſ.*

Laws ought to be like ſtony tables, plain, *ſteadfaſt*, and immoveable. *Spenſer.*

2. Conſtant; reſolute.

I hope her ſtubborn heart to bend,
And that it then more *ſtedfaſt* will endure. *Spenſer.*

A generation that ſet not their heart aright, and whoſe ſpirit was not *ſtedfaſt* with God. *Pſalms.*

Be faithful to thy neighbour in his poverty; abide *ſtedfaſt* unto him in the time of his trouble. *Ecclus.*

Him reſiſt *ſtedfaſt* in the faith. 1 *Peter.*

What form of death could him affright,
Who unconcern'd, with *ſtedfaſt* ſight
Cou'd view the ſurges mounting ſteep,
And monſters rolling in the deep? *Dryden.*

STEA'DFASTLY. *adv.* [from *ſtedfaſt.*] Firmly; conſtantly.

God's omniſcience *ſteadfaſtly* graſps the greateſt and moſt ſlippery uncertainties. *South.*

In general, *ſtedfaſtly* believe that whatever God hath revealed is infallibly true. *Wake.*

STEA'DFASTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſteadfaſt.*]

1. Immutability; fixedneſs.

So hard theſe heavenly beauties be enfir'd,
As things divine, leaſt paſſions do impreſs,
The more of ſteadfaſt minds to be admir'd,
The more they ſtayed be on *ſtedfaſtneſs*. *Spenſer.*

2. Firmneſs; conſtancy; reſolution.

STEA'DILY. *adv.* [from *ſteady.*]

1. Without tottering; without ſhaking.

Sin has a tendency to bring men under evils, unleſs hindered by ſome accident which no man can *ſteadily* build upon. *South's Sermons.*

2. Without variation or irregularity.

So *ſteadily* does fickle fortune ſteer
Th' obedient orb that it ſhould never err. *Blackmore.*

STEA'DINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſteady.*]

1. State of being not tottering nor eaſily ſhaken.

2. Firmneſs; conſtancy.

John got the better of his cholerick temper, and wrought himſelf up to a great *ſteadineſs* of mind, to purſue his intereſt through all impediments. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Conſiſtent unvaried conduct.

Steadineſs is a point of prudence as well as of courage. *L'Eſt.*

A friend is uſeful to form an undertaking, and ſecure *ſteadineſs* of conduct. *Collier.*

STEA'DY. *adj.* [ꝑꞇæðiȝ, Saxon.]

1. Firm; fixed; not tottering.

Their feet *ſteady*, their hands diligent, their eyes watchful, and their hearts reſolute. *Sidney.*

He ſails 'tween worlds and worlds with *ſteady* wing. *Milt.*

Steer the bounding bark with *ſteady* toil,
When the ſtorm thickens and the billows boil. *Pope.*

2. Not wavering; not fickle; not changeable with regard to reſolution or attention.

Now clear I underſtand,
What oft my *ſteadieſt* thoughts have ſearch'd in vain. *Milton.*

Steady to my principles, and not diſpirited with my afflictions, I have, by the bleſſing of God, overcame all difficulties. *Dryden.*

A clear ſight keeps the underſtanding *ſteady*. *Locke.*

STEAK. *n. ſ.* [*ſtyck*, Iſlandick and Erſe, a piece; *ſteka*, Swediſh, to boil.] A ſlice of fleſh broiled or fried; a collop.

The ſurgeon proteſted he had cured him very well, and offered to eat the firſt *ſteak* of him. *Tatler.*

Fair ladies who contrive
To feaſt on ale and *ſteaks*. *Swift.*

To STEAL. *v. a.* Preterite *I ſtole*, part. paſſ. *ſtolen.* [ꝑꞇelan, Saxon; *ſtelen*, Dutch.]

1. To take by theft; to take clandeſtinely; to take without right. *To ſteal* generally implies ſecrecy, to *rob*, either ſecrecy or violence.

Thou ran'ſt a tilt in honour of my love,
And *ſtol'ſt* away the ladies hearts of France. *Shakeſp.*

There are ſome ſhrewd contents in yon ſame paper,
That *ſteal* the colour from Baſſanio's cheek;
Some dear friend dead. *Shakeſp.*

How ſhould we *ſteal* ſilver or gold? *Geneſis.*

A ſchoolboy finding a bird's neſt, ſhews it his companion and he *ſteals* it. *Shakeſp.*

2. To withdraw or convey without notice.

The law of England never was properly applied to the Iriſh, by a purpoſed plot of government, but as they could inſinuate and *ſteal* themſelves under the ſame by their humble carriage and ſubmiſſion. *Spenſer.*

Let us ſhift away, there's a warrant in that theft
Which *ſteals* itſelf when there's no mercy left. *Shakeſp.*

Variety of objects has a tendency to *ſteal* away the mind from its ſteady purſuit of any ſubject. *Watts.*

3. To gain or effect by private means.

Young Lorenzo
Stole her ſoul with many vows of faith,
And ne'er a true one. *Shakeſp.*

Were it not that my fellow ſchoolmaſter
Doth watch Bianca's ſteps ſo narrowly,
'Twere good to *ſteal* our marriage. *Shakeſp.*

Thcy hate nothing ſo much as being alone, for fear ſome affrighting apprehenſions ſhould *ſteal* or force their way in. *Calamy.*

To STEAL. *v. n.*

1. To withdraw privily; to paſs ſilently.

Fixt of mind to avoid further entreaty, and to fly all company, one night ſhe *ſtole* away. *Sidney.*

My lord of Amiens and myſelf
Did *ſteal* behind him as he lay along
Under an oak. *Shakeſpeare.*

I cannot think it,
That he would *ſteal* away ſo guilty like,
Seeing you coming. *Shakeſp.*

The moſt peaceable way, if you take a thief, is to let him ſhew what he is, and *ſteal* out of your company. *Shakeſp.*

At time that lover's flights doth ſtill conceal,
Through Athens' gate have we devis'd to *ſteal*. *Shakeſp.*

In my conduct ſhall your ladies come,
From whom you now muſt *ſteal* and take no leave: *Shak.*

Others weary of the long journey, lingering behind, were *ſtolen* away; and they which were left, moiled with dirt and mire. *Knolles.*

A bride
Should vaniſh from her cloaths into her bed,
As ſouls from bodies *ſteal* and are not ſpy'd. *Donne.*

The vapour of charcoal hath killed many; and it is the more dangerous, becauſe it cometh without any ill ſmell, and *ſtealeth* on by little and little. *Bacon.*

A ſoft and ſolemn breathing ſound,
Roſe like a ſteam of rich diſtill'd perfumes,
And *ſtole* upon the air, that even ſilence
Was took ere ſhe was ware. *Milton.*

As wiſe artiſts mix their colours ſo,
That by degrees they from each other go;
Black *ſteals* unheeded from the neighb'ring white,
So on us *ſtole* our bleſſed change. *Dryden.*

At a time when he had no ſteward, he *ſtole* away. *Swift.*

Now his fierce eyes with ſparkling fury glow,
Now ſighs *ſteals* out when tears begin to flow. *Pope.*

2. To practiſe theft; to play the thief; to take any thing thievishly; to have the habit of thieving.

Stealing is the taking from another what is his, without his knowledge or allowance. *Locke.*

The good humour is to *ſteal* at a minute's reſt.——Convey, the wiſe it call; *ſteal!* a fico for the phraſe! *Shakeſpeare.*

STEA'LER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſteal*.] One who ſteals; a thief.
The tranſgreſſion is in the *ſtealer*. *Shakeſpeare.*

STEA'LINGLY. *adv.* [from *ſtealing*.] Slily; by inviſible motion; by ſecret practice.

They were diverſe motions, they did ſo *ſtealingly* ſlip one into another, as the latter part was ever in hand before the eye could diſcern the former was ended. *Sidney.*

STEALTH. *n. ſ.* [from *ſteal*.]

1. The act of ſtealing; theft.

The owner proveth the *ſtealth* to have been committed upon him by ſuch an outlaw, and to have been found in the poſſeſſion of the priſoner. *Spenſer.*

The *ſtealth* of mutual entertainment
With character too groſs is written on Juliet. *Shakeſp.*

In the ſecret dark that none reproves,
Their pretty *ſtealths* ſhall work, and ſnares ſhall ſpread. *Spenſer.*

The gods perſuaded Mercury,
Their good obſerver, to his *ſtealth*. *Chapman.*

2. The thing ſtolen.

On his back a heavy load he bare
Of nightly *ſtealths*, and pillage ſeveral. *Spenſer.*

Store of cabbins are but ſluttiſh dens, that breed ſickneſs in peace, ſerving to cover *ſtealths*, and in fight are dangerous to tear men with ſplinters. *Raleigh.*

3. Secret act; clandeſtine practice. *By ſtealth* means ſecretly; clandeſtinely; with deſire of concealment: but, like *ſteal*, is often uſed in a good ſenſe.

The wiſdom of the ſame ſpirit borrowed from melody that pleaſure, which mingled with heavenly myſteries, cauſeth the ſmoothneſs and ſoftneſs of that which toucheth the ear, to convey as it were by *ſtealth* the treaſure of good things into man's mind. *Hooker.*

I feel this youth's perfections,
With an inviſible and ſubtile *ſtealth*,
To creep in at mine eyes. *Shakeſp.*

The monarch blinded with deſire of wealth,
With ſteel invades his brother's life by *ſtealth*
Before the ſacred altar. *Dryden.*

Let humble Allen, with an aukward ſhame,
Do good by *ſtealth*, and bluſh to find it fame. *Pope.*

STEA'LTHY. *adj.* [from *ſtealth*.] Done clandeſtinely; performed by ſtealth.

Now wither'd murder with his *ſtealthy* pace,
Moves like a ghoſt. *Shakeſpeare.*

STEAM. *n. ſ.* [ꝛzeme, Saxon.] The ſmoke or vapour of any thing moiſt and hot.

Sweet odours are, in ſuch a company as there is *ſteam* and heat, things of great refreſhment. *Bacon.*

His offering ſoon propitious fire from heaven
Conſum'd with nimble glance and grateful *ſteam*. *Milton.*

While the temple ſmoak'd with hallow'd *ſteam*,
They waſh the virgin. *Dryden.*

Such the figure of a feaſt
Which, were it not for plenty and for *ſteam*,
Might be reſembled to a ſick man's dream. *King.*

Some it bears in *ſteams* up into the air, and this in ſuch a quantity as to be manifeſt to the ſmell, eſpecially the ſulphur. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

To STEAM. *v. n.* [ꝛzeman, Saxon.]

1. To ſmoke or vapour with moiſt heat.

Scarcely had Phœbus in the gloomy eaſt,
Got harnaſſed his fiery-footed team,
Ne rear'd above the earth his flaming creſt
When the laſt deadly ſmoke aloft did *ſteam*. *Spenſer.*

See, ſee, my brother's ghoſt hangs hovering there,
O'er his warm blood, that *ſteams* into the air. *Dryden.*

O wretched we! Why were we hurry'd down
This lubrick and adult'rate age;
Nay, added fat pollutions of our own,
T' increaſe the *ſteaming* ordures of the ſtage? *Dryden.*

Let the crude humours dance
In heated braſs, *ſteaming* with fire intenſe. *Philips.*

Theſe minerals not only iſſue out at theſe larger exits, but *ſteam* forth through the pores of the earth, occaſioning ſulphureous and other offenſive ſtenches. *Woodward.*

2. To ſend up vapours.

Ye miſts that riſe from *ſteaming* lake. *Milton.*

3. To paſs in vapours.

The diſſolved amber plainly ſwarm like a thin film upon the liquour, whence it *ſteamed* away into the air. *Boyle.*

STEAN for *ſtone*. *Spenſer.*

STEATO'MA. *n. ſ.* [ςεαλωμα.]

If the matter in a wen reſemble milk-curds, the tumour is called atheroma; if like honey, meliceris; and if compoſed of fat, *ſteatoma*. *Sharp.*

STEED. *n. ſ.* [ꝛzeoꝺa, Saxon.] A horſe for ſtate or war.

My noble *ſteed* I give him,
With all his trim belonging. *Shakeſp.*

Impreſſes quaint, capariſons and *ſteeds*. *Milton.*

Stout are our men, and warlike are our *ſteeds*. *Waller.*

She thought herſelf the trembling dame who fled,
And him the griſly ghoſt that ſpurr'd th' infernal *ſteed*. *Dryd.*

Who, like our active African, inſtructs
The fiery *ſteed*, and trains him to his hand? *Addiſon.*

See! the bold youth ſtrain up the threat'ning ſteep;
Hang o'er their courſers heads with eager ſpeed,
And earth rolls back beneath the flying *ſteed*. *Pope.*

STEEL. *n. ſ.* [ꝛzal, Saxon; *ſtael*, Dutch.]

1. Steel is a kind of iron, refined and purified by the fire with other ingredients, which renders it white, and its grain cloſer and finer than common iron. Steel, of all other metals, is that ſuſceptible of the greateſt degree of hardneſs, when well tempered; whence its great uſe in the making of tools and inſtruments of all kinds. *Chambers.*

Steel is made from the pureſt and ſofteſt iron, by keeping it red-hot, ſtratified with coal-duſt and wood-aſhes, or other ſubſtances that abound in the phlogiſton, for ſeveral hours in a cloſe furnace. It may alſo be made by fuſion, and ſeveral other ways; but they are greatly in the wrong who prefer *ſteel* to iron for medicinal purpoſes. *Hill.*

At her back a bow and quiver gay,
Stuff'd with *ſteel*-headed darts wherewith ſhe quell'd
The ſavage beaſts in her victorious play. *Spenſer.*

With mighty bars of long enduring braſs
The *ſteel*-bound doors and iron gates he ties. *Fairfax.*

A looking-glaſs, with the *ſteel* behind, looketh whiter than glaſs ſimple. *Bacon.*

Diamonds, though hard bodies, will not readily ſtrike fire with *ſteel*, much leſs with one another; nor a flint eaſily with a *ſteel*, if they both be wet; the ſparks being then quenched in their eruption. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Both were of ſhining *ſteel*, and wrought ſo pure
As might the ſtrokes of two ſuch arms endure. *Dryden.*

2. It is often uſed metonymically for weapons or armour.

Brave Macbeth with his brandiſh'd *ſteel*
Which ſmok'd with bloody execution,
Carv'd out his paſſage till he had fac'd the ſlave. *Shakeſp.*

A grove of oaks,
Whoſe poliſh'd *ſteel* from far ſeverely ſhines,
Are not ſo dreadful as this beauteous queen. *Dryden.*

He ſudden as the word,
In proud Plexippus' boſom plunged the ſword;
Toxeus amaz'd, and with amazement flow,
Stood doubting; and while doubting thus he ſtood,
Receiv'd the *ſteel* bath'd in his brother's blood. *Dryden.*

3. Chalybeate medicines.

After relaxing, *ſteel* ſtrengthens the ſolids, and is likewiſe an antiacid. *Arbuthnot.*

4. It is uſed proverbially for hardneſs: as heads of *ſteel*.

To STEEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To point or edge with ſteel.

Add proof unto mine armour with thy prayers,
And with thy bleſſings *ſteel* my lance's point. *Shakeſp.*

2. To

2. To make hard or firm. It is uſed, if it be applied to the mind, very often in a bad ſenſe.

Lies well *ſteel'd* with weighty arguments. *Shakeſpeare.*
So ſervice ſhall with *ſteeled* fingers toil,
And labour ſhall refreſh itſelf with hope. *Shakeſpeare.*
From his metal was his party *ſteel'd*;
Which once in him rebated, all the reſt
Turn'd on themſelves, like dull and heavy lead. *Shakeſp.*
O God of battles! *ſteel* my ſoldiers hearts,
Poſſeſs them not with fear. *Shakeſpeare.*
Why will you fight againſt ſo ſweet a paſſion,
And *ſteel* your heart to ſuch a world of charms? *Addiſon.*
Man, fooliſh man!
Scarce know'ſt thou how thyſelf began;
Yet *ſteel'd* with ſtudy'd boldneſs, thou dar'ſt try
To ſend thy doubted reaſon's dazzled eye
Through the myſterious gulph of vaſt immenſity. *Prior.*
Let the *ſteel'd* Turk be deaf to matrons cries,
See virgins raviſh'd with relentleſs eyes. *Tickell.*

STEE'LY. *adj.* [from *ſteel.*]

1. Made of ſteel.

Thy brother's blood the thirſty earth hath drunk,
Broach'd with the *ſteely* point of Clifford's lance. *Shakeſp.*
Here ſmokes his forge, he bares his ſinewy arm,
And early ſtrokes the ſounding anvil warm;
Around his ſhop the *ſteely* ſparkles flew,
As for the ſteed he ſhap'd the bending ſhoe. *Gay.*

2. Hard; firm.

That ſhe would unarm her noble heart of that *ſteely* reſiſtance againſt the ſweet blows of love. *Sidney.*

STEE'LYARD. *n. ſ.* [*ſteel* and *yard.*] A kind of balance, in which the weight is moved along an iron rod, and grows heavier as it is removed farther from the fulorum.

STEEN, or *Stean. n. ſ.* A fictious veſſel of clay or ſtone. *A.nſ.*

STEEP. *adj.* [ſteap, Saxon.] Riſing or deſcending with little inclination.

He now had conquer'd Anxur's *ſteep* aſcent. *Addiſon.*

STEEP. *n. ſ.* Precipice; aſcent or deſcent approaching to perpendicularity.

As that Theban monſter that propos'd
Her riddle, and him, who ſolv'd it not, devour'd;
That once found out and ſolv'd, for grief and ſpight
Caſt herſelf headlong from the Iſmenian *ſteep.* *Milton.*
As high turrets for their airy *ſteep*
Require foundations, in proportion deep;
And lofty cedars as far upwards ſhoot,
As to the neather heavens they drive the root;
So low did her ſecure foundation lie,
She was not humble, but humility. *Dryden.*
Inſtructs the beaſt to know his native force,
To take the bit between his teeth, and fly
To the next headlong *ſteep* of anarchy. *Dryden.*
We had on each ſide naked rocks and mountains, broken into a thouſand irregular *ſteeps* and precipices. *Addiſon.*
Leaning o'er the rails, he muſing ſtood,
And view'd below the black canal of mud,
Where common ſhores a lulling murmur keep,
Whoſe torrents ruſh from Holborn's fatal *ſteep.* *Gay.*

To STEEP. *v. a.* [*ſtippen*, Dutch.] To ſoak; to macerate; to imbue; to dip.

When his brother ſaw the red blood trail
Adown ſo faſt, and all his armour *ſteep*,
For very fellneſs loud he 'gan to weep. *Spenſer.*
He, like an adder, lurking in the weeds,
His wand'ring thought in deep deſire does *ſteep*;
And his frail eye with ſpoil of beauty feeds. *Spenſer.*
A napkin *ſteeped* in the harmleſs blood
Of ſweet young Rutland. *Shakeſpeare.*
Preſent to her, as ſometime Marg'ret
Did to thy father, *ſteep'd* in Rutland's blood,
A handkerchief; which, ſay to her, did drain
The purple tide from her ſweet brother's body. *Shakeſp.*
The conquering wine hath *ſteep'd* our ſenſe
In ſoft and delicate Lethe. *Shakeſpeare.*
Many dream not to find, neither deſerve,
And yet are *ſteep'd* in favours. *Shakeſpeare.*
Four days will quickly *ſteep* themſelves in night:
Four nights will quickly dream away the time. *Shakeſpeare.*
Moſt of the *ſteepings* are cheap things, and the goodneſs of the crop is a great matter of gain. *Bacon.*
Whole droves of minds are by the driving god
Compell'd to drink the deep Lethean flood:
In large forgetful draughts to *ſteep* the cares
Of their paſt labours and their irkſome years. *Dryden.*
Wheat *ſteeped* in brine twelve hours prevents the ſmuttineſs. *Mortimer.*

STEE'PLE. *n. ſ.* [ſteopl, ſtýpel, Saxon.] A turret of a church generally furniſhed with bells. A ſpire.

Blow, winds, and crack your cheeks; rage, blow!
You cataracts and hurricanoes ſpout
Till you have drench'd our *ſteeples*, drown'd the cocks. *Shakeſpeare.*

What was found in many places, and preached for wheat fallen on the ground from the clouds, was but the ſeed of ivy-berries; and though found in *ſteeples* or high places, might be conveyed thither or muted by birds. *Brown.*
A raven I ſaw yeſterday *ſteeple*-high, juſt over your houſe. *L'Eſtrange.*
They, far from *ſteeples* and their ſacred ſound,
In fields their ſullen conventicles found. *Dryden.*

STEE'PLY. *adv.* [from *ſteep.*] With precipitous declivity.

STEE'PNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſteep.*] Precipitous declivity.

The craggedneſs or *ſteepneſs* of that mountain maketh many parts of it inacceſſible. *Brerewood.*
Lord Lovel ſwam over Trent on horſeback, but could not recover the farther ſide, by reaſon of the *ſteepneſs* of the bank, and ſo was drowned. *Bacon.*
Vineyards, meadows, and cornfields lie on the borders, and run up all the ſides of the Alps, where the barrenneſs of the rocks, or the *ſteepneſs* of the aſcent will ſuffer them. *Addiſon.*

STEE'PY. *adj.* [from *ſteep.*] Having a precipitous declivity. A poetical word for *ſteep*

Who hath diſpos'd, but thou, the winding way,
Where ſprings down from the *ſteepy* craggs do beat. *Wotton.*
A prophet ſome, and ſome a poet cry,
From *ſteepy* Othrys' top to Pylus drove
His herd, and for his pains enjoy'd his love. *Dryden.*
No more, my goats, ſhall I behold you climb
The *ſteepy* cliffs, or crop the flow'ry thyme! *Dryden.*

STEER. *n. ſ.* [ſtýre, ſteon, ſtione, Saxon; *ſtier*, Dutch.] A young bullock.

They think themſelves half exempted from law and obedience; and having once taſted freedom, do, like a *ſteer* that hath been long out of his yoke, grudge and repine ever after to come under rule again. *Spenſer.*
Lacaon, Neptune's prieſt,
With ſolemn pomp then ſacrific'd a *ſteer.* *Dryden.*
Nor has the *ſteer*,
At whoſe ſtrong cheſt the deadly tiger hangs,
E'er plow'd for him. *Thomſon.*

To STEER. *v. a.* [ſteoran, ſtýran, Sax. *ſtieren*, Dutch.] To direct; to guide in a paſſage.

A comely palmer, clad in black attire,
Of ripeſt years, and hairs all hoary gray,
That with a ſtaff his feeble ſteps did *ſteer*;
Leſt his long way his aged limbs ſhould tire. *Spenſer.*
If a pilot cannot ſee the pole ſtar, it can be no fault in him to *ſteer* his courſe by ſuch ſtars as do beſt appear to him. *K. Ch.*

To STEER. *v. n.* To direct a courſe.

As when a ſhip by ſkilful ſteerſman wrought,
Nigh river's mouth, or foreland, where the wind
Veers oft, as oft ſo *ſteers*, and ſhifts her ſail. *Milton.*
In a creature, whoſe thoughts are more than the ſands, and wider than the ocean, fancy and paſſion muſt needs run him into ſtrange courſes, if reaſon, which is his only ſtar and compaſs, be not that he *ſteers* by. *Locke.*

STEE'RAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *ſteer.*]

1. The act or practice of ſteering.
2. Direction; regulation of a courſe.

He that hath the *ſteerage* of my courſe,
Direct my ſuit. *Shakeſpeare.*
Having got his veſſel launched and ſet afloat, he committed the *ſteerage* of it to ſuch as he thought capable of conducting it. *Spectator*

3. That by which any courſe is guided.

His coſtly frame
Inſcrib'd to Phœbus, here he hung on high,
The *ſteerage* of his wings, and cut the ſky. *Dryden.*

4. Regulation, or management of any thing.

You raiſe the honour of the peerage,
Proud to attend you at the *ſteerage.* *Swift.*

5. The ſtern or hinder part of the ſhip.

STEE'RSMATE. } *n. ſ.* [*ſteer* and *man*, or *mate.*] A pilot; one
STEE'RSMAN. } who ſteers a ſhip.

What pilot ſo expert but needs muſt wreck,
Embark'd with ſuch a *ſteerſmate* at the helm? *Milton.*
In a ſtorm, though the veſſel be preſſed never ſo hard, a ſkilful *ſteerſman* will yet bear up againſt it. *L'Eſtrange.*
Through it the joyful *ſteerſman* clears his way,
And comes to anchor in his inmoſt bay. *Dryden.*

STEGANO'GRAPHIST. *n. ſ.* [στεγανὸς and γράφω.] He who practiſes the art of ſecret writing. *Bailey.*

STEGANO'GRAPHY. *n ſ.* [στεγανὸς and γράφω.] The art of ſecret writing by characters or cyphers, intelligible only to the perſons who correſpond one with another. *Bailey.*

STEGNO'TICK. *adj.* [στεγνωτικὸς.] Binding; rendering coſtive. *Bailey.*

STE'LE. *n. ſ.* [ſtela, Sax. *ſtele*, Dutch.] A ſtalk; a handle.

STE'LLAR. *adj.* [from *ſtella*, Lat.] Aſtral; relating to the ſtars.

In part ſhed down
Their *ſtellar* virtue, on all kinds that grow
On earth; made hereby apter to receive
Perfection from the ſun's more potent ray. *Milton.*

Salt diſſolved, upon fixation, returns to its affected cubes, and regular figures of minerals, as the hexagonal of chryſtal, and *ſtellar* figure of the ſtone aſteria. *Glanville.*

STE'LLATE. *adj.* [*ſtellatus*, Latin.] Pointed in the manner of a painted ſtar.

One making a regulus of antimony, without iron, found his regulus adorned with a more conſpicuous ſtar than I have ſeen in ſeveral *ſtellate* regulus's of antimony and mars. *Boyle.*

STELLA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtella*, Lat.] Emiſſion of light as from a ſtar.

STELLI'FEROUS. *adj.* [*ſtella* and *fero*, Lat.] Having ſtars. *Dict.*

STE'LLION. *n. ſ.* [*ſtellio*, Latin.] A newt. *Ainſworth.*

STE'LLIONATE. *n. ſ.* [*ſtellionat*, French; *ſtellionatus*, Latin.] A kind of crime which is committed [in law] by a deceitful ſelling of a thing otherwiſe than it really is: as, if a man ſhould ſell that for his own eſtate which is actually another man's.

It diſcerneth of crimes of *ſtellionate*, and the inchoations towards crimes capital, not actually committed. *Bacon.*

STEM. *n. ſ.* [*ſtemma*, Latin.]

The ſtalk; the twig.

Two lovely berries molded on one *ſtem*,
So with two ſeeming bodies, but one heart. *Shakeſpeare.*

After they are firſt ſhot up thirty foot in length, they ſpread a very large top, having no bough nor twig in the trunk or *ſtem*. *Raleigh.*

Set them aſlope a reaſonable depth, and then they will put forth many roots, and ſo carry more ſhoots upon a *ſtem*. *Bacon.*

This, ere it was in th' earth,
God made, and ev'ry herb, before it grew
On the green *ſtem*. *Milton.*

The *ſtem* thus threaten'd and the ſap in thee,
Drops all the branches of that noble tree. *Waller.*

Farewell, you flow'rs, whoſe buds with early care
I watch'd, and to the chearful ſun did rear:
Who now ſhall bind your *ſtems*? or, when you fall,
With fountain ſtreams your fainting ſouls recall? *Dryden.*

The low'ring Spring with laviſh rain
Beats down the ſlender *ſtem* and bearded grain. *Dryden.*

2. Family; race; generation. Pedigrees are drawn in the form of a branching tree.

This is a *ſtem*
Of that victorious ſtock, and let us fear
His native mightineſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

I will aſſay her worth to celebrate,
And ſo attend ye toward her glittering ſtate;
Where ye may all, that are of noble *ſtem*,
Approach. *Milton.*

Whoſoever will undertake the imperial diadem, muſt have of his own wherewith to ſupport it; which is one of the reaſons that it hath continued theſe two ages and more in that *ſtem*, now ſo much ſpoken of. *Howel.*

Do'ſt thou in hounds aſpire to deathleſs fame?
Learn well their lineage and their ancient *ſtem*. *Tickell.*

3. [*Stammen*, Swediſh.] The prow or forepart of a ſhip.

Orante's barque, ev'n in the hero's view,
From *ſtem* to ſtern, by waves was overborn. *Dryden.*

To STEM. *v. a.* [*ſtæmma*, Iſlandick.] To oppoſe a current; to paſs croſs or forward notwithſtanding the ſtream.

They on the trading flood,
Through the wide Ethiopian to the cape
Ply, *ſtemming* nightly tow'rd the Pole. *Milton.*

Above the deep they raiſe their ſcaly creſts,
And *ſtem* the flood with their erected breaſts. *Denham.*

In ſhipping ſuch as this, the Iriſh kern
And untaught Indian on the ſtream did glide,
Ere ſharp-keel'd boats to *ſtem* the flood did learn,
Or fin-like oars did ſpread from either ſide. *Dryden.*

At length Eraſmus, that great injur'd name,
Stemm'd the wild torrent of a barb'rous age,
And drove thoſe holy Vandals off the ſtage. *Pope.*

STENCH. *n. ſ.* [from ꝥencan, Saxon.]

1. A ſtink; a bad ſmell.

Death, death; oh amiable and lovely death!
Thou odoriferous *ſtench*, ſound rottenneſs,
Ariſe forth from thy couch of laſting night. *Shakeſpeare.*

So bees with ſmoke, and doves with noiſome *ſtench*,
Are from their hives, and houſes, driv'n away. *Shakeſpeare.*

Phyſicians by the *ſtench* of feathers cure the riſing of the mother. *Bacon.*

The miniſtery will be found the ſalt of the earth, the only thing that keeps ſocieties of men from *ſtench* and corruption. *South's Sermons.*

The hoary Nar,
Corrupted with the *ſtench* of ſulphur flows,
And into Tiber's ſtreams th' infected current throws. *Addiſ.*

2. I find it uſed once for a good ſmell.

Black bul's and bearded goats on altars lie,
And clouds of ſav'ry *ſtench* involve the ſky. *Dryden.*

To STENCH. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To make to ſtink.

The foulneſs of the ponds only *ſtencheth* the water. *Mortim.*

2. [For *ſtaunch*, corruptly.] To ſtop; to hinder to flow.

They had better ſkill to let blood than *ſtench* it. *K. Charles.*

Reſtringents to *ſtench* and incraſſatives to thicken the blood. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

STENO'GRAPHY. *n. ſ.* [στενὸς and γράφω.] Short-hand.

O the accurſt *ſtenography* of ſtate!
The princely eagle ſhrunk into a bat. *Cleaveland.*

STENTOROPHO'NICK. *adj.* [from *Stentor*, the Homerical herald, whoſe voice was as loud as that of fifty men, and φωνή, a voice.] Loudly ſpeaking or ſounding.

Of this *ſtentorophonick* horn of Alexander there is a figure preſerved in the Vatican. *Derham.*

To STEP. *v. n.* [ꝥæppan, Saxon; *ſtappen*, Dutch.]

1. To move by a ſingle change of the place of the foot.

Whoſoever firſt after the troubling the water *ſtepped* in, was made whole. *Jo.* v. 4.

One of our nation hath proceeded ſo far, that he was able, by the help of wings, in a running pace to *ſtep* conſtantly ten yards at a time. *Wilkins.*

2. To advance by a ſudden progreſſion.

Ventidius lately
Bury'd his father, by whoſe death he's *ſtepp'd*
Into a great eſtate. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. To move mentally.

When a perſon is hearing a ſermon, he may give his thoughts leave to *ſtep* back ſo far as to recollect the ſeveral heads. *Watts.*

They are *ſtepping* almoſt three thouſand years back into the remoteſt antiquity, the only true mirrour of that ancient world. *Pope.*

4. To go; to walk.

I am in blood
Stept in ſo far, that, ſhould I wade no more,
Returning were as tedious as go o'er. *Shakeſpeare.*

The old poets *ſtep* in to the aſſiſtance of the medaliſt. *Addiſ.*

5. To take a ſhort walk.

See where he comes: ſo pleaſe you, *ſtep* aſide;
I'll know his grievance. *Shakeſpeare.*

My brothers, when they ſaw me wearied out,
Stepp'd, as they ſaid, to the next thicket-ſide
To bring me berries. *Milton.*

When your maſter wants a ſervant who happens to be abroad, anſwer, that he had but juſt that minute *ſtept* out. *Swift's Directions to Servants.*

6. To walk gravely and ſlowly.

Pyrrhus, the moſt ancient of all the baſhaws, *ſtept* forth, and, appealing unto his mercies, earneſtly requeſted him to ſpare his life. *Knolles.*

When you *ſtepp'd* forth, how did the monſter rage,
In ſcorn of your ſoft looks and tender age! *Cowley.*

Home the ſwain retreats,
His flock before him *ſtepping* to the fold. *Thomſon.*

STEP. *n. ſ.* [ꝥæp, Saxon; *ſtap*, Dutch.]

1. Progreſſion by one removal of the foot.

Thou ſound and firm-ſet earth,
Hear not my *ſteps*, which way they walk. *Shakeſpeare.*

Ling'ring perdition, worſe than any death
Can be at once, ſhall *ſtep* by *ſtep* attend
You and your ways. *Shakeſpeare.*

Who was the firſt to explore th' untrodden path,
When life was hazarded in every *ſtep*? *Addiſon.*

2. One remove in climbing; hold for the foot; a ſtair.

While Solyman lay at Buda, ſeven bloody heads of biſhops, ſlain in the battle, were all ſet in order upon a wooden *ſtep*. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

The breadth of every ſingle *ſtep* or ſtair ſhould be never leſs than one foot, nor more than eighteen inches. *Wotton.*

Thoſe heights where William's virtue might have ſtaid,
And on the ſubject world look'd ſafely down,
By Marlbro' paſs'd, the props and *ſteps* were made
Sublimer yet to raiſe his queen's renown. *Prior.*

It was a ſaying among the ancients, truth lies in a well; and, to carry on this metaphor, we may juſtly ſay, that logick does ſupply us with *ſteps*, whereby we may go down to reach the water. *Watts.*

3. Quantity of ſpace paſſed or meaſured by one removal of the foot.

The gradus, a Roman meaſure, may be tranſlated a *ſtep*, or the half of a paſſus or pace. *Arbuthnot.*

4. A ſmall length; a ſmall ſpace.

There is but a *ſtep* between me and death. 1 *Sa.* xx. 3.

5. Walk; paſſage.

O may thy pow'r, propitious ſtill to me,
Conduct my *ſteps* to find the fatal tree
In this deep foreſt. *Dryden.*

6. Progreſſion; act of advancing.

To derive two or three general principles of motion from phænomena, and afterwards to tell us how the properties and actions of all corporeal things follow from thoſe manifeſt principles, would be a very great *ſtep* in philoſophy, though the cauſes of thoſe principles were not yet diſcovered. *Newton.*

One

One injury is beſt defended by a ſecond, and this by a third: by theſe *ſteps* the old maſters of the palace in France became maſters of the kingdom; and by theſe *ſteps* a general, during pleaſure, might have grown into a general for life, and a general for life into a king. *Swift.*

The queriſt muſt not proceed too ſwiftly towards the determination of his point, that he may with more eaſe draw the learner to thoſe principles *ſtep* by *ſtep*, from whence the final concluſion will ariſe. *Watts.*

7. Footſtep; print of the foot.

From hence Aſtræa took her flight, and here
The prints of her departing *ſteps* appear. *Dryden.*

8. Gait; manner of walking.

Sudden from the golden throne
With a ſubmiſſive *ſtep* I haſted down;
The glowing garland from my hair I took,
Love in my heart, obedience in my look. *Prior.*

9. Action; inſtance of conduct.

The reputation of a man depends upon the firſt *ſteps* he makes in the world. *Pope.*

STEP, in compoſition, ſignifies one who is related only by marriage. [ſtɛop, Saxon, from ꝑtɛpan, to *deprive* or *make an orphan*: for the Saxons not only ſaid a *ſtep-mother*, but a *ſtep-daughter*, or *ſtep-ſon*; to which it indeed, according to this etymology, more properly belongs: but as it is now ſeldom applied but to the mother, it ſeems to mean, in the mind of thoſe who uſe it, a woman who has *ſtepped* into the vacant place of the true mother.]

How ſhould their minds chuſe but miſdoubt, leſt this diſcipline, which always you match with divine doctrine as her natural and true ſiſter, be found unto all kinds of knowledge a *ſtep-mother*. *Hooker.*

His wanton *ſtep-dame* loved him the more;
But when ſhe ſaw her offered ſweets refuſe,
Her love ſhe turn'd to hate. *Spenſer.*

You ſhall not find me, daughter,
After the ſlander of moſt *ſtep-mothers*,
Ill-ey'd unto you. *Shakeſpeare.*

A father cruel, and a *ſtep-dame* falſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

Cato the elder, being aged, buried his wife, and married a young woman: his ſon came to him, and ſaid, Sir, what have I offended, that you have brought a *ſtep-mother* into your houſe? The old man anſwered, Nay, quite the contrary, ſon; thou pleaſeſt me ſo well, as I would be glad to have more ſuch. *Bacon.*

The name of *ſtep-dame*, your practis'd art,
By which you have eſtrang'd my father's heart,
All you have done againſt me, or deſign,
Shows your averſion, but begets not mine. *Dryden.*

A *ſtep-dame* too I have, a curſed ſhe,
Who rules my hen-peck'd fire, and orders me. *Dryden.*

Any body would have gueſſed miſs to have been bred up under the influence of a cruel *ſtep-dame*, and John to be the fondling of a tender mother. *Arbuthnot.*

STE'PPINGSTONE. *n. ſ.* [*ſtep* and *ſtone*.] Stone laid to catch the foot, and ſave it from wet or dirt.

Like *ſteppingſtones* to ſave a ſtride,
In ſtreets where kennels are too wide. *Swift.*

STERCORA'CEOUS. *adj.* [*ſtercoraceus*, Latin.] Belonging to dung; partaking of the nature of dung.

Green juicy vegetables, in a heap together, acquire a heat equal to that of a human body; then a putrid *ſtercoraceous* taſte and odour, in taſte reſembling putrid fleſh, and in ſmell human fæces. *Arbuthnot.*

STERCORA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtercora*, Latin.] The act of dunging; the act of manuring with dung.

The firſt help is *ſtercoration*: the ſheeps dung is one of the beſt, and next the dung of kine, and that of horſes. *Bacon.*

Stercoration is ſeaſonable. *Evelyn.*

The exteriour pulp of the fruit ſerves not only for the ſecurity of the ſeed, whilſt it hangs upon the plant, but, after it is fallen upon the earth, for the *ſtercoration* of the ſoil, and promotion of the growth, though not the firſt germination of the ſeminal plant. *Ray.*

STEREO'GRAPHY. *n. ſ.* [στερεὸς and γράφω; *ſtereographie*, Fr.] The art of drawing the forms of ſolids upon a plane. *Harris.*

STEREO'METRY. *n. ſ.* [στερεὸς and μετρέω; *ſtereometrie*, Fr.] The art of meaſuring all ſorts of ſolid bodies. *Harris.*

STE'RIL. *adj.* [*ſterile*, French; *ſterilis*, Latin.] Barren; unfruitful; not productive; wanting fecundity.

Our elders ſay,
The barren, touched in this holy chaſe,
Shake off their *ſteril* curſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

Thy ſea marge *ſteril*, and rocky hard. *Shakeſpeare.*

In very *ſteril* years corn ſown will grow to another kind. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

To ſeparate ſeeds, put them in water: ſuch as are corrupted and *ſteril* ſwim. *Brown.*

She is grown *ſteril* and barren, and her births of animals are now very inconſiderable. *More.*

When the vegetative ſtratum was once waſhed off by rains, the hills would have become barren, the ſtrata below yielding only mere *ſterile* and mineral matter, ſuch as was inept for the formation of vegetables. *Woodward.*

STERI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*ſtérilité*, French; *ſterilitas*, from *ſterilis*, Latin.] Barrenneſs; want of fecundity; unfruitfulneſs.

Spain is thin ſown of people, by reaſon of the *ſterility* of the ſoil, and becauſe their natives are exhauſted by ſo many employments in ſuch vaſt territories. *Bacon.*

An eternal *ſterility* muſt have poſſeſſed the world, where all things had been faſtened everlaſtingly with the adamantine chains of ſpecifick gravity, if the Almighty had not ſaid, Let the earth bring forth graſs, the herb yielding ſeed, and the fruit-tree yielding fruit. *Bentley.*

He had more frequent occaſion for repetition than any poet; yet one cannot aſcribe this to any *ſterility* of expreſſion, but to the genius of his times, which delighted in theſe reiterated verſes. *Pope.*

To STE'RILIZE. *v. a.* [from *ſteril*.] To make barren; to deprive of fecundity, or the power of production.

May we not as well ſuppoſe the *ſterilizing* the earth was ſuſpended for ſome time, 'till the deluge became the executioner of it? *Woodward.*

Go! *ſterilize* the fertile with thy rage. *Savage.*

STE'RLING. *adj.* [Of this word many derivations have been offered; the moſt probable of which is that offered by *Camden*, who derives it from the *Eaſterlings*, who were employed as coiners.]

1. An epithet by which genuine Engliſh money is diſcriminated.

The king's treaſure of ſtore, that he left at his death, amounted unto eighteen hundred thouſand pounds *ſterling*. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

Several of them would rather chuſe to count out a ſum in ſeſterces than in pounds *ſterling*. *Addiſon.*

2. Genuine; having paſt the teſt.

There is not one ſingle witty phraſe in this collection, which hath not received the ſtamp and approbation of one hundred years: he may therefore be ſecure to find them all genuine, *ſterling*, and authentick. *Swift.*

STE'RLING. *n. ſ.* [*ſterlingum*, low Lat. from the adjective.]

1. Engliſh coin; money.

This viſionary various projects tries,
And knows that to be rich is to be wiſe:
By uſeful obſervation he can tell
The ſacred charms that in true *ſterling* dwell;
How gold makes a patrician of a ſlave,
A dwarf an Atlas, a Therſites brave. *Garth.*

Great name, which in our rolls recorded ſtands,
Leads honours, and protects the learned bands,
Accept this offering to thy bounty due,
And Roman wealth in Engliſh *ſterling* view. *C. Arbuthnot.*

2. Standard rate.

STERN. *adj.* [ꝑtyꝛn, Saxon.]

1. Severe of countenance; truculent of aſpect.

Why look you ſtill ſo *ſtern* and tragical. *Shakeſpeare.*

I would outſtare the *ſterneſt* eyes that look,
Outbrave the heart moſt daring on the earth,
Pluck the young ſucking cubs from the ſhe-bear,
Yea, mock the lion when he roars for prey,
To win thee, lady. *Shakeſpeare.*

It ſhall not be amiſs here to preſent the *ſtern* but lively countenance of this ſo famous a man. *Knolles.*

Gods and men
Fear'd her *ſtern* frown, and ſhe was queen o' th' woods. *Milt.*

2. Severe of manners; harſh; unrelenting; cruel.

My ſometime general,
I've ſeen thee *ſtern*, and thou haſt oft beheld
Heart-hard'ning ſpectacles. *Shakeſpeare.*

Women are ſoft, mild, pitiful, and flexible;
Thou *ſtern*, obdurate, flinty, rough, remorſeleſs. *Shakeſp.*

The common executioner,
Whoſe heart th' accuſtom'd ſight of death makes hard,
Falls not the ax upon the humbled neck,
But firſt begs pardon: will you *ſterner* be
Than he that deals and lives by bloody drops? *Shakeſpeare.*

Did this in Cæſar ſeem ambitious?
When that the poor have cry'd, Cæſar hath wept;
Ambition ſhould be made of *ſterner* ſtuff. *Shakeſpeare.*

Then ſhall the war, and *ſtern* debate and ſtrife
Immortal, be the buſ'neſs of my life;
And in thy fane the duſty ſpoils among,
High on the burniſh'd roof, my banner ſhall be hung. *Dryd.*

How *ſtern* as tutors, and as uncles hard,
We laſh the pupil and defraud the ward. *Dryden.*

3. Hard; afflictive.

If wolves had at thy gate howl'd that *ſtern* time,
Thou ſhouldſt have ſaid, Go, porter, turn the key,
All cruels elſe ſubſcrib'd. *Shakeſpeare.*

STERN. *n. ſ.* [ꝑtɛon, Saxon. Of the ſame original with *ſteer*.]

1. The hind part of the ſhip where the rudder is placed.

Let a barbarous Indian, who had never ſeen a ſhip, view the ſeparate and disjointed parts, as the prow and *ſtern*, the ribs, maſts, ropes, and ſhrouds, he would form but a very lame idea of it. *Watts.*

They turn their heads to sea, their *sterns* to land. *Dryd.*

2. Post of management; direction.

The king from Eltam I intend to send,
And sit at chiefest *stern* of publick weal. *Shakespeare.*

3. The hinder part of any thing

She all at once her beastly body raised,
With doubled forces high above the ground,
Though wrapping up her wreathed *stern* around. *Spenser.*

STE'RNAGE. *n. s.* [from *stern.*] The steerage or stern. Not used.

Grapple your minds to *sternage* of this navy,
And leave your England as dead midnight still. *Shakespeare.*

STE'RNLY. *adv.* [from *stern.*] In a stern manner; severely; truculently.

Sternly he pronounc'd
The rigid interdiction. *Milton.*

Yet sure thou art not, nor thy face the same,
Nor thy limbs moulded in so soft a frame;
Thou look'st more *sternly*, do'st more strongly move,
And more of awe thou bear'st, and less of love. *Dryden.*

STE'RNNESS. *n. s.* [from *stern.*]

1. Severity of look.

Of stature huge, and eke of courage bold,
That sons of men amaz'd their *sternness* to behold. *Spenser.*

How would he look to see his work so noble
Wildly bound up! or how
Should I, in these my borrow'd flaunts, behold
The *sternness* of his presence! *Shakespeare.*

2. Severity or harshness of manners.

I have *sternness* in my soul enough
To hear of soldiers work. *Dryden.*

STE'RNON. *n. s.* [στέρνον] The breast-bone.

A soldier was shot in the breast through the *sternon*. *Wiseman.*

STERNUTA'TION. *n. s.* [*sternutatio*, Latin.] The act of sneezing.

Sternutation is a convulsive shaking of the nerves and muscles, first occasioned by an irritation of those in the nostrils. *Quincy.*

Concerning *sternutation*, or sneezing, and the custom of saluting upon that motion, it is generally believed to derive its original from a disease wherein *sternutation* proved mortal, and such as sneezed died. *Brown.*

STERNU'TATIVE. *adj.* [*sternutatif*, Fr. from *sternuto*, Latin.] Having the quality of sneezing.

STERNU'TATORY. *n. s.* [*sternutatoire*, Fr. from *sternuto*, Lat.] Medicine that provokes to sneeze.

Physicians, in persons near death, use *sternutatories*, or such medicines as provoke unto sneezing; when if the faculty arise, and *sternutation* ensueth, they conceive hopes of life. *Brown.*

STE'VEN. *n. s.* [ꝛtefen, Saxon.] A cry, or loud clamour.

Ne sooner was out, but swifter than thought,
Fast by the hide, the wolf Lowder caught;
And had not Roffy renne to the *steven*,
Lowder had been slain thilke same even. *Spenser.*

To STEW. *v. a.* [*estuver*, French; *stoven*, Dutch.] To seeth any thing in a slow moist heat.

Ere I was risen from the place, that show'd
My duty kneeling, came a reeking post,
Stew'd in his haste, half breathless. *Shakespeare.*

I bruised my skin with playing at sword and dagger with a master of fence, three veneys for a dish of *stew'd* prunes. *Shak.*

To STEW. *v. n.* To be seethed in a slow moist heat.

STEW. *n. s.* [*estuve*, French; *stufa*, Italian; *estufa*, Spanish.]

1. A bagnio; a hot-house.

As burning Ætna from his boiling *stew*
Doth belch out flames, and rocks in pieces broke,
And ragged ribs of mountains molten new,
Enwrapt in coal-black clouds and filthy smoke. *Spenser.*

The Lydians were inhibited by Cyrus to use any armour, and give themselves to baths and *stews*. *Abbot.*

2. A brothel; a house of prostitution. [This signification is by some imputed to this, that there were licensed brothels near the *stews* or fishponds in Southwark; but probably *stew*, like bagnio, took a bad signification from bad use.]

There be that hate harlots, and never were at the *stews*; that abhor falshood, and never brake promise. *Ascham.*

My business in this state
Made me a looker-on here in Vienna,
Where I have seen corruption boil and bubble,
'Till it o'er-run the *stew*. *Shakespeare.*

With them there are no *stews*, no dissolute houses, no curtesans. *Bacon.*

Her, though seven years she in the *stews* had laid,
A nunnery durst receive and think a maid;
And though in childbirth's labour she did lie,
Midwives would swear 'twere but a tympany. *Donne.*

What mod'rate fop would rake the park or *stews*,
Who among troops of faultless nymphs can chuse? *Roscom.*

Making his own house a *stew*, a bordel, and a school of lewdness, to instill the rudiments of vice into the unwary flexible years of his poor children. *South.*

3. [*Stowen*, Dutch, to store.] A storepond; a small pond where fish are kept for the table.

STE'WARD. *n. s.* [ꝛtiepaꝛd, Saxon.]

1. One who manages the affairs of another.

There sat yclad in red,
Down to the ground, a comely personage,
That in his hand a white rod managed;
His *steward* was, hight diet, ripe of age,
And in demeanour sober, and in council sage. *Spenser.*

Whilst I have gold, I'll be his *steward* still. *Shakesp.*

Take on you the charge
And kingly government of this your land;
Not as protector, *steward*, substitute,
Or lowly factor for another's gain. *Shakespeare.*

How is it that I hear this of thee? Give an account of thy stewardship; for thou mayest be no longer *steward*. *Lu.* xvi.

When a *steward* defrauds his lord, he must connive at the rest of the servants while they are following the same practice. *Swift.*

What can be a greater honour than to be chosen one of the *stewards* and dispensers of God's bounty to mankind? What can give a generous spirit more complacency than to consider, that great numbers owe to him, under God, their subsistence, and the good conduct of their lives? *Swift.*

2. An officer of state.

The duke of Suffolk is the first, and claims
To be high *steward*. *Shakespeare.*

STE'WARDSHIP. *n. s.* [from *steward.*] The office of a steward.

The earl of Worcester.
Hath broke his staff, resign'd his *stewardship*. *Shakespeare.*

Shew us the hand of God
That hath dismiss'd us from our *stewardship*. *Shakespeare.*

If they are not employed to such purposes, we are false to our trust, and the *stewardship* committed to us, and shall be one day severely accountable to God for it. *Calamy.*

STI'BIAL. *adj.* [from *stibium*, Latin.] Antimonial.

The former depend upon a corrupt incinerated melancholy, and the latter upon an adust *stibial* or eruginous sulphur. *Harvey.*

STI'CADOS. *n. s.* [*sticadis*, Latin.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

STICK. *n. s.* [ꝛticca, Saxon; *stecco*, Italian; *steck*, Dutch.] A piece of wood small and long.

Onions as they hang will shoot forth, and so will the herb orpin, with which in the country they trim their houses, binding it to a lath or *stick* set against a wall. *Bacon.*

Some strike from clashing flints their fiery seed,
Some gather *sticks* the kindled flames to feed. *Dryden.*

To STICK. *v. a.* preterite *stuck*; participle pass. *stuck.* [ꝛtican, Saxon.] To fasten on so as that it may adhere.

Two troops in fair array one moment show'd;
The next, a field with fallen bodies strow'd:
The points of spears are *stuck* within the shield,
The steeds without their riders scour the field,
The knights unhors'd. *Dryden.*

Would our ladies, instead of *sticking* on a patch against their country, sacrifice their necklaces against the common enemy, what decrees ought not to be made in their favour? *Addison.*

Oh for some pedant reign,
Some gentle James to bless the land again;
To *stick* the doctor's chair unto the throne,
Give law to words, or war with words alone. *Pope.*

To STICK. *v. n.*

1. To adhere; to unite itself by its tenacity or penetrating power.

I will cause the fish of thy rivers to *stick* unto thy scales. *Ez.*

The green caterpillar breedeth in the inward parts of roses not blown, where the dew *sticketh*. *Bacon.*

Though the sword be put into the sheath, we must not suffer it there to rust, or *stick* so fast as that we shall not be able to draw it readily, when need requires. *Raleigh.*

2. To be inseparable; to be united with any thing. Generally in an ill sense.

Now does he feel
His secret murthers *sticking* on his hands. *Shakespeare.*

He is often stigmatized with it, as a note of infamy, to *stick* by him whilst the world lasteth. *Sanderson.*

In their quarrels they proceed to calling names, 'till they light upon one that is sure to *stick*. *Swift.*

3. To rest upon the memory painfully.

The going away of that which had staid so long, doth yet *stick* with me. *Bacon.*

4. To stop; to lose motion.

I shudder at the name!
My blood runs backward, and my fault'ring tongue
Sticks at the sound. *Smith.*

5. To resist emission.

Wherefore could I not pronounce amen?
I had most need of blessing, and amen
Stuck in my throat. *Shakespeare.*

6. To

6. To be conſtant; to adhere with firmneſs.
The knave will *ſtick* by thee, I can aſſure thee that: he will not out, he is true bred. *Shakeſpeare.*
The firſt contains a *ſticking* faſt to Chriſt, when the chriſtian profeſſion is perſecuted; and the ſecond a riſing from ſin, as he roſe, to a new chriſtian life. *Hammond.*
Some *ſtick* to you, and ſome to t'other ſide. *Dryden.*
They could not but conclude that to be their intereſt, and, being ſo convinced, purſue it and *ſtick* to it. *Tillotſon.*
The advantage will be on our ſide, if we *ſtick* to its eſſentials. *Addiſon.*
7. To be troubleſome by adhering.
I am ſatisfied to trifle away my time, rather than let it *ſtick* by me. *Pope.*
8. To remain; not to be loſt.
Proverbial ſentences are formed into a verſe, whereby they *ſtick* upon the memory. *Watts.*
9. To dwell upon; not to forſake.
If the matter be knotty, the mind muſt ſtop and buckle to it, and *ſtick* upon it with labour and thought, and not leave it 'till it has maſtered the difficulty. *Locke.*
Every man, beſides occaſional affections, has beloved ſtudies which the mind will more cloſely *ſtick* to. *Locke.*
10. To cauſe difficulties or ſcruple.
This is the difficulty that *ſticks* with the moſt reaſonable of thoſe who, from conſcience, refuſe to join with the Revolution. *Swift.*
11. To ſcruple; to heſitate.
It is a good point of cunning for a man to ſhape the anſwer he would have in his own words and propoſitions; for it makes the other party *ſtick* the leſs. *Bacon.*
The church of Rome, under pretext of expoſition of Scripture, doth not *ſtick* to add and alter. *Bacon.*
Rather than impute our miſcarriages to our own corruption, we do not *ſtick* to arraign providence itſelf. *L'Eſtrange.*
Every one without heſitation ſuppoſes eternity, and *ſticks* not to aſcribe infinity to duration. *Locke.*
That two bodies cannot be in the ſame place is a truth that no body any more *ſticks* at, than at this maxim, that it is impoſſible for the ſame thing to be, and not to be. *Locke.*
To *ſtick* at nothing for the publick intereſt is repreſented as the refined part of the Venetian wiſdom. *Addiſon.*
Some *ſtick* not to ſay, that the parſon and attorney forged a will. *Arbuthnot.*
12. To be ſtopped; to be unable to proceed.
If we ſhould fail.
——We fail!
But ſcrew your courage to the *ſticking* place,
And we'll not fail. *Shakeſpeare.*
They never doubted the commons; but heard all *ſtuck* in the lords houſe, and deſired the names of thoſe who hindered the agreement between the lords and commons. *Clarendon.*
He threw: the trembling weapon paſs'd
Through nine bull hides, each under other plac'd
On his broad ſhield, and *ſtuck* within the laſt. *Dryden.*
13. To be embarraſſed; to be puzzled.
Where they *ſtick*, they are not to be farther puzzled by putting them upon finding it out themſelves. *Locke.*
They will *ſtick* long at part of a demonſtration, for want of perceiving the connexion of two ideas, that, to one more exerciſed, is as viſible as any thing. *Locke.*
Souls a little more capacious can take in the connexion of a few propoſitions; but if the chain be prolix, here they *ſtick* and are confounded. *Watts.*
14. *To* STICK *out.* To be prominent with deformity.
His fleſh is conſumed away that it cannot be ſeen, and his bones that were not ſeen *ſtick out.* *Job* xxxiii. 21.
15. *To* STICK *out.* To be unemployed.

To STICK. *v. a.* [ꝑician, Saxon; *ſteken*, Dutch.]
1. To ſtab; to pierce with a pointed inſtrument.
The Heruli, when their old kindred fell ſick, *ſtuck* them with a dagger. *Grew.*
2. To fix upon a pointed body.
3. To faſten by tranſfixion.
Her death!
I'll ſtand betwixt: it firſt ſhall pierce my heart:
We will be *ſtuck* together on his dart. *Dryden.*
4. To ſet with ſomething pointed.
A lofty pile they rear;
The fabrick's front with cypreſs twigs they ſtrew,
And *ſtick* the ſides with boughs of baleful yew. *Dryden.*

STI'CKINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſticky.*] Adheſive quality; viſcoſity; glutinouſneſs; tenacity.

To STI'CKLE. *v. n.* [from the practice of prizefighters, who placed ſeconds with ſtaves or *ſticks* to interpoſe occaſionally.]
1. To take part with one ſide or other.
Fortune, as ſhe wont, turn'd fickle,
And for the foe began to *ſtickle.* *Hudibras.*
2. To conteſt; to altercate; to contend rather with obſtinacy than vehemence.
Let them go to't, and *ſtickle,*
Whether a conclave, or a conventicle. *Cleaveland.*

Heralds *ſtickle*, who got who,
So many hundred years ago. *Hudibras.*
3. To trim; to play faſt and looſe; to act a part between oppoſites.
When he ſees half of the Chriſtians killed, and the reſt in a fair way of being routed, he *ſtickles* betwixt the remainder of God's hoſt and the race of fiends. *Dryden.*

STI'CKLEBAG. *n. ſ.* [Properly *ſtickleback*, from *ſtick*, to prick.] The ſmalleſt of freſh-water fiſh.
A little fiſh called a *ſticklebag*, without ſcales, hath his body fenced with ſeveral prickles. *Walton.*

STI'CKLER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtickle.*]
1. A ſideſman to fencers; a ſecond to a duelliſt; one who ſtands to judge a combat.
Baſilius came to part them, the *ſtickler*'s authority being unable to perſuade cholerick hearers; and part them he did. *Sidn.*
Baſilius, the judge, appointed *ſticklers* and trumpets, whom the others ſhould obey. *Sidney.*
Our former chiefs, like *ſticklers* of the war,
Firſt fought t' inflame the parties, then to poiſe:
The quarrel lov'd, but did the cauſe abhor;
And did not ſtrike to hurt, but made a noiſe. *Dryden.*
2. An obſtinate contender about any thing.
Quercetanus, though the grand *ſtickler* for the *tria prima*, has this conceſſion of the irreſolubleneſs of diamonds. *Boyle.*
The inferior tribe of common women have, in moſt reigns, been the profeſſed *ſticklers* for ſuch as have acted againſt the true intereſt of the nation. *Addiſon.*
The tory or high church clergy were the greateſt *ſticklers* againſt the exorbitant proceedings of king James II. *Swift.*
All place themſelves in the liſt of the national church, though they are great *ſticklers* for liberty of conſcience. *Swift.*

STI'CKY. *adj.* [from *ſtick.*] Viſcous; adheſive; glutinous.
Herbs which laſt longeſt are thoſe of ſtrong ſmell and with a *ſticky* ſtalk. *Bacon.*

STIFF. *adj.* [ꝑiꝼ, Saxon; *ſtiff*, Daniſh; *ſtyf*, Swediſh; *ſtifur*, Iſlandick; *ſtijf*, Dutch.]
1. Rigid; inflexible; reſiſting flexure; not flaccid; not limber; not eaſily flexible; not pliant.
They riſing on *ſtiff* pinions tower
The mid aerial ſky. *Milton.*
The glittering robe
Hung floating looſe, or *ſtiff* with mazy gold. *Thomſon.*
2. Not ſoft; not giving way; not fluid; not eaſily yielding to the touch.
Still leſs and leſs my boiling ſpirits flow;
And I grow *ſtiff* as cooling metals do. *Dryden.*
Mingling with that oily liquor, they were wholly incorporate, and ſo grew more *ſtiff* and firm, making but one ſubſtance. *Burnet.*
3. Strong; not eaſily reſiſted.
On a *ſtiff* gale
The Theban ſwan extends his wings. *Denham.*
4. Hardy; ſtubborn; not eaſily ſubdued.
How *ſtiff* is my vile ſenſe,
That I ſtand up, and have ingenious feeling
Of my huge ſorrows! Better I were diſtract! *Shakeſpeare.*
5. Obſtinate; pertinacious.
We neither allow unmeet nor purpoſe the *ſtiff* defence of any unneceſſary cuſtom heretofore received. *Hooker.*
Yield to others when there is cauſe; but it is a ſhame to ſtand *ſtiff* in a fooliſh argument. *Taylor.*
A war enſues, the Cretans own their cauſe,
Stiff to defend their hoſpitable laws. *Dryden.*
6. Harſh; not written with eaſe; conſtrained.
7. Formal; rigorous in certain ceremonies; not diſengaged in behaviour; ſtarched; affected.
The French are open, familiar, and talkative; the Italians *ſtiff*, ceremonious, and reſerved. *Addiſon.*
8. In *Shakeſpeare* it ſeems to mean ſtrongly maintained, or aſſerted with good evidence.
This is *ſtiff* news. *Shakeſpeare.*

To STI'FFEN. *v. a.* [ꝑiꝼian, Saxon.]
1. To make ſtiff; to make inflexible; to make unpliant.
When the blaſt of war blows in our ears,
Stiffen the ſinews, ſummon up the blood,
Diſguiſe fair nature with hard favour'd rage. *Shakeſpeare.*
He *ſtiffened* his neck, and hardened his heart from turning unto the Lord. 2 *Chron.* xxxvi. 13.
The poor, by them diſrobed, naked lie,
Veil'd with no other covering but the ſky;
Expos'd to *ſtiffening* froſts, and drenching ſhowers,
Which thicken'd air from her black boſom pours. *Sandys.*
Her eyes grow *ſtiffen'd*, and with ſulphur burn. *Dryden.*
2. To make obſtinate.
Her *ſtiffening* grief,
Who ſaw her children ſlaughter'd all at once,
Was dull to mine. *Dryden and Lee.*

To STI'FFEN. *v. n.*
1. To grow ſtiff; to grow rigid; to become unpliant.
Aghaſt, aſtoniſh'd, and ſtruck dumb with fear,
I ſtood; like briſtles roſe my *ſtiffening* hair. *Dryden.*

Fix'd in aſtoniſhment I gaze upon thee,
Like one juſt blaſted by a ſtroke from heaven,
Who pants for breath, and *ſtiffens* yet alive;
In dreadful looks, a monument of wrath. *Addiſon.*

2. To grow hard; to be hardened.
The tender ſoil, then *ſtiffening* by degrees,
Shut from the bounded earth the bounding ſeas. *Dryden.*

3. To grow leſs ſuſceptive of impreſſion; to grow obſtinate.
Some ſouls, we ſee,
Grow hard and *ſtiffen* with adverſity. *Dryden.*

STIFFHEA'RTED. *adj.* [*ſtiff* and *heart.*] Obſtinate; ſtubborn; contumacious.
They are impudent children, and *ſtiff hearted.* *Ezek.* ii.

STI'FFLY. *adv.* [from *ſtiff.*] Rigidly; inflexibly; ſtubbornly.
In matters divine, it is ſtill maintained *ſtiffly*, that they have no ſtiffnecked force. *Hooker.*
I commended them that ſtood ſo *ſtiffly* for the Lord. 2 *Eſdr.*
The Indian fig of itſelf multiplieth from root to root, the plenty of the ſap and the ſoftneſs of the ſtalk making the bough, being overloaden and not *ſtiffly* upheld, to weigh down. *Bacon.*

STI'FFNECKED. *adj.* [*ſtiff* and *neck.*] Stubborn; obſtinate; contumacious.
An infinite charge to her majeſty, to ſend over ſuch an army as ſhould tread down all that ſtandeth before them on foot, and lay on the ground all the *ſtiffnecked.* *Spenſer.*
This *ſtiffneck'd* pride, nor art nor force can bend,
Nor high-flown hopes to reaſon's lure deſcend. *Denham.*

STI'FFNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtiff.*]

1. Rigidity; inflexibility; hardneſs; ineptitude to bend.
The *ſtiffneſs* and dryneſs of iron to melt, muſt be holpen by moiſtening or opening it. *Bacon.*
The willow bows and recovers, the oak is ſtubborn and inflexible; and the puniſhment of that *ſtiffneſs* is one branch of the allegory. *L'Eſtrange.*

2. Ineptitude to motion.
The pillars of this frame grow weak,
My ſinews ſlacken, and an icy *ſtiffneſs*
Benumbs my blood. *Denham.*

3. Tenſion; not laxity.
To try new ſhrouds, one mounts into the wind,
And one below their eaſe or *ſtiffneſs* notes. *Dryden.*

4. Obſtinacy; ſtubbornneſs; contumaciouſneſs.
The vices of old age have the *ſtiffneſs* of it too; and as it is the unfitteſt time to learn in, ſo the unfitneſs of it to unlearn will be found much greater. *South.*
Firmneſs or *ſtiffneſs* of the mind is not from adherence to truth, but ſubmiſſion to prejudice. *Locke.*
Theſe hold their opinions with the greateſt *ſtiffneſs*, being generally the moſt fierce and firm in their tenets. *Locke.*

5. Unpleaſing formality; conſtraint.
All this religion ſat eaſily upon him, without any of that *ſtiffneſs* and conſtraint, any of thoſe forbidding appearances which diſparage the actions of the ſincerely pious. *Atterbury.*

6. Rigorouſneſs; harſhneſs.
There fill yourſelf with thoſe moſt joyous ſights;
But ſpeak no word to her of theſe ſad plights,
Which her too conſtant *ſtiffneſs* doth conſtrain. *Spenſer.*

7. Manner of writing, not eaſy but harſh and conſtrained.
Rules and critical obſervations improve a good genius, where nature leadeth the way, provided he is not too ſcrupulous; for that will introduce a *ſtiffneſs* and affectation, which are utterly abhorrent from all good writing. *Felton.*

To STIFLE. *v. a.* [*eſtouffer*, French.]

1. To oppreſs or kill by cloſeneſs of air; to ſuffocate.
Where have you been broiling?
—Among the croud i' th' abbey, where a finger
Cou'd not be wedg'd in more; I am *ſtifled*
With the mere rankneſs of their joy. *Shakeſpeare.*
Pray'r againſt his abſolute decree,
No more avails than breath againſt the wind;
Blown *ſtifling* back on him that breathes it forth. *Milton.*
That part of the air that we drew out, left the more room for the *ſtifling* ſteams of the coals to be received into it. *Boyle.*
Stifled with kiſſes, a ſweet death he dies. *Dryden.*
At one time they keep their patients ſo cloſe and warm, as almoſt to *ſtifle* them with care; and all on a ſudden, the cold regimen is in vogue. *Baker.*
I took my leave, being half *ſtifled* with the cloſeneſs of the room. *Swift.*

2. To keep in; to hinder from emiſſion.
Whilſt bodies become coloured by reflecting or tranſmitting this or that ſort of rays more copiouſly than the reſt, they ſtop and *ſtifle* in themſelves the rays which they do not reflect or tranſmit. *Newton.*

3. To extinguiſh by hindering communication.

4. To extinguiſh by artful or gentle means.
Every reaſonable man will pay a tax with chearfulneſs for *ſtifling* a civil war in its birth. *Addiſon.*

5. To ſuppreſs; to conceal.
If't prove thy fortune, Polydore, to conquer,
Truſt me, and let me know thy love's ſucceſs,
That I may ever after *ſtifle* mine. *Otway.*

Theſe concluſions have been acknowledged by the diſputers themſelves, till with labour and ſtudy they had *ſtifled* their firſt convictions. *Rogers.*
You excel in the art of *ſtifling* and concealing your reſentment. *Swift.*

STI'GMA. *n. ſ.* [*ſtigma*, Latin.]

1. A brand; a mark with a hot iron.

2. A mark of infamy.

STIGMA'TICAL. } *adj.* [from *ſtigma.*] Branded or marked
STI'GMATICK. } with ſome token of infamy.
Foul *ſtigmatick*, that's more than thou can'ſt tell. *Shak.*
Thou'rt like a foul miſhapen *ſtigmatick*,
Mark'd by the deſtinies to be avoided. *Shakeſpeare.*
He is deformed, crooked, old and ere,
Vicious, ungentle, fooliſh, blunt, unkind,
Stigmatical in making, worſe in mind. *Shakeſpeare.*

To STI'GMATIZE. *v. a.* [*ſtigmatiſer*, French; from *ſtigma.*] To mark with a brand; to diſgrace with a note of reproach.
Men of learning who take to buſineſs, diſcharge it with greater honeſty than men of the world; becauſe the former in reading have been uſed to find virtue extolled and vice *ſtigmatized*, while the latter have ſeen vice triumphant and virtue diſcountenanced. *Addiſon.*
Sour enthuſiaſts affect to *ſtigmatize* the fineſt and moſt elegant authors, both ancient and modern, as dangerous to religion. *Addiſon.*
The privileges of juries ſhould be aſcertained, and whoever violates them *ſtigmatized* by publick cenſure. *Swift.*

STI'LAR. *adj.* [from *ſtile.*] Belonging to the ſtile of a dial.
At fifty-one and a half degrees, which is London's latitude, make a mark, and laying a ruler to the center of the plane and to this mark, draw a line for the *ſtilar* line. *Moxon.*

STILE. *n. ſ.* [ꝑtiȝele, from ꝑtiȝan, Saxon, to climb.]

1. A ſet of ſteps to paſs from one encloſure to another.
There comes my maſter and another gentleman from Frogmare over the *ſtile* this way. *Shakeſpeare.*
If they draw ſeveral ways, they be ready to hang themſelves upon every gate or *ſtile* they come at. *L'Eſtrange.*
The little ſtrutting pile,
You ſee juſt by the church-yard *ſtile.* *Swift.*

2. [*Stile*, Fr.] A pin to caſt the ſhadow in a ſun-dial.
Erect the *ſtile* perpendicularly over the ſubſtilar line, ſo as to make an angle with the dial-plane equal to the elevation of the pole of your place. *Moxon.*

STI'LETTO. n. ſ. [Italian; *ſtilet*, Fr.] A ſmall dagger, of which the blade is not edged but round, with a ſharp point.
When a ſenator ſhould be torn in pieces, he hired one, who entering into the ſenate-houſe, ſhould aſſault him as an enemy to the ſtate; and ſtabbing him with *ſtilettoes*, leave him to be torn by others. *Hakewill.*

To STILL. *v. a.* [ꝑtillan, Saxon; *ſtillen*, Dutch.]

1. To ſilence; to make ſilent.
Is this the ſcourge of France?
Is this the Talbot ſo much fear'd abroad,
That with his name the mothers *ſtill* their babes? *Shakeſp.*

2. To quiet; to appeaſe.
In all refrainings of anger, it is the beſt remedy to make a man's ſelf believe, that the opportunity of revenge is not yet come; but that he foreſees a time for it, and ſo to *ſtill* himſelf in the mean time, and reſerve it. *Bacon.*

3. To make motionleſs.
He having a full ſway over the water, had power to *ſtill* and compoſe it, as well as to move and diſturb it. *Woodward.*
The third fair morn now blaz'd upon the main,
Then glaſſy ſmooth lay all the liquid plain,
The winds were huſh'd, the billows ſcarcely curl'd,
And a dead ſilence *ſtill'd* the watry world. *Pope.*

STILL. *adj.* [*ſtil*, Dutch.]

1. Silent; uttering no noiſe. It is well obſerved by *Junius*, that *ſt* is the ſound commanding ſilence.
We do not act, that often jeſt and laugh:
'Tis old but true, *ſtill* ſwine eat all the draugh. *Shakeſp.*
Your wife Octavia, with her modeſt eyes,
And *ſtill* concluſion, ſhall acquire no honour,
Demurring upon me. *Shakeſpeare.*
The ſtorm was laid, the winds retir'd,
Obedient to thy will;
The ſea that roar'd at thy command,
At thy command was *ſtill.* *Addiſon.*

2. Quiet; calm.
Atin when he ſpied
Thus in *ſtill* waves of deep delight to wade,
Fiercely approaching to him loudly cry'd. *Spenſer.*
From hence my lines and I depart,
I to my ſoft *ſtill* walks, they to my heart;
I to the nurſe, they to the child of art. *Donne.*
Religious pleaſure moves gently, and therefore conſtantly. It does not affect by rapture, but is like the pleaſure of health, which is *ſtill* and ſober. *South.*

Hope

Hope quickens all the *ſtill* parts of life, and keeps the mind awake in her moſt remiſs and indolent hours. *Addiſon.*

Silius Italicus has repreſented it as a very gentle and *ſtill* river, in the beautiful deſcription he has given of it. *Addiſon.*

How all things liſten, while thy muſe complains;
Such ſilence waits on Philomela's ſtrains,
In ſome *ſtill* ev'ning, when the whiſp'ring breeze
Pants on the leaves, and dies upon the trees. *Pope.*

3. Motionleſs.

Gynecia ſit *ſtill*, but with no ſtill penſiveneſs. *Sidney.*

Though the body really moves, yet not changing perceivable diſtance with other bodies, as faſt as the ideas of our minds follow in train, the thing ſeems to ſtand *ſtill*, as we find in the hands of clocks. *Locke.*

That in this ſtate of ignorance, we ſhort-ſighted creatures might not miſtake true felicity, we are endowed with a power to ſuſpend any particular deſire. This is *ſtanding* ſtill where we are not ſufficiently aſſured. *Locke.*

This ſtone, O Syſiphus, ſtands *ſtill*;
Ixion reſts upon his wheel. *Pope.*

STILL. *n. ſ.* Calm; ſilence.

Herne the hunter,
Sometime a keeper here in Windſor foreſt,
Doth all the winter time at *ſtill* of mid-night,
Walk round about an oak with ragged horns.
Shakeſpeare.

He had never any jealouſy with his father, which might give occaſion of altering court or council upon the change; but all things paſſed in a *ſtill*. *Bacon.*

STILL. *adv.* [ꝑtille, Saxon.]

1. To this time; till now.

It hath been anciently reported, and is *ſtill* received, that extreme applauſes of great multitudes have ſo rarified the air, that birds flying over have fallen down. *Bacon.*

Thou, O matron!
Here dying, to the ſhore haſt left thy name:
Cajeta *ſtill* the place is call'd from thee,
The nurſe of great Æneas' infancy. *Dryden.*

2. Nevertheleſs; notwithſtanding.

The deſire of fame betrays the ambitious man into indecencies that leſſen his reputation; he is *ſtill* afraid leſt any of his actions ſhould be thrown away in private. *Addiſon.*

3. In an encreaſing degree.

As God ſometimes addreſſes himſelf in this manner to the hearts of men; ſo, if the heart will receive ſuch motions by a ready compliance, they will return more frequently, and *ſtill* more and more powerfully. *South.*

The moral perfections of the Deity, the more attentively we conſider them, the more perfectly *ſtill* ſhall we know them. *Atterbury.*

4. Always; ever; continually.

Unleſs God from heaven did by viſion *ſtill* ſhew them what to do, they might do nothing. *Hooker.*

My brain I'll prove the female to my ſoul;
My ſoul, the father; and theſe two beget
A generation of *ſtill*-breeding thoughts. *Shakeſpeare.*

Whom the diſeaſe of talking *ſtill* once poſſeſſeth, he can never hold his peace. *Ben. Johnſon.*

He told them, that if their king were *ſtill* abſent from them, they would at length crown apes. *Davies.*

Chymiſts would be rich, if they could *ſtill* do in great quantities, what they have ſometimes done in little. *Boyle.*

Trade begets trade, and people go much where many people are already gone: ſo men run *ſtill* to a crowd in the ſtreets, though only to ſee. *Temple.*

The fewer *ſtill* you name, you wound the more,
Bond is but one; but Harpax is a ſcore. *Pope.*

5. After that.

In the primitive church, ſuch as by fear being compelled to ſacrifice to ſtrange gods, after repented, and kept *ſtill* the office of preaching the goſpel. *Whitgifte.*

6. In continuance.

I with my hand at midnight held your head;
And, like the watchful minutes to the hour,
Still and anon chear'd up the heavy time,
Saying, what want you? *Shakeſpeare.*

STILL. *n. ſ.* [from *diſtil.*] A veſſel for diſtillation; an alembick.

Nature's confectioner, the bee,
Whoſe ſuckets are moiſt alchimy;
The *ſtill* of his refining mold,
Minting the garden into gold. *Cleaveland.*

In diſtilling hot ſpirits, if the head of the *ſtill* be taken off, the vapour which aſcends out of the *ſtill* will take fire at the flame of a candle, and the flame will run along the vapour from the candle to the *ſtill*. *Newton.*

This fragrant ſpirit is obtained from all plants in the leaſt aromatick, by a cold *ſtill*, with a heat not exceeding that of ſummer. *Arbuthnot.*

To STILL. *v. a.* [from *diſtil.*] To diſtil; to extract or operate upon by diſtillation.

To STILL. *v. n.* [*ſtillo*, Latin.] To drop; to fall in drops. Out of uſe.

His ſceptre 'gainſt the ground he threw,
And tears *ſtill'd* from him which mov'd all the crew. *Chapm.*

Short thick ſobs, whoſe thund'ring volleys float,
And roul themſelves over her lubric throat
In panting murmurs, *ſtill'd* out of her breaſt,
That ever-bubbling ſpring. *Craſhaw.*

STILLATI'TIOUS. *adj.* [*ſtillatitius*, Latin.] Falling in drops; drawn by a ſtill.

STI'LLATORY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtill*, or *diſtil.*]

1. An alembick; a veſſel in which diſtillation is performed.

In all *ſtillatories*, the vapour is turned back upon itſelf, by the encounter of the ſides of the *ſtiliatory*. *Bacon.*

2. The room in which ſtills are placed; laboratory.

All offices that require heat, as kitchins, *ſtillatories*, ſtoves, ſhould be meridional. *Wotton.*

Theſe are nature's *ſtillatories*, in whoſe caverns the aſcending vapours are congealed to that univerſal aqua vitæ, that good freſh water. *More.*

STI'LLBORN. *adj.* [*ſtill* and *born.*] Born lifeleſs; dead in the birth.

Grant that our hopes, yet likely of fair birth,
Should be *ſtillborn*; and that we now poſſeſt
The utmoſt man of expectation; we are
A body ſtrong enough to equal with the king. *Shakeſp.*

Many caſualties were but matter of ſenſe, as whether a child were abortive or *ſtillborn*. *Graunt.*

The pale aſſiſtants on each other ſtar'd,
With gaping mouths for iſſuing words prepar'd:
The *ſtillborn* ſounds upon the palate hung,
And dy'd imperfect on the falt'ring tongue. *Dryden.*

I know a trick to make you thrive;
O, 'tis a quaint device!
Your *ſtillborn* poems ſhall revive,
And ſcorn to wrap up ſpice. *Swift.*

STI'LLICIDE. *n. ſ.* [*ſtillicidium*, Latin.] A ſucceſſion of drops.

The *ſtillicides* of water, if there be water enough to follow, will draw themſelves into a ſmall thread, becauſe they will not diſcontinue. *Bacon.*

STILLICI'DIOUS. *adj.* [from *ſtillicide.*] Falling in drops.

Cryſtal is found ſometimes in rocks, and in ſome places not unlike the ſtirious or *ſtillicidious* dependencies of ice. *Brown.*

STI'LLNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtill.*]

1. Calm; quiet.

How ſweet the moonlight ſleeps upon this bank!
Here will we ſit, and let the ſounds of muſick
Creep in our ears; ſoft *ſtillneſs* and the night
Become the touches of ſweet harmony. *Shakeſpeare.*

When black clouds draw down the lab'ring ſkies,
And horrid *ſtillneſs* firſt invades the ear,
And in that ſilence we the tempeſt fear. *Dryden.*

Virgil, to heighten the horrour of Æneas's paſſing by this coaſt, has prepared the reader by Cajeta's funeral and the *ſtillneſs* of the night. *Dryden.*

If a houſe be on fire, thoſe at next door may eſcape, by the *ſtillneſs* of the weather. *Swift.*

2. Silence; taciturnity.

The gravity and *ſtillneſs* of your youth
The world hath noted. *Shakeſpeare.*

STI'LLSTAND. *n. ſ.* [*ſtill* and *ſtand.*] Abſence of motion.

The tide ſwell'd up unto his height,
Then makes a *ſtillſtand*, running neither way. *Shakeſpeare.*

STI'LLY. *adv.* [from *ſtill.*]

1. Silently; not loudly.

From camp to camp, through the foul womb of night,
The hum of either army *ſtilly* ſounds. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Calmly; not tumultuouſly.

STILTS. *n. ſ.* [*ſtyltor*, Swediſh; *ſtelten*, Dutch; ꝑtœlcan, Sax.] Supports on which boys raiſe themſelves when they walk.

Some could not be content to walk upon the battlements, but they muſt put themſelves upon *ſtilts*. *Howel.*

The heron and ſuch like fowl live of fiſhes, walk on long *ſtilts* like the people in the marſhes. *More.*

Men muſt not walk upon *ſtilts*. *L'Eſtrange.*

To STI'MULATE. *v. a.* [*ſtimulo*, Latin.]

1. To prick.

2. To prick forward; to excite by ſome pungent motive.

3. [In phyſick.] To excite a quick ſenſation, with a derivation towards the part.

Extreme cold *ſtimulates*, producing firſt a rigour, and then a glowing heat; thoſe things which *ſtimulate* in the extreme degree excite pain. *Arbuthnot.*

Some medicines lubricate, and others both lubricate and *ſtimulate*. *Sharp.*

STIMULA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſtimulatio*, Latin.] Excitement; pungency.

Some perſons, from the ſecret *ſtimulations* of vanity or envy, deſpiſe a valuable book, and throw contempt upon it by wholeſale. *Watts.*

To

To STING. *v. a.* preterite *I ſtung*; participle paſſive *ſtang* and *ſtung*. [ꝛtingan, Saxon; *ſtungen*, ſore pricked, Iſlandick.]

1. To pierce or wound with a point darted out, as that of waſps or ſcorpions.

The ſnake, rolled in a flow'ry bank,
With ſhining checker'd ſlough, doth *ſting* a child,
That for the beauty thinks it excellent. *Shakeſpeare.*

That ſnakes and vipers *ſting* and tranſmit their miſchief by the tail is not eaſily to be juſtified, the poiſon lying about the teeth and communicated by the bite. *Brown.*

2. To pain acutely.

His unkindneſs
That ſtript her from his benediction, turn'd her
To foreign caſualties, gave her dear right
To his dog-hearted daughters: theſe things *ſting* him
So venomouſly, that burning ſhame detains him
From his Cordelia. *Shakeſpeare.*

No more I wave
To prove the hero.—Slander *ſtings* the brave. *Pope.*

STING. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A ſharp point with which ſome animals are armed, and which is commonly venomous.

Serpents have venomous teeth, which are miſtaken for their *ſting*. *Bacon.*

His rapier was a hornet's *ſting*,
It was a very dangerous thing:
For if he chanc'd to hurt the king,
It would be long in healing. *Drayton.*

2. Any thing that gives pain.

The Jews receiving this book originally with ſuch *ſting* in it, ſhews that the authority was high. *Forbes.*

3. The point in the laſt verſe.

It is not the jerk or *ſting* of an epigram, nor the ſeeming contradiction of a poor antitheſis. *Dryden.*

STI'NGILY. *adv.* [from *ſtingy*.] Covetouſly.

STI'NGINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtingy*.] Avarice; covetouſneſs; niggardlineſs.

STI'NGLESS. *adj.* [from *ſting*.] Having no ſting.

He hugs this viper when he thinks it *ſtingleſs*. *Decay of Piety.*

STI'NGO. *n. ſ.* [from the ſharpneſs of the taſte.] Old beer. A cant word.

STI'NGY. *adj.* [A low cant word. In this word, with its derivatives, the *g* is pronounced as in *gem*.] Covetous; niggardly; avaricious.

A *ſtingy* narrow-hearted fellow that had a deal of choice fruit, had not the heart to touch it till it began to be rotten. *L'Eſtrange.*

He relates it only by parcels, and wont give us the whole, which forces me to beſpeak his friends to engage him to lay aſide that *ſtingy* humour, and gratify the publick at once. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of John Bull.*

To STINK. *v. n.* preterite *I ſtunk* or *ſtank*. [ꝛtincan, Saxon; *ſtincken*, Dutch.] To emit an offenſive ſmell, commonly a ſmell of putrefaction.

John, it will be *ſtinking* law for his breath. *Shakeſpeare.*

When the children of Ammon ſaw that they *ſtank* before David, they ſent and hired Syrians. 2 *Sam.* x. 6.

What a fool art thou, to leave thy mother for a naſty *ſtinking* goat? *L'Eſtrange.*

Moſt of ſmells want names; ſweet and *ſtinking* ſerve our turn for theſe ideas, which is little more than to call them pleaſing and diſpleaſing. *Locke.*

Chloris, this coſtly way to *ſtink* give o'er,
'Tis throwing ſweet into a common ſhore;
Not all Arabia would ſufficient be,
Thou ſmell'ſt not of thy ſweets, they *ſtink* of thee. *Granv.*

STINK. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Offenſive ſmell.

Thoſe *ſtinks* which the noſtrils ſtraight abhor are not moſt pernicious; but ſuch airs as have ſome ſimilitude with man's body, and ſo betray the ſpirits. *Bacon.*

They ſhare a ſin; and ſuch proportions fall,
That, like a *ſtink*, 'tis nothing to them all. *Dryden.*

By what criterion do ye eat, d'ye think,
If this is priz'd for ſweetneſs, that for *ſtink*? *Pope.*

STI'NKARD. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtink*.] A mean ſtinking paltry fellow.

STI'NKER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtink*.] Something intended to offend by the ſmell.

The air may be purified by burning of ſtinkpots or *ſtinkers* in contagious lanes. *Harvey.*

STI'NKINGLY. *adv.* [from *ſtinking*.] With a ſtink.

Can'ſt thou believe thy living is a life,
So *ſtinkingly* depending? *Shakeſpeare.*

STI'NKPOT. *n. ſ.* [*ſtink* and *pot*.] An artificial compoſition offenſive to the ſmell.

The air may be purified by fires of pitch-barrels, eſpecially in cloſe places, by burning of *ſtinkpots*. *Harvey.*

To STINT. *v. a.* [*ſtynta*, Swed. *ſtunta*, Iſlandick.] To bound; to limit; to confine; to reſtrain; to ſtop.

The reaſon hereof is the end which he hath propoſed, and the law whereby his wiſdom hath *ſtinted* the effects of his power in ſuch ſort, that it doth not work infinitely, but correſpondently unto that end for which it worketh. *Hooker.*

Then hopeleſs, heartleſs, 'gan the cunning thief,
Perſuade us die, to *ſtint* all further ſtrife. *Spenſer.*

Nature wiſely *ſtints* our appetite,
And craves no more than undiſturb'd delight. *Dryden.*

I ſhall not go about to extenuate the latitude of the curſe upon the earth, or *ſtint* it only to the production of weeds, but give it its full ſcope in an univerſal diminution of the fruitfulneſs of the earth. *Woodward.*

A ſuppoſed heathen deity might be ſo poor in his attributes, ſo *ſtinted* in his knowledge, that a pagan might hope to conceal his perjury from his notice. *Addiſon.*

Few countries, which, if well cultivated, would not ſupport double their inhabitants, and yet fewer where one third are not extremely *ſtinted* in neceſſaries. *Swift.*

STINT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Limit; bound; reſtraint.

We muſt come at the length to ſome pauſe: for if every thing were to be deſired for ſome other without any *ſtint*, there could be no certain end propoſed unto our actions, we ſhould go on we know not whither. *Hooker.*

Touching the *ſtint* or meaſure thereof, rites and ceremonies, and other external things of the like nature, being hurtful unto the church, either in reſpect of their quality, or in regard of their number; in the former there could be no doubt or difficulty what would be done; their deliberation in the latter was more difficult. *Hooker.*

The exteriours of mourning, a decent funeral, and black habits, are the uſual *ſtints* of common huſbands. *Dryden.*

2. A proportion; a quantity aſſigned.

Our *ſtint* of woe
Is common; every day, a ſailor's wife,
The maſters of ſome merchant, and the merchant
Have juſt our theme of woe. *Shakeſpeare.*

He that gave the hint,
This letter for to print,
Muſt alſo pay the *ſtint*. *Denham.*

How much wine drink you in a day? my *ſtint* in company is a pint at noon. *Swift.*

STI'PEND. *n. ſ.* [*ſtipendium*, Latin.] Wages; ſettled pay.

All the earth,
Her kings and tetrarchs are their tributaries;
People and nations pay them hourly *ſtipends*. *Ben. Johnſon.*

St. Paul's zeal was expreſſed in preaching without any offerings or *ſtipend*. *Taylor.*

STIPE'NDIARY. *adj.* [*ſtipendiarius*, Latin.] Receiving ſalaries; performing any ſervice for a ſtated price.

His great *ſtipendiary* prelates came with troops of evil appointed horſemen not half full. *Knolles.*

Place rectories in the remaining churches, which are now ſerved only by *ſtipendiary* curates. *Swift.*

STIPE'NDIARY. *n. ſ.* [*ſtipendiaire*, Fr. *ſtipendiarius*, Latin.] One who performs any ſervice for a ſettled payment.

This whole country is called the kingdom of Tunis; the king whereof is a kind of *ſtipendary* unto the Turk. *Abbot.*

STI'PTICK. } *adj.* [ſτυπτικὸς.] Having the power to ſtaunch
STI'PTICAL. } blood; aſtringent. This by analogy ſhould be written *ſtyptick*.

There is a ſowr *ſtiptick* ſalt diffuſed through the earth, which paſſing a concoction in plants, becometh milder. *Brown.*

From ſpirit of ſalt, carefully dephlegmed and removed into lower glaſſes, having gently abſtracted the whole, there remained in the bottom, and the neck of the retort, a great quantity of a certain dry and *ſtiptical* ſubſtance, moſtly of a yellowiſh colour. *Boyle.*

In an effuſion of blood, having doſſils ready dipt in the royal *ſtiptick*, we applied them. *Wiſeman.*

To STI'PULATE. *v. n.* [*ſtipulor*, Latin; *ſtipuler*, Fr.] To contract; to bargain; to ſettle terms.

The Romans very much neglected their maritime affairs; for they *ſtipulated* with the Carthaginians to furniſh them with ſhips for tranſport and war. *Arbuthnot.*

STIPULA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſtipulation*, Fr. from *ſtipulate*.] Bargain.

We promiſe obediently to keep all God's commandments; the hopes given by the goſpel depend on our performance of that *ſtipulation*. *Rogers.*

To STIR. *v. a.* [ꝛtiran, Saxon; *ſtooren*, Dutch.]

1. To move; to remove from its place.

My foot I had never yet in five days been able to *ſtir*, but as it was lifted. *Temple.*

Other ſpirits
Shoot through their tracts, and diffant muſcles fill:
This ſov'reign, by his arbitrary nod,
Reſtrains or ſends his miniſters abroad,
Swift and obedient to his high command
They *ſtir* a finger, or they lift a hand. *Blackmore.*

2. To agitate; to bring into debate.

Preſerve the right of thy place, but *ſtir* not queſtions of juriſdiction, and rather aſſume thy right in ſilence than voice it with claims. *Bacon.*

One

One judgment in parliament, that cases of that nature ought to be determined according to the common law, is of greater weight than many cases to the contrary, wherein the question was not *stirred*: yea, even though it should be *stirred* and the contrary affirmed. *Hale.*

3. To incite; to instigate; to animate.

With him is come the mother queen;
An Até *stirring* him to blood and strife. *Shakesp.*

If you *stir* these daughters hearts
Against their father, fool me not so much
To bear it tamely. *Shakespeare.*

The soldiers love her brother's memory;
And for her sake some mutiny will *stir*. *Dryden.*

4. *To* STIR *up*. To incite; to animate; to instigate.

This would seem a dangerous commission, and ready to *stir up* all the Irish in rebellion. *Spenser.*

The greedy thirst of royal crown,
That knows no kindred, no regards, no right,
Stirred Porrex *up* to put his brother down. *Spenser.*

God *stirred* him *up* another adversary. 1 *Kings* xi. 23.

The words of Judas were very good, and able to *stir* them *up* to valour. 2 *Maccab.* xiv. 17.

Having overcome and thrust him out of his kingdom, he *stirred up* the Christians and Numidians against him. *Knolles.*

The vigorous spirit of Montrose *stirred* him *up* to make some attempt whether he had any help or no. *Clarendon.*

The improving of his own parts and happiness *stir* him *up* to so notable a design. *More.*

To *stir up* vigour in him, employ him in some constant bodily labour. *Locke.*

Thou with rebel insolence did'st dare
To own and to protect that hoary ruffian,
To *stir* the factious rabble *up* to arms. *Rowe.*

The use of the passions is to *stir* it *up*, and put it upon action, to awake the understanding and to enforce the will. *Addison.*

5. *To* STIR *up*. To put in action.

Hell is moved for thee to meet thee at thy coming; it *stirreth up* the dead for thee. *Isa* xiv. 9.

Such mirth the jocund flute or gamesome pipe
Stirs up among the loose unletter'd hinds. *Milton.*

To STIR. *v. n.*

1. To move one's self; to go out of the place; to change place.

No power he had to *stir* nor will to rise. *Spenser.*

They had the semblance of great bodies behind on the other side of the hill, the falsehood of which would have been manifest as soon as they should move from the place where they were, and from whence they were therefore not to *stir*. *Clarendon.*

2. To be in motion; not to be still; to pass from inactivity to motion.

The great Judge of all knows every different degree of human improvement, from these weak *stirrings* and tendencies of the will, which have not yet formed themselves into regular purposes, to the last entire consummation of a good habit. *Addison's Spectator.*

3. To become the object of notice.

If they happen to have any superiour character, they fancy they have a right to talk freely upon every thing that *stirs* or appears. *Watts.*

4. To rise in the morning. This is a colloquial and familiar use.

If the gentlewoman that attends the general's wife be *stirring*, tell her, there's one Cassio entreats of her a little favour of speech. *Shakespeare.*

STIR. *n. s.* [*stur*, Runick, a battle; *ystwrf*, noise, Welsh.]

1. Tumult; bustle.

What halloing and what *stir* is this to-day?
These are my mates, that make their wills their law,
Have some unhappy passenger in chace. *Shakespeare.*

He hath spun a fair thread, to make all this *stir* for such a necessity as no man ever denied. *Bp. Bramhall.*

Tell, said the soldier, miserable sir,
Why all these words, this clamour and this *stir*,
Why do disputes in wrangling spend the day? *Denham.*

Silence is usually worse than the fiercest and loudest accusations; since it proceeds from a kind of numbness or stupidity of conscience, and an absolute dominion obtained by sin over the soul, so that it shall not so much as dare to complain or make a *stir*. *South.*

The great *stirs* of the disputing world are but the conflicts of the humours. *Glanville.*

After all this *stir* about them they are good for nothing. *Til.*

Consider, after so much *stir* about the genus and species, how few words we have yet settled definitions of. *Locke.*

2. Commotion; publick disturbance; tumultuous disorder; seditious uproar.

Whensoever the earl shall die, all those lands are to come unto her majesty; he is like to make a foul *stir* there, though of himself of no power, yet through supportance of some others who lie in the wind. *Spenser.*

He did make these *stirs*, grieving that the name of Christ was at all brought into those parts. *Aubot.*

Being advertised of some *stirs* raised by his unnatural sons in England, he departed out of Ireland without striking a blow. *Davies.*

Raphael, thou hear'st what *stir* on earth,
Satan from hell 'scap'd through the darksome gulf
Hath rais'd in paradise, and how disturb'd
This night the human pair. *Milton.*

3. Agitation; conflicting passion.

He did keep
The deck, with glove or hat, or handkerchief,
Still waving, as the *stirs* and fits of 's mind
Could best express how slow his soul sail'd on,
How swift his ship. *Shakespeare.*

STI'RIOUS. *adj.* [from *stiria*, Latin.] Resembling icicles.

Chrystal is found sometimes in rocks, and in some places not much unlike the *stirious* or stillicidious dependencies of ice. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

STIRP. n. s. [*stirps*, Latin.] Race; family; generation. Not used.

Sundry nations got footing in that land, of the which there yet remain divers great families and *stirps*. *Spenser.*

Democracies are less subject to sedition than when there are *stirps* of nobles. *Bacon.*

All nations of might and fame resorted hither; of whom we have some *stirps* and little tribes with us at this day. *Bacon.*

STI'RRER. *n. s.* [from *stir*.]

1. One who is in motion; one who puts in motion.
2. A riser in the morning

Come on; give me your hand, sir; an early *stirrer*. *Shak.*

3. An inciter; an instigator.
4. STIRRER *up*. An inciter; or instigator.

A perpetual spring, not found elsewhere but in the Indies only, by reason of the sun's neighbourhoood, the life and *stirrer up* of nature in a perpetual activity. *Raleigh.*

Will it not reflect on any character, Nic, to turn barreter in thy old days; a *stirrer up* of quarrels betwixt thy neighbours? *Arbuthnot.*

STIRRUP. *n. s.* [ꝛtizenap, ꝛtiꝛap, from ꝛtizan, Saxon, to climb, and nap, a cord.] An iron hoop suspended by a strap, in which the horseman sets his foot when he mounts or rides.

Neither is his manner of mounting unseemly though he lack *stirrups*; for in his getting up, his horse is still going, whereby he gaineth way: and therefore the *stirrup* was called so in scorn, as it were a stay to get up, being derived of the old English word *sty*; which is to get up, or mount. *Spenser.*

Hast thou not kiss'd my hand, and held my *stirrup*? *Shak.*

His horse hipped with an old mothy saddle, the *stirrups* of no kindred. *Shakespeare.*

Between the *stirrup* and the ground,
Mercy I ask'd, mercy I found. *Camden.*

At this the knight began to chear up,
And raising up himself on *stirrup*,
Cry'd out Victoria. *Hudibras.*

To STITCH. *v. a.* [*sticke*, Danish; *sticken*, Dutch.]

1. To sew, to work on with a needle.
2. To join; to unite, generally with some degree of clumsiness or inaccuracy.

Having *stitched* together these animadversions touching architecture and their ornaments, contemplative spirits are as restless as active. *Wotton.*

3. *To* STITCH *up*. To mend what was rent.

It is in your hand as well to *stitch up* his life again, as it was before to rent it. *Sidney.*

I with a needle and thread *stitch'd up* the artery and the wound. *Wiseman.*

To STITCH. *v. n.* To practise needlework.

STITCH. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A pass of the needle and thread through any thing.
2. [From ꝛtician, Saxon.] A sharp lancinating pain.

If you desire the spleen, and will laugh yourself into *stitches*, follow me; yond gull Malvolio is turned heathen, a very renegado. *Shakespeare.*

A simple bloody sputation of the lungs is differenced from a pleurisy, which is ever painful, and attended with a *stitch*. *Harvey on Consumption.*

3. In *Chapman* it seems to mean furrows or ridges, and perhaps has the same meaning in the following passage of *Dryden*, which otherwise I do not understand.

Many men at plow he made, and drave earth here and there,
And turn'd up *stitches* orderly. *Chapman.*

A *stitch*-fall'n cheek, that hangs below the jaw,
Such wrinkles as a skilful hand would draw,
For an old grandam ape. *Dryden.*

STI'TCHERY. *n. s.* [from *stitch*.] Needlework. In contempt.

Come lay aside your *stitchery*; play the idle housewife with me this afternoon. *Shakespeare.*

STI'TCHWORT. *n. s.* Cammomile. *Ainsworth.*

STI'THY. *n. s.* [*stedie*, Islandick; ꝛtiꝺ, hard, Saxon.]

1. An anvil; the iron body on which the smith forges his work:

My imaginations are as foul
As Vulcan's *stithy*. *Shakespeare.*

To STIVE. *v. a.* [Suppoſed of the ſame original with *ſtew.*]
1. To ſtuff up cloſe.
You would admire, if you ſaw them *ſtive* it in their ſhips. *Sandys's Journey.*
2. To make hot or ſultry.
His chamber was commonly *ſtived* with friends or ſuitors of one kind or other. *Wotton.*

STOAT. *n. ſ.* A ſmall ſtinking animal.

STO'CAH. *n. ſ.* [Iriſh; *ſtochk*, Erſe.] An attendant; a wallet-boy; one who runs at horſeman's foot; a horſeboy.
He holdeth himſelf a gentleman, and ſcorneth to work, which he ſaith is the life of a peaſant; but thenceforth becometh an horſeboy, or a *ſtocah* to ſome kern, injuring himſelf to his ſword, and the gentlemanly trade of ſtealing. *Spenſer.*

STOCCA'DO. *n. ſ.* [*ſtoccato*, from *ſtocco*, a rapier, Italian.] A thruſt with the rapier.
I have heard the Frenchman hath good ſkill in his rapier.
—You ſtand on diſtance, your paſſes, *ſtoccado's*, and I know not what. *Shakeſpeare.*

STOCK. *n. ſ.* [ꝥꝛoc, Saxon; *ſtock*, Dutch; *eſtoc*, French.]
1. The trunk; the body of a plant.
That furious beaſt
His precious horn, ſought of his enemies,
Strikes in the *ſtock*, ne thence can be releas'd. *Spenſer.*
There is hope of a tree, if cut down, that it will ſprout again, though the root wax old in the earth, and the *ſtock* die in the ground. *Job* xiv. 8.
2. The trunk into which a graft is inſerted.
The coin over-ruleth the *ſtock* quite; and the *ſtock* is but paſſive only, and giveth aliment but no motion to the graft. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*
As fruits, ungrateful to the planter's care,
On ſavage *ſtocks* inſerted, learn to bear;
The ſureſt virtues thus from paſſions ſhoot,
Wild nature's vigour working at the root. *Pope.*
3. A log; a poſt.
That they kept thy truth ſo pure of old,
When all our fathers worſhipp'd *ſtocks* and ſtones,
Forget not. *Milton.*
Why all this fury? What's the matter,
That oaks muſt come from Thrace to dance?
Muſt ſtupid *ſtocks* be taught to flatter?
And is there no ſuch wood in France? *Prior.*
4. A man proverbially ſtupid.
What tyranny is this, my heart to thrall,
And eke my tongue with proud reſtraint to tie,
That neither I may ſpeak nor think at all,
But like a ſtupid *ſtock* in ſilence die? *Spenſer.*
While we admire
This virtue and this moral diſcipline,
Let's be no ſtoicks, nor no *ſtocks*. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. The handle of any thing.
6. A ſupport of a ſhip while it is building.
Freſh ſupplies of ſhips,
And ſuch as fitted ſince the fight had been,
Or new from *ſtocks* were fall'n into the road. *Dryden.*
7. [*Stocco*, a rapier, Italian.] A thruſt; a ſtoccado.
To ſee thee here, to ſee thee there; to ſee thee paſs thy punćto, thy *ſtock*, thy reverſe. *Shakeſpeare.*
8. Something made of linnen; a cravat; a cloſe neckcloth. Anciently a ſtocken.
His lackey with a linnen *ſtock* on one leg, and a kerſey boot-hoſe on the other. *Shakeſpeare.*
9. A race; a lineage; a family.
Say what *ſtock* he ſprings of.—
—The noble houſe of Marcius. *Shakeſpeare.*
His early virtues to that ancient *ſtock*
Gave as much honour as from thence he took. *Waller.*
The like ſhall ſing
All propheſy, that of the royal *ſtock*
Of David, ſo I name this king, ſhall riſe
A ſon, the woman's ſeed. *Milton.*
Thou haſt ſeen one world begin, and end,
And man, as from a ſecond *ſtock*, proceed. *Milton.*
To no human *ſtock*
We owe this fierce unkindneſs; but the rock,
That cloven rock produc'd thee. *Waller.*
Thy mother was no goddeſs, nor thy *ſtock*
From Dardanus; but in ſome horrid rock,
Perfidious wretch, rough Caucaſus thee bred. *Denham.*
10. The principal; capital ſtore; fund already provided.
Prodigal men
Feel not their own *ſtock* waſting. *Ben. Johnſon.*
Let the exportation of home commodities be more in value than the importation of forcign; ſo the *ſtock* of the kingdom ſhall yearly increaſe; for then the balance of trade muſt be returned in money or bullion. *Bacon.*
A king, againſt a ſtorm, muſt foreſee to a convenient *ſtock* of treaſure. *Bacon.*
'Tis the place where God promiſes and delights to diſpenſe larger proportions of his favour, that he may fix a mark of honour on his ſanctuary, and recommend it to the ſons of men, upon the *ſtock* of their own intereſt as well as his own glory. *South.*
Some honour of your own acquire;
Add to that *ſtock*, which juſtly we beſtow,
Of thoſe bleſt ſhades to whom you all things owe. *Dryden.*
Yet was ſhe not profuſe; but fear'd to waſte,
And wiſely manag'd that the *ſtock* might laſt;
That all might be ſupply'd, and ſhe not grieve,
When crouds appear'd, ſhe had not to relieve;
Which to prevent, ſhe ſtill increas'd her ſtore;
Laid up, and ſpar'd, that ſhe might give the more. *Dryden.*
Beneath one law bees live,
And with one common *ſtock* their traffick drive:
All is the ſtate's, the ſtate provides for all. *Dryden.*
If parents die without actually transferring their right to another, why does it not return to the common *ſtock* of mankind? *Locke.*
When we brought it out it took ſuch a quantity of air into its lungs, that it ſwelled almoſt twice as big as before; and it was perhaps on this *ſtock* of air that it lived a minute longer the ſecond time. *Addiſon.*
Be ready to give, and glad to diſtribute, by ſetting apart ſomething out of thy *ſtock* for the uſe of ſome charities. *Atterb.*
Of thoſe ſtars, which our imperfect eye
Has doom'd and fix'd to one eternal ſky,
Each by a native *ſtock* of honour great,
May dart ſtrong influence, and diffuſe kind heat. *Prior.*
They had law-ſuits; but, though they ſpent their income, they never mortgaged the *ſtock*. *Arbuthnot.*
11. Quantity; ſtore; body.
A great benefit ſuch a natural hiſtory, as may be confided in, will prove to the whole *ſtock* of learned mankind. *Glanv.*
Nor do thoſe ills on ſingle bodies prey;
But oftner bring the nation to decay,
And ſweep the preſent *ſtock* and future hope away. *Dryd.*
He propoſes to himſelf no ſmall *ſtock* of fame in future ages, in being the firſt who has undertaken this deſign. *Arbuthnot.*
12. A fund eſtabliſhed by the government, of which the value riſes and falls by artifice or chance.
An artificial wealth of funds and *ſtocks* was in the hands of thoſe who had been plundering the publick. *Swift.*
Stateſman and patriot ply alike the *ſtocks*,
Peereſs and butler ſhare alike the box. *Pope.*

To STOCK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To ſtore; to fill ſufficiently.
If a man will commit ſuch rules to his memory, and *ſtock* his mind with portions of Scripture anſwerable to all the heads of duty, his conſcience can never be at a loſs. *South.*
I, who before with ſhepherds in the groves,
Sung to my oaten pipe their rural loves,
Manur'd the glebe, and *ſtock'd* the fruitful plain. *Dryden.*
The world begun to be *ſtock'd* with people, and human induſtry drained thoſe uninhabitable places. *Burnet.*
Springs and rivers are by large ſupplies continually *ſtocked* with water. *Woodward.*
2. To lay in ſtore.
3. To put in the ſtocks. See STOCKS.
Call not your ſtocks for me: I ſerve the king,
On whoſe employment I was ſent to you:
You ſhall do ſmall reſpect, ſhew too bold malice
Againſt the grace and perſon of my maſter,
Stocking his meſſenger. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. *To* STOCK *up*. To extirpate.
The wild boar not only ſpoils her branches, but *ſtocks up* her roots. *Decay of Piety.*

STO'CKDOVE. *n. ſ.* Ringdove.
Stockdoves and turtles tell their am'rous pain,
And, from the lofty elms, of love complain. *Dryden.*

STO'CKFISH. *n. ſ.* [*ſtockeviſch*, Dutch.] Dried cod, ſo called from its hardneſs.

STOCKGI'LLYFLOWER. *n. ſ.* [*leucoium*, Latin.] A plant.
The characters are: the flower is compoſed, for the moſt part, of four leaves, which are placed in form of a croſs: out of the flower-cup riſes the pointal, which becomes a long flat pod, divided into two cells by an intermediate partition, to which the valves adhere on both ſides, and are furniſhed with flat ſmooth ſeeds, which are orbicular, and bordered round their edges: to which may be added, the flowers are ſpecious, and ſweet ſmelling. *Miller.*
The *ſtockgillyflowers* are commonly biennial plants, and there are many different ſpecies of them, including the various ſorts of wallflowers, of which the common ſort grows on the walls of ruinous houſes, and is uſed in medicine. The Ravenal wallflower is remarkable for the beauty and ſweetneſs of its flower. *Hill.*

STO'CKING. *n. ſ.* The covering of the leg.
In his firſt approach before my lady he will come to her in yellow *ſtockings*, and 'tis a colour ſhe abhors. *Shakeſpeare.*
By the loyalty of that town he procured ſhoes, *ſtockings*, and money for his ſoldiers. *Clarendon.*

Unleſs we ſhould expect that nature ſhould make jerkins and *ſtockings* grow out of the ground, what could ſhe do better than afford us ſo fit materials for cloathing as the wool of ſheep? *More.*

He ſpent half a day to look for his odd *ſtocking*, when he had them both upon a leg. *L'Eſtrange.*

See how he rolls his *ſtockings!* *Spectator.*

At am'rous Flavio is the *ſtocking* thrown,
That very night he longs to lie alone. *Pope.*

The families of farmers live in filth and naſtineſs, without a ſhoe or *ſtocking* to their feet. *Swift.*

To STO'CKING. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To dreſs in ſtockings.

Stocking'd with loads of fat town-dirt, he goes. *Dryden.*

STO'CKJOBBER. *n. ſ.* [*ſtock* and *job.*] A low wretch who gets money by buying and ſelling ſhares in the funds.

The *ſtockjobber* thus from 'Change-alley goes down,
And tips you the freeman a wink;
Let me have but your vote to ſerve for the town,
And here is a guinea to drink. *Swift.*

STO'CKISH. *adj.* [from *ſtock.*] Hard; blockiſh.

The poet
Did feign that Orpheus drew trees, ſtones, and floods;
Since nought ſo *ſtockiſh*, hard, and full of rage,
But muſick for the time doth change his nature. *Shakeſp.*

STO'CKLOCK. *n. ſ.* [*ſtock* and *lock.*] Lock fixed in wood.

There are locks for ſeveral purpoſes; as ſtreet-door-locks, called *ſtocklocks*; chamber-door-locks, called ſpring-locks, and cupboard-locks. *Moxon.*

STOCKS. *n. ſ.* [Commonly without ſingular.] Priſon for the legs.

Fetch forth the *ſtocks*:
As I have life and honour, there ſhall he ſit 'till noon. *Shak.*

Tom his whipt from tything to tything, *ſtock*-puniſh'd, and impriſoned. *Shakeſpeare.*

I have ſat in the *ſtocks* for the puddings he hath ſtol'n, otherwiſe he had been executed. *Shakeſpeare.*

Matrimony is expreſſed by a young man ſtanding, his legs being faſt in a pair of *ſtocks* *Peacham.*

The *ſtocks* hinder his legs from obeying the determination of his mind, if it would transfer his body to another place. *Locke.*

STOCKSTI'L. *adj.* [*ſtock* and *ſtill.*] Motionleſs as logs.

Our preachers ſtand *ſtockſtill* in the pulpit, and will not ſo much as move a finger to ſet off the beſt ſermon. *Addiſon.*

STO'ICK. *n. ſ.* [στωικὸς; *ſtoique*, Fr.] A philoſopher who followed the ſect of *Zeno*; holding the neutrality of external things.

While we admire
This virtue, and this moral diſcipline,
Let's be no *ſtoicks*, nor no ſtocks, I pray. *Shakeſpeare.*

STOKE, *ſtoack*, ſeems to come from the Saxon *ſtocce*, ſignifying the ſtock or body of a tree. *Gibſon.*

STOLE. *n. ſ.* [*ſtola*, Latin.] A long veſt.

Over all a black *ſtole* ſhe did throw,
As one that inly mourned. *Spenſer.*

The ſolemn feaſt of Ceres now was near,
When long white linen *ſtoles* the matrons wear. *Dryden.*

STOLE. The preterite of *ſteal.*

A factor *ſtole* a gem away. *Pope.*

STOLEN. Participle paſſive of *ſteal.*

Stolen waters are ſweet, and bread eaten in ſecret is pleaſant. *Prov.* ix. 17.

STOLI'DITY. *n. ſ.* [*ſtolidus*, Lat. *ſtolidité*, French.] Stupidity; want of ſenſe.

Theſe are the fools in the text, indocile untractable fools, whoſe *ſtolidity* can baffle all arguments. *Bentley.*

STOMACH. *n. ſ.* [*eſtomach*, French; *ſtomachus*, Latin.]

1. The centricle in which food is digeſted.

If you're ſick at ſea,
Or *ſtomach* qualm'd at land a dram of this
Will drive away diſtemper. *Shakeſp.*

This filthy ſimile, this beaſtly line,
Quite turns my *ſtomach*. *Pope.*

2. Appetite; deſire of food.

Tell me, what is't that takes from thee
Thy *ſtomach*, pleaſure, and thy golden ſleep? *Shakeſp.*

Will fortune never come with both hands full,
But write her fair words ſtill in ſouleſt letters?
She either gives a *ſtomach*, and no food,
Such are the poor in health; or elſe a feaſt,
And takes away the *ſtomach*; ſuch the rich,
That have abundance and enjoy it not. *Shakeſp.*

As appetite or *ſtomach* to meat is a ſign of health in the body, ſo is this hunger in the ſoul a vital quality, an evidence of ſome life of grace in the heart; whereas decay of appetite, and the no manner of *ſtomach*, is a moſt deſperate prognoſtick. *Hammond.*

3. Inclination; liking.

He which hath no *ſtomach* to this fight,
Let him depart. *Shakeſp.*

The unuſual diſtance of time made it ſubject to every man's note, that it was an act againſt his *ſtomach*, and put upon him by neceſſity of ſtate. *Bacon.*

The very trade went againſt his *ſtomach*. *L'Eſtrange.*

4. [*Stomachus*, Latin.] Anger; reſolution.

Diſdain he called was, and did diſdain
To be ſo call'd, and who ſo did him call:
Stern was his look, and full of *ſtomach* vain,
His portance terrible, and ſtature tall. *Spenſer.*

Is't near dinner-time?——I would it were,
That you might kill your *ſtomach* on your meat,
And not upon your maid. *Shakeſp.*

Inſtead of trumpet and of drum,
That makes the warrior's *ſtomach* come: *Butler.*

5. Sullenneſs; reſentment.

Some of the chiefeſt laity profeſſed with greater *ſtomach* their judgments, that ſuch a diſciple was little better than popiſh tyranny diſguiſed under a new form. *Hooker.*

Arius, a ſubtile witted and a marvellous fair-ſpoken man, was diſcontented that one ſhould be placed before him in honour, whoſe ſuperior he thought himſelf in deſert, becauſe through envy and *ſtomach* prone unto contradiction. *Hooker.*

They plainly ſaw, that when *ſtomach* doth ſtrive with wit, the match is not equal. *Hooker.*

Whereby the ape in wond'rous *ſtomach* wox,
Strongly encouraged by the crafty fox. *Spenſer.*

That nobles ſhould ſuch *ſtomachs* bear!
I myſelf fight not once in forty year. *Shakeſp.*

It ſtuck in the camel's *ſtomach*, that bulls ſhould be armed with horns, and that a creature of his ſize ſhould be left defenceleſs. *L'Eſtrange.*

Not courage but *ſtomach* that makes people break rather than they will bend. *L'Eſtrange.*

This ſort of crying proceeding from pride, obſtinacy, and *ſtomach*, the will, where the fault lies, muſt be bent. *Locke.*

6. Pride; haughtineſs.

He was a man
Of an unbounded *ſtomach*, ever ranking
Himſelf with princes. *Shakeſpeare.*

To STO'MACH. *v. a.* [*ſtomachor*, Latin.] To reſent; to remember with anger and malignity.

Believe not all; or, if you muſt believe,
Stomach not all. *Shakeſp.*

Jonathan loved David, and the people applauded him; only Saul *ſtomached* him, and therefore hated him. *Hall.*

The lion began to ſhew his teeth, and to *ſtomach* the affront. *L'Eſtrange.*

To STO'MACH. *v. n.* To be angry.

Let a man, though never ſo juſtly, oppoſe himſelf unto thoſe that are diſordered in their ways, and what one amongſt them commonly doth not *ſtomach* at ſuch contradiction, ſtorm at reproof, and hate ſuch as would reform them? *Hooker.*

STO'MACHED. *adj.* [from *ſtomach.*] Filled with paſſions of reſentment.

High *ſtomach'd* are they both, and full of ire;
In rage deaf as the ſea, haſty as fire. *Shakeſp.*

STO'MACHER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtomach.*] An ornamental covering worn by women on the breaſt.

Golden quoifs and *ſtomachers*,
For my lads to give their dears. *Shakeſp.*

Inſtead of a *ſtomacher*, a girding of ſackcloth. *Iſ.* iii. 24.

Thou marry'ſt every year
The lyrick lark and the grave whiſpering dove,
The ſparrow that neglects his life for love,
The houſhold bird with the red *ſtomacher*. *Donne.*

STO'MACHFUL. *adj* [*ſtomachoſus*, Latin; *ſtomach* and *full.*] Sullen; ſtubborn; perverſe.

A *ſtomachful* boy put to ſchool, the whole world could not bring to pronounce the firſt letter. *L'Eſtrange.*

Obſtinate or *ſtomachful* crying ſhould not be permitted, becauſe it is another way of encouraging thoſe paſſions which 'tis our buſineſs to ſubdue. *Locke.*

STO'MACHFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtomachful.*] Stubborneſs; ſullenneſs; obſtinacy.

STOMA'CHICAL. } *adj.* [*ſtomachique*, Fr.] Relating to the ſto-
STOMA'CHICK. } mach; pertaining to the ſtomach.

An hypochondriack conſumption is an extenuation, occaſioned by an infarction and obſtruction of the *ſtomachick* veſſels through melancholy humours. *Harvey.*

By a catarrh the *ſtomachical* ferment is vitiated. *Floyer.*

STOMA'CHICK. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtomach.*] A medicine for the ſtomach.

STO'MACHOUS. *adj.* [from *ſtomach.*] Stout; angry; ſullen; obſtinate. Obſolete.

That ſtranger knight in preſence came,
And goodly ſalved them; but nought again
Him anſwered, as courteſy became;
But with ſtern looks, and *ſtomachous* diſdain,
Gave ſigns of grudge and diſcontentment vain. *Spenſer.*

STOND. *n. ſ.* [for *ſtand.*]

1. Poſt; ſtation.

On th' other ſide, th' aſſieged caſtle's ward
Their ſtedfaſt *ſtonds* did mightily maintain. *Spenſer.*

2. Stop; indiſpoſition to proceed.

There be not *ſtonds* nor reſtiveneſs in a man's nature; but the wheels of his mind keep way with the wheels of his fortune. *Bacon.*

STONE. *n. ſ.* [*ſtains*, Gothick; ꝑtan, Saxon; *ſteen*, Dutch.]

1. Stones are bodies inſipid, hard, not ductile or malleable, nor ſoluble in water. *Woodward.*

We underſtand by the term *ſtones* foſſile bodies, ſolid, not ductile under the hammer, fixed in the fire, not eaſily melted in it, and not to be diſſolved by water. *Stones* are arranged under two diſtinct ſeries, the ſofter and the harder. Of the ſofter *ſtones* there are three general diſtinctions. 1. The foliaceous or flaky, as talk. 2. The fibroſe, as the aſbeſtus. 3. The granulated, as the gypſum. Of the harder ſtones there are alſo three general diſtinctions. 1. The opake ſtones, as limeſtone. 2. The ſemi-pellucid, as agate. 3. The pellucid, as cryſtal and the gems. *Hill.*

Should I go to church, and ſee the holy edifice of *ſtone*,
And not bethink me ſtrait of dang'rous rocks! *Shakeſp.*

The Engliſh uſed the *ſtones* to reinforce the pier. *Hayward.*

2. Piece of ſtone cut for building.

He ſhall bring forth the head *ſtone* with ſhoutings. *Zech.* iv.

3. Gem; precious ſtone.

I thought I ſaw
Wedges of gold, great anchors, heaps of pearl,
Ineſtimable *ſtones*, unvalu'd jewels: *Shakeſp.*

4. Any thing made of ſtone.

Lend me a looking-glaſs;
If that her breath will miſt or ſtain the *ſtone*,
Why then ſhe lives. *Shakeſpeare.*

5. Calculous concretion in the kidneys or bladder; the diſeaſe ariſing from a calculus.

A ſpecifick remedy for preventing of the *ſtone* I take to be the conſtant uſe of alehoof-ale. *Temple.*

A gentleman ſuppoſed his difficulty in urining proceeded from the *ſtone*. *Wiſeman.*

6. The caſe which in ſome fruits contains the ſeed.

To make fruits without core or *ſtone* is a curioſity. *Bacon.*

7. Teſticle.

8. A weight containing fourteen pounds.

Does Wood think that we will ſell him a *ſtone* of wool for his counters? *Swift.*

9. STONE is uſed by way of exaggeration.

What need you be ſo boiſt'rous rough?
I will not ſtruggle, I will ſtand *ſtone* ſtill. *Shakeſp.*

And there lies Whacum by my ſide,
Stone dead, and in his own blood dy'd. *Hudibras.*

The fellow held his breath, and lay *ſtone* ſtill, as if he was dead. *L'Eſtrange.*

She had got a trick of holding her breath, and lying at her length for *ſtone* dead. *L'Eſtrange.*

The cottages having taken a country-dance together, had been all out, and ſtood *ſtone* ſtill with amazement. *Pope.*

10. *To leave no* STONE *unturned.* To do every thing that can be done for the production or promotion of any effect.

Women, that *left no ſtone unturn'd*
In which the cauſe might be concern'd,
Brought in their children's ſpoons and whiſtles,
To purchaſe ſwords, carbines, and piſtols. *Hudibras.*

He crimes invented, *left unturn'd no ſtone*
To make my guilt appear, and hide his own. *Dryden.*

STONE. *adj.* Made of ſtone.

Preſent her at the leet,
Becauſe ſhe bought *ſtone* jugs and no ſeal'd quarts. *Shakeſp.*

To STONE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To pelt or beat or kill with ſtones.

Theſe people be almoſt ready to *ſtone* me. *Ex.* xvii. 4.

Crucifixion was a puniſhment unknown to the Jewiſh laws, among whom the *ſtoning* to death was the puniſhment for blaſphemy. *Stephens's Sermons.*

2. To harden.

Oh perjur'd woman! thou do'ſt *ſtone* my heart;
And mak'ſt me call what I intend to do,
A murder, which I thought a ſacrifice. *Shakeſp.*

STO'NEBREAK. *n. ſ.* An herb. *Ainſworth.*

STO'NECHATTER. *n. ſ.* A bird. *Ainſworth.*

STO'NECROP. *n. ſ.* A ſort of tree.

Stonecrop tree is a beautiful tree, but not common. *Mortim.*

STO'NECUTTER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtone* and *cutter*.] One whoſe trade is to hew ſtones.

A *ſtonecutter's* man had the veſiculæ of his lungs ſo ſtuffed with duſt, that, in cutting, the knife went as if through a heap of ſand. *Derham.*

My proſecutor provided me a monument at the *ſtonecutter's*, and would have erected it in the pariſh-church. *Swift.*

STO'NEFERN. *n. ſ.* A plant. *Ainſworth.*

STO'NEFLY. *n. ſ.* An inſect. *Ainſworth.*

STO'NEFRUIT. *n. ſ.* [*ſtone* and *fruit*.] Fruit of which the ſeed is covered with a hard ſhell enveloped in the pulp.

We gathered ripe apricocks and ripe plums upon one tree, from which we expect ſome other ſorts of *ſtonefruit*. *Boyle.*

STO'NEHAWK. *n. ſ.* A kind of hawk. *Ainſworth.*

STO'NEHORSE. *n. ſ.* [*ſtone* and *horſe*.] A horſe not caſtrated.

Where there is moſt arable land, *ſtonehorſes* or geldings are more neceſſary. *Mortimer.*

STO'NEPIT. *n. ſ.* [*ſtone* and *pit*.] A quarry; a pit where ſtones are dug.

There's one found in a *ſtonepit*. *Woodward.*

STO'NEPITCH *n. ſ.* [from *ſtone* and *pitch*.] Hard inſpiſſated pitch.

The Egyptian mummies are reported to be as hard as *ſtone-pitch*. *Bacon.*

STO'NEPLOVER. *n. ſ.* A bird. *Ainſworth.*

STO'NESMICKLE. *n. ſ.* A bird. *Ainſworth.*

STO'NEWORK. *n. ſ.* [*ſtone* and *work*.] Building of ſtone.

They make two walls with flat ſtones, and fill the ſpace with earth, and ſo they continue the *ſtonework*. *Mortimer.*

STO'NINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtony*.] The quality of having many ſtones.

The name Hexton owes its original to the *ſtonineſs* of the place. *Hearne.*

Small gravel or *ſtonineſs* is found therein. *Mortimer.*

STO'NY. *adj.* [from *ſtone*.]

1. Made of ſtone.

Nor *ſtony* tower, nor walls of beaten braſs,
Can be retentive to the ſtrength of ſpirit. *Shakeſp.*

With love's light wings did I o'erperch theſe walls;
For *ſtony* limits cannot hold love out. *Shakeſpeare.*

Nor ſlept the winds
Within their *ſtony* caves, but ruſh'd abroad
From the four hinges of the world, and fell
On the vext wilderneſs, whoſe talleſt pines,
Though rooted deep as high and ſturdieſt oaks,
Bow'd their ſtiff necks, loaden with ſtormy blaſts,
Or torn up ſheer. *Milton.*

Here the marſhy grounds approach your fields,
And there the ſoil a *ſtony* harveſt yields. *Dryden.*

As in ſpires he ſtood, he turn'd to ſtone;
The *ſtony* ſnake retain'd the figure ſtill his own. *Dryden.*

They ſuppoſe theſe bodies to be only water petrified, or converted into theſe ſparry or *ſtony* icicles. *Woodward.*

2. Abounding with ſtones.

From the *ſtony* Mænalus
Bring your flocks, and live with us. *Milton.*

3. Petrifick.

Now let the *ſtony* dart of ſenſeleſs cold
Pierce to my heart, and paſs through every ſide. *Spenſer.*

4. Hard; inflexible; unrelenting.

The *ſtony* hardneſs of too many patrons hearts, not touched with any feeling in this caſe. *Hooker.*

Thou art come to anſwer
A *ſtony* adverſary, an inhuman wretch
Uncapable of pity. *Shakeſpeare.*

Eight yards of uneven ground is threeſcore and ten miles a foot with me, and the *ſtony* hearted villains know it. *Shakeſ.*

At this ſight
My heart is turn'd to ſtone; and while 'tis mine,
It ſhall be *ſtony*. *Shakeſpeare.*

I will clear their ſenſes dark,
What may ſuffice, and ſoften *ſtony* hearts
To pray, repent, and bring obedience due. *Milton.*

Indiff'rence, clad in wiſdom's guiſe,
All fortitude of mind ſupplies;
For how can *ſtony* bowels melt,
In thoſe who never pity felt? *Swift.*

STOOD. The preterite of *To ſtand*.

Adam, at the news,
Heart-ſtruck with chilling gripe of ſorrow *ſtood*. *Milton.*

STOOL. *n. ſ.* [*ſtols*, Gothick; ꝑtol, Saxon; *ſtoel*, Dutch.]

1. A ſeat without a back, ſo diſtinguiſhed from a chair.

If a chair be defined a ſeat for a ſingle perſon, with a back belonging to it, then a *ſtool* is a ſeat for a ſingle perſon without a back. *Watts.*

Thou fearful fool,
Why takeſt not of the ſame fruit of gold?
Ne ſitteſt down on that ſame ſilver *ſtool*,
To reſt thy weary perſon in the ſhadow cold? *Spenſer.*

Now which were wiſe, and which were fools?
Poor Alma ſits between two *ſtools*:
The more ſhe reads, the more perplext. *Prior.*

2. Evacuation by purgative medicines.

There be medicines that move *ſtools*, and not urine; ſome other urine, and not *ſtools*: thoſe that purge by *ſtool*, are ſuch as enter not at all, or little, into the meſentery veins; but either at the firſt are not digeſtible by the ſtomach, and therefore move immediately downwards to the guts; or elſe are afterwards rejected by the meſentery veins, and ſo turn likewiſe downwards to the guts. *Bacon.*

The periſtaltick motion, or repeated changes of contraction and dilatation, is not in the lower guts, elſe one would have a continual needing of going to *ſtool*. *Arbuthnot.*

3. STOOL *of Repentance*, or *cutty ſtool*, in the kirks of Scotland, is ſomewhat analogous to the pillory. It is elevated above the congregation. In ſome places there may be a ſeat in it; but it is generally without, and the perſon ſtands therein who has been guilty of fornication, for three Sundays in the forenoon; and after ſermon

sermon is called upon by name and surname, the beadle or kirk-officer bringing the offender, if refractory, forwards to his post; and then the preacher proceeds to admonition. Here too are set to publick view adulterers; only these are habited in a coarse canvas, analogous to a hairy or monastick vest, with a hood to it, which they call the sack or sackcloth, and that every Sunday throughout a year, or longer.

Unequal and unreasonable judgment of things brings many a great man to the *stool of repentance*. *L'Estrange.*

STOOLBALL. *n. s.* [*stool* and *ball*.] A play where balls are driven from stool to stool.

While Betty dances on the green,
And Susan is at *stoolball* seen. *Prior.*

To STOOP. *v. n.* [ꝥupian, Saxon; *stuypen*, Dutch.]

1. To bend down; to bend forward.
   Like unto the boughs of this tree he bended downward, and *stooped* toward the earth. *Raleigh.*
2. To lean forward standing or walking.
   When Pelopidas and Ismenias were sent to Artaxerxes, Pelopidas did nothing unworthy; but Ismenias let fall his ring to the ground, and, *stooping* for that, was thought to make his adoration. *Stillingfleet.*
   He *stooping* open'd my left side, and took
   From thence a rib. *Milton.*
3. To yield; to bend; to submit.
   I am the son of Henry the fifth,
   Who made the dauphin and the French to *stoop*. *Shakesp.*
   Mighty in her ships stood Carthage long,
   And swept the riches of the world from far;
   Yet *stoop'd* to Rome, less wealthy, but more strong. *Dryd.*
4. To descend from rank or dignity.
   He th.. condescended so far, and *stooped* so low, to invite and to bring us to heaven, will not refuse us a gracious reception there. *Boyle.*
   Where men of great wealth *stoop* to husbandry, it multiplieth riches exceedingly. *Bacon.*
5. To yield; to be inferiour.
   Death his death-wound shall then receive,
   And *stoop* inglorious. *Milton.*
   These are arts, my prince,
   In which our Zama does not *stoop* to Rome. *Addison.*
6. To sink from resolution or superiority; to condescend.
   They, whose authority is required unto the satisfying of your demand, do think it both dangerous to admit such concourse of divided minds, and unmeet that their laws, which, being once solemnly established, are to exact obedience of all men and to constrain thereunto, should so far *stoop* as to hold themselves in suspence from taking any effect upon you, 'till some disputer can perswade you to be obedient. *Hooker.*
7. To come down on prey as a falcon.
   The bird of Jove *stoop'd* from his airy tour,
   Two birds of gayest plume before him drove. *Milton.*
8. To alight from the wing.
   Satan ready now
   To *stoop* with wearied wings and willing feet,
   On the bare outside of this world. *Milton.*
   Twelve swans behold in beauteous order move,
   And *stoop* with closing pinions from above. *Dryden.*
9. To sink to a lower place.
   Cow'ring low
   With blandishment, each bird *stoop'd* on his wing. *Milton.*

STOOP. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Act of stooping; inclination downward.
2. Descent from dignity or superiority.
   Can any loyal subject see
   With patience such a *stoop* from sovereignty?
   An ocean pour'd upon a narrow brook? *Dryden.*
3. Fall of a bird upon his prey.
   Now will I wander through the air,
   Mount, make a *stoop* at ev'ry fair. *Waller.*
   An eagle made a *stoop* at him in the middle of his exaltation, and carried him away. *L'Estrange.*
4. [ꝥoppa, Saxon; *stoope*, Dutch.] A vessel of liquor.
   Come, lieutenant, I have a *stoop* of wine; and here without are a brace of gallants, that would fain have a measure to the health of Othello. *Shakesp.*
   There's nothing more in me, sir, but may be squeez'd out without racking, only a *stoop* or two of wine. *Denham.*
   A caldron of fat beef, and *stoop* of ale,
   On the huzzaing mob shall more prevail,
   Than if you give them, with the nicest art,
   Ragousts of peacocks brains, or filbert tart. *King.*

STOOPINGLY. *adv.* [from *stooping*.] With inclination downwards.

Nani was noted to tread softly, to walk *stoopingly*, and raise himself from benches with laborious gesture. *Wotton.*

To STOP. *v. a.* [*estouper*, Fr. *stoppare*, Ital. *stoppen*, Dutch.]

1. To hinder from progressive motion.
   From the oracle
   They will bring all; whose spiritual counsel had
   Shall *stop* or spur me. *Shakespeare.*
   Can any dresses find a way
   To *stop* th' approaches of decay,
   And mend a ruin'd face? *Dorset.*
2. To hinder from any change of state, whether to better or worse.
3. To hinder from action.
   As the truth of Christ is in me, no man shall *stop* me of this boasting. *2 Cor.*
4. To put an end to the motion or action of any thing.
   Friend, 'tis the duke's pleasure,
   Whose disposition, all the world well knows,
   Will not be rubb'd nor *stop'd*. *Shakespeare.*
   Almon falls, pierc'd with an arrow from the distant war:
   Fix'd in his throat the flying weapon stood,
   And *stopp'd* his breath, and drank his vital blood. *Dryden.*
5. To suppress.
   Every bold sinner, when about to engage in the commission of any known sin, should arrest his confidence, and *stop* the execution of his purpose with this question: Do I believe that God has denounced death to such a practice, or do I not? *South.*
   He, on occasion of *stopping* my play, did me a good office at court, by representing it as long ago designed. *Dryden.*
6. To regulate musical strings with the fingers.
   In instruments of strings, if you *stop* a string high, whereby it hath less scope to tremble, the sound is more treble, but yet more dead. *Bacon.*
7. To close any aperture.
   Smite every fenced city, *stop* all wells of water, and mar land with stones. *2 Kings.*
   They pulled away the shoulder, and *stopped* their ears, that they should not hear. *Zech.*
   A hawk's bell, the holes *stopped* up, hang by a thread within a bottle-glass, and *stop* the glass close with wax. *Bacon.*
   His majesty *stopped* a leak that did much harm. *Bacon.*
   Stoppings and suffocations are dangerous in the body. *Bacon.*
   They first raised an army with this design, to *stop* my mouth or force my consent. *King Charles.*
   Celsus gives a precept about bleeding, that when the blood is good, which is to be judged by the colour, that immediately the vein should be *stopped*. *Arbuthnot.*
8. To obstruct; to encumber.
   Mountains of ice that *stop* th' imagin'd way. *Milton.*

To STOP. *v. n.* To cease to go forward.

Some strange commotion
Is in his brain: he bites his lip, and starts;
Stops on a sudden, looks upon the ground,
Then lays his finger on his temple; strait
Springs out into fast gait, then *stops* again. *Shakespeare.*

When men pursue their thoughts of space, they *stop* at the confines of body, as if space were there at an end. *Locke.*

If the rude throng pour on with furious pace,
And hap to break thee from a friend's embrace,
Stop short, nor struggle through. *Gay.*

STOP *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Cessation of progressive motion.
   Thought's the slave of time, and life time's fool;
   And time, that takes survey of all the world,
   Must have a *stop*. *Shakespeare.*
   The marigold, whose courteous face
   Ecchoes the sun, and doth unlace
   Her at his rise, at his full *stop*
   Packs and shuts up her gaudy shop,
   Mistakes her cue, and doth display. *Cleaveland.*
   A lion, ranging for his prey, made a *stop* on a sudden at a hideous yelling noise, which startled him. *L'Estrange.*
2. Hindrance of progress; obstruction.
   In weak and tender minds we little know what misery this strict opinion would breed, besides the *stops* it would make in the whole course of all mens lives and actions. *Hooker.*
   These gates are not sufficient for the communication between the walled city and its suburbs, as daily appears by the *stops* and embarasses of coaches near both these gates. *Graunt.*
   My praise the Fabii claim,
   And thou great hero, greatest of thy name,
   Ordain'd in war to save the sinking state,
   And, by delays, to put a *stop* to fate. *Dryden.*
   Occult qualities put a *stop* to the improvement of natural philosophy, and therefore have been rejected. *Newton.*
   Brokers hinder trade, by making the circuit which the money goes larger, and in that circuit more *stops*, so that the returns must necessarily be slower and scantier. *Locke.*
   Female zeal, though proceeding from so good a principle, if we may believe the French historians, often put a *stop* to the proceedings of their kings, which might have ended in a reformation. *Addison.*
3. Hindrance of action.
   'Tis a great step towards the mastery of our desires to give this *stop* to them, and shut them up in silence. *Locke.*
4. Cessation of action.
   Look you to the guard to-night:
   Let's teach ourselves that honourable *stop*,
   Not to outsport discretion. *Shakespeare.*
5. Interruption.
   Thou art full of love and honesty,
   And weigh'st thy words before thou giv'st them breath;
   Therefore these *stops* of thine fright me the more. *Shakesp.*

6. Prohibition of ſale.
If they ſhould open a war, they foreſee the conſumption France muſt fall into by the *ſtop* of their wine and ſalts, wholly taken off by our two nations. *Temple.*

7. That which obſtructs; obſtacle; impediment.
The proud Dueſſa, full of wrathful ſpight
And fierce diſdain to be affronted ſo,
Inforc'd her purple beaſt with all her might,
That *ſtop* out of the way to overthrow. *Spenſer.*
On indeed they went: but O! not far;
A fatal *ſtop* travers'd their headlong courſe. *Daniel.*
Bleſſed be that God who caſt rubs, *ſtops*, and hindrances in my way, when I was attempting the commiſſion of ſuch a ſin. *South.*
So melancholy a proſpect ſhould inſpire us with zeal to oppoſe ſome *ſtop* to the riſing torrent, and check this overflowing of ungodlineſs. *Rogers.*

8. Inſtrument by which the ſounds of wind muſick are regulated.
You would play upon me, you would ſeem to know my *ſtops*; you would pluck out the heart of my myſtery. *Shakeſp.*
Bleſt are thoſe,
Whoſe blood and judgment are ſo well commingl'd,
That they are not a pipe for fortune's finger,
To ſound what *ſtop* ſhe pleaſe. *Shakeſpeare.*
The harp
Had work, and reſted not; the ſolemn pipe,
And dulcimer, all organs of ſweet *ſtop*. *Milton.*
The ſound
Of inſtruments, that made melodious chime,
Was heard of harp and organ; and who mov'd
Their *ſtops*, and chords, was ſeen; his volant touch
Inſtinct through all proportions, low and high,
Fled, and purſu'd tranſverſe the reſonant fugue. *Milton.*
A variety of ſtrings may be obſerved on their harps, and of *ſtops* on their tibiæ; which ſhews the little foundation that ſuch writers have gone upon, who, from a ſhort paſſage in a claſſick author, have determined the preciſe ſhape of the ancient muſical inſtruments, with the exact number of their pipes, ſtrings, and *ſtops*. *Addiſon.*

9. Regulation of muſical chords by the fingers.
The further a ſtring is ſtrained, the leſs ſuperſtraining goeth to a note; for it requireth good winding of a ſtring before it will make any note at all: and in the *ſtops* of lutes, the higher they go, the leſs diſtance is between the frets. *Bacon.*

10. The act of applying the ſtops in muſick.
Th' organ-ſound a time ſurvives the *ſtop*,
Before it doeth the dying note give up. *Daniel.*

11. A point in writing, by which ſentences are diſtinguiſhed.
Even the iron-pointed pen,
That notes the tragick dooms of men,
Wet with tears ſtill'd from the eyes
Of the flinty deſtinies,
Would have learn'd a ſofter ſtyle,
And have been aſham'd to ſpoil
His life's ſweet ſtory by the haſte
Of a cruel *ſtop* ill-plac'd. *Craſhaw.*

STO'PCOCK. *n. ſ.* [*ſtop* and *cock*.] A pipe made to let out liquor, ſtopped by a turning cock.
No man could ſpit from him without it, but would drivel like ſome paralytick or fool; the tongue being as a *ſtopcock* to the air, 'till upon its removal the ſpittle is driven away. *Grew.*

STO'PPAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtop*.] The act of ſtopping; the ſtate of being ſtopped.
The effects are a *ſtoppage* of circulation by too great a weight upon the heart, and ſuffocation. *Arbuthnot.*
The *ſtoppage* of a cough, or ſpitting, increaſes phlegm in the ſtomach. *Floyer.*

STO'PPLE, or *Stopter*. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtop*.] That by which any hole or the mouth of any veſſel is filled up.
Bottles ſwinged, or carried in a wheel-barrow upon rough ground, fill not full, but leave ſome air; for if the liquor come cloſe to the *ſtopple*, it cannot flower. *Bacon.*
There were no ſhuts or *ſtopples* made for the ears, that any loud or ſharp noiſe might awaken it, as alſo a ſoft and gentle murmur provoke it to ſleep. *Ray.*

STO'RAXTREE. *n. ſ.* [*ſtyrax*, Latin.]
1. A tree.
The flower conſiſts of one leaf, ſhaped like a funnel, and cut into ſeveral ſegments, out of whoſe flower-cup riſes the pointal, which is fixed like a nail in the forepart of the flower: this afterwards becomes a roundiſh fleſhy fruit, including one or two ſeeds in hard ſhells. *Miller.*
2. A reſinous and odoriferous gum.
I yielded a pleaſant odour like the beſt myrrh, as galbanum, and ſweet *ſtorax*. *Eccluſ.*

STORE. *n. ſ.* [*ſtôr*, in old Swediſh and Runick, is *much*, and is prefixed to other words to intend their ſignification; *ſtor*, Daniſh; *ſtoor*, Iſlandick, is *great*. The Teutonick dialects nearer to Engliſh ſeem not to have retained this word.]
1. Large number; large quantity; plenty.
The ſhips are fraught with *ſtore* of victuals, and good quantity of treaſure. *Bacon.*
None yet, but *ſtore* hereafter from the earth
Up hither like aerial vapours flew,
Of all things tranſitory and vain, when ſin
With vanity had fill'd the works of men. *Milton.*
Jove, grant me length of life, and years good *ſtore*
Heap on my bended back. *Dryden.*

2. A ſtock accumulated; a ſupply hoarded.
We liv'd
Supine amidſt our flowing *ſtore*,
We ſlept ſecurely, and we dreamt of more. *Dryden.*
Thee, goddeſs, thee, Britannia's iſle adores:
How has ſhe oft exhauſted all her *ſtores*,
How oft in fields of death thy preſence ſought?
Nor thinks the mighty prize too dearly bought. *Addiſon.*
Their minds are richly fraught
With philoſophick *ſtores*. *Thomſon.*

3. The ſtate of being accumulated; hoard.
Is not this laid up in *ſtore* with me, and ſealed up among my treaſures? *Deuteronomy.*
Divine Cecilia came,
Inventreſs of the vocal frame:
The ſweet enthuſiaſt from her ſacred *ſtore*
Enlarg'd the former narrow bounds,
And added length to ſolemn ſounds. *Dryden.*

4. Storehouſe; magazine.
Sulphurous and nitrous foam,
Concocted and aduſted, they reduc'd
To blackeſt grain, and into *ſtore* convey'd. *Milton.*

STORE. *adj.* Hoarded; laid up; accumulated.
What floods of treaſure have flowed into Europe by that action, ſo that the cauſe of Chriſtendom is raiſed ſince twenty times told: of this treaſure the gold was accumulate and *ſtore* treaſure; but the ſilver is ſtill growing. *Bacon.*

To STORE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To furniſh; to repleniſh.
Wiſe Plato ſaid the world with men was *ſtor'd*,
That ſuccour each to other might afford. *Denham.*
Her face with thouſand beauties bleſt;
Her mind with thouſand virtue's *ſtor'd*;
Her pow'r with boundleſs joy confeſt,
Her perſon only not ador'd. *Prior.*

2. To ſtock againſt a future time.
Some were of opinion that it were beſt to ſtay where they were, until more aid and *ſtore* of victuals were come; but others ſaid the enemy were but barely *ſtored* with victuals, and therefore could not long hold out. *Knolles.*
One having *ſtored* a pond of four acres with carps, tench, and other fiſh, and only put in two ſmall pikes, at ſeven years end, upon the draught, not one fiſh was left, but the two pikes grown to an exceſſive bigneſs. *Hale.*
The mind reflects on its own operations about the ideas got by ſenſation, and thereby *ſtores* itſelf with a new ſet of ideas, which I call ideas of reflection. *Locke.*
To *ſtore* the veſſel let the care be mine,
With water from the rocks and roſy wine,
And life-ſuſtaining bread. *Pope.*

3. To lay up; to hoard.
Let the main part of the corn be a common ſtock, laid in and *ſtored* up, and then delivered out in proportion. *Bacon.*

STO'REHOUSE. *n. ſ.* [*ſtore* and *houſe*.] Magazine; treaſury; place in which things are hoarded and repoſited againſt a future time.
By us it is willingly confeſſed, that the Scripture of God is a *ſtorehouſe* abounding with ineſtimable treaſures of wiſdom and knowledge, in many kinds over and above things in this kind barely neceſſary. *Hooker.*
They greatly joyed merry tales to feign,
Of which a *ſtorehouſe* did with her remain. *Spenſer.*
Suffer us to famiſh, and their *ſtorehouſes* cramm'd with grain! *Shakeſpeare.*
Joſeph opened all the *ſtorehouſes*, and ſold unto the Egyptians. *Geneſis.*
To theſe high pow'rs a *ſtorehouſe* doth pertain,
Where they all arts and gen'ral reaſons lay;
Which in the ſoul, ev'n after death, remain,
And no Lethean flood can waſh away. *Davies.*
My heart hath been a *ſtorehouſe* long of things
And ſayings laid up, portending ſtrange events. *Milton.*
The image of God was reſplendent in man's practical underſtanding, namely that *ſtorehouſe* of the ſoul, in which are treaſured up the rules of action and the ſeeds of morality. *South's Sermons.*
As many different ſounds as can be made by ſingle articulations, ſo many letters there are in the *ſtorehouſe* of nature. *Hold.*

STO'RER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtore*.] One who lays up.

STO'RIED. *adj.* [from *ſtory*.] Adorned with hiſtorical pictures.
Let my due feet never fail
To walk the ſtudious cloiſters pale,
And love the high embowed roof,
With antick pillar maſſy proof,
And *ſtoried* windows richly dight,
Caſting a dim religious light. *Milton.*

Some greedy minion or imperious wife,
The trophy'd arches, *ſtory'd* halls invade. *Pope.*

STORK. *n. ſ.* [ꝼꝛoꝛc, Saxon.] A bird of paſſage famous for the regularity of its departure.

Its beak and legs are long and red; it feeds upon ſerpents, frogs and inſects: its plumage would be quite white, were not the extremity of its wings, and alſo ſome part of its head and thighs black; it ſits for thirty days and lays but four eggs. Formerly they would not eat the *ſtork*; but at preſent it is much eſteemed for the deliciouſneſs of its fleſh: they go away in the middle of Auguſt, and return in ſpring. *Calmet.*

The *ſtork* in the heaven knoweth her appointed times. *Jer.*

STO'RKSBILL. *n. ſ.* An herb. *Ainſworth.*

STORM. *n. ſ.* [*yſtorm*, Welſh, ꝼꝛoꝛm, Saxon; *ſtorm*, Dutch; *ſtormo*, Italian.]

1. A tempeſt; a commotion of the elements.
O turn thy rudder hitherward a while,
Here may thy *ſtorm*-beat veſſel ſafely ride. *Spenſer.*
We hear this fearful tempeſt ſing,
Yet ſeek no ſhelter to avoid the *ſtorm*. *Shakeſpeare.*
Them ſhe upſtays, mindleſs the while
Herſelf, though faireſt unſupported flower,
From her beſt prop ſo far and *ſtorm* ſo nigh. *Milton.*
Sulphurous hail ſhot after us in *ſtorm*. *Milton.*
Then ſtay my child! *ſtorms* beat and rolls the main;
Oh, beat thoſe *ſtorms* and roll the ſeas in vain. *Pope.*
2. Aſſault on a fortified place.
How by *ſtorm* the walls were won,
Or how the victor ſack'd and burnt the town. *Dryden.*
3. Commotion; ſedition; tumult; clamour; buſtle.
Whilſt I in Ireland nouriſh a mighty band,
I will ſtir up in England ſome black *ſtorm*. *Shakeſpeare.*
Her ſiſter
Began to ſcold and raiſe up ſuch a *ſtorm*,
That mortal ears might hardly endure the din. *Shakeſp.*
4. Affliction; calamity; diſtreſs.
5. Violence; vehemence; tumultuous force.
As oft as we are delivered from thoſe either immînent or preſent calamities, againſt the *ſtorm* and tempeſt whereof we all inſtantly craved favour from above, let it be a queſtion what we ſhould render unto God for his bleſſings, univerſally, ſenſibly, and extraordinarily beſtowed. *Hooker.*

To STORM. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To attack by open force.
From ploughs and harrows ſent to ſeek renown,
They fight in fields, and *ſtorm* the ſhaken town. *Dryden.*
There the brazen tow'r was *ſtorm'd* of old,
When Jove deſcended in almighty gold. *Pope.*

To STORM. *v. n.*

1. To raiſe tempeſts.
So know he *ſtorms* with many a ſturdy ſtoure,
So now his bluſtering blaſt each coaſt doth ſcoure. *Spenſer.*
2. To rage; to fume; to be loudly angry.
Hoarſe, and all in rage,
As mock'd they *ſtorm*. *Milton.*
When you return, the maſter *ſtorms*, the lady ſcolds. *Swift.*
While thus they rail, and ſcold, and *ſtorm*,
It paſſes but for common form. *Swift.*

STO'RMY. *adj.* [from *ſtorm*.]

1. Tempeſtuous.
Bellowing clouds burſt with a *ſtormy* ſound,
And with an armed winter ſtrew the ground. *Addiſon.*
The tender apples from their parents rent
By *ſtormy* ſhocks, muſt not neglected lie. *Philips.*
2. Violent; paſſionate.
The *ſtormy* ſultan rages at our ſtay. *Irene.*

STO'RY. *n. ſ.* [ꝼꝛæꝑ, Saxon; *ſtorie*, Dutch; *ſtoria*, Italian; ἱſτορια.]

1. Hiſtory; account of things paſt.
The fable of the dividing of the world between the three ſons of Saturn, aroſe from the true *ſtory* of the dividing of the earth between the three brethren the ſons of Noah. *Raleigh.*
Thee I have heard relating what was done
Ere my remembrance: now hear me relate
My *ſtory*, which perhaps thou haſt not heard. *Milton.*
To king Artaxerxes, thy ſervants Rathumnus the *ſtory*-writer, and Smellius the ſcribe. 1 *Eſdras* ii. 17.
The four great monarchies make the ſubject of ancient *ſtory*, and are related by the Greek and Latin authors. *Temple.*
Governments that once made ſuch a noiſe, as founded upon the deepeſt counſels and the ſtrongeſt force; yet by ſome ſlight miſcarriage which let in ruin upon them, are now ſo utterly extinct, that nothing remains of them but a name; nor are there the leaſt traces of them to be found but only in *ſtory*. *South.*
2. Small tale; petty narrative; account of a ſingle incident.
In the road between Bern and Soleurre, a monument erected by the republick of Bern, tells us the *ſtory* of an Engliſhman not to be met with in any of our own writers. *Addiſon.*
3. An idle or trifling tale; a petty fiction.
Theſe flaws and ſtarts, would well become
A woman's *ſtory* at a winter's fire,
Authoris'd by her grandame. *Shakeſpeare.*
This ſcene had ſome bold Greek or Britiſh bard
Beheld of old, what *ſtories* had we heard
Of faries, ſatyrs, and the nymphs their dames,
Their feaſts, their revels, and their am'rous flames. *Denham.*
My maid left on the table one of her *ſtory* books, which I found full of ſtrange impertinence, of poor ſervants who came to be ladies. *Swift.*
4. [ꝼꝛoꝛ, place, Saxon.] A floor; a flight of rooms.
Avoid enormous heights of ſeven *ſtories*, as well as irregular forms, and the contrary fault of low diſtended fronts. *Wotton.*
Sonnets or elegies to Chloris,
Might raiſe a houſe about two *ſtories*;
A lyrick ode wou'd ſlate; a catch
Would tile; an epigram would thatch. *Swift.*

To STO'RY. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To tell in hiſtory; to relate.
How worthy he is, I will leave to appear hereafter, rather than *ſtory* him in his own hearing. *Shakeſpeare.*
'Tis not vain or fabulous
What the ſage poets, taught by th' heav'nly muſe,
Story'd of old in high immortal verſe,
Of dire chimera's and enchanted iſles,
And rifted rocks; whoſe entrance leads to hell. *Milton.*
It is *ſtoried* of the brazen Coloſſus, in the iſland of Rhodes, that it was ſeventy cubits high; the thumbs of it being ſo big, that no man could graſp one of them about with both his arms. *Wilkins.*
Recite them, nor in erring pity fear,
To wound with *ſtoried* griefs the filial ear. *Pope.*
2. To range one under another.
Becauſe all the parts of an undiſturbed fluid are of equal gravity, or gradually placed or *ſtoried* according to the differerence of it; any concretion that can be ſuppoſed to be naturally and mechanically made in ſuch a fluid, muſt have a like ſtructure of its ſeveral parts; that is, either be all over of a ſimilar gravity, or have the more ponderous parts nearer to its baſis. *Bentley.*

STO'RYTELLER. *n. ſ.* [*ſtory* and *tell.*] One who relates tales; an hiſtorian. In contempt.
In ſuch a ſatire all would ſeek a ſhare,
And every fool will fancy he is there;
Old *ſtorytellers* too muſt pine and die,
To ſee their antiquated wit laid by;
Like her, who miſs'd her name in a lampoon,
And griev'd to find herſelf decay'd ſo ſoon. *Dryden.*
Company will be no longer peſtered with dull, dry, tedious *ſtorytellers*. *Swift.*

STOVE. *n. ſ.* [*ſtoo*, Iſlandick, a fire place; ꝼꝛoꝛoa, Saxon; *eſtuve*, French; *ſtove*, Dutch.]

1. A hot houſe; a place artificially mad warm.
Fiſhermen who make holes in the ice, to dip up ſuch fiſh with their nets as reſort thither for breathing, light on ſwallows congealed in clods, of a ſlimy ſubſtance, and carrying them home to their *ſtoves*, the warmth recovereth them to life and flight. *Carew.*
The heat which ariſes out of the leſſer ſpiracles brings forth nitre and ſulphur; ſome of which it affixes to the tops and ſides of the grotto's, which are uſually ſo hot as to ſerve for natural *ſtoves* or ſweating vaults. *Woodward.*
The moſt proper place for unction is a *ſtove*. *Wiſeman.*
2. A place in which fire is made, and by which heat is communicated.
If the ſeaſon prove exceeding piercing, in your great houſe kindle ſome charcoals; and when they have done ſmoaking, put them into a hole ſunk a little into the floor, about the middle of it. This is the ſafeſt *ſtove*. *Evelyn.*

To STOVE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To keep warm in a houſe artificially heated.
For December, January, and the latter part of November, take ſuch things as are green all winter; orange trees, lemon trees, and myrtles, if they be *ſtoved*; and ſweet majoram warm ſet. *Bacon.*

To STOUND. *v. n.* [*ſtunde*, I grieved, Iſlandick.]

1. To be in pain or ſorrow. Out of uſe.
2. For *ſtun'd*. *Spenſer.*

STOUND. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Sorrow; grief; miſhap. Out of uſe. The *Scots* retain it.
Begin and end the bitter baleful *ſtound*,
If leſs than that I fear. *Spenſer.*
The fox his copeſmate found,
To whom complaining his unhappy *ſtound*,
He with him far'd ſome better chance to find. *Spenſer.*
2. Aſtoniſhment; amazement.
Thus we ſtood as in a *ſtound*,
And wet with tears, like dew, the ground. *Gay.*
3. Hour; time; ſeaſon. *Spenſer.*

STOUR. *n. ſ.* [*ſtur*, Runick, a battle; ſꝛeoꝛnan, Saxon, to diſturb.] Aſſault; incurſion; tumult. Obſolete.
And he that harrow'd hell with heavy *ſtour*,
The ſaulty ſouls from thence brought to his heavenly bowr. *Spenſer.*

Love, that long ſince has to thy mighty powre
Per force ſubdu'd my poor captived heart,
And raging now therein with reſtleſs *ſtowre*,
Do'ſt tyrannize in every weaker part. *Spenſer.*
The giant ſtruck ſo mainly merciles,
That cou'd have overthrown a ſtonny tower,
And were not heavenly grace that him did bleſs,
He had been pouldered all as thin as flower,
But he was wary of that deadly *ſtowre*. *Spenſer.*

STOUT. *adj.* [*ſtout*, Dutch; *ſtolz*, proud, German; *ſtautan*, Gothick, is to ſtrike.]

1. Strong; luſty; valiant.
When I was young,
I do remember how my father ſaid,
A *ſtouter* champion never handled ſword. *Shakeſp.*
Some captain of the land or fleet,
Stout of his hands, but of a ſoldier's wit;
Cries, I have ſenſe to ſerve my turn, in ſtore,
And he's a raſcal who pretends to more. *Dryden.*
2. Brave; bold; intrepid.
The *ſtout*-hearted are ſpoiled, they have ſlept their ſleep. *Pſal.* lxxvi. 5.
He loſt the character of a bold, *ſtout*, and magnanimous man, which he had been long reputed to be. *Clarendon.*
3. Obſtinate; pertinacious; reſolute; proud.
The lords all ſtand,
To clear their cauſe, moſt reſolutely *ſtout*. *Daniel.*
There virtue and *ſtout* honour paſs'd the guard,
Thoſe only friends that could not be debar'd. *Bathurſt.*
4. Strong; firm.
The *ſtouteſt* veſſel to the ſtorm gave way,
And ſuck'd through looſen'd planks the ruſhing ſea. *Dryden.*

STOUT. *n. ſ.* A cant name for ſtrong beer.
Should but his muſe deſcending drop
A ſlice of bread and mutton chop,
Or kindly, when his credit's out,
Surpriſe him with a pint of *ſtout*;
Exalted in his mighty mind,
He flies and leaves the ſtars behind. *Swift.*

STO'UTLY. *adv.* [from *ſtout*.] Luſtily; boldly; obſtinately.

STO'UTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtout*.]
1. Strength; valour.
2. Boldneſs; fortitude.
His baſhfulneſs in youth was the very true ſign of his virtue and *ſtoutneſs* after. *Aſcham.*
3. Obſtinacy; ſtubborneſs.
Come all to ruin, let
Thy mother rather feel thy pride, than fear
Thy dangerous *ſtoutneſs*: for I mock at death
With as ſtout heart as thou. *Shakeſpeare.*

To STOW. *v. a.* [ꝑtop, Sax. *ſtoe*, old Friſick, a place; *ſtowen*, Dutch; to lay up.] To lay up; to repoſite in order; to lay in the proper place.
Foul thief! where haſt thou *ſtow'd* my daughter? *Shak.*
I'th'hoſtlers of the ſaddle-bow,
Two aged piſtols he did *ſtow*. *Hudibras.*
Some *ſtow* their oars, or ſtop the leaky ſides. *Dryden.*
All the patriots of their ancient liberties were beheaded, *ſtowed* in dungeons, or condemned to work in the mines. *Add.*
The goddeſs ſhov'd the veſſels from the ſhores,
And *ſtow'd* within its womb the naval ſtores. *Pope.*

STOW'AGE. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtow*.]
1. Room for laying up.
In every veſſel there is *ſtowage* for immenſe treaſures, when the cargo is pure bullion, or merchandize of as great a value. *Addiſon on the State of the War.*
2. The ſtate of being laid up.
'Tis plate of rare device, and jewels
Of rich and exquiſite form, their value's great;
And I am ſomething curious, being ſtrange,
To have them in ſafe *ſtowage*. *Shakeſpeare.*

STOWE, *ſtoe*. Whether ſingly or jointly are the ſame with the Saxon ꝑtop, a place. *Gibſon.*

STRA'BISM. *n. ſ.* [*ſtrabiſme*, Fr. ςραβισμὸς.] A ſquinting; act of looking aſquint.

To STRADDLE. *v. n.* [Suppoſed to come from *ſtriddle* or *ſtride*.] To ſtand or walk with the feet removed far from each other to the right and left.
Let man ſurvey himſelf, diveſted of artificial charms, and he will find himſelf a forked *ſtradling* animal, with bandy legs. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

To STRA'GGLE. [Of this word no etymology is known; it is probably a frequentative of *ſtray*, from *ſtravviare*, Italian, of *extravium*, Latin.]
1. To wander without any certain direction; to rove; to ramble.
But ſtay, like one that thinks to bring his friend
A mile or two, and ſees the journey's end:
I *ſtraggle* on too far. *Suckling.*
Having paſſed the Syrens, they came between Scylla and Charybdis, and the *ſtraggling* rocks, which ſeemed to caſt out great ſtore of flames and ſmoke. *Raleigh.*
A wolf ſpied out a *ſtraggling* kid, and purſued him. *L'Eſtr.*
Children, even when they endeavour their utmoſt, cannot keep their minds from *ſtraggling*. *Locke.*
2. To wander diſperſedly.
He likewiſe enriched poor *ſtraggling* ſoldiers with great quantity. *Shakeſpeare.*
They found in Burford ſome of the *ſtraggling* ſoldiers, who out of wearineſs ſtayed behind. *Clarendon.*
From *ſtraggling* mountaineers for publick good,
To rank in tribes, and quit the ſavage wood;
Houſes to build, and them contiguous make,
For cheerful neighbourhood and ſafety's ſake. *Tate.*
3. To exuberate; to ſhoot too far.
Were they content to prune the laviſh vine,
Of *ſtraggling* branches, and improve the wine.
Trim off the ſmall ſuperfluous branches on each ſide of the hedge that *ſtraggle* too far out. *Mortimer.*
4. To be diſperſed; to be apart from any main body; to ſtand ſingle.
Wide was his pariſh, not contracted cloſe
In ſtreets, but here and there a *ſtraggling* houſe;
Yet ſtill he was at hand. *Dryden.*

STRA'GGLER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtraggle*.]
1. A wanderer; a rover; one who forſakes his company; one who rambles without any ſettled direction.
The laſt ſhould keep the countries from paſſage of *ſtragglers* from thoſe parts, whence they uſe to come forth, and oftentimes uſe to work much miſchief. *Spenſer.*
Let's whip theſe *ſtragglers* o'er the ſeas again,
Laſh hence theſe over-weening rags of France,
Theſe famiſh'd beggars. *Shakeſpeare.*
His pruning hook corrects the vines,
And the looſe *ſtragglers* to their ranks confines. *Pope.*
Bottles miſſing are ſuppoſed to be half ſtolen by *ſtragglers*, and the other half broken. *Swift.*
2. Any thing that puſhes beyond the reſt, or ſtands ſingle.
Let thy hand ſupply the pruning knife,
And crop luxuriant *ſtragglers*, nor be loth
To ſtrip the branches of their leafy growth. *Dryden.*

STRAIGHT. *adj.* [*ſtrack*, old Dutch. It is well obſerved by *Ainſworth*, that for *not* crooked we ought to write *ſtraight*, and for narrow *ſtrait*; but for *ſtreight*, which is ſometimes found, there is no good authority.]
1. Not crooked; right.
Beauty made barren the ſwell'd boaſt
Of him that beſt could ſpeak; feature, laming
The ſhrine of Venus, or *ſtraight*-pight Minerva. *Shakeſpeare.*
A hunter's horn and cornet is oblique; yet they have likewiſe *ſtraight* horns; which, if they be of the ſame bore with the oblique, differ little in ſound, ſave that the *ſtraight* require ſomewhat a ſtronger blaſt. *Bacon.*
There are many ſeveral ſorts of crooked lines; but there is only one which is *ſtraight*. *Dryden.*
Water and air the varied form confound;
The *ſtraight* looks crooked, and the ſquare grows round. *Priſr.*
When I ſee a *ſtrait* ſtaff appear crooked while half under the water, the water gives me a falſe idea. *Watts.*
2. Narrow; cloſe. This ſhould properly be *ſtrait*, *eſtroit*, Fr. [See STRAIT.]
Queen Elizabeth uſed to ſay of her inſtructions to great officers, that they were like to garments, *ſtrait* at the firſt putting on, but did by and by wear looſe enough. *Bacon.*

STRAIGHT. *adv.* [*ſtrax*, Daniſh; *ſtrack*, Dutch.] Immediately; directly. This ſenſe is naturally derived from the adjective, as a *ſtraight* line is the ſhorteſt line between two points.
If the devil come and roar for them,
I will not ſend them. I will after *ſtraight*,
And tell him ſo. *Shakeſpeare.*
Thoſe ſtinks which the noſtrils *ſtraight* abhor and expel, are not the moſt pernicious. *Bacon.*
With chalk I firſt deſcribe a circle here,
Where the æthereal ſpirits muſt appear:
Come in, come in; for here they will be *ſtrait*:
Around, around the place I fumigate. *Dryden.*
I know thy generous temper well,
Fling but the appearance of diſhonour on it,
It *ſtraight* takes fire, and mounts it into a blaze *Addiſon.*

To STRAI'GHTEN. *v. a.* [from *ſtraight*.] To make not crooked; to make ſtraight.
A crooked ſtick is not *ſtraightened* except it be as far bent on the clean contrary ſide. *Hooker.*
Of our ſelves being ſo apt to err, the only way which we have to *ſtraighten* our paths is, by following the rule of his will, whoſe footſteps naturally are right. *Hooker.*

STRAI'GHTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtraight*.] Rectitude; the contrary to crookedneſs.
Some are for maſts, as fir and pine, becauſe of their length and *ſtraightneſs*. *Bacon.*

STRAI'GHTWAYS. *adv.* [*ſtraight* and *way*.] Immediately; ſtraight.

Let me here for ay in peace remain,
Or *ſtraightway* on that laſt long voyage fare. *Spenſer.*
Soon as he entred was, the door *ſtraightway*
Did ſhut. *Spenſer.*
Thus ſtands my ſtate, 'twixt Cade and York diſtreſt;
Like to a ſhip, that, having 'ſcap'd a tempeſt,
Is *ſtraitway* claim'd and boarded with a pirate. *Shakeſp.*
Blood will I draw on thee, thou art a witch,
And *ſtraightway* give thy ſoul to him thou ſerv'ſt. *Shakeſp.*
The Turks *ſtraightway* breaking in upon them, made a bloody fight. *Knolles.*
As ſoon as iron is out of the fire, it deadeth *ſtraightways*. *Bacon.*
The ſound of a bell is ſtrong; continueth ſome time after the percuſſion; but ceaſeth *ſtraightways* if the bell or ſtring be touched. *Bacon.*
The ſun's power being in thoſe months greater, it then *ſtraightways* hurries ſteams up into the atmoſphere. *Woodward.*

To STRAIN. *v. a.* [*eſtreindre*, French.]

1. To ſqueeze through ſomething.
Their aliment ought to be light, rice boiled in whey, and *ſtrained*. *Arbuthnot.*
2. To purify by filtration.
Earth doth not *ſtrain* water ſo finely as ſand. *Bacon.*
3. To ſqueeze in an embrace.
I would have *ſtrain'd* him with a ſtrict embrace;
But through my arms he ſlipt and vaniſh'd. *Dryden.*
Old Evander, with a cloſe embrace,
Strain'd his departing friend; and tears o'erflow his face. *Dryden's Æneid.*
4. To ſprain; to weaken by too much violence.
The jury make no more ſcruple to paſs againſt an Engliſhman and the queen, though it be to *ſtrain* their oaths, than to drink milk unſtrained. *Spenſer.*
Prudes decay'd about may tack,
Strain their necks with looking back. *Swift.*
5. To put to its utmoſt ſtrength.
By this we ſee in a cauſe of religion, to how deſperate adventures men will *ſtrain* themſelves for relief of their own part, having law and authority againſt them. *Hooker.*
Too well I wote my humble vaine,
And how my rhimes been rugged and unkempt;
Yet as I con my cunning I will *ſtrain*. *Spenſer.*
Thus mine enemy fell,
And thus I ſet my foot on's neck;—even then
The princely blood flows in his cheek, he ſweats,
Strains his young nerves, and puts himſelf in poſture
That acts my words. *Shakeſpeare.*
My earthly by his heavenly overpower'd,
Which it had long ſtood under, *ſtrain'd* to th' height
In that celeſtial colloquy ſublime,
As with an object that excels the ſenſe,
Dazzled and ſpent, ſunk down. *Milton.*
The lark and linnet ſing with rival notes;
They *ſtrain* they warbling throats,
To welcome in the ſpring. *Dryden.*
Nor yet content, the *ſtrains* her malice more,
And adds new ills to thoſe contriv'd before. *Dryden.*
It is the worſt ſort of good huſbandry for a father not to *ſtrain* himſelf a little for his ſon's breeding. *Locke.*
Our words flow from us in a ſmooth continued ſtream, without thoſe *ſtrainings* of the voice, motions of the body, and majeſty of the hand, which are ſo much celebrated in the orators of Greece and Rome. *Atterbury.*
Strain'd to the root, the ſtooping foreſt pours
A ruſtling ſhower of yet untimely leaves. *Thomſon.*
6. To make ſtrait or tenſe.
A bigger ſtring more *ſtrained*, and a leſſer ſtring leſs *ſtrained*, may fall into the ſame tone. *Bacon.*
Thou, the more he varies forms, beware
To *ſtrain* his fetters with a ſtricter care. *Dryden.*
7. To puſh beyond the proper extent.
See they ſuffer death,
But in their deaths remember they are men;
Strain not the laws to make their torture grievous. *Addiſon.*
There can be no other meaning in this expreſſion, however ſome may pretend to *ſtrain* it. *Swift.*
8. To force; to conſtrain; to make uneaſy or unnatural.
The lark ſings ſo out of tune,
Straining harſh diſcords and unpleaſing ſtrains. *Shakeſpeare.*
He talks and plays with Fatima, but his mirth
Is forc'd and *ſtrain'd*: in his looks appears
A wild diſtracted fierceneſs. *Denham.*

To STRAIN. *v. n.*

1. To make violent efforts.
To build his fortune I will *ſtrain* a little,
For 'tis a bond in men. *Shakeſpeare.*
You ſtand like greyhounds in the ſlips,
Straining upon the ſtart. *Shakeſpeare.*
They *ſtrain*,
That death may not them idly find t' attend
Their certain laſt, but work to meet their end. *Daniel.*
Straining with too weak a wing,
We needs will write epiſtles to the king. *Pope.*
2. To be filtred by compreſſion.
Cæſar thought that all ſea ſands had natural ſprings of freſh water: but it is the ſea water; becauſe the pit filled according to the meaſure of the tide, and the ſea water paſſing or *ſtraining* through the ſands leaveth the ſaltneſs behind them. *Bacon.*

STRAIN. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. An injury by too much violence.
Credit is gained by cuſtom, and ſeldom recovers a *ſtrain*; but if broken, is never well ſet again. *Temple.*
In all pain there is a deformity by a ſolution of continuity, as in cutting; or a tendency to ſolution, as in convulſions or *ſtrains*. *Grew.*
2. [ɣɛnɛ, Saxon.] Race; generation; deſcent. *Spenſer.*
Thus far I can praiſe him; he is of a noble *ſtrain*,
Of approv'd valour. *Shakeſpeare.*
Twelve Trojan youths, born of their nobleſt *ſtrains*,
I took alive: and, yet enrag'd, will empty all their veins
Of vital ſpirits. *Chapman.*
Why do'ſt thou falſly feign
Thyſelf a Sidney? from which noble *ſtrain*
He ſprung, that could ſo far exalt the name
Of love. *Waller.*
Turn then to Pharamond, and Charlemagne,
And the long heroe of the Gallick *ſtrain*. *Prior.*
3. Hereditary diſpoſition.
Amongſt theſe ſweet knaves and all this courteſy! the *ſtrain* of man's bred out into baboon and monkey. *Shakeſpeare.*
Intemperance and luſt breed diſeaſes, which propagated, ſpoil the *ſtrain* of a nation. *Tillotſon.*
4. A ſtile or manner of ſpeaking.
According to the genius and *ſtrain* of the book of Proverbs, the words wiſdom and righteouſneſs are uſed to ſignify all religion and virtue. *Tillotſon.*
In our liturgy are as great *ſtrains* of true ſublime eloquence, as are any where to be found in our language. *Swift.*
Macrobius ſpeaks of Hippocrates' knowlege in very lofty *ſtrains*. *Baker.*
5. Song; note; ſound.
Wilt thou love ſuch a woman? what, to make thee an inſtrument, and play falſe *ſtrains* upon thee. *Shakeſpeare.*
Orpheus ſelf may heave his head
From golden ſlumber on a bed
Of heap'd Elyſian flowers, and hear
Such *ſtrains* as would have won the ear
Of Pluto, to have quite ſet free
His half-regain'd Eurydice. *Milton.*
Their heav'nly harps a lower *ſtrain* began,
And in ſoft muſick mourn the fall of man. *Dryden.*
When the firſt bold veſſel dar'd the ſeas,
High on the ſtern the Thracian rais'd his *ſtrain*,
While Argo ſaw her kindred trees
Deſcend from Pelion to the main. *Pope.*
6. Rank; character.
But thou who lately of the common *ſtrain*,
Wert one of us; if ſtill thou do'ſt retain
The ſame ill habits, the ſame follies too;
Still thou art bound to vice, and ſtill a ſlave. *Dryden.*
7. Turn; tendency.
Becauſe hereticks have a *ſtrain* of madneſs, he applied her with ſome corporal chaſtiſements, which with reſpite of time might haply reduce her to good order. *Hayward.*
8. Manner of violent ſpeech or action.
You have ſhew'd to-day your valiant *ſtrain*,
And fortune led you well. *Shakeſpeare.*
Such take too high a *ſtrain* at the firſt, and are magnanimous more than tract of years can uphold, as was Scipio Africanus, of whom Livy ſaith, *ultima primis cedebant*. *Bacon.*

STRAI'NER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtrain*.] An inſtrument of filtration.
The excrementitious moiſture paſſeth in birds through a finer and more delicate *ſtrainer* than it doth in beaſts; for feathers paſs through quills, and hair through ſkin. *Bacon.*
Shave the goat's ſhaggy beard, leſt thou too late
In vain ſhould'ſt ſeek a *ſtrainer* to diſpart
The huſky terrene dregs from purer muſt. *Philips.*
The ſtomach and inteſtines are the preſs, and the lacteal veſſels the *ſtrainers* to ſeparate the pure emulſion from its feces. *Arbuthnot.*
Theſe when condens'd, the airy region pours
On the dry earth, in rain or gentle ſhowers,
Th' inſinuating drops ſink through the ſand;
And paſs the porous *ſtrainers* of the land. *Blackmore.*

STRAIT. *adj.* [*eſtroit*, French; *ſtretto*, Italian.]

1. Narrow; cloſe; not wide.
Witneſſes, like watches, go
Juſt as they're ſet, too faſt or ſlow;
And where in conſcience they're *ſtreight* lac'd,
'Tis ten to one that ſide is caſt. *Hudibras.*
2. Cloſe; intimate.
He, forgetting all former injuries, had received that naughty Plexirtus into a *ſtraight* degree of favour, his goodneſs being as apt to be deceived, as the other's craft was to deceive. *Sidney.*
3. Strict;

3. Strict; rigorous.
Therefore hold I *strait* all thy commandments; and all false ways I utterly abhor. *Pſalms, Common Prayer.*
Fugitives are not relieved by the profit of their lands in England, for there is a *ſtraighter* order taken. *Spenſer.*
He now, forſooth, takes on him to reform
Some certain edicts, and ſome *ſtrait* decrees
That lay too heavy on the commonwealth. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. Difficult; diſtreſsful.
Proceed no *ſtraiter* 'gainſt our uncle Glo'ſter,
Than from the evidence of good eſteem,
He be approv'd in practice culpable. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. It is uſed in oppoſition to crooked; but is then more properly written *ſtraight*. [See STREIGHT.]
A bell or a cannon may be heard beyond a hill which intercepts the ſight of the ſounding body, and ſounds are propagated as readily through crooked pipes as through *ſtreight* ones. *Newton.*

STRAIT. *n. ſ.*
1. A narrow paſs, or frith.
Plant garriſons to command the *ſtreights* and narrow paſſages. *Spenſer.*
Honour travels in a *ſtreight* ſo narrow,
Where one but goes abreaſt. *Shakeſpeare.*
Fretum Magellanicum, or Magellan's *ſtraits*. *Abbot.*
They went forth unto the *ſtraits* of the mountain. *Judith.*
The Saracens brought together with their victories their language and religion into all that coaſt of Africk, even from Egypt to the *ſtreights* of Gibraltar. *Brerewood.*
2. Diſtreſs; difficulty.
The independent party which abhorred all motions towards peace, were in as great *ſtreights* as the other how to carry on their deſigns. *Clarendon.*
It was impoſſible to have adminiſtred ſuch advice to the king, in the *ſtreight* he was in, which being purſued might not have proved inconvenient. *Clarendon.*
Thyſelf
Bred up in poverty, and *ſtreights* at home,
Loſt in a deſart here, and hunger-bit. *Milton.*
Thus Adam, ſore beſet! reply'd,
O heav'n! in evil *ſtreight* this day I ſtand
Before my judge. *Milton.*
Let no man who owns a Providence grow deſperate under any calamity or *ſtrait* whatſoever, but compoſe the anguiſh of his thoughts upon this one conſideration, that he comprehends not thoſe ſtrange unaccountable methods by which Providence may diſpoſe of him. *South.*
Some modern authors obſerving what *ſtraits* they have been put to in all ages, to find out water enough for Noah's flood, ſay, Noah's flood was not univerſal, but a national inundation. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*
'Tis hard with me, whatever choice I make,
I muſt not merit you, or muſt forſake:
But in this *ſtreight*, to honour I'll be true,
And leave my fortune to the gods and you. *Dryden.*
Cæſar ſees
The *ſtreights* to which you're driven, and as he knows
Cato's high worth, is anxious for your life. *Addiſon.*
Ulyſſes made uſe of the pretence of natural infirmity to conceal the *ſtraits* he was in at that time in his thoughts. *Broome.*

To STRAIT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put to difficulties.
If your laſs
Interpretation ſhould abuſe, and call this
Your lack of love or bounty; you were *ſtraited*
For a reply, at leaſt, if you make care
Of happy holding her. *Shakeſpeare.*

To STRAI'TEN. *v. a.* [from *ſtrait*]
1. To make narrow.
The city of Sion has a ſecure haven, yet with ſomething a dangerous entrance, *ſtraitened* on the north ſide by the ſea-ruined wall of the mole. *Sandys.*
If this be our condition, thus to dwell
In narrow circuit, *ſtraiten'd* by a foe,
Subtile or violent. *Milton.*
Whatever *ſtraitens* the veſſels, ſo as the channels become more narrow, muſt heat; therefore ſtrait cloaths and cold baths, heat. *Arbuthnot.*
2. To contract; to confine.
The *ſtraitning* and confining the profeſſion of the common law, muſt naturally extend and enlarge the juriſdiction of the church. *Clarendon.*
The landed man finds him aggrieved by the falling of his rents, and the *ſtreightning* of his fortune, whilſt the monied man keeps up his gain. *Locke.*
Feeling can give us a notion of all ideas that enter at the eye, except colours; but it is very much *ſtreightened* and confined to the number, bulk, and diſtance of its objects. *Addiſon.*
The cauſes which *ſtraiten* the Britiſh commerce, will enlarge the French. *Addiſon.*
3. To make tight; to intend.
Stretch them at their length,
And pull the *ſtreighten'd* cords with all your ſtrength. *Dryd.*
Morality, by her falſe guardians drawn,
Chicane in furs, and caſuiſtry in lawn,
Gaſps, as they *ſtraiten* at each end the cord,
And dies when dulneſs gives her page the word. *Pope.*
4. To deprive of neceſſary room.
Waters when *ſtraitned*, as in the falls of bridges, give a roaring noiſe. *Bacon.*
He could not be *ſtreightned* in room or proviſions, or compelled to fight. *Clarendon.*
Several congregations find themſelves very much *ſtraitned*, and if the mode encreaſe, I wiſh it may not drive many ordinary women into meetings. *Addiſon.*
5. To diſtreſs; to perplex.
Men by continually ſtriving and fighting to enlarge their bounds, and encroaching upon one another, ſeem to be *ſtraitned* for want of room. *Ray.*

STRAI'TLY. *adv.* [from *ſtrait*.]
1. Narrowly.
2. Strictly; rigorouſly.
Thoſe laws he *ſtraitly* requireth to be obſerved without breach or blame. *Hooker.*
3. Cloſely; intimately.

STRAI'TNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtrait*.]
1. Narrowneſs.
The town was hard to beſiege, and uneaſy to come unto, by reaſon of the *ſtraitneſs* of all the places. 2 *Maccab.* xii.
It is a great errour, and a narrowneſs or *ſtraitneſs* of mind, if any man think that nations have nothing to do one with another, except there be an union in ſovereignty, or a conjunction in pact. *Bacon.*
The *ſtraitneſs* of my conſcience will not give me leave to ſwallow down ſuch camels. *King Charles.*
2. Strictneſs; rigour.
If his own life anſwer the *ſtraitneſs* of his proceeding, it ſhall become him well. *Shakeſpeare.*
Among the Romans, the laws of the twelve tables did exclude the females from inheriting, and had many other *ſtraitneſſes* and hardſhips which were ſucceſſively remedied. *Hale.*
3. Diſtreſs; difficulty.
4. Want; ſcarcity.
The *ſtraitneſs* of the conveniences of life amongſt them had never reached ſo far, as to the uſe of fire, till the Spaniards brought it amongſt them. *Locke.*

STRAITLA'CED. *adj.* [*ſtrait* and *lace*.] Stiff; conſtrained; without freedom.
Let nature have ſcope to faſhion the body as ſhe thinks beſt; we have few well-ſhaped that are *ſtraitlaced*, or much tamper'd with. *Locke.*

STRAKE. The obſolete preterite of *ſtrike*. Struck.
Did'ſt thou not ſee a bleeding hind,
Whoſe right haunch earſt my ſtedfaſt arrow *ſtrake*? *Spenſer.*
Fearing leſt they ſhould fall into the quick-ſands, they *ſtrake* ſail, and ſo were driven. *Acts* xxviii. 17.

STRAND. *n. ſ.* [ſtrand, Saxon; *ſtrande*, Dutch; *ſtrend*, Iſlandick.] The verge of the ſea or of any water.
I ſaw ſweet beauty in her face;
Such as the daughter of Agenor had,
That made great Jove to humble him to her hand,
When with his knees he kiſs'd the Cretan *ſtrand*. *Shakeſp.*
Some wretched lines from this neglected hand,
May find my hero on the foreign *ſtrand*,
Warm'd with new fires. *Prior.*

To STRAND. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To drive or force upon the ſhallows.
Tarchon's alone was loſt, and *ſtranded* ſtood,
Stuck on a bank, and beaten by the flood. *Dryden.*
I have ſeen of both thoſe kinds from the ſea, but ſo few that they can only be ſuch as have ſtrayed from their main reſidence, and been accidentally intercepted and *ſtranded* by great ſtorms. *Woodward.*
Some from the *ſtranded* veſſel force their way,
Fearful of fate they meet it in the ſea;
Some who eſcape the fury of the wave,
Sicken on earth, and ſink into a grave. *Prior.*

STRANGE. *adj.* [*eſtrange*, French; *extraneus*, Latin.]
1. Foreign; of another country.
I do not contemn the knowledge of *ſtrange* and divers tongues. *Aſcham.*
The natural ſubjects of the ſtate ſhould bear a ſufficient proportion to the *ſtrange* ſubjects that they govern. *Bacon.*
2. Not domeſtick.
As the man loves leaſt at home to be,
That hath a ſluttiſh houſe, haunted with ſprites;
So ſhe, impatient her own faults to ſee,
Turns from herſelf, and in *ſtrange* things delights. *Davies.*
3. Wonderful; cauſing wonder.
It is evident, and it is one of the *ſtrangeſt* ſecrets in ſounds, that the whole found is not in the whole air only; but is alſo in every ſmall part of the air. *Bacon.*
Sated at length, ere long I might perceive
Strange alteration in me. *Milton.*

It is *ſtrange* they ſhould be ſo ſilent in this matter, when there were ſo many occaſions to ſpeak of it, if our Saviour had plainly appointed ſuch an infallible judge of controverſies. *Till.*

Strange to relate, from young Iülus' head
A lambent flame aroſe, which gently ſpread
Around his brows, and on his temples fed. *Dryden.*

Strange to relate, the flames, involv'd in ſmoke
Of incenſe, from the ſacred altar broke. *Dryden.*

4. Odd; irregular; not according to the common way.
Deſire my man's abode, where I did leave him:
He's *ſtrange* and peeviſh. *Shakeſpeare.*
A *ſtrange* proud return you may think I make you, madam, when I tell you it is not from every body I would be thus obliged. *Suckling.*
5. Unknown; new.
Long cuſtom had inured them to the former kind alone, by which the latter was new and *ſtrange* in their ears. *Hooker.*
Here is the hand and ſeal of the duke: you know the character, I doubt not; and the ſignet is not *ſtrange* to you. *Shak.*
Joſeph ſaw his brethren, but made himſelf *ſtrange* unto them. *Gen.* lxii. 7.
Here paſſion firſt I felt,
Commotion *ſtrange!* *Milton.*
6. Remote.
She makes it *ſtrange*, but ſhe would be beſt pleas'd
To be ſo anger'd with another letter. *Shakeſpeare.*
7. Uncommonly good or bad.
This made David to admire the law of God at that *ſtrange* rate, and to advance the knowledge of it above all other knowledge. *Tillotſon.*
8. Unacquainted.
They were now, like ſand without lime, ill bound together, at a gaze, looking *ſtrange* one upon another, not knowing who was faithful. *Bacon.*

STRANGE. *interj.* An expreſſion of wonder.
Strange! what extremes ſhould thus preſerve the ſnow,
High on the Alps, or in deep caves below. *Waller.*
Strange! that fatherly authority ſhould be the only original of government, and yet all mankind not know it. *Locke.*

To STRANGE. *v. n.* [from the adjective.] To wonder; to be aſtoniſhed.
Were all the aſſertions of Ariſtotle ſuch as theology pronounceth impieties, which we *ſtrange* not at from one, of whom a father ſaith, *Nec Deum coluit, nec curavit.* *Glanv.*

STRA'NGELY. *adv.* [from *ſtrange.*]
1. With ſome relation to foreigners.
As by ſtrange fortune
It came to us, I do in juſtice charge thee
That thou commend it *ſtrangely* to ſome place,
Where chance may nurſe or end it. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Wonderfully; in a way to cauſe wonder, but with a degree of diſlike.
My former ſpeeches have but hit your thoughts,
Which can interpret farther: only, I ſay,
Things have been *ſtrangely* borne. *Shakeſpeare.*
How *ſtrangely* active are the arts of peace,
Whoſe reſtleſs motions leſs than wars do ceaſe;
Peace is not freed from labour, but from noiſe;
And war more force, but not more pains, employs. *Dryden.*
We ſhould carry along with us ſome of thoſe virtuous qualities, which we were *ſtrangely* careleſs if we did not bring from home with us. *Sprat.*
In a time of affliction the remembrance of our good deeds will *ſtrangely* cheer and ſupport our ſpirits. *Calamy.*

STRA'NGENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtrange.*]
1. Foreigneſs; the ſtate of belonging to another country.
If I will obey the Goſpel, no diſtance of place, no *ſtrangeneſs* of country can make any man a ſtranger to me. *Sprat.*
2. Uncommunicativeneſs; diſtance of behaviour.
Ungird thy *ſtrangeneſs*, and tell me what I ſhall vent to my lady. *Shakeſpeare.*
Will you not obſerve
The *ſtrangeneſs* of his alter'd countenance? *Shakeſp.*
3. Remoteneſs from common apprehenſion; uncouthneſs.
Men worthier than himſelf
Here tend the ſavage *ſtrangeneſs* he puts on;
And undergo, in an obſerving kind,
His humourous predominance. *Shakeſpeare.*
This raiſed greater tumults and boilings in the hearts of men, than the *ſtrangeneſs* and ſeeming unreaſonableneſs of all the former articles. *South.*
4. Mutual diſlike.
In this peace there was an article that no Engliſhman ſhould enter into Scotland, and no Scotiſhman into England, without letters commendatory: this might ſeem a means to continue a *ſtrangeneſs* between the nations; but it was done to lock in the borderers. *Bacon.*
5. Wonderfulneſs; power of raiſing wonder.
If a man, for curioſity or *ſtrangeneſs* ſake, would make a puppet pronounce a word, let him conſider the motion of the inſtruments of voice, and the like ſounds made in inanimate bodies. *Bacon.*

STRA'NGER. *n. ſ.* [*eſtranger*, French.]
1. A foreigner; one of another country.
I am a moſt poor woman, and a *ſtranger*;
Born out of your dominions; having here
No judge indiff'rent. *Shakeſpeare.*
Your daughter hath made a groſs revolt;
Tying her duty, beauty, wit and fortunes
To an extravagant and wheeling *ſtranger*
Of here and every where *Shakeſpeare.*
There is no place in Europe ſo much frequented by *ſtrangers*, whether they are ſuch as come out of curioſity, or ſuch who are obliged to attend the court of Rome. *Addiſon.*
Melons on beds of ice are taught to bear,
And *ſtrangers* to the ſun yet ripen here. *Granville.*
After a year's inter-regnum from the death of Romulus, the ſenate of their own authority choſe a ſucceſſor, and a *ſtranger*, merely upon the fame of his virtues. *Swift.*
2. One unknown.
Strangers and foes do ſunder, and not kiſs. *Shakeſp.*
You did void your rheum upon my beard,
And foot me, as you ſpurn a *ſtranger* cur
Over your threſhold. *Shakeſpeare.*
We ought to acknowledge, that no nations are wholly aliens and *ſtrangers* the one to the other *Bacon.*
That *ſtranger* gueſt the Taphean realm obeys. *Pope.*
They came, and near him plac'd the *ſtranger* gueſt. *Pope.*
3. A gueſt; one not a domeſtick.
He will vouchſafe
This day to be our gueſt: bring forth and pour
Abundance, fit to honour and receive
Our heavenly *ſtranger*. *Milton.*
4. One unacquainted.
My child is yet a *ſtranger* in the world;
She hath not ſeen the change of fourteen years. *Shakeſp.*
I was no *ſtranger* to the original: I had alſo ſtudied Virgil's deſign, and his diſpoſition of it. *Dryden.*
5. One not admitted to any communication or fellowſhip.
I unſpeak my detraction; here abjure
The taints and blames upon myſelf,
For *ſtrangers* to my nature. *Shakeſpeare.*

To STRA'NGER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To eſtrange; to alienate.
Will you with thoſe infirmities ſhe owes,
Dower'd with our curſe, and *ſtrang'r'd* with our oath,
Take her or leave her? *Shakeſpeare.*

To STRA'NGLE. *v. a.* [*ſtrangulo*, Latin.]
1. To choak; to ſuffocate; to kill by intercepting the breath.
His face is black and full of blood;
His eye-balls farther out; than when he liv'd;
Staring full ghaſtly, like a *ſtrangled* man. *Shakeſpeare.*
Shall I not then be ſtifled in the vault,
To whoſe foul mouth no healthſome air breathes in,
And there be *ſtrangled* ere my Romeo comes? *Shakeſpeare.*
Do'ſt thou not know that thou haſt *ſtrangled* thine huſband? *Tob.* iii. 8.
The lion did tear in pieces enough for his whelps, and *ſtrangled* for his lioneſſes, and filled his holes with prey. *Neh.*
So heinous a crime was the ſin of adultery, that our Saxon anceſtors compelled the adultereſs to *ſtrangle* herſelf; and he who debauched her was to be hanged over her grave. *Ayliffe.*
2. To ſuppreſs; to hinder from birth or appearance.
By th' clock, 'tis day;
And yet dark night *ſtrangles* the travelling lamp:
Is't night's predominance, or the day's ſhame? *Shakeſp.*

STRA'NGLER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtrangle.*] One who ſtrangles.
The band that ſeems to tie their friendſhip together, will be the very *ſtrangler* of their amity. *Shakeſpeare.*

STRA'NGLES. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtrangle.*] Swelling in a horſe's throat.

STRANGULA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtrangle.*] The act of ſtrangling; ſuffocation; the ſtate of being ſtrangled.
A ſponge is miſchievous, not in itſelf, for its powder is harmleſs; but becauſe, being received into the ſtomach, it ſwelleth, and, occaſioning its continual diſtenſion, induceth a *ſtrangulation.* *Brown.*
The reduction of the jaws is difficult, and, if they be not timely reduced, there happen paralyſis and *ſtrangulation.* *Wiſe.*

STRA'NGURY. *n. ſ.* [στραγγυρία; *ſtrangurie*, French.] A difficulty of urine attended with pain.

STRAP. *n. ſ.* [*ſtroppe*, Dutch; *ſtroppa*, Italian.] A narrow long ſlip of cloath or leather.
Theſe cloaths are good enough to drink in, and ſo be theſe boots too; an' they be not, let them hang themſelves in their own *ſtraps.* *Shakeſpeare.*
I found but one huſband, a lively cobler, that kicked and ſpurred all the while his wife was carrying him on; and had ſcarce paſſed a day without giving her the diſcipline of the *ſtrap.* *Addiſon.*

STRA'PPADO. *n. ſ.* Chaſtiſement by blows.
Were I at the *ſtrappado*, or all the racks in the world, I would not tell you on compulſion. *Shakeſpeare.*

STRA'PPING. *adj.* Vaſt; large; bulky. Uſed of large men or women in contempt.

STRATA. n. s. [The plural of *ſtratum*, Latin.] Beds; layers. A philoſophical term.

The terreſtrial matter is diſpoſed into *ſtrata*, or layers, placed one upon another; in like manner as any earthy ſediment, ſettling down from a fluid, will naturally be. *Woodward.*

With how much wiſdom are the *ſtrata* laid,
Of different weight and of a different kind,
Of ſundry forms for ſundry ends deſign'd! *Blackmore.*

STRA'TAGEM. *n. ſ.* [στρατήγημα; *ſtratageme*, French.]

1. An artifice in war; a trick by which an enemy is deceived.

John Talbot, I did ſend for thee,
To tutor thee in *ſtratagems* of war. *Shakeſpeare.*

Ev'ry minute now
Should be the father of ſome *ſtratagem*. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. An artifice; a trick by which ſome advantage is obtained.

Rouſe up your courage, call up all your counſels,
And think on all thoſe *ſtratagems* which nature
Keeps ready to encounter ſudden dangers. *Denham.*

Thoſe oft are *ſtratagems* which errours ſeem;
Nor is it Homer nods, but we who dream. *Pope.*

To STRA'TIFY. *v. a.* [*ſtratifier*, Fr. from *ſtratum*, Lat.] To range in beds or layers. A chymical term.

STRATUM. n. ſ. [Latin.] A bed; a layer. A term of philoſophy.

Another was found in a perpendicular fiſſure of a *ſtratum* of ſtone in Langron iron-mine, Cumberland. *Woodward.*

Drill'd through the ſandy *ſtratum*, every way
The waters with the ſandy *ſtratum* riſe. *Thomſon.*

STRAW. *n. ſ.* [ꝑtpeop, Saxon; *ſtroo*, Dutch.]

1. The ſtalk on which corn grows, and from which it is threſhed.

I can counterfeit the deep tragedian,
Tremble and ſtart at wagging of a *ſtraw*,
Intending deep ſuſpicion. *Shakeſpeare.*

Plate ſin with gold,
And the ſtrong lance of juſtice hurtleſs breaks;
Arm it in rags, a pigmy's *ſtraw* doth pierce it. *Shakeſpeare.*

Apples in hay and *ſtraw* ripened apparently; but the apple in the *ſtraw* more. *Bacon.*

My new *ſtraw* hat, that's trimly lin'd with green,
Let Peggy wear. *Gay.*

More light he treads, more tall he ſeems to riſe,
And ſtruts a *ſtraw* breadth nearer to the ſkies. *Tickell.*

2. Any thing proverbially worthleſs.

Thy arms, thy liberty, beſide
All that's on th' outſide of thy hide,
Are mine by military law,
Of which I will not bate one *ſtraw*. *Hudibras.*

'Tis not a *ſtraw* matter whether the main cauſe be right or wrong. *L'Eſtrange.*

STRA'WBERRY. *n. ſ.* [*fragaria*, Latin.] A plant.

It hath a perennial fibroſe root: the leaves are veined, growing upon each footſtalk; the ſtalks trail upon the ground: the cup of the flower conſiſts of one leaf, divided into ten equal parts, and expands in form of a ſtar: the flower conſiſts, for the moſt part, of five leaves, expanded in form of a roſe, and having many ſtamina in the middle, round the baſe of the ovary: the fruit is globoſe or oval, and conſiſts of a fleſhy eatable pulp, full of protuberances. The ſpecies are ſeven. *Miller.*

The *ſtrawberry* grows underneath the nettle,
And wholeſome berries thrive and ripen beſt,
Neighbour'd by fruit of baſer quality. *Shakeſpeare.*

Content with food, which nature freely bred,
On wildings and on *ſtrawberries* they fed. *Dryden.*

Strawberries, by their fragrant ſmell, ſeem to be cordial: the ſeeds obtained by ſhaking the ripe fruit in Winter, are an excellent remedy againſt the ſtone. The juice of *ſtrawberries* and limmons in ſpring-water is an excellent drink in bilious fevers. *Arbuthnot.*

STRA'WBERRY *Tree. n. ſ.* [*arbutus*, Latin.]

It is ever green, the leaves roundiſh and ſerrated on the edges: the flowers conſiſt of one leaf, and ſhaped like a pitcher: the fruit is of a fleſhy ſubſtance, and very like a ſtrawberry; divided into five cells, which contain many ſmall ſeeds. *Miller.*

STRA'WBUILT. *adj.* [*ſtraw* and *built*.] Made up of ſtraw.

They on the ſmoothed plank,
The ſuburb of their *ſtrawbuilt* citadel,
New rubb'd with balm, expatiate. *Milton.*

STRA'WCOLOURED. *adj.* [*ſtraw* and *colour*.] Of a light yellow.

I will diſcharge it in your *ſtrawcolour'd* beard. *Shakeſpeare.*

STRA'WWORM *n. ſ.* [*ſtraw* and *worm*.] A worm bred in ſtraw.

STRA'WY *adj.* [from *ſtraw*.] Made of ſtraw; conſiſting of ſtraw.

There the *ſtrawy* Greeks, ripe for his edge,
Fall [illegible] before him, like the mower's ſwath. *Shakeſp.*

In a field of corn, blown upon by the wind, there will appear waves of a colour differing from that of the reſt; the wind, by depreſſing ſome of the ears, and not others, makes the one reflect more from the lateral and *ſtrawy* parts than the reſt. *Boyle.*

To STRAY. *v. n.* [*ſtroe*, Daniſh, to ſcatter; *ſtravviare*, Italian, to wander.]

1. To wander; to rove.

My eye, deſcending from the hill, ſurveys
Where Thames among the wanton valley *ſtrays*. *Denham.*

Lo, the glad gales o'er all her beauties *ſtray*,
Breathe on her lips, and in her boſom play. *Pope.*

2. To rove out of the way; to range beyond the proper limits.

What grace hath thee now hither brought this way?
Or doen thy feeble feet unweeting hither *ſtray*. *Spenſer.*

No: where can I *ſtray*,
Save back to England? all the world's my way. *Shakeſp.*

Hath not elſe his eye
Stray'd his affection in unlawful love? *Shakſpeare.*

She doth *ſtray* about
By holy croſſes, where ſhe kneeling prays
For happy wedlock hours. *Shakeſpeare.*

Wand'reſt thou within this lucid orb,
And *ſtray'd* from thoſe fair fields of light above,
Amidſt this new creation want'ſt a guide
To reconduct thy ſteps? *Dryden.*

3. To err; to deviate from the right.

We have erred and *ſtrayed*. *Common Prayer.*

STRAY. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Any creature wandering beyond its limits; any thing loſt by wandering.

She hath herſelf not only well defended,
But taken and impounded as a *ſtray*
The king of Scots. *Shakeſpeare.*

Should I take you for a *ſtray*,
You muſt be kept a year and day. *Hudibras.*

When he has traced his talk through all its wild rambles, let him bring home his *ſtray*; not like the loſt ſheep with joy, but with tears of penitence. *Government of the Tongue.*

Seeing him wander about, I took him up for a *ſtray*. *Dryd.*

He cries out, neighbour, haſt thou ſeen a *ſtray*
Of bullocks and of heifers paſs this way? *Addiſon.*

2. Act of wandering.

I would not from your love make ſuch a *ſtray*,
To match you where I hate. *Shakeſpeare.*

STREAK. *n. ſ.* [ꝑtpice, Saxon; *ſtreke*, Dutch; *ſtricia*, Ital.] A line of colour different from that of the ground.

The Weſt yet glimmers with ſome *ſtreaks* of day;
Now ſpurs the lated traveller apace,
To gain the timely inn. *Shakeſpeare.*

What mean thoſe colour'd *ſtreaks* in heav'n,
Diſtended, as the brow of God appeas'd? *Milton.*

The night comes on, we eager to purſue
'Till the laſt *ſtreaks* of dying day withdrew,
And doubtful moonlight did our rage deceive. *Dryden.*

Ten wildings have I gather'd for my dear;
How ruddy, like your lips, their *ſtreaks* appear! *Dryden.*

While the fantaſtick tulip ſtrives to break
In two-fold beauty, and a parted *ſtreak*. *Prior.*

To STREAK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſtripe; to variegate in hues; to dapple.

Mark what Jacob did;
When all the yeanlings which were *ſtreak'd* and pied,
Should fall as Jacob's hire. *Shakeſpeare.*

A mule, admirably *ſtreaked* and dappled with white and black. *Sandys.*

To-morrow, ere freſh morning *ſtreak* the Eaſt,
With firſt approach of light we muſt be ris'n,
And at our pleaſant labour, to reform
Yon flow'ry arbours. *Milton.*

Now let us leave this earth, and lift our eye
To the large convex of yon' azure ſky:
Behold it like an ample curtain ſpread,
Now *ſtreak'd* and glowing with the morning red;
Anon at noon in flaming yellow bright,
And chuſing ſable for the peaceful night. *Prior.*

2. To ſtretch. Obſolete.

She lurks in midſt of all her den, and *ſtreaks*
From out a ghaſtly whirlpool all her necks;
Where, glotting round her rock, to fiſh ſhe falls. *Chapman.*

STRE'AKY. *adj.* [from *ſtreak*.] Striped; variegated by hues.

When the hoary head is hid in ſnow,
The life is in the leaf, and ſtill between
The fits of falling ſnows appears the *ſtreaky* green. *Dryden.*

STREAM. *n. ſ.* [ꝑtpeam, Sax. *ſtraum*, Iſlandick; *ſtroom*, Dut.]

1. A running water; the courſe of running water; current.

As plays the ſun upon the glaſſy *ſtream*,
Twinkling another counterfeited beam. *Shakeſpeare.*

He brought *ſtreams* out of the rock, and cauſed waters to run down like rivers. *Pſ.* lxxviii. 16.

Had their cables of iron chains had any great length, they had been unportable; and, being ſhort, the ſhips muſt have ſunk at an anchor in any *ſtream* of weather. *Raleigh.*

Thus from one common ſource our *ſtreams* divide;
Ours is the Trojan, yours th' Arcadian ſide. *Dryden.*

Divided intereſts, while thou think'ſt to ſway,
Draw like two brooks thy middle *ſtream* away. *Dryden.*

2. Any

2. Any thing iſſuing from a head, and moving forward with continuity of parts.
The breath of the Lord is like a *ſtream* of brimſtone. *If.*
You, Drances, never want a *ſtream* of words. *Dryden.*
The *ſtream* of beneficence hath, by ſeveral rivulets which have ſince fallen into it, wonderfully enlarged its current. *Att.*
3. Any thing forcible and continued.
The very *ſtream* of his life, and the buſineſs he hath helmed, muſt give him a better proclamation. *Shakeſpeare.*
It is looked upon as inſolence for a man to adhere to his own opinion, againſt the current *ſtream* of antiquity. *Locke.*

To STREAM. *v. n.* [*ſtreyma*, Iſlandick.]
1. To flow; to run in a continuous current.
On all ſides round
Streams the black blood, and ſmokes upon the ground. *Pope.*
2. To flow with a current; to pour out water in a ſtream; to be overflown.
Then grateful Greece with *ſtreaming* eyes would raiſe
Hiſtorick marbles to record his praiſe. *Pope.*
3. To iſſue forth with continuance.
Now to impartial love, that god moſt high,
Do my ſighs *ſtream*. *Shakeſpeare.*

To STREAM. *v. a.* To mark with colours or embroidery in long tracks.
The herald's mantle is *ſtreamed* with gold. *Bacon.*

STRE'AMER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtream*.] An enſign; a flag; a pennon; any thing flowing looſely from a ſtock.
His brave fleet
With ſilken *ſtreamers*, the young Phœbus fanning. *Shakeſ.*
The roſy morn began to riſe,
And wav'd her ſaffron *ſtreamer* through the ſkies. *Dryden.*
Brave Rupert from afar appears,
Whoſe waving *ſtreamers* the glad general knows. *Dryden.*
The man of ſenſe his meat devours;
But only ſmells the peel and flow'rs:
And he muſt be an idle dreamer,
Who leaves the pie, and gnaws the *ſtreamer*. *Prior.*

STRE'AMY. *adj.* [from *ſtream*.]
1. Abounding in running water.
Arcadia,
However *ſtreamy* now, aduſt and dry,
Deny'd the goddeſs water: where deep Melas,
And rocky Cratis flow, the chariot ſmoak'd,
Obſcure with riſing duſt. *Prior.*
2. Flowing with a current.
Before him flaming his enormous ſhield,
Like the broad ſun, illumin'd all the field;
His nodding helm emits a *ſtreamy* ray. *Pope.*

STREET. *n. ſ.* [ſtræt, Saxon; *ſtraz*, German; *ſtrada*, Spaniſh and Ital. *ſtreede*, Daniſh; *ſtraet*, Dutch; *ſtratum*, Lat.]
1. A way, properly a paved way, between two rows of houſes.
He led us through fair *ſtreets*; and all the way we went there were gathered people on both ſides, ſtanding in a row. *Bacon.*
The *ſtreets* are no larger than allies. *Sandys.*
When night
Darkens the *ſtreets*, then wander forth the ſons
Of Belial, flown with inſolence and wine;
Witneſs the *ſtreets* of Sodom. *Milton.*
The Italians ſay the ancients always conſidered the ſituation of a building, whether it were high or low, in an open ſquare, or in a narrow *ſtreet*, and more or leſs deviated from their rule of art. *Addiſon.*
When you tattle with ſome crony ſervant in the ſame *ſtreet*, leave your own *ſtreet*-door open. *Swift.*
2. Proverbially, a publick place.
That there be no leading into captivity, and no complaining in our *ſtreets*. *Pſalm* cxliv. 14.
Our publick ways would be ſo crowded, that we ſhould want *ſtreet*-room. *Addiſon.*
Let us reflect upon what we daily ſee practiſed in the world, and can we believe, if an apoſtle of Chriſt appeared in our *ſtreets*, he would retract his caution, and command us to be conformed to the world? *Rogers.*

STRE'ETWALKER. *n. ſ.* [*ſtreet* and *walk*.] A common proſtitute that offers herſelf to ſale in the open ſtreet.

STRENGTH. *n. ſ.* [ſtrenȝð, Saxon.]
1. Force; vigour; power of the body.
Thy youth, thy *ſtrength*, thy beauty, which will change
To wither'd, weak, and grey. *Milton.*
Th' inſulting Trojan came,
And menac'd us with force, our fleet with flame:
Was it the *ſtrength* of this tongue-valiant lord,
In that black hour, that ſav'd you from the ſword? *Dryden.*
2. Power of endurance; firmneſs; durability; toughneſs; hardneſs.
Not founded on the brittle *ſtrength* of bones. *Milton.*
3. Vigour of any kind; power of any kind.
The allies, after a ſucceſsful ſummer, are too apt, upon the *ſtrength* of it, to neglect their preparations for the enſuing campaign. *Addiſon.*
4. Power of mind; force of any mental faculty.
Ariſtotle's large views, acuteneſs and penetration of thought, and *ſtrength* of judgment, few have equalled. *Locke.*
He enjoyed the greateſt *ſtrength* of good-ſenſe, and the moſt exquiſite taſte of politeneſs. *Addiſon.*
5. Potency of liquours.
6. Fortification; fortreſs.
The raſhneſs of talking ſhould not only be retarded by the guard of our hearts but fenced in by certain *ſtrengths* placed in the mouth. *Bp. Johnſon.*
He thought
This inacceſſible high *ſtrength* to have ſeiz'd. *Milton.*
Betray'd in all his *ſtrengths*, the wood beſet;
All inſtruments, all arts of ruin met. *Denham.*
7. Support; maintenance of power.
What they boded would be a miſchief to us, you are providing ſhall be one of our principal *ſtrengths*. *Sprat.*
8. Armament; force; power.
What is his *ſtrength* by land? *Shakeſpeare.*
Nor was there any other *ſtrength*, deſigned to attend about his highneſs than one regiment. *Clarendon.*
9. Perſuaſive prevalence; argumentative force.
This preſuppoſed, it may then ſtand very well with *ſtrength*, and ſoundneſs of reaſon, thus to anſwer. *Hooker.*

To STRENGTH. *v. a.* To ſtrengthen. Not uſed.
Edward's happy-order'd reign, moſt fertile breeds
Plenty of mighty ſpirits, to *ſtrength* his ſtate. *Daniel.*

To STRE'NGTHEN. *v. a.* [from *ſtrength*.]
1. To make ſtrong.
2. To confirm; to eſtabliſh.
Let us riſe up and build: ſo they *ſtrengthened* their hands for this work. *Neh.* ii. 18.
Authority is by nothing ſo much *ſtrengthened* and confirmed as by cuſtom; for no man eaſily diſtruſts the things which he and all men have been always bred up to. *Temple.*
Thee, bold Longinus! all the Nine inſpire,
And bleſs your critick with a poet's fire:
An ardent judge, who, zealous in his truſt,
With warmth gives ſentence, yet is always juſt;
Whoſe own example *ſtrengthens* all his laws,
And is himſelf that great ſublime he draws. *Pope.*
3. To animate; to fix in reſolution.
Charge Joſhua, and encourage him and *ſtrengthen* him: *Deut.*
4. To make to increaſe in power or ſecurity.
Let noble Warwick, Cobham, and the reſt,
With powerful policy *ſtrengthen* themſelves. *Shakeſp.*
They ſought the *ſtrengthening* of the heathen. 1 *Mac.* vi.

To STRE'NGTHEN. *v. n.* To grow ſtrong.
Oh men for flatt'ry and deceit renown'd!
Thus when y'are young ye learn it all like him,
'Till as your years increaſe, that *ſtrengthens* too,
T' undo poor maids. *Otway.*

STRE'NGTHENER. } *n. ſ.* [from *ſtrengthen*: by contraction
STRE'NGTHNER. } *ſtrengthner*.]
1. That which gives ſtrength; that which makes ſtrong.
Garlick is a great *ſtrengthner* of the ſtomach upon decays of appetite or indigeſtion. *Temple.*
2. [In medicine.] Strengtheners add to the bulk and firmneſs of the ſolids: cordials are ſuch as drive on the vital actions; but theſe ſuch as confirm the ſtamina. *Quincy.*

STRE'NGTHLESS. *adj.* [from *ſtrength*.]
1. Wanting ſtrength; deprived of ſtrength.
Yet are theſe feet, whoſe *ſtrengthleſs* ſtay is numb,
Unable to ſupport this lump of clay. *Shakeſpeare.*
As the wretch, whoſe fever-weaken'd joints,
Like *ſtrengthleſs* hinges, buckle under life,
Impatient of his fit, breaks like a fire
Out of his keeper's arms. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Wanting potency; weak. Uſed of liquours.
This liquor muſt be inflammable or not, and yet ſubtile and pungent, which may be called ſpirit; or elſe *ſtrengthleſs* or inſipid, which may be named phlegm. *Boyle.*

STRE'NUOUS. *adj.* [*ſtrenuus*, Latin.]
1. Brave; bold; active; valiant.
Nations grown corrupt
Love bondage more than liberty;
Bondage with eaſe than *ſtrenuous* liberty. *Milton.*
2. Zealous; vehement.
He reſolves to be *ſtrenuous* for taking off the teſts againſt the maxims of all wiſe Chriſtian governments, which always had ſome eſtabliſhed religion, leaving at beſt a toleration to others. *Swift to Pope.*
Citizens within the bills of mortality have been *ſtrenuous* againſt the church and crown. *Swift.*

STRE'NUOUSLY. *adv.* [from *ſtrenuous*.]
1. Vigorouſly; actively.
Many can uſe both hands, yet will there divers remain that can *ſtrenuouſly* make uſe of neither. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*
2. Zealouſly; vehemently; with ardour.
Writers diſpute *ſtrenuouſly* for the liberty of conſcience, and inveigh largely againſt all eccleſiaſticks under the name of high church. *Swift.*

STRE'PEROUS. *adj.* [*ſtrepo*, Latin.] Loud; noiſy.
Porta conceives, becauſe in a *ſtreperous* eruption it riſeth againſt fire, it doth therefore reſiſt lightning. *Brown.*

STRESS. *n. ſ.* [ꝩꝛæce, Saxon, violence; or from *diſtreſs*.]
1. Importance; important part.
A body may as well lay too little as too much *ſtreſs* upon a dream; but the leſs we heed them the better. *L'Eſtrange.*
The *ſtreſs* of the fable lies upon the hazard of having a numerous ſtock of children. *L'Eſtrange.*
This, on which the great *ſtreſs* of the buſineſs depends, would have been made out with reaſons ſufficient. *Locke.*
Conſider how great a *ſtreſs* he laid upon this duty, while upon earth, and how earneſtly he recommended it. *Atterbury.*
2. Violence; force, either acting or ſuffered.
By *ſtreſs* of weather driv'n,
At laſt they landed. *Dryden.*
Though the faculties of the mind are improved by exerciſe, yet they muſt not be put to a *ſtreſs* beyond their ſtrength. *Locke.*

To STRESS. *v. a.* [Evidently from *diſtreſs*.] To diſtreſs; to put to hardſhips or difficulties.
Stirred with pity of the *ſtreſſed* plight
Of this ſad realm. *Spenſer.*

To STRETCH. *v. a.* [ꝩꝛæcan, Saxon; *ſtrecken*, Dutch.]
1. To extend; to ſpread out to a diſtance.
The *ſtretching* out of his wings ſhall fill the breadth of thy lands. *Iſ.* viii. 8.
Stretch thine hand unto the poor. *Eccluſ* vii. 32.
Take thy rod, and *ſtretch* out thine hand. *Ex.* vii. 19.
2. To elongate, or ſtrain to a greater ſpace.
3. To expand; to diſplay.
Leviathan on the deep,
Stretch'd like a promontory, ſleeps. *Milton.*
What more likely to *ſtretch* forth the heavens, and lay the foundation of the earth, than infinite power? *Tillotſon.*
4. To ſtrain to the utmoſt.
This kiſs, if it durſt ſpeak,
Would *ſtretch* thy ſpirits up into the air. *Shakeſp.*
5. To make tenſe.
So the *ſtretch'd* cord the ſhackl'd dancer tries. *Smith.*
6. To carry by violence farther than is right: as, to *ſtretch* a text.

To STRETCH. *v. n.*
1. To be extended.
Idolatry is a horrible ſin, yet doth repentance *ſtretch* unto it. *Whitgifte.*
A third is like the former: a fourth? ſtart eye!
What! will the line *ſtretch* out to th' crack of doom? *Shak.*
This to rich Ophir's riſing morn is known,
And *ſtretch'd* out far to the burnt ſwarthy zone. *Cowley.*
Your dungeon *ſtretching* far and wide beneath. *Milton.*
2. To bear extenſion without rupture.
The inner membrane, that involved the liquors of the egg, becauſe it would *ſtretch* and yield, remained unbroken. *Boyle.*
3. To ſally beyond the truth.
What an allay do we find to the credit of the moſt probable event, that is reported by one who uſes to *ſtretch*? *Gov. Tongue.*

STRETCH. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Extenſion; reach; occupation of more ſpace.
At all her *ſtretch* her little wings ſhe ſpread,
And with her feather'd arms embrac'd the dead:
Then flickering to his pallid lips, ſhe ſtrove
To print a kiſs. *Dryden.*
Diſruption, as ſtrong as they are, the bones would be in ſome danger of, upon a great and ſudden *ſtretch* or contortion, if they were dry. *Ray.*
2. Force of body extended.
He thought to ſwim the ſtormy main,
By *ſtretch* of arms the diſtant ſhore to gain. *Dryden.*
3. Effort; ſtruggle: from the act of running.
Thoſe put a lawful authority upon the *ſtretch* to the abuſe of power, under the colour of prerogative. *L'Eſtrange.*
Upon this alarm we made incredible *ſtretches* towards the ſouth, to gain the faſtneſſes of Preſton. *Addiſon.*
4. Utmoſt extent of meaning.
Quotations, in their utmoſt *ſtretch*, can ſignify no more than that Luther lay under ſevere agonies of mind. *Atterbury.*
5. Utmoſt reach of power.
This is the utmoſt *ſtretch* that nature can,
And all beyond is fulſome, falſe, and vain. *Granville.*

STRE'TCHER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtretch*.]
1. Any thing uſed for extenſion.
Tooth in the ſtretching courſe two inches with the *ſtretcher* only. *Moxon.*
2. The timber againſt which the rower plants his feet.
This fiery ſpeech inflames his fearful friends,
They tug at ev'ry oar, and ev'ry *ſtretcher* bends. *Dryden.*

To STREW. *v. a.* [The orthography of this word is doubtful: it is generally written *ſtrew*, and I have followed cuſtom; but *Skinner* likewiſe propoſes *ſtrow*, and *Junius* writes *ſtraw*. Their reaſons will appear in the word from which it may be derived. *Strawan*, Gothick; *ſtroyen*, Dutch; ꝩꝛeapian, Sax. *ſtrawen*, German; *ſtröer*, Daniſh. Perhaps *ſtrow* is beſt, being that which reconciles etymology with pronunciation.]
1. To ſpread by being ſcattered.
The ſnow which does the top of Pindus *ſtrew*,
Did never whiter ſhew. *Spenſer.*
Is thine alone the ſeed that *ſtrews* the plain?
The birds of heav'n ſhall vindicate their grain. *Pope.*
2. To ſpread by ſcattering.
I thought thy bride-bed to have deck'd, ſweet maid,
And not have *ſtrew'd* thy grave. *Shakeſpeare.*
Here be tears of perfect moan,
Wept for thee in Helicon;
And ſome flowers and ſome bays,
For thy herſe, to *ſtrew* the ways. *Milton.*
3. To ſcatter looſely.
The calf he burnt in the fire, ground it to powder, and *ſtrawed* it upon the water, and made Iſrael drink of it. *Ex.*
With furies and nocturnal orgies fir'd,
Whom ev'n the ſavage beaſts had ſpar'd, they kill'd,
And *ſtrew'd* his mangled limbs about the field. *Dryden.*

STRE'WMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtrew*.] Any thing ſcattered in decoration.
Her death was doubtful.—For charitable prayers,
Shards, flints, and pebbles ſhould be thrown on her;
Yet here ſhe is allow'd her virgin chants,
Her maiden *ſtrewments*, and the bringing home
Of bell and burial. *Shakeſpeare.*

STRIÆ. n. ſ. [Latin.] In natural hiſtory, the ſmall channels in the ſhells of cockles and ſcallops.
The ſalt, leiſurely permitted to ſhoot of itſelf in the liquor, expoſed to the open air, did ſhoot into more fair cryſtalline *ſtriæ*, than thoſe that were gained out of the remaining part of the ſame liquor by a more haſty evaporation. *Boyle.*

STRI'ATE. } *adj.* [from *ſtriæ*, Latin; *ſtrié*, French.] Formed
STRI'ATED. } in ſtriæ.
Theſe effluviums fly by *ſtriated* atoms and winding particles, as Des Cartes conceiveth, or glide by ſtreams attracted from either pole unto the equator. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*
Des Cartes imagines this earth once to have been a ſun, and ſo the centre of a leſſer vortex, whoſe axis ſtill kept the ſame poſture, by reaſon of the *ſtriate* particles finding no fit pores for their paſſages, but only in this direction. *Ray.*
Cryſtal, when incorporated with the fibrous talcs, ſhews, if broke, a *ſtriated* or fibrous texture, like thoſe talcs. *Woodw.*

STRI'ATURE. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtriæ*; *ſtrieure*, Fr.] Diſpoſition of ſtriæ.
Parts of tuberous hæmatitæ ſhew ſeveral varieties in the cruſts, *ſtriature*, and texture of the body. *Woodward.*

STRICK. *n. ſ.* [ϛρίγξ; *ſtrix*, Latin.] A bird of bad omen.
The ill fac'd owl, death's dreadful meſſenger,
The hoarſe night-raven, trump of doleful drere,
The leather-winged bat, day's enemy,
The rueful *ſtrick*, ſtill waiting on the bier. *Spenſer.*

STRI'CKEN. The ancient participle of *ſtrike*.
The cunningeſt mariners were ſo conquered by the ſtorm as they thought it beſt with *ſtricken* ſails to yield to be governed by it. *Sidney.*
That ſhall I ſhew, as ſure as hound
The *ſtricken* deer doth challenge by the bleeding wound. *F. Q.*
Abraham and Sarah were old, and well *ſtricken* in age. *Gen.*
With blindneſs were theſe *ſtricken*. *Wiſd.* xix. 17.
Parker and Vaughan, having had a controverſy touching certain arms, were appointed to run ſome courſes, when Parker was *ſtricken* into the mouth at the firſt courſe. *Bacon.*
Though the earl of Ulſter was of greater power than any other ſubject in Ireland, yet was he ſo far *ſtricken* in years, as that he was unable to manage the martial affairs. *Davies.*

STRI'CKLE, or *Strickleſs*, or *Stritchel. n. ſ.* That which ſtrikes the corn to level it with the buſhel. *Ainſworth.*

STRICT. *adj.* [*ſtrictus*, Latin.]
1. Exact; accurate; rigorouſly nice.
Thou'lt fall into deception unaware,
Not keeping *ſtricteſt* watch. *Milton.*
As legions in the field their front diſplay,
To try the fortune of ſome doubtful day,
And move to meet their foes with ſober pace,
Strict to their figure, though in wider ſpace. *Dryden.*
He checks the bold deſign;
And rules as *ſtrict* his labour'd works confine,
As if the Stagyrite o'erlook'd each line. *Pope.*
2. Severe; rigorous; not mild; not indulgent.
Implore her, in my voice, that ſhe make friends
To the *ſtrict* deputy. *Shakeſpeare.*
Thy will
By nature free, not over-rul'd by fate
Inextricable, or *ſtrict* neceſſity. *Milton.*
If a *ſtrict* hand be kept over children from the beginning, they will in that age be tractable; and if, as they grow up, the rigour be, as they deſerve it, gently relaxed, former reſtraints will increaſe their love. *Locke.*
Numa the rites of *ſtrict* religion knew;
On ev'ry altar laid the incenſe due. *Prior.*
3. Confined; not extenſive.
As they took the compaſs of their commiſſion *ſtricter* or larger, ſo their dealings were more or leſs moderate. *Hooker.*
4. Cloſe; tight.
The god, with ſpeedy pace,
Juſt thought to ſtrain her in a *ſtrict* embrace. *Dryden.*

The

The fatal nooſe performed its office, and with moſt *ſtrict* ligature ſqueezed the blood into his face. *Arbuthnot.*

5. Tenſe; not relaxed.

We feel our fibres grow *ſtrict* or lax according to the ſtate of the air. *Arbuthnot.*

STRI'CTLY. *adv.* [from *ſtrict.*]

1. Exactly; with rigorous accuracy.

The other parts being groſſer, compoſed not only water, *ſtrictly* ſo called, but the whole maſs of liquid bodies. *Burnet.*

Charge him *ſtrictly*
Not to proceed, but wait my farther pleaſure. *Dryden.*

2. Rigorouſly; ſeverely; without remiſſion or indulgence.

In the diſcharge of thy place, ſet before thee the beſt examples; and after a time ſet before thee thine own, and examine thyſelf *ſtrictly* whether thou didſt not beſt at firſt. *Bacon.*

God may with the greateſt juſtice *ſtrictly* require endeavours from us, and without any inconſiſtency with his goodneſs inflict penalties on thoſe who are wanting. *Rogers.*

A weak prince again diſpoſed the people to new attempts, which it was the clergy's duty to endeavour to prevent, if ſome of them had not proceeded upon a topick that, *ſtrictly* followed, would enſlave all mankind. *Swift.*

3. Cloſely; with tenſeneſs.

STRI'CTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtrict.*]

1. Exactneſs; rigorous accuracy; nice regularity.

I could not grant too much or diſtruſt too little to men, that pretended ſingular piety and religious *ſtrictneſs.* *K. Charles.*

Such of them as cannot be concealed connive at, though in the *ſtrictneſs* of your judgment you cannot pardon. *Dryden.*

Who were made privy to the ſecrets of heaven, but ſuch as performed his revealed will at an higher rate of *ſtrictneſs* than the reſt? *South.*

Though in *ſtrictneſs* our Saviour might have pleaded exemtions from the Jewiſh tribute, he exerted his divine power in a miracle to pay it. *Rogers.*

2. Severity; rigour.

Theſe commiſſioners proceeded with ſuch *ſtrictneſs* and ſeverity as did much obſcure the king's mercy. *Bacon.*

3. Cloſeneſs; tightneſs; not laxity.

STRI'CTURE. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtrictura*, Latin, a ſpark.]

1. A ſtroke; a touch.

The God of nature implanted in their vegetable natures certain paſſive *ſtrictures*, or ſignatures of that wiſdom which hath made and ordered all things with the higheſt reaſon. *Hale.*

2. Contraction; cloſure by contraction.

As long as there is thirſt; with a free paſſage by urine, and *ſtricture* of the veſſels, ſo long is water ſafely taken. *Arbuthnot.*

3. A ſlight touch upon a ſubject; not a ſet diſcourſe.

ST'RIDE. *n. ſ.* [ꝛꝛnæbe; Saxon.] A long ſtep; a ſtep taken with great violence; a wide divarication of the legs.

I'll ſpeak between the change of man and boy,
With a reed voice, and turn two mincing ſteps
Into a manly *ſtride.* *Shakeſpeare.*

The monſter moved on with horrid *ſtrides.* *Milton.*

Her voice theatrically loud,
And maſculine her *ſtride.* *Swift.*

To STRIDE. *v. n.* preter. *I ſtrode* or *ſtrid*; part. paſſ. *ſtridden.* [from the noun.]

1. To walk with long ſteps.

Mars in the middle of the ſhining ſhield
Is grav'd, and *ſtrides* along the liquid field. *Dryden.*

To Jove, or to thy father Neptune, pray,
The brethren cry'd, and inſtant *ſtrode* away. *Pope.*

2. To ſtand with the legs far from each other.

To STRIDE. *v. a.* To paſs by a ſtep.

See him *ſtride*
Vallies wide. *Arbuthnot.*

STRI'DULOUS. *adj.* [*ſtridulus*, Latin.] Making a ſmall noiſe.

It ariſes from a ſmall and *ſtridulous* noiſe, which, being firmly rooted, maketh a divulſion of parts. *Brown.*

STRIFE. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtrive.*]

1. Contention; conteſt; diſcord.

I and my people were at great *ſtrife* with the children of Ammon. *Judg.* xii. 2.

Some preach Chriſt even of envy and *ſtrife*, and ſome of good-will. *Phil.* i. 15.

He is proud, knowing nothing; but doating about queſtions and *ſtrife* of words. 1 *Tim.* vi. 4.

Theſe vows, thus granted, rais'd a *ſtrife* above
Betwixt the god of war and queen of love:
She granting firſt, had right of time to plead;
But he had granted too, and would recede. *Dryden.*

2. Oppoſition of nature or appearance; contrariety; contraſt.

Artificial *ſtrife*
Lives in thoſe touches, livelier than life. *Shakeſpeare.*

How paſſion's well accorded *ſtrife*
Makes all the harmony of life. *Johnſon.*

STRI'FEFUL. *adj.* [*ſtrife* and *full.*] Contentious; diſcordant.

Th' ape was *ſtrifefull* and ambitious,
And the fox guileful and moſt covetous. *Spenſer.*

I know not what new creation may creep forth from the *ſtrifeful* heap of things, into which, as into a ſecond chaos, we are fallen. *Dr. Maine.*

STRI'GMENT. *n. ſ.* [*ſtrigmentum*, from *ſtringo*, Lat. to ſcrape.] Scraping; recrement.

Many, beſides the *ſtrigments* and ſudorous adheſions from mens hands, acknowledge that nothing proceedeth from gold in its uſual decoction. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

To STRIKE. *v. a.* preter. *I ſtruck* or *ſtrook*; part. paſſ. *ſtruck*, *ſtrucken*, *ſtricken.* [ꝛꝛnican, Saxon; *ſtreichen*, German; *adſtrykia*, Iſlandick; *ſtricker*, Daniſh.]

1. To act upon by a blow; to hit with a blow.

He at Philippi kept
His ſword e'en like a dancer, while I *ſtruck*
The lean and wrinkled Caſſius. *Shakeſpeare.*

We will deliver you the cauſe,
Why I, that did love Cæſar when I *ſtruck* him,
Proceeded thus. *Shakeſpeare.*

I muſt
But wail his fall, whom I myſelf *ſtruck* down. *Shakeſp.*

2. To daſh; to throw by a quick motion.

The blood *ſtrike* on the two ſide-poſts. *Ex.* xii. 7.

3. To notify by the ſound of a hammer on a bell.

The Windſor bell hath *ſtruck* twelve. *Shakeſp.*

A judicious friend moderates the purſuit, gives the ſignal for action, preſſes the advantage, and *ſtrikes* the critical minute. *Collier.*

4. To ſtamp; to impreſs.

The memory in ſome men is very tenacious; but yet there ſeems to be a conſtant decay of all our ideas, even of thoſe which are *ſtruck* deepeſt, and in minds the moſt retentive. *Loc.*

5. To puniſh; to afflict.

To puniſh the juſt is not good, nor to *ſtrike* princes for equity. *Prov.* xvii. 26.

6. To contract; to lower; to vale. It is only uſed in the phraſes to *ſtrike ſail*, or to *ſtrike a flag.*

How many nobles then would hold their places,
That muſt *ſtrike ſail* to ſpirits of vile ſort! *Shakeſp.*

To this all differing paſſions and intereſts ſhould *ſtrike ſail*, and like ſwelling ſtreams, running different courſes, ſhould yet all make haſte into the ſea of common ſafety. *Temple.*

They *ſtrike ſail* where they know they ſhall be maſtered, and murder where they can with ſafety. *Dryden.*

Now, did I not ſo near my labours end,
Strike ſail, and haſt'ning to the harbour tend,
My ſong to flow'ry gardens my might extend. *Dryden.*

7. To alarm; to put into emotion.

The reſt, *ſtruck* with horror ſtood,
To ſee their leader cover'd o'er with blood. *Waller.*

Jack Straw at London-ſtone, with all his rout,
Struck not the city with ſo loud a ſhout. *Dryden.*

His virtues render our aſſembly awful,
They *ſtrike* with ſomething like religious fear. *Addiſon.*

Did'ſt thou but view him right, thou'd'ſt ſee him black
With murder, treaſon, ſacrilege, and crimes
That *ſtrike* my ſoul with horror but to name them. *Addiſon.*

We are no ſooner preſented to any one we never ſaw before, but we are immediately *ſtruck* with the idea of a proud, a reſerved, an affable or a good natured man. *Addiſon.*

Nice works of art *ſtrike* and ſurpriſe us moſt upon the firſt view; but the better we are acquainted with them, the leſs we wonder. *Atterbury.*

Court virtues bear, like gems, the higheſt rate,
Born where heav'n's influence ſcarce can penetrate;
In life's low vale, the ſoil the virtues like,
They pleaſe as beauties, here as wonders *ſtrike.* *Pope.*

8. [*Fœdus ferire.*] To make a bargain.

Sign but his peace, he vows he'll ne'er again
The ſacred names of fops and beaus profane:
Strike up the bargain quickly; for I ſwear,
As times go now, he offers very fair. *Dryden.*

I come to offer peace; to reconcile
Paſt enmities; to *ſtrike* perpetual leagues
With Vanoc. *A. Philips.*

9. To produce by a ſudden action.

The court paved, *ſtriketh* up a great heat in ſummer, and much cold in winter. *Bacon.*

Waving wide her myrtle wand,
She *ſtrikes* an univerſal peace through ſea and land. *Milton.*

Take my caduceus!
With this the infernal ghoſts I can command,
And *ſtrike* a terror through the Stygian ſtrand. *Dryden.*

10. To effect ſuddenly in any particular manner.

When verſes cannot be underſtood, nor a man's good wit ſeconded with the forward child underſtanding; it *ſtrikes* at man more dead than a great reckoning in a little room. *Shak.*

Strike her young bones,
Ye taking airs, with lameneſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

He that is *ſtricken* blind cannot forget
The precious treaſure of his eye-ſight loſt. *Shakeſp.*

So ceas'd the rival crew, when Purcell came,
They ſung no more, or only ſung his fame;
Struck dumb, they all admir'd. *Dryden.*

Humility diſarms envy, and *ſtrikes* it dead. *Collier.*

Then do not *ſtrike* him dead with a denial;
But hold him up in life. *Addiſon.*

11. To cauſe to ſound by blows. With *up* only emphatical.
The drums preſently *ſtriking up* a march, they plucked up their enſigns, and forward they go. *Knolles.*
Strike up the drums, and let the tongue of war
Plead for our int'reſt, and our being here. *Shakeſp.*
12. To forge; to mint.
Some very rare coins *ſtruck* of a pound weight, of gold and ſilver, Conſtantine ſent to Chilperick. *Arbuthnot.*
13. It is uſed in the participle, I know not well how, for *advanced in years.*
The king
Is wiſe and virtuous, and his noble queen
Well *ſtruck* in years; fair and not jealous. *Shakeſpeare.*
14. *To* STRIKE *off.* To eraſe from a reckoning or account.
Deliver Helen, and all damage elſe
Shall be *ſtruck off.* *Shakeſpeare.*
I have this while with leaden thoughts been preſt;
But I ſhall in a more convenient time
Strike off this ſcore of abſence. *Shakeſpeare.*
Aſks mens opinions: Scoto now ſhall tell
How trade encreaſes, and the world goes well;
Strike off his penſion, by the ſetting ſun,
And Britain, if not Europe, is undone. *Pope.*
15. *To* STRIKE *off.* To ſeparate as by a blow.
Germany had *ſtricken off* that which appeared corrupt in the doctrine of the church of Rome; but ſeemed nevertheleſs in diſcipline ſtill to retain therewith great conformity. *Hooker.*
They followed ſo faſt that they overtook him, and without further delay *ſtruck off* his head. *Knolles.*
He was taken priſoner by Surinas, lieutenant-general for the king of Parthia, who *ſtroke off* his head. *Hakewell.*
A maſs of water would be quite *ſtruck off* and ſeparate from the reſt, and toſt through the air like a flying river. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*
16. *To* STRIKE *out.* To produce by colliſion.
My thoughtleſs youth was wing'd with vain deſires;
My manhood long miſled by wand'ring fires,
Follow'd falſe lights; and when their glimpſe was gone,
My pride *ſtruck out* new ſparkles of her own. *Dryden.*
17. *To* STRIKE *out.* To blot; to efface.
By expurgatory animadverſions, we might *ſtrike out* great numbers of hidden qualities, and having once a conceded liſt, with more ſafety attempt their reaſons. *Brown.*
To methodize is as neceſſary as to *ſtrike out.* *Pope.*
18. *To* STRIKE *out.* To bring to light.
19. *To* STRIKE *out.* To form at once by a quick effort.
Whether thy hand *ſtrike out* ſome free deſign,
Where life awakes and dawns at ev'ry line,
Or blend in beauteous tints the colour'd maſs,
And from the canvaſs call the mimick face. *Pope.*

To STRIKE. *v. n.*
1. To make a blow.
I in mine own woe charm'd,
Could not find death, where I did hear him groan;
Nor feel him where he *ſtruck.* *Shakeſp.*
It pleaſed the king
To *ſtrike* at me upon his miſconſtruction;
When he tript me behind. *Shakeſp.*
He wither'd all their ſtrength before he *ſtrook.* *Dryden.*
2. To collide; to claſh.
Holding a ring by a thread in a glaſs, tell him that holdeth it, it ſhall *ſtrike* ſo many times againſt the ſide of the glaſs, and no more. *Bacon.*
3. To act by repeated percuſſion.
Bid thy miſtreſs when my drink is ready,
She *ſtrike* upon the bell. *Shakeſpeare.*
Thoſe antique minſtrels, ſure, were Charles like kings,
Cities their lutes, and ſubjects hearts their ſtrings;
On which with ſo divine a hand they *ſtrook,*
Conſent of motion from their breath they took. *Waller.*
4. To ſound by the ſtroke of a hammer.
Cæſar, 'tis *ſtrucken* eight. *Shakeſp.*
Deep thoughts will often ſuſpend the ſenſes ſo far, that about a man clocks may *ſtrike* and bells ring, which he takes no notice of. *Grew.*
5. To make an attack.
Is not the king's name forty thouſand names?
Arm, arm, my name; a puny ſubject *ſtrikes*
At thy great glory. *Shakeſp.*
When by their deſigning leaders taught
To *ſtrike* at power, which for themſelves they ſought:
The vulgar gull'd into rebellion arm'd,
Their blood to action by their prize was warm'd. *Dryden.*
6. To act by external influx.
Conſider the red and white colours in porphyre; hinder light but from *ſtriking* on it, and its colours vaniſh. *Locke.*
7. To ſound with blows.
Whilſt any trump did ſound, or drum *ſtruck* up,
His ſword did ne'er leave ſtriking in the field. *Shakeſp.*
8. To be daſhed upon ſhallows; to be ſtranded.
The admiral galley wherein the emperor was, *ſtruck* upon a ſand, and there ſtuck faſt. *Knolles.*
9. To paſs with a quick or ſtrong effect.
Now and then a glittering beam of wit or paſſion *ſtrikes* through the obſcurity of the poem: any of theſe effect a preſent liking, but not a laſting admiration. *Dryden.*
10. To pay homage, as by lowering the ſail.
We ſee the wind ſit ſore upon our ſails;
And yet we *ſtrike* not, but ſecurely periſh. *Shakeſp.*
I'd rather chop this hand off at a blow,
And with the other fling it at thy face,
Than bear ſo low a ſail, to *ſtrike* to thee. *Shakeſp.*
The intereſt of our kingdom is ready to *ſtrike* to that of your pooreſt fiſhing towns: it is hard you will not accept our ſervices. *Swift.*
11. To be put by ſome ſudden act or motion into any ſtate; to break forth.
It *ſtruck* on a ſudden into ſuch reputation, that it ſcorns any longer to ſculk, but owns itſelf publickly. *Gov. of the Tongue.*
12. *To* STRIKE *in with.* To conform; to ſuit itſelf to; to join with at once.
Thoſe who by the prerogative of their age, ſhould frown youth into ſobriety, imitate and *ſtrike in with* them, and are really vitious that they may be thought young. *South.*
They catch at every ſhadow of relief, *ſtrike in* at a venture *with* the next companion, and ſo the dead commodity be taken off, care not who be the chapman. *Norris.*
The cares or pleaſures of the world *ſtrike in with* every thought. *Addiſon.*
He immediately *ſtruck in with* them, but deſcribed this march to the temple with ſo much horrour, that he ſhivered every joint. *Addiſon.*
13. *To* STRIKE *out.* To ſpread or rove; to make a ſudden excurſion.
In this plain was the laſt general rendezvous of mankind; and from thence they were broken into companies and diſperſed, the ſeveral ſucceſſive generations, like the waves of the ſea over-reaching one another, and *ſtriking out* farther and farther upon the land. *Burnet.*
When a great man *ſtrikes out* into a ſudden irregularity, he needs not queſtion the reſpect of a retinue. *Collier.*

STRIKE. *n. ſ.* A buſhel; a dry meaſure of capacity.
Wing, cartnave and buſhel, peck, *ſtrike* ready at hand. *Tuſſer's Huſbandry.*

STRI'KEBLOCK. *n. ſ.* Is a plane ſhorter than the jointer, having its ſole made exactly flat and ſtraight, and is uſed for the ſhooting of a ſhort joint. *Moxon.*

STRI'KER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtrike.*] One that ſtrikes.
A biſhop then muſt be blameleſs, not given to wine, no *ſtriker.* 1 *Tim.* iii. 3.
He thought with his ſtaff to have ſtruck the *ſtriker.* *Sandys.*
The *ſtriker* muſt be denſe, and in its beſt velocity. *Digby.*

STRI'KING. *part. adj.* [from *ſtrike.*] Affecting; ſurpriſing.

STRING. *n. ſ.* [ꝑpunz, Saxon; *ſtreng*, German and Daniſh; *ſtringhe*, Dutch; *ſtringo*, Latin.]
1. A ſlender rope; a ſmall cord; any ſlender and flexible band; a riband; any thing tied.
Any lower bullet hanging upon the other above it, muſt be conceived, as if the weight of it were in that point where its *ſtring* touches the upper. *Wilkins.*
Round Ormond's knee thou ty'ſt the myſtick *ſtring,*
That makes the knight companion to the king. *Prior.*
2. A thread on which any things are filed.
Their prieſts buy their beads, having a *ſtring* with a hundred of nutſhels upon it; and the repeating of certain words with them they account meritorious. *Stillingfleet.*
3. Any ſet of things filed on a line.
I have caught two of theſe dark undermining vermin, and intend to make a *ſtring* of them, in order to hang them up in one of my papers. *Addiſon.*
4. The chord of a muſical inſtrument.
The *ſtring* that jars
When rudely touch'd, ungrateful to the ſenſe,
With pleaſure feels the maſter's flying fingers,
Swells into harmony, and charms the hearers. *Rowe.*
By the appearance they make in marble, there is not one *ſtring*-inſtrument that ſeems comparable to our violins. *Addiſ.*
5. A ſmall fibre.
Duckweed putteth forth a little *ſtring* into the water, from the bottom. *Bacon.*
In pulling broom up, the leaſt *ſtrings* left behind will grow. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*
6. A nerve; a tendon.
The moſt piteous tale which in recounting,
His grief grew puiſſant, and the *ſtrings* of life
Began to crack. *Shakeſpeare.*
The *ſtring* of his tongue looſed. *Mark* xxvii. 35.
7. The nerve of the bow.
The wicked bend their bow, they make ready their arrows upon the *ſtring.* *Pſalm* xi. 2.
8. Any concatenation or ſeries: as *a* ſtring *of propoſitions.*
9. *To have two* STRINGS *to the bow.* To have two views or two expedients; to have double advantage, or double ſecurity.

No lover has that pow'r
T' enforce a desperate amour,
As he that has two *strings* to's bow,
And burns for love and money too. *Hudibras.*

To STRING. *v. a.* Preterite *I strung*, part. pass. *strung*. [from the noun.]

1. To furnish with strings.
Has not wise nature *strung* the legs and feet
With firmest nerves, design'd to walk the street? *Gay.*
2. To put a stringed instrument in tune.
Here the muse so oft her harp has *strung*,
That not a mountain rears its head unsung. *Addison.*
3. To file on a string.
Men of great learning or genius are too full to be exact; and therefore chuse to throw down their pearls in heaps before the reader, rather than be at the pains of *stringing* them. *Spect.*
4. To make tense.
Toil *strung* the nerves, and purified the blood. *Dryden.*

STRI'NGED. *adj.* [from *string*.] Having strings; produced by strings.
Praise him with *stringed* instruments and organs. *Psalms.*
Divinely warbl'd voice,
Answering the *stringed* noise,
As all their souls in blissful rapture took. *Milton.*

STRI'NGENT. *adj.* [*stringens*, Latin.] Binding; contracting.

STRI'NGHALT. *n. s.* [*string* and *halt*.]
Stringhalt is a sudden twitching and snatching up of the hinder leg of a horse much higher than the other, or an involuntary or convulsive motion of the muscles that extend or bend the hough. *Farrier's Dict.*

STRI'NGLESS. *adj.* [from *string*.] Having no strings.
Nothing; all is said;
His tongue is now a *stringless* instrument,
Words, life, and all, old Lancaster hath spent. *Shakespeare.*

STRI'NGY. *adj.* [from *string*.] Fibrous; consisting of small threads.
A plain Indian fan, made of the small *stringy* parts of roots spread out in a round flat form. *Grew.*

To STRIP. *v. a.* [*streopen*, Dutch; berypze, stripped, Sax.]

1. To make naked; to deprive of covering.
They began to *strip* her of her cloaths when I came in among them. *Sidney.*
They *stript* Joseph out of his coat. *Gen.* xxxvii. 23.
Scarce credible it is how soon they were *stript* and laid naked on the ground. *Hayward.*
Hadst thou not committed
Notorious murder on those thirty men
At Askelon, who never did thee harm,
Then like a robber *strip'dst* them of their robes. *Milton.*
You cloath all that have no relation to you, and *strip* your master that gives you food. *L'Estrange.*
A rattling tempest through the branches went,
That *stript* them bare. *Dryden.*
He saw a beauteous maid
With hair dishevel'd, issuing through the shade,
Stript of her cloaths. *Dryden.*
He left the pillagers, to rapine bred,
Without controul to *strip* and spoil the dead. *Dryden.*
The bride was put in form to bed;
He follow'd *stript*. *Swift.*
2. To deprive; to divest.
The apostle in exhorting men to contentment, although they have in this world no more than bare food and raiment, giveth us to understand that those are even the lowest of things necessary, that if we should be *stript* of all these things, without which we might possibly be, yet these must be left. *Hooker.*
We *strip* and divest ourselves of our own will, and give ourselves entirely up to the will of God. *Duppa.*
It is difficult to lead another by words into the thoughts of things, *stripped* of those specifick differences we give them. *Locke.*
One would imagine these to be the expressions of a man blessed with ease and affluence, not of one just *stript* of all those advantages, and plunged in the deepest miseries; and now sitting naked upon a dunghil. *Atterbury.*
3. To rob; to plunder; to pillage.
That which lays a man open to an enemy, and that which *strips* him of a friend, equally attacks him in all those interests that are capable of being weakned by the one and supported by the other. *South.*
4. To peel; to decorticate.
If the leaves or dried stocks be *stripped* into small straws, they arise unto amber, wax, and other electerics, no other ways than those of wheat or rye. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*
5. To deprive of all.
When some fond easy fathers *strip* themselves before they lie down to their long sleep, and settle their whole estates upon their sons, has it not been seen that the father has been requited with beggary? *South.*
6. To take off covering.
He *stript* off his cloaths. 1 *Sam.* xix. 24.
Logick helps us to *strip* off the outward disguise of things, and to behold and judge of them in their own nature. *Watts.*
7. To cast off.
His unkindness
That *stript* her from his benediction, turn'd her
To foreign casualties, gave her dear rights
To her doghearted daughters: these things sting him. *Shakes.*
8. To separate from something adhesive or connected.
Amongst men who examine not scrupulously their own ideas, and *strip* them not from the marks men use for them, but confound them with words, there must be endless dispute. *Locke.*

STRIP. *n. s.* [Probably for *stripe*.] A narrow shred.
These two apartments were hung in close mourning, and only a *strip* of bays round the other rooms. *Swift.*

To STRIPE. *v. a.* [*strepen*, Dutch.] To variegate with lines of different colours.

STRIPE. *n. s.* [*strepe*, Dutch.]

1. A lineary variation of colour. This seems to be the original notion of the word.
Gardeners may have three roots among an hundred that are rare, as purple and carnation of several *stripes*. *Bacon.*
2. A shred of a different colour.
One of the most valuable trimmings of their cloaths was a long *stripe* sowed upon the garment, called latus clavus. *Arbuth.*
3. A weal; or discolouration made by a lash or blow.
Cruelty marked him with inglorious *stripes*. *Thomson.*
4. A blow; a lash.
A body cannot be so torn with *stripes*, as a mind with remembrance of wicked actions. *Hayward.*
To those that are yet within the reach of the *stripes* and reproofs of their own conscience; I would address that they would not seek to remove themselves from that wholsome discipline. *Decay of Piety.*

STRI'PLING. *n. s.* [Of uncertain etymology.] A youth; one in the state of adolescence.
'Thwart the lane
He, with two *striplings*, lads, more like to run
The country base, than to commit such slaughter,
Made good the passage. *Shakespeare.*
Now a *stripling* cherub he appears,
Not of the prime, yet such as in his face
Youth smil'd celestial. *Milton.*
Compositions on any important subjects are not matters to be wrung from poor *striplings*, like blood out of the nose, or the plucking of untimely fruit. *Milton.*
As when young *striplings* whip the top for sport,
On the smooth pavement of an empty court;
The wooden engine whirls. *Dryden.*
As every particular member of the body is nourished with a several qualified juice, so children and *striplings*, old men and young men must have divers diets. *Arbuthnot.*

To STRIVE. *v. n.* Preterite *I strove*, anciently *I strived*; part. pass. *striven*. [*streven*, Dutch; *estriver*, French.]

1. To struggle; to labour; to make an effort.
The immutability of God they *strive* unto, by working after one and the same manner. *Hooker.*
Many brave young minds have, through hearing the praises and eulogies of worthy men, been stirred up to affect the like commendations, and so *strive* to the like deserts. *Spenser.*
Strive with me in your prayers to God for me. *Rom.* xv.
So have I *strived* to preach the gospel. *Rom.* xv. 20.
2. To contest; to contend; to struggle in opposition to another: with *against* or *with* before the person opposed.
Do as adversaries do in law,
Strive mightily, but eat and drink as friends. *Shakespeare.*
Thou art caught, because thou hast *striven* against the Lord. *Jer.* l. 24.
Strive for the truth unto death. *Ecclus* iv. 28.
Why dost thou *strive* against him? *Job* xxxiii. 13.
Charge them that they *strive* not about words to no profit. 2 *Tim.* ii. 14.
Avoid contentions and *strivings* about the law. *Tit.* iii. 9.
This is only warrantable conflict for the trial of our faith; so that these *strivings* are not a contending with superior powers. *L'Estrange.*
Thus does every wicked man that contemns God, who can save or destroy him who *strives* with his Maker. *Tillotson.*
Now private pity *strove* with publick hate,
Reason with rage, and eloquence with fate. *Denham.*
If intestine broils alarm the hive,
For two pretenders oft for empire *strive*,
The vulgar in divided factions jar;
And murm'ring sounds proclaim the civil war. *Dryden.*
3. To vie; to be comparable to; to emulate; to contend in excellence.
Nor that sweet grove
Of Daphne by Orontes, and the inspir'd
Castalian spring, might with this paradise
Of Eden *strive*. *Milton.*

STRI'VER. *n. s.* [from *strive*.] One who labours; one who contends.

STRO'KAL. *n. s.* An instrument used by glass makers. *Bailey.*

STROKE, or *Strook*. Old preterite of *strike*, now commonly *struck*.

He hoodwinked with kindneſs, leaſt of all men knew who *ſtroke* him. *Sidney.*

STROKE. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtrook*, the preterite of *ſtrike*.]

1. A blow; a knock; a ſudden act of one body upon another.
   Th' oars were ſilver,
   Which to the tune of flutes kept *ſtroke*, and made
   The water which they beat to follow faſter,
   As amorous of their *ſtrokes*. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. A hoſtile blow.
   As cannons overcharg'd with double cracks,
   So they redoubled *ſtrokes* upon the foe. *Shakeſpeare.*
   He entered and won the whole kingdom of Naples, without ſtriking *ſtroke*. *Bacon.*
   His white-man'd ſteeds that bow'd beneath the yoke,
   He chear'd to courage with a gentle *ſtroke*,
   Then urg'd his fiery chariot on the foe,
   And riſing, ſhook his lance in act to throw. *Dryden.*
   Both were of ſhining ſteel, and wrought ſo pure,
   As might the *ſtrokes* of two ſuch arms endure. *Dryden.*
   I had a long deſign upon the ears of Curl, but the rogue would never allow me a fair *ſtroke* at them, though my pen-knife was ready. *Swift.*
3. A ſudden diſeaſe or affliction.
   Take this purſe, thou whom the heav'ns plagues
   Have humbled to all *ſtrokes*. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. The ſound of the clock.
   What is't o'clock?—
   Upon the *ſtroke* of four. *Shakeſp.*
5. The touch of a pencil.
   Oh, laſting as thoſe colours may they ſhine!
   Free as thy *ſtroke*, yet faultleſs as thy line. *Pope.*
6. A touch; a maſterly or eminent effort.
   Another in my place would take it for a notable *ſtroke* of good breeding, to compliment the reader. *L'Eſtrange.*
   The boldeſt *ſtrokes* of poetry, when managed artfully, moſt delight the reader. *Dryden.*
   As he purchaſed the firſt ſucceſs in the preſent war, by forcing, into the ſervice of the confederates, an army that was raiſed againſt them, he will give one of the finiſhing *ſtrokes* to it, and help to conclude the great work. *Addiſon.*
   A verdict more puts me in poſſeſſion of my eſtate, I queſtion not but you will give it the finiſhing *ſtroke*. *Arbuthnot.*
   Iſiodore's collection was the great and bold *ſtroke*, which in its main parts has been diſcovered to be an impudent forgery. *Baker.*
7. An effect ſuddenly or unexpectedly produced.
8. Power; efficacy.
   Theſe having equal authority for inſtruction of the young prince, and well agreeing, bare equal *ſtroke* in divers faculties. *Hayward.*
   Perfectly opacous bodies can but reflect the incident beams, thoſe that are diaphanous refract them too, and that refraction has ſuch a *ſtroke* in the production of colours, generated by the trajection of light through drops of water, that exhibit a rainbow through divers other tranſparent bodies. *Boyle.*
   He has a great *ſtroke* with the reader when he condemns any of my poems, to make the world have a better opinion of them. *Dryden.*
   The ſubtile effluvia of the male ſeed have the greateſt *ſtroke* in generation. *Ray.*

To STROKE. *v. a.* [ꝑꝛɨnacan, Saxon.]

1. To rub gently with the hand by way of kindneſs or endearment; to ſooth.
   Thus children do the ſilly birds they find
   With *ſtroaking* hurt, and too much cramming kill. *Sidney.*
   The ſenior weaned, his younger ſhall teach,
   More *ſtroken* and made of, when ought it doth aile,
   More gentle ye make it for yoke or the paile. *Tuſſer.*
   Thy praiſe or diſpraiſe is to me alike,
   One doth not *ſtroke* me, nor the other ſtrike. *Ben. Johnſ.*
   He ſet forth a proclamation *ſtroaking* the people with fair promiſes, and humouring them with invectives againſt the king and government. *Bacon.*
   He dry'd the falling drops, and yet more kind,
   He *ſtrok'd* her cheeks. *Dryden.*
   Come, let us practiſe death,
   Stroke the grim lion till he grow familiar. *Dryden.*
   She pluck'd the riſing flow'rs, and fed
   The gentle beaſt, and fondly *ſtroak'd* his head. *Addiſon.*
2. To rub gently in one direction.
   When the big-udder'd cows with patience ſtand,
   Waiting the *ſtrokings* of the damſel's hand. *Gay.*

To STROLL. *v. n.* To wander; to ramble; to rove; to be a vagrant.
   She's mine, and thine, and *ſtrolling* up and down. *Granv.*
   Your wine lock'd up, your butler *ſtroll'd* abroad. *Pope.*
   Theſe mothers *ſtrole*, to beg ſuſtenance for their helpleſs infants. *Swift.*

STRO'LLER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtroll.*] A vagrant; a wanderer; a vagabond.
   Two brother-hermits, ſaints by trade,
   Diſguis'd in tatter'd habits, went
   To a ſmall village down in Kent;
   Where, in the *ſtrollers* canting ſtrain,
   They begg'd from door to door in vain. *Swift.*
   The men of pleaſure, who never go to church, form their ideas of the clergy from a few poor *ſtrollers* they often obſerve in the ſtreets. *Swift.*

STROND. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtrand.*] The beach; the bank of the water.
   So looks the *ſtrond* whereon th' imperious flood
   Hath left a witneſs'd uſurpation. *Shakeſp.*

STRONG. *adj.* [ꝑꝛanz, Saxon.]

1. Vigorous; forceful; of great ability of body.
   Though 'gan the villain wax ſo fierce and *ſtrong*,
   That nothing may ſuſtain his furious force,
   He caſt him down to ground, and all along
   Drew him through dirt and mire. *Spenſer.*
   The *ſtrong*-wing'd Mercury ſhould fetch thee up,
   And ſet thee by Jove's ſide. *Shakeſpeare.*
   That our oxen may be *ſtrong* to labour. *Pſal.* cxliv. 14.
   The Marſian and Sabellian race,
   Strong limb'd and ſtout. *Dryden.*
   Orſes the *ſtrong* to greater ſtrength muſt yield;
   He, with Parthenius, were by Rapo kill'd. *Dryden.*
2. Fortified; ſecure from attack.
   Within Troy's *ſtrong* immures
   The raviſh'd Helen with wanton Paris ſleeps. *Shakeſp.*
   An army of Engliſh engaged in the midſt, between an army of a greater number, freſh and in vigour on the one ſide, and a town *ſtrong* in fortification, and *ſtrong* in men on the other. *Bacon's War with Spain.*
   It is no matter how things are, ſo a man obſerve but the agreement of his own imaginations, and talk conformably, it is all truth: ſuch caſtles in the air will be as *ſtrong* holds of truth as the demonſtrations of Euclid. *Locke.*
3. Powerful; mighty.
   While there was war between the houſes of Saul and David, Abner made himſelf *ſtrong* for Saul. 2 *Sam.* iii. 6.
   The merchant-adventurers being a *ſtrong* company, and well underſet with rich men and good order, held out bravely. *Bacon.*
   Thoſe that are *ſtrong* at ſea may eaſily bring them to what terms they pleaſe. *Addiſon.*
   The weak, by thinking themſelves *ſtrong*, are induced to proclaim war againſt that which ruins them; and the *ſtrong*, by conceiting themſelves weak, are thereby rendered as uſeleſs as if they really were ſo. *South.*
4. Supplied with forces.
   When he was not ſix and twenty *ſtrong*,
   Sick in the world's regard, wretched and low,
   My father gave him welcome to the ſhore. *Shakeſp.*
   He was, at his riſing from Exeter, between ſix and ſeven thouſand *ſtrong*. *Bacon.*
   In Britain's lovely iſle a ſhining throng
   War in his cauſe, a thouſand beauties *ſtrong*. *Tickell.*
5. Hale; healthy.
   Better is the poor being ſound and *ſtrong* in conſtitution, than a rich man afflicted in his body. *Eccluſ* xxx. 14.
6. Forcibly acting in the imagination.
   This is one of the *ſtrongeſt* examples of a perſonation that ever was. *Bacon.*
7. Ardent; eager; poſitive; zealous.
   Her mother, ever *ſtrong* againſt that match,
   And firm for doctor Caius, hath appointed,
   That he ſhall ſhuffle her away. *Shakeſp.*
   In choice of committees for ripening buſineſs for the council, it is better to chuſe indifferent perſons, than to make an indifferency, by putting in thoſe that are *ſtrong* on both ſides. *Bacon.*
   The knight is a much *ſtronger* tory in the country than in town, which is neceſſary for the keeping up his intereſt. *Add.*
8. Full; having any quality in a great degree; affecting the ſight or ſmell forcibly.
   Add with Cecropian thyme *ſtrong*-ſcented centaury. *Dryd.*
   By mixing ſuch powders we are not to expect a *ſtrong* and full white, ſuch as is that of paper; but ſome duſky obſcure one, ſuch as might ariſe from a mixture of light and darkneſs, or from white and black, that is, a grey or dun, or ruſſet brown. *Newton.*
   Thus ſhall there be made two bows of colours, an interior and *ſtronger*, by one reflexion in the drops, and an exterior and fainter by two; for the light becomes fainter by every reflexion. *Newton.*
9. Potent; intoxicating.
   Get *ſtrong* beer to rub your horſes heels. *Swift.*
10. Having a deep tincture; affecting the taſte forcibly.
   Many of their propoſitions favour very *ſtrong* of the old leaven of innovations. *King Charles.*
11. Affecting the ſmell powerfully.
   The prince of Cambay's daily food
   Is aſps, and baſiliſk and toad,
   Which makes him have ſo *ſtrong* a breath,
   Each night he ſtinks a queen to death. *Hudibras.*

The heat of a human body, as it grows more intenſe, makes the urine ſmell more *ſtrong*. *Arbuthnot.*

12. Hard of digeſtion; not eaſily nutrimental.
Strong meat belongeth to them that are of full age. *Hebr.*

13. Furniſhed with abilities for any thing.
I was *ſtronger* in prophecy than in criticiſm. *Dryden.*

14. Valid; confirmed.
In proceſs of time, an ungodly cuſtom grown *ſtrong*, was kept as a law. *Wiſdom* xiv. 16.

15. Violent; vehement; forcible.
In the days of his fleſh he offered up prayers, with *ſtrong* crying and tears. *Heb.* v. 7.
The ſcriptures make deep and *ſtrong* impreſſions on the minds of men: and whoſoever denies this, as he is in point of religion atheiſtical, ſo in underſtanding brutiſh. *J. Corbet.*

16. Cogent; concluſive.
Meſſengers
Of *ſtrong* prevailment in unharden'd youth. *Shakeſpeare.*
What *ſtrong* cries muſt they be that ſhall drown ſo loud a clamour of impieties. *Decay of Piety.*
Produce your cauſe; bring forth your *ſtrong* reaſons. *Iſa.*

17. Able; ſkilful; of great force of mind:
There is no Engliſh ſoul
More *ſtronger* to direct you than yourſelf,
If with the ſap of reaſon you would quench,
Or but allay the fire of paſſion. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

18. Firm; compact; not ſoon broken.
Full on his ankle fell the pond'rous ſtone,
Burſt the *ſtrong* nerves, and craſh'd the ſolid bone. *Pope.*

19. Forcibly written; comprising much meaning in few words.

STRONGFI'STED. *adj.* [*ſtrong* and *fiſt.*] Stronghanded.
John, who was pretty *ſtrongfiſted*, gave him ſuch a ſqueeze as made his eyes water. *Arbuthnot.*

STRO'NGHAND. *n. ſ.* [*ſtrong* and *hand.*] Force; violence.
When their captain dieth, if the ſeniory ſhould deſcend to his child, and an infant, another would thruſt him out by *ſtronghand*, being then unable to defend his right. *Spenſer.*
They wanting land wherewith to ſuſtain their people, and the Tuſcans having more than enough, it was their meaning to take what they needed by *ſtronghand*. *Raleigh.*

STRO'NGLY. *adv.* [from *ſtrong.*]

1. Powerfully; forcibly.
The colewort is an enemy to any plant, becauſe it draweth *ſtrongly* the fatteſt juice of the earth. *Bacon.*
The dazzling light
Had flaſh'd too *ſtrongly* on his aking ſight. *Addiſon.*
Water impregnated with ſalt attenuates *ſtrongly*. *Arbuthnot.*
When the attention is *ſtrongly* fixed to any ſubject, all that is ſaid concerning it makes a deeper impreſſion. *Watts.*

2. With ſtrength; with firmneſs; in ſuch a manner as to laſt; in ſuch a manner as not eaſily to be forced.
Great Dunſinane he *ſtrongly* fortifies. *Shakeſpeare.*
Let the foundations be *ſtrongly* laid. *Ezra* vi. 3.

3. Vehemently; forcibly; eagerly.
All theſe accuſe him *ſtrongly*. *Shakeſpeare.*
The ruinous conſequences of Wood's patent have been *ſtrongly* repreſented by both houſes. *Swift.*

STRO'NGWATER. *n. ſ.* [*ſtrong* and *water.*] Diſtilled ſpirits.
Metals receive in readily *ſtrongwaters*; and *ſtrongwaters* do readily pierce into metals and ſtones: and ſome will touch upon gold, that will not touch upon ſilver. *Bacon.*

STROOK. The preterite of *ſtrike*, uſed in poetry for *ſtruck*.
A ſudden tempeſt from the deſart flew,
With horrid wings, and thunder'd as it blew:
Then whirling round, the quoins together *ſtrook*. *Sandys.*
That conqu'ring look
When next beheld, like light'ning *ſtrook*
My blaſted ſoul, and made me bow. *Waller.*
He, like a patient angler, ere he *ſtrook*,
Would let them play a while upon the hook. *Dryden.*

STROPHE. *n. ſ.* [*ſtrophe*, Fr. στροφὴ.] A ſtanza.

STROVE. The preterite of *ſtrive*.
Having quite loſt the way of nobleneſs, he *ſtrove* to climb to the height of terribleneſs. *Sidney.*

To STROUT. *v. n.* [*ſtrutſſen*, German.] To ſwell with an appearance of greatneſs; to walk with affected dignity; to ſtrut.
This is commonly written *ſtrut*, which ſeems more proper.

To STROUT. *v. a.* To ſwell out; to puff out; to enlarge by affectation.
I will make a brief liſt of the particulars in an hiſtorical truth nowiſe *ſtrouted*, nor made greater by language. *Bacon.*

To STROW. *v. n.* [See to STREW.]

1. To ſpread by being ſcattered.
Angel forms lay entranc'd,
Thick as autumnal leaves that *ſtrow* the brooks
In Valombroſa. *Milton.*

2. To ſpread by ſcattering; to beſprinkle.
All the ground
With ſhiver'd armour *ſtrown*. *Milton.*
Come, ſhepherds come, and *ſtrow* with leaves the plain;
Such funeral rites your Daphnis did ordain. *Dryden.*
With oſier floats the ſtanding water *ſtrow*,
With maſſy ſtones make bridges if it flow. *Dryden.*

3. To ſpread.
There have been three years dearth of corn, and every place *ſtrow'd* with beggars. *Swift.*

4. To ſcatter; to throw at random.
Synah, can I tell thee more?
And of our ladies bowre;
But little need to *ſtrow* my ſtore,
Suffice this hill of our. *Spenſer.*
The tree in ſtorms
The glad earth about her *ſtrows*,
With treaſure from her yielding boughs. *Waller.*
Poſſeſſion kept the beaten road,
And gather'd all his brother *ſtrow'd*. *Swift.*

To STROWL. *v. n.* To range; to wander. [See STROLL.]
'Tis ſhe who nightly *ſtrowls* with ſaunt'ring pace. *Gay.*

To STROY. *v. a.* [for *deſtroy.*]
Dig garden, *ſtroy* mallow, now may you at eaſe. *Tuſſer.*

STRUCK. The old preterite and participle paſſive of *ſtrike*.
This meſſage bear: the Trojans and their chief
Bring holy peace, and beg the king's relief;
Struck with ſo great a name, and all on fire,
The youth replies; whatever you require. *Dryden.*
In a regular plantation, I can place myſelf in its ſeveral centers, ſo as to view all the walks *ſtruck* from them. *Spectator.*
High on his car Seſoſtris *ſtruck* my view,
Whom ſcepter'd ſlaves in golden harneſs drew. *Pope.*
Some to conceit alone their taſte confine,
And glitt'ring thoughts *ſtruck* out at ev'ry line. *Pope.*

STRU'CKEN. The old participle paſſive of *ſtrike*.
Down fell the duke, his joints diſſolv'd aſunder,
Blind with the light, and *ſtrucken* dead with wonder. *Fairf.*
All liquours *ſtrucken* make round circles, and daſh. *Bacon.*
Silent, and in face
Confounded, long they ſat, as *ſtrucken* mute. *Milton.*

STRU'CTURE. *n. ſ.* [*ſtructure*, Fr. *ſtructura*, from *ſtructus*, Latin.]

1. Act of building; practice of building.
His ſon builds on, and never is content,
Till the laſt farthing is in *ſtructure* ſpent. *Dryden.*

2. Manner of building, form; make.
Several have gone about to inform them, but for want of inſight into the *ſtructure* and conſtitution of the terraqueous globe, have not given ſatisfaction. *Woodward.*

3. Edifice; building.
Ecbatana her *ſtructure* vaſt there ſhews;
And Hecatompylos her hundred gates. *Milton.*
High on a rock of ice the *ſtructure* lay. *Pope.*
There ſtands a *ſtructure* of majeſtick frame. *Pope.*

STRUDE. *or Strode. n. ſ.* A ſtock of breeding mares. *Bailey.*

To STRU'GGLE. *v. n.* [Of uncertain etymology.]

1. To labour; to act with effort.

2. To ſtrive; to contend; to conteſt.
No man is guilty of an act of intemperance but he might have forborn it; not without ſome trouble from the *ſtrugglings* of the contrary habit, but ſtill the thing was poſſible. *South.*
In the time of Henry VIII. differences of religion tore the nation into two mighty factions, and under the name of Papiſt and Proteſtant, *ſtruggled* in her bowels with many various events. *Temple.*
I repent like ſome deſpairing wretch,
That boldly plunges in the frightful deep,
Then pants, and *ſtruggles* with the whirling waves;
And catches every ſlender reed to ſave him. *Smith.*

3. To labour in difficulties; to be in agonies or diſtreſs.
Strong virtue, like ſtrong nature, *ſtruggles* ſtill,
Exerts itſelf, and then throws off the ill. *Dryden.*
'Tis wiſdom to beware
And better ſhun the bait, than *ſtruggle* in the ſnare. *Dryden.*
If men *ſtruggle* through as many troubles to be miſerable as to be happy; my readers may be perſuaded to be good. *Spect.*
He *ſtruggling* groans beneath the cruel hands
Even of the clowns he feeds. *Thomſon.*

STRU'GGLE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Labour; effort.

2. Conteſt; contention.
When, in the diviſion of parties, men only ſtrove for the firſt place in their prince's favour, an honeſt man might look upon the *ſtruggle* with indifference. *Addiſon.*
It began and ended without any of thoſe unnatural *ſtruggles* for the chair, which have diſturbed the peace of this great city. *Atterbury.*

3. Agony; tumultuous diſtreſs.

STRUMA. *n. ſ.* [Latin] A glandular ſwelling; the king's evil.
A gentlewoman had a *ſtruma* about the inſtep, very hard and deep about the tendons. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

STRU'MOUS. *adj.* [from *ſtruma.*] Having ſwelling in the glands.
How to treat them when *ſtrumous*, ſchirrous, or cancerous. *Wiſeman.*

STRU'MPET. *n. ſ.* A whore; a proſtitute. Of doubtful original.
Strope vieux mot *palliardiſe*. Stuprum, Lat. *Trevoux.*
How like a younker or a prodigal
The ſkarfed bark puts from her native bay,

Hugg'd

Hugg'd and embraced by the *ſtrumpet* wind!
How like a prodigal doth ſhe return,
Lean, rent, and beggar'd by the *ſtrumpet* wind. *Shakeſp.*

Ne'er could the *ſtrumpet*,
With all her double vigour, art and nature,
Once ſtir my temper, but this virtuous maid
Subdues me quite. *Shakeſpeare.*

If to preſerve this veſſel for my lord
From any other, foul, unlawful touch,
Be not to be a *ſtrumpet*, I am none. *Shakeſp.*

Common fame is as falſe and impudent as a common *ſtrumpet*. *L'Eſtrange.*

Honour had his due;
Before the holy prieſt my vows were ty'd:
So came I not a *ſtrumpet* but a bride. *Dryden.*

To STRU'MPET. *v. a.* To make a whore; to debauch.

If we two be one, and thou play falſe,
I do digeſt the poiſon of thy fleſh,
Being *ſtrumpeted* by the contagion. *Shakeſp.*

STRUNG. The preterite and participle paſſive of *ſtring*.

The *ſtrung* bow points out the Cynthian queen. *Gay.*

To STRUT. *v. n.* [*ſtruſſen*, German.]

1. To walk with affected dignity; to ſwell with ſtatelineſs.

Adore our errours, laugh at's while we *ſtrut*
To our confuſion. *Shakeſpeare.*

Does he not hold up his head and *ſtrut* in his gait? *Shakeſp.*

Though thou *ſtrut* and paint,
Yet art thou both ſhrunk up and old. *Ben. Johnſon.*

The falſe ſyren
Struts on the waves, and ſhews the brute below. *Dryden.*

We will be with you ere the crowing cock
Salutes the light, and *ſtruts* before his feather'd flock. *Dryd.*

2. To ſwell; to protuberate.

The goats with *ſtrutting* dugs ſhall homeward ſpeed. *Dryd.*

The pow'r appeas'd, with winds ſuffic'd the ſail,
The bellying canvaſs *ſtrutted* with the gale. *Dryden.*

As thy *ſtrutting* bags with money riſe,
The love of gain is of an equal ſize. *Dryden.*

STRUT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] An affectation of ſtatelineſs in the walk.

Certain gentlemen of the gown, by ſmirking countenances and an ungainly *ſtrut* in their walk, have got preferment. *Swift.*

STUB. *n. ſ.* [ꝑzeb, Sax. *ſtubbe*, Daniſh; *ſtob*, Dutch; *ſtipes*, Latin.]

1. A thick ſhort ſtock left when the reſt is cut off.

Dametas guided the horſes ſo ill, that the wheel coming over a great *ſtub* of a tree, overturned the coach. *Sidney.*

All about, old ſtocks and *ſtubs* of trees,
Whereon nor fruit nor leaf was ever ſeen,
Did hang upon the ragged rocky knees. *Spenſer.*

To buy at the *ſtub* is the beſt for the buyer,
More timely proviſion, the cheaper is fire. *Tuſſer.*

Upon cutting down of an old timber tree, the *ſtub* hath put out ſometimes a tree of another kind. *Bacon.*

We here
Live on tough roots and *ſtubs*, to thirſt inur'd,
Men to much miſery and hardſhips born. *Milton.*

Prickly *ſtubs* inſtead of trees are found,
Or woods with knots and knares deform'd and old;
Headleſs the moſt, and hideous to behold. *Dryden.*

2. A log; a block.

You ſhall have more adoe to drive our dulleſt and lazieſt youth, our ſtocks and *ſtubs*, from the infinite deſire of ſuch a happy nurture, than we have now to haul our choiceſt wits to that aſinine feaſt of ſnow thiſtles and brambles. *Milton.*

To STUB. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To force up; to extirpate.

His two tuſks ſerve for fighting and feeding: by the help whereof he *ſtubs* up edible roots out of the ground, or tears off the bark of trees. *Grew.*

The other tree was griev'd,
Grew ſcrubby, dry'd a-top, was ſtunted;
So the next parſon *ſtubb'd* and burnt it. *Swift.*

STU'BBED. *adj.* [from *ſtub*.] Truncated; ſhort and thick.

A pain he in his head-piece feels,
Againſt a *ſtubbed* tree he reels,
And up went poor Hobgoblin's heels. *Drayton.*

To ſpight the coy nymphs,
Hang upon our *ſtubbed* horns
Garlands, ribbons, and fine poeſies. *Ben. Johnſon.*

STU'BBEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtubbed*.] The ſtate of being ſhort, thick, and truncated.

STUBBLE. *n. ſ.* [*eſtouble*, Fr. *ſtoppel*, Dutch; *ſtipula*, Latin.] The ſtalks of corn left in the field by the reaper.

This ſuggeſted
At ſome time, when his ſoaring inſolence
Shall reach the people, will be the fire
To kindle their dry *ſtubble*, and their blaze
Shall darken him for ever. *Shakeſpeare.*

If a ſmall red flower in the *ſtubble* fields, called the wincopipe, open in the morning, you may be ſure of a fair day. *Bacon.*

His ſucceeding years afford him little more than the *ſtubble* of his own harveſt. *Dryden.*

Thrice happy Duck, employ'd in threſhing *ſtubble*,
Thy toil is leſſen'd and thy profits double. *Swift.*

After the firſt crop is off they plow in the wheat *ſtubble*. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

STU'BBORN. *adj.* [This word, of which no obvious etymology appears, is derived by *Minſhew* from *ſtoutborn*, referred by *Junius* to στιβαρὸς, and deduced better by Mr. *Lye*, from *ſtub*, perhaps from *ſtub-born*.]

1. Obſtinate; inflexible; contumacious.

The queen is obſtinate,
Stubborn to juſtice, apt t' accuſe it, and
Diſdainful to be tried by't. *Shakeſp.*

You *ſtubborn* antient knave, you reverend braggart,
We'll teach you.— *Shakeſpeare.*

He believed he had ſo humbled the garriſon, that they would be no longer ſo *ſtubborn*. *Clarendon.*

2. Perſiſting; perſevering; ſteady.

All this is to be had only from the epiſtles themſelves, with *ſtubborn* attention, and more than common application. *Locke.*

3. Stiff; not pliable; inflexible; not eaſily admitting impreſſion.

Strifeful Atin in their *ſtubborn* mind,
Coals of contention and hot vengeance tin'd. *Spenſer.*

Love ſoftens me, and blows up fires which paſs
Through my tough heart, and melt the *ſtubborn* maſs. *Dryd.*

I'll not flatter this tempeſtuous king,
But work his *ſtubborn* ſoul a nobler way. *Dryden.*

Take a plant of *ſtubborn* oak,
And labour him with many a ſturdy ſtroak. *Dryden.*

4. Hardy; firm.

Patience under torturing pain,
Where *ſtubborn* ſtoicks would complain. *Swift.*

5. Harſh; rough; rugged.

We will not oppoſe any thing that is hard and *ſtubborn*, but by a ſoft anſwer deaden their force. *Burnet.*

6. In all its uſes it commonly implies ſomething of a bad quality.

STU'BBORNLY. *adv.* [from *ſtubborn*.] Obſtinately; contumaciouſly; inflexibly.

Stubbornly he did repugn the truth,
About a certain queſtion in the law. *Shakeſp.*

He wilfully neglects his book, and *ſtubbornly* refuſes any thing he can do. *Locke.*

So cloſe they cling, ſo *ſtubbornly* retire,
Their love's more violent than the chymiſt's fire. *Garth.*

STU'BBORNNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtubborn*.] Obſtinacy; vicious ſtoutneſs; contumacy; inflexibility.

Happy is your grace,
That can tranſlate the *ſtubbornneſs* of fortune
Into ſo quiet and ſo ſweet a ſtyle. *Shakeſpeare.*

He choſe a courſe leaſt ſubject to envy, between ſtiff *ſtubbornneſs* and filthy flattery. *Hayward.*

Patriots, in peace, aſſert the people's right,
With noble *ſtubbornneſs* reſiſting might. *Dryden.*

Stubbornneſs, and an obſtinate diſobedience, muſt be maſtered with blows. *Locke.*

It failed, partly by the accident of a ſtorm, and partly by the *ſtubborneſs* or treachery of that colony for whoſe relief it was deſigned. *Swift.*

STU'BBY. *adj.* [from *ſtub*.] Short and thick; ſhort and ſtrong.

The baſe is ſurrounded with a garland of black and *ſtubby* briſtles. *Grew.*

STU'BNAIL. *n. ſ.* [*ſtub* and *nail*.] A nail broken off; a ſhort thick nail.

STU'CCO. n. ſ. [Ital. *ſtuc*, Fr.] A kind of fine plaſter for walls.

Palladian walls, Venetian doors,
Groteſco roofs, and *ſtucco* floors. *Pope.*

STUCK. The preterite and participle paſſive of *ſtick*.

I had a paſs with rapier, ſcabbard and all, and he gives me the *ſtuck* in with ſuch a mortal motion, that it is inevitable. *Shakeſpeare.*

What more infamous brands have records *ſtuck* upon any, than thoſe who uſed the beſt parts for the worſt ends? *Decay of Piety.*

The partners of their crime will learn obedience,
When they look up and ſee their fellow-traitors
Stuck on a fork. *Addiſon.*

When the polypus from forth his cave,
Torn with full force, reluctant beats the wave,
His ragged claws are *ſtuck* with ſtones and ſands. *Pope.*

Stuck o'er with titles, and hung round with ſtrings,
That thou may'ſt be by kings, or whores of kings. *Pope.*

STU'CKLE. *n. ſ.* [*ſtook*, Scottiſh.] A number of ſheaves laid together in the field to dry. *Ainſworth.*

STUD. *n. ſ.* [ꝑzuꝺu, Saxon.]

1. A poſt; a ſtake. In ſome ſuch meaning perhaps it is to be taken in the following paſſage, which I do not underſtand.

A barn in the country, that hath one ſingle *ſtud*, or one height of *ſtuds* to the roof, is two ſhilling a foot. *Mortimer.*

2. A nail with a large head driven for ornament; any ornamental knob or protuberance.

Handles

Handles were to add,
For which he now was making *ſtuds*. *Chapman.*
A belt of ſtraw, and ivy buds,
With coral claſps and amber *ſtuds*. *Raleigh.*
Cryſtal and myrrhine cups emboſs'd with gems,
And *ſtuds* of pearl. *Milton.*
Upon a plane are ſeveral ſmall oblong *ſtuds*, placed irregularly in a quincunx order. *Woodward.*
A deſk he had of curious work,
With glitt'ring *ſtuds* about. *Swift.*

3. [Stove, Saxon; *ſtod*, Iſlandick, is a ſtallion.] A collection of breeding horſes and mares.
In the *ſtuds* of Ireland, where care is taken, we ſee horſes bred of excellent ſhape, vigour, and ſize. *Temple.*

To STUD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To adorn with ſtuds or ſhining knobs.
Thy horſes ſhall be trapp'd,
Their harneſs *ſtudded* all with gold and pearl. *Shakeſpeare.*
A ſilver *ſtudded* ax, alike beſtow'd. *Dryden.*

STU'DENT. *n. ſ.* [*ſtudens*, Latin.] A man given to books; a ſcholar; a bookiſh man.
Keep a gameſter from dice, and a good *ſtudent* from his book. *Shakeſp.*
This grave advice ſome ſober *ſtudent* bears,
And loudly rings it in his fellow's ears. *Dryden.*
A *ſtudent* ſhall do more in one hour, when all things concur to invite him to any ſpecial ſtudy, than in four at a dull ſeaſon. *Watts.*
I ſlightly touch the ſubject, and recommend it to ſome *ſtudent* of the profeſſion. *Arbuthnot.*

STU'DIED. *adj.* [from *ſtudy*.]
1. Learned; verſed in any ſtudy; qualified by ſtudy.
He died
As one that had been *ſtudied* in his death,
To throw away the deareſt thing he ow'd,
As 'twere a careleſs trifle. *Shakeſpeare.*
I am well *ſtudied* for a liberal thanks,
Which I do owe you. *Shakeſp.*
It will be fit that ſome man, reaſonably *ſtudied* in the law, go as chancellor. *Bacon.*
2. Having any particular inclination. Out of uſe.
A prince ſhould not be ſo looſely *ſtudied* as to remember ſo weak a compoſition. *Shakeſp.*

STU'DIER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtudy*.] One who ſtudies.
Lipſius was a great *ſtudier* of the ſtoical philoſophy: upon his death-bed his friend told him, that he needed not uſe arguments to perſuade him to patience, the philoſophy which he had ſtudied would furniſh him; he anſwers him, Lord Jeſus, give me Chriſtian patience. *Tillotſon.*
There is a law of nature, as intelligible to a rational creature and *ſtudier* of that law, as the poſitive laws of commonwealths. *Locke.*

STU'DIOUS. *adj.* [*ſtudieux*, French; *ſtudioſus*, Latin.]
1. Given to books and contemplation; given to learning.
A proper remedy for wandering thoughts, he that ſhall propoſe, would do great ſervice to the *ſtudious* and contemplative part of mankind. *Locke.*
2. Diligent; buſy.
Studious to find new friends, and new allies. *Tickell.*
3. Attentive to; careful.
The people made
Stout for the war, and *ſtudious* of their trade. *Dryden.*
There are who, fondly *ſtudious* of increaſe,
Rich foreign mold on their ill-natur'd land
Induce. *Philips.*
4. Contemplative; ſuitable to meditation.
Let my due feet never fail
To walk the *ſtudious* cloiſter's pale. *Milton.*
Him for the *ſtudious* ſhade
Kind nature form'd. *Thomſon.*

STU'DIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *ſtudious*.]
1. Contemplatively; with cloſe application to literature.
2. Diligently; carefully; attentively.
On a ſhort pruning hook his head reclines,
And *ſtudiouſly* ſurveys his gen'rous wines. *Dryden.*
All of them *ſtudiouſly* cheriſhed the memory of their honourable extraction. *Atterbury.*

STU'DIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtudious*.] Addiction to ſtudy.

STU'DY. *n. ſ.* [*eſtude*, French; *ſtudium*, Latin.]
1. Application of mind to books and learning.
Study gives ſtrength to the mind; converſation, grace. *Temp.*
Engage the mind in *ſtudy* by a conſideration of the divine pleaſures of truth and knowledge. *Watts.*
2. Perplexity; deep cogitation.
Th' idea of her life ſhall ſweetly creep
Into his *ſtudy* of imagination. *Shakeſp.*
The king of Caſtile, a little confuſed, and in a *ſtudy*, ſaid, that can I not do with my honour. *Bacon.*
3. Attention; meditation; contrivance.
What can happen
To me above this wretchedneſs? All your *ſtudies*
Make me a curſe like this. *Shakeſpeare.*

Juſt men they ſeem'd, and all their *ſtudy* bent
To worſhip God aright, and know his works. *Milton.*
4. Any particular kind of learning.
Studies ſerve for delight in privateneſs and retiring, for ornament in diſcourſe, and for ability in the judgment and diſpoſition of buſineſs. *Bacon.*
5. Apartment ſet off for literary employment.
Get me a taper in my *ſtudy*, Lucius. *Shakeſp.*
Knock at the *ſtudy*, where, they ſay, he keeps,
To ruminate ſtrange plots. *Shakeſpeare.*
Let all *ſtudies* and libraries be towards the Eaſt. *Wotton.*
Some ſervants of the king viſited the lodgings of the accuſed members, and ſealed up their *ſtudies* and trunks. *Clarendon.*
Both adorn'd their age;
One for the *ſtudy*, t'other for the ſtage. *Dryden.*

To STU'DY. *v. n.* [*ſtudeo*, Latin; *eſtudier*, French.]
1. To think with very cloſe application; to muſe.
I found a moral firſt, and then *ſtudied* for a fable. *Swift.*
2. To endeavour diligently.
Study to be quiet, and do your own buſineſs. *1 Theſ.*

To STU'DY. *v. a.*
1. To apply the mind to.
Nothing lovelier can be found
In woman, than to *ſtudy* houſhold good. *Milton.*
If a gentleman be to *ſtudy* any language, it ought to be that of his own country. *Locke.*
2. To conſider attentively.
He hath *ſtudied* her well, and tranſlated her out of honeſty into Engliſh. *Shakeſp.*
Study thyſelf: what rank, or what degree,
The wiſe Creator has ordain'd for thee. *Dryden.*
You have *ſtudied* every ſpot of ground in Flanders, which has been the ſcene of battles and ſieges. *Dryden.*
3. To learn by application.
You could, for a need, *ſtudy* a ſpeech of ſome dozen lines, which I would ſet down. *Shakeſpeare.*

STUFF. *n. ſ.* [*ſtoffe*, Dutch; *eſtoffe*, French.]
1. Any matter or body.
Let Phidias have rude and obſtinate *ſtuff* to carve: though his art do that it ſhould, his work will lack that beauty, which otherwiſe in fitter matter it might have had. *Hooker.*
The workman on his *ſtuff* his ſkill doth ſhow,
And yet the *ſtuff* gives not the man his ſkill. *Davies.*
Of brick, and of that *ſtuff* they caſt to build
A city and tow'r. *Milton.*
Pierce an hole near the inner edge, becauſe the triangle hath there moſt ſubſtance of *ſtuff*. *Moxon.*
2. Materials out of which any thing is made.
Thy verſe ſwells with *ſtuff* ſo fine and ſmooth,
That thou art even natural in thine art. *Shakeſp.*
Cæſar hath wept;
Ambition ſhould be made of ſterner *ſtuff*. *Shakeſp.*
Succeſs or loſs, what is or is not, ſerves
As *ſtuff* for theſe two to make paradoxes. *Shakeſpeare.*
Thy father, that poor rag,
Muſt be thy ſubject, who in ſpight put *ſtuff*
To ſome ſhe-beggar, and compounded thee
Poor rogue hereditary. *Shakeſpeare.*
Degrading proſe explains his meaning ill,
And ſhews the *ſtuff*, and not the workman's ſkill. *Roſcom.*
3. Furniture; goods.
Fare away to get our *ſtuff* abroad. *Shakeſpeare.*
He took away locks, and gave away the king's *ſtuff*. *Hayw.*
Groaning waggons loaded high
With *ſtuff*. *Cowley.*
4. That which fills any thing.
With ſome ſweet oblivious antidote
Cleanſe the ſtuff'd boſom of that perilous *ſtuff*
Which weighs upon the heart. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. Eſſence; elemental part.
Though in the trade of war I have ſlain men,
Yet do I hold it very *ſtuff* o' th' conſcience
To do no contriv'd murther. *Shakeſpeare.*
6. Any mixture or medicine.
I did compound for her
A certain *ſtuff*, which being ta'en, would ſeize
The preſent power of life. *Shakeſpeare.*
7. Cloth or texture of any kind.
8. Textures of wool thinner and ſlighter than cloath.
Let us turn the wools of the land into cloaths and *ſtuffs* of our own growth, and the hemp and flax growing here into linen cloth and cordage. *Bacon.*
9. Matter or thing. In contempt.
O proper *ſtuff!*
This is the very painting of your fear. *Shakeſpeare.*
Such *ſtuff* as madmen
Tongue and brain not. *Shakeſpeare.*
At this fuſty *ſtuff*
The large Achilles, on his preſt bed lolling,
From his deep cheſt laughs out a loud applauſe. *Shakeſp.*
Pleaſe not thyſelf the flatt'ring croud to hear,
'Tis fulſome *ſtuff* to feed thy itching ear. *Dryden.*

Anger would indite
Such woful *ſtuff* as I or Shadwell write. *Dryden.*
To-morrow will be time enough
To hear ſuch mortifying *ſtuff*. *Swift.*
The free things that among rakes paſs for wit and ſpirit, muſt be ſhocking *ſtuff* to the ears of perſons of delicacy. *Clariſſ.*

10. It is now ſeldom uſed in any ſenſe but in contempt or diſlike.

To STUFF. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To fill very full with any thing.
When we've *ſtuff'd*
Theſe pipes, and theſe conveyances of blood,
With wine and feeding, we have ſuppler ſouls. *Shakeſp.*
If I find him comforting the king,
It will *ſtuff* his ſuſpicion more fully. *Shakeſpeare.*
Though plenteous, all too little ſeems
To *ſtuff* this maw, this vaſt unhide-bound corps. *Milton.*
What have we more to do than to *ſtuff* our guts with theſe figs? *L'Eſtrange.*
This crook drew hazel-boughs adown,
And *ſtuff'd* her apron wide with nuts ſo brown. *Gay.*

2. To fill to uneaſineſs.
With ſome oblivious antidote
Cleanſe the *ſtuff'd* boſom of that perilous ſtuff
Which weighs upon the heart. *Shakeſp.*

3. To thruſt into any thing.
Put roſes into a glaſs with a narrow mouth, *ſtuffing* them cloſe together, but without bruiſing, and they retain ſmell and colour freſh a year. *Bacon.*

4. To fill by being put into any thing.
Grief fills the room up of my abſent child,
Lies in his bed, walks up and down with me,
Stuffs out his vacant garments with his form. *Shakeſp.*
With inward arms the dire machine they load,
And iron bowels *ſtuff* the dark abode. *Dryden.*
A bed,
The *ſtuffing* leaves, with hides of bears o'erſpread. *Dryden.*

5. To ſwell out by ſomething thruſt in.
I will be the man that ſhall make you great.——I cannot perceive how, unleſs you give me your doublet, and *ſtuff* me out with ſtraw. *Shakeſpeare.*
The gods for ſin
Should with a ſwelling dropſy *ſtuff* thy ſkin. *Dryden.*
Officious Baucis lays
Two cuſhions *ſtuff'd* with ſtraw the ſeat to raiſe. *Dryden.*

6. To fill with ſomething improper or ſuperfluous.
It is not uſual among the beſt patterns to *ſtuff* the report of particular lives with matter of publick record. *Wotton.*
Thoſe accuſations are *ſtuffed* with odious generals, that the proofs ſeldom make good. *Clarendon.*
For thee I dim theſe eyes, and *ſtuff* this head
With all ſuch reading as was never read. *Pope.*

7. To obſtruct the organs of ſcent or reſpiration.
Theſe gloves the count ſent me; they are an excellent perfume.——I am *ſtuffed*, couſin, I cannot ſmell. *Shakeſpeare.*

8. To fill meat with ſomething of high reliſh.
She went for parſley to *ſtuff* a rabbet. *Shakeſpeare.*
He aim'd at all, yet never could excel
In any thing but *ſtuffing* of his veal. *King's Cookery.*

9. To form by *ſtuffing*.
An eaſtern king put a judge to death for an iniquitous ſentence, and ordered his hide to be *ſtuffed* into a cuſhion, and placed upon the tribunal. *Swift.*

To STUFF. *v. n.* To feed gluttonouſly.
Wedg'd in a ſpacious elbow-chair,
And on her plate a treble ſhare,
As if ſhe ne'er could have enough,
Taught harmleſs man to cram and *ſtuff*. *Swift.*

STU'FFING. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtuff*.]

1. That by which any thing is filled.
Rome was a farrago out of the neighbouring nations; and Greece, though one monarchy under Alexander, yet the people that were the *ſtuffing* and materials thereof, exiſted before. *Hale.*

2. Reliſhing ingredients put into meat.
Arrach leaves are very good in pottage and *ſtuffings*. *Mort.*

STUKE, or *Stuck. n. ſ.* [*ſtuc*, French; *ſtucco*, Italian.] A compoſition of lime and marble, powdered very fine, commonly called plaiſter of Paris, with which figures and other ornaments reſembling ſculpture are made. *Bailey.*

STULM. *n. ſ.* A ſhaft to draw water out of a mine. *Bailey.*

STULTI'LOQUENCE. *n. ſ.* [*ſtultus* and *loquentia*, Lat.] Fooliſh talk. *Dict.*

STUM. *n. ſ.* [*ſtum*, Swediſh, ſuppoſed to be contracted from *muſtum*, Latin.]

1. Wine yet unfermented; the cremor or froth on muſt.
An unctuous clammy vapour, that ariſes from the *ſtum* of grapes, when they lie maſhed in the vat, puts out a light, when dipped into it. *Addiſon.*

2. New wine uſed to raiſe fermentation in dead and vapid wines.
Let our wines without mixture or *ſtum* be all fine,
Or call up the maſter, and break his dull noddle. *B. Johnſ.*

3. Wine revived by a new fermentation.
Drink ev'ry letter on't in *ſtum*,
And make it briſk champaigne become. *Hudibras.*

To STUM. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To renew wine by mixing freſh wine and raiſing a new fermentation.
Vapid wines are put into the lees of noble wines to give them ſpirit, and we *ſtum* our wines to renew their ſpirits. *Floyer.*

To STU'MBLE. *v. n.* [This word *Junius* derives from *ſtump*, and ſays the original meaning is to *ſtrike* or *trip againſt a ſtum*. I rather think it comes from *tumble*.]

1. To trip in walking.
When ſhe will take the rein, I let her run;
But ſhe'll not *ſtumble*. *Shakeſpeare.*
A headſtall being reſtrained to keep him from *ſtumbling*, hath been often burſt. *Shakeſpeare.*
As we pac'd along
Upon the giddy footing of the hatches,
Methought that Glo'ſter *ſtumbled*; and, in falling,
Struck me, that ſought to ſtay him, overboard. *Shakeſp.*
The way of the wicked is as darkneſs: they know not at what they *ſtumble*. *Proverbs.*
Cover'd o'er with blood,
Which from the patriot's breaſt in torrents flow'd,
He faints: his ſteed no longer hears the rein;
But *ſtumbles* o'er the heap his hand had ſlain. *Prior.*

2. To ſlip; to err; to ſlide into crimes or blunders.
He that loveth his brother, abideth in the light, and there is none occaſion of *ſtumbling* in him. *1. John.*
This my day of grace
They who neglect and ſcorn, ſhall never taſte;
But hard be harden'd, blind be blinded more,
That they may *ſtumble* on, and deeper fall. *Milton.*

3. To ſtrike againſt by chance; to light on by chance.
This extreme dealing had driven her to put herſelf with a great lady of that country, by which occaſion ſhe had *ſtumbled* upon ſuch miſchances as were little for the honour of her or her family. *Sidney.*
What man art thou, that, thus beſcreen'd in night,
So *ſtumbleſt* on my counſel. *Shakeſp.*
A mouſe, bred in a cheſt, dropped out over the ſide, and *ſtumbled* upon a delicious morſel. *L'Eſtrange.*
Ovid *ſtumbled*, by ſome inadvertency, upon Livia in a bath. *Dryden.*
Many of the greateſt inventions have been accidentally *ſtumbled* upon by men buſy and inquiſitive. *Ray.*
Write down *p* and *b*, and make ſigns to him to endeavour to pronounce them, and guide him by ſhewing him the motion of your own lips; by which he will, with a little endeavour, *ſtumble* upon one of them. *Holder.*

To STU'MBLE. *v. a.*

1. To obſtruct in progreſs; to make to trip or ſtop.

2. To make to boggle; to offend.
Such terms amus'd them all,
And *ſtumbled* many. *Milton.*
One thing more *ſtumbles* me in the very foundation of this hypotheſis. *Locke.*

STU'MBLE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. To trip in walking.

2. A blunder; a failure.
One *ſtumble* is enough to deface the character of an honourable life. *L'Eſtrange.*

STU'MBLER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtumble*.] One that ſtumbles.
Be ſweet to all: is thy complexion ſour?
Then keep ſuch company; make them thy allay:
Get a ſharp wife, a ſervant that will low'r;
A *ſtumbler* ſtumbles leaſt in rugged way. *Herbert.*

STU'MBLINGBLOCK. } *n. ſ.* [from *ſtumble*.] Cauſe of ſtumbling;
STU'MBLINGSTONE. } cauſe of errour; cauſe of offence.
We preach Chriſt crucified, unto the Jews a *ſtumblingblock*, and unto the Greeks fooliſhneſs. *1 Cor.*
This *ſtumblingſtone* we hope to take away. *Burnet.*
Shakeſpeare is a *ſtumblingblock* to theſe rigid criticks. *Spectat.*

STUMP. *n. ſ.* [*ſtumpe*, Daniſh; *ſtompe*, Dutch; *ſtompen*, Dan. to lop.] The part of any ſolid body remaining after the reſt is taken away.
He ſtruck ſo ſtrongly, that the knotty ſting
Of his huge tail he quite in ſunder cleft;
Five joints thereof he hew'd, and but the *ſtump* him left. *Spen.*
Your colt's tooth is not caſt yet.—Not while I have a *ſtump*. *Shakeſpeare.*
He through the buſhes ſcrambles;
A *ſtump* doth trip him in his pace;
Down comes poor Hob upon his face,
Amongſt the briers and brambles. *Drayton.*
Who, 'cauſe they're waſted to the *ſtumps*,
Are repreſented beſt by rumps. *Hudibras.*
A coach-horſe ſnapt off the end of his finger, and I dreſſed the *ſtump* with common digeſtive. *Wiſeman.*
A poor aſs, now wore out to the *ſtumps*, fell down under his load. *L'Eſtrange.*
Againſt a *ſtump* his tuſks the monſter grinds,
And in the ſharpen'd edge new vigour finds. *Dryden.*

A tongue

A tongue might have ſome reſemblance to the *ſtump* of a feather. *Grew.*

Worn to the *ſtumps* in the ſervice of the maids, 'tis thrown out of doors, or condemned to kindle a fire. *Swift.*

STU'MPY. *adj.* [from *ſtump.*] Full of ſtumps; hard; ſtiff; ſtrong. A bad word.

They burn the ſtubble, which, being ſo *ſtumpy*, they ſeldom plow in. *Mortimer.*

To STUN. *v. a.* [ꝑtunan, Saxon, ȝeꝑtun, noiſe.]

1. To confound or dizzy with noiſe.

An univerſal hubbub wild
Of *ſtunning* ſounds, and voices all confus'd,
Aſſaults his ear. *Milton.*

Still ſhall I hear, and never quit the ſcore,
Stunn'd with hoarſe Codrus' Theſeid o'er and o'er. *Dryden.*

Too ſtrong a noiſe *ſtuns* the ear, and one too weak does not act upon the organ. *Cheyne.*

So Alma, weary'd of being great,
And nodding in her chair of ſtate,
Stunn'd and worn out with endleſs chat,
Of Will did this, and Nan ſaid that. *Prior.*

Shouts as thunder loud afflict the air,
And *ſtun* the birds releas'd. *Prior.*

The Britons, once a ſavage kind,
Deſcendents of the barbarous Huns,
With limbs robuſt, and voice that *ſtuns*,
You taught to modulate their tongues,
And ſpeak without the help of lungs. *Swift.*

2. To make ſenſeleſs or dizzy with a blow.

One hung a pole-ax at his ſaddle-bow,
And one a heavy mace to *ſtun* the foe. *Dryden.*

STUNG. The preterite and participle paſſive of *ſting.*

To both the ſiſters have I ſworn my love:
Each jealous of the other, as the *ſtung*
Are of the adder. *Shakeſpeare.*

With envy *ſtung*, they view each other's deeds,
The fragrant work with diligence proceeds. *Dryden.*

STUNK. The preterite of *ſtink.*

To STUNT. *v. a.* [*ſtunta*, Iſlandick.] To hinder from growth.

Though this uſage *ſtunted* the girl in her growth, it gave her a hardy conſtitution; ſhe had life and ſpirit. *Arbuthnot.*

There he ſtopt ſhort, nor ſince has writ a tittle,
But has the wit to make the moſt of little;
Like *ſtunted* hide-bound trees, that juſt have got
Sufficient ſap at once to bear and rot. *Pope.*

The tree grew ſcrubby, dry'd a-top and *ſtunted*,
And the next parſon ſtubb'd and burnt it. *Swift.*

STUPE. *n. ſ.* [*ſtupa*, Latin.] Cloath or flax dipped in warm medicaments, and applied to a hurt or ſore.

A fomentation was by ſome pretender to ſurgery applied with coarſe wollen *ſtupes*, one of which was bound upon his leg. *Wiſeman.*

To STUPE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To foment; to dreſs with ſtupes:

The eſcar divide, and *ſtupe* the part affected with wine. *Wiſem.*

STUPEFA'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*ſtupefaction*, Fr. *ſtupefactus*, Lat.] Inſenſibility; dulneſs; ſtupidity; ſluggiſhneſs of mind; heavy folly.

All reſiſtance of the dictates of conſcience brings a hardneſs and *ſtupefaction* upon it. *South.*

She ſent to ev'ry child
Firm impudence, or *ſtupefaction* mild;
And ſtrait ſucceeded, leaving ſhame no room,
Cibberian forehead, or Cimmerian gloom. *Pope.*

STUPEFA'CTIVE. *adj.* [*ſtupefactus*, Latin; *ſtupefactif*, Fr.] Cauſing inſenſibility; dulling; obſtructing the ſenſes; narcotick; opiate.

It is a gentle fomentation, and hath a very little mixture, of ſome *ſtupefactive*. *Bacon.*

Opium hath a *ſtupefactive* part, and a heating part; the one moving ſleep, the other a heat. *Bacon.*

STUPE'NDOUS. *adj.* [*ſtupendus*, Lat.] Wonderful; amazing; aſtoniſhing.

All thoſe *ſtupendous* acts deſervedly are the ſubject of a hiſtory, excellently written in Latin by a learned prelate. *Claren.*

Great joy was at their meeting, and at ſight
Of that *ſtupendous* bridge his joy increas'd. *Milton.*

Portents and prodigies their ſouls amaz'd;
But moſt, when this *ſtupendous* pile was rais'd. *Dryden.*

Mortals, fly this curſt deteſted race:
A hundred of the ſame *ſtupendous* ſize,
A hundred Cyclops live among the hills. *Addiſon.*

Our numbers can ſcarce give us an idea of the vaſt quantity of ſyſtems in this *ſtupendous* piece of architecture. *Cheyne.*

STU'PID. *adj.* [*ſtupide*, French; *ſtupidus*, Latin.]

1. Dull; wanting ſenſibility; wanting apprehenſion; heavy; ſluggiſh of underſtanding.

O that men ſhould be ſo *ſtupid* grown
As to forſake the living God. *Milton.*

Men, boys and women, *ſtupid* with ſurpriſe,
Where e'er the paſſes, fix their wond'ring eyes. *Dryden.*

If I by chance ſucceed,
Know, I am not ſo *ſtupid*, or ſo hard,
Not to feel praiſe, or fame's deſerv'd reward. *Dryden.*

With wild ſurpriſe
A moment *ſtupid*, motionleſs he ſtood. *Thomſon.*

2. Performed without ſkill or genius.

Wit, as the chief of virtue's friends,
Diſdains to ſerve ignoble ends:
Obſerve what loads of *ſtupid* rhimes
Oppreſs us in corrupted times. *Swift.*

STUPI'DITY. *n. ſ.* [*ſtupidité*, Fr. *ſtupiditas*, Latin.] Dulneſs; heavineſs of mind; ſluggiſhneſs of underſtanding.

Shadwel alone, of all my ſons, is he
Who ſtands confirm'd in full *ſtupidity*. *Dryden.*

STU'PIDLY. *adv.* [from *ſtupid.*]

1. With ſuſpenſion or inactivity of underſtanding.

That ſpace the evil one abſtracted ſtood
From his own evil, and for the time remain'd
Stupidly good. *Milton.*

2. Dully; without apprehenſion.

On the ſhield there was engraven maps of countries, which Ajax could not comprehend, but looked on as *ſtupidly* as his fellow-beaſt the lion. *Dryden.*

STU'PIFIER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtupify.*] That which cauſes ſtupidity.

To STU'PIFY. *v. a.* [*ſtupefacio*, Latin. This word ſhould therefore be ſpelled *ſtupefy*; but the authorities are againſt it.] To make ſtupid; to deprive of ſenſibility; to dull.

It is not malleable; but yet is not fluent, but *ſtupified*. *Bac.*

Thoſe
Will *ſtupify* and dull the ſenſe a while. *Shakeſpeare.*

Pounce it into the quickſilver, and ſo proceed to the *ſtupifying*. *Bacon.*

Conſider whether that method, uſed to quiet ſome conſciences, does not *ſtupefy* more. *Decay of Piety.*

The fumes of his paſſion do as really intoxicate his diſcerning faculty, as the fumes of drink diſcompoſe and *ſtupify* the brain of a man overcharged with it. *South.*

Envy, like a cold poiſon, benumbs and *ſtupifies*; and conſcious of its own impotence, folds its arms in deſpair. *Collier.*

STU'POR. n. ſ. [Latin; *ſtupeur*, French.] Suſpenſion or diminution of ſenſibility.

A pungent pain in the region of the kidneys, a *ſtupor*, or dull pain in the thigh and colick, are ſymptoms of an inflammation of the kidneys. *Arbuthnot.*

To STU'PRATE. *v. a.* [*ſtupro*, Latin.] To raviſh; to violate.

STUPRA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſtupratio*, from *ſtupro*, Lat.] Rape; violation.

Stupration muſt not be drawn into practice. *Brown.*

STU'RDILY. *adv.* [from *ſturdy.*]

1. Stoutly; hardily.

2. Obſtinately; reſolutely.

Then withdraw
From Cambridge, thy old nurſe; and, as the reſt,
Here toughly chew and *ſturdily* digeſt
Th' immenſe vaſt volumes of our common law. *Donne.*

STU'RDINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſturdy.*]

1. Stoutneſs; hardineſs.

Sacrifice not his innocency to the attaining ſome little ſkill of buſtling for himſelf, by his converſation with vitious boys, when the chief uſe of that *ſturdineſs*, and ſtanding upon his own legs, is only for the preſervation of his virtue. *Locke.*

2. Brutal ſtrength.

STU'RDY. *adj.* [*eſtourdi*, French.]

1. Hardy; ſtout; brutual; obſtinate. It is always uſed of men with ſome diſagreeable idea of coarſeneſs or rudeneſs.

This muſt be done, and I would fain ſee
Mortal ſo *ſturdy* as to gainſay. *Hudibras.*

A *ſturdy* hardened ſinner ſhall advance to the utmoſt pitch of impiety with leſs reluctance than he took the firſt ſteps, whilſt his conſcience was yet vigilant and tender. *Atterbury.*

Aw'd by that houſe, accuſtom'd to command,
The *ſturdy* kerns in due ſubjection ſtand,
Nor bear the reins in any foreign hand. *Dryden.*

2. Strong; forcible.

The ill-apparelled knight now had gotten the reputation of ſome *ſturdy* lout, he had ſo well defended himſelf. *Sidney.*

Ne ought his *ſturdy* ſtrokes might ſtand before,
That high trees overthrew, and rocks in pieces tore. *Spenſ.*

3. Stiff; ſtout.

He was not of any delicate contexture, his limbs rather *ſturdy* than dainty. *Wotton.*

Sturdieſt oaks
Bow'd their ſtiff necks, loaden with ſtormy blaſts,
Or torn up ſheer. *Milton.*

STU'RGEON. *n. ſ.* [*ſturio*, *turſio*, Latin.] A ſea-fiſh.

It is part of the ſcutellated bone of a *ſturgeon*, being flat, of a porous or cellular conſtitution on one ſide, the cells being worn down, and ſmooth on the other. *Woodward.*

STURK. *n. ſ.* [ꝑtýꝛc, Saxon.] A young ox or heifer. *Bailey.*

Thus they are ſtill called in Scotland.

To STUT. } *v. n.* [*ſtutten*, to hinder, Dutch.] To ſpeak
To STUTTER. } with heſitation; to ſtammer.

Divers *ſtut*: the cauſe is the refrigeration of the tongue, whereby it is leſs apt to move; and therefore naturals *ſtut*. *Bacon.*

STU'TTER.

STU'TTER. } *n. ſ.* [from *ſtut.*] One that ſpeaks with heſita-
STU'TTERER. } tion; a ſtammerer.
Many *ſtutters* are very cholerick, choler inducing a dryneſs in the tongue. *Bacon.*

STY. *n. ſ.* [ꝛtize, Saxon.]
1. A cabbin to keep hogs in.
Tell Richmond,
That in the *ſty* of this moſt bloody boar,
My ſon George Stanley is frank'd up in hold. *Shakeſp.*
When her hogs had miſs'd their way,
Th' untoward creatures to the *ſty* I drove,
And whiſtl'd all the way. *Gay.*
May thy black pigs lie warm in little *ſty*,
And have no thought to grieve them 'till they die. *King.*
2. Any place of beſtial debauchery.
They all their friends and native home forget,
To roll with pleaſure in a ſenſual *ſty*. *Milton.*
With what eaſe
Might'ſt thou expel this monſter from his throne,
Now made a *ſty*. *Milton.*

To STY. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſhut up in a ſty.
Here you *ſty* me
In this hard rock, while you do keep from me
The reſt of th' iſland. *Shakeſpeare.*

To STY. *v. n.* To ſoar; to aſcend. *Spenſer.*

STY'GIAN. *adj.* [*ſtygius*, Latin.] Helliſh; infernal; pertaining to Styx, one of the poetical rivers of hell.
At that ſo ſudden blaze the *Stygian* throng
Bent their aſpect. *Milton.*

STYLE. *n. ſ.* [*ſtylus*, Latin.]
1. Manner of writing with regard to language.
Happy
That can tranſlate the ſtubbornneſs of fortune
Into ſo quiet, and ſo ſweet a *ſtyle*. *Shakeſpeare.*
Their beauty I will rather leave to poets, than venture upon ſo tender and nice a ſubject with my ſeverer *ſtyle*. *More.*
Proper words in proper places, make the true definition of a *ſtile*. *Swift.*
Let ſome lord but own the happy lines,
How the wit brightens, and the *ſtyle* refines. *Pope.*
2. Manner of ſpeaking appropriate to particular characters.
No *ſtyle* is held for baſe, where love well named is. *Sid.*
There was never yet philoſopher,
That could endure the toothach patiently,
However they have writ the *ſtyle* of gods,
And make a piſh at chance and ſufferance. *Shakeſp.*
3. Title; appellation.
Ford's a knave, and I will aggravate his *ſtile*; thou ſhalt know him for knave and cuckold. *Shakeſpeare.*
The king gave them in his commiſſion the *ſtyle* and appellation which belonged to them. *Clarendon.*
O virgin! or what other name you bear
Above that *ſtyle*; O more than mortal fair!
Let not an humble ſuppliant ſue in vain. *Dryden.*
Propitious hear our pray'r,
Whether the *ſtyle* of Titan pleaſe thee more,
Whoſe purple rays th' Achæmenes adore. *Pope.*
4. Courſe of writing. Unuſual.
While his thoughts the ling'ring day beguile,
To gentle Arcite let us turn our *ſtyle*. *Dryden.*
5. A pointed iron uſed anciently in writing on tables of wax.
6. Any thing with a ſharp point, as a graver; the pin of a dial.
Placing two *ſtiles* or needles of the ſame ſteel, touched with the ſame loadſtone, when the one is removed but half a ſpan, the other would ſtand like Hercules's pillars. *Brown.*
7. The ſtalk which riſes from amid the leaves of a flower.
Style is the middle prominent part of the flower of a plant, which adheres to the fruit or ſeed: 'tis uſually ſlender and long, whence it has its name. *Quincy.*
The figure of the flower-leaves, ſtamina, apices, *ſtile*, and ſeed-veſſel. *Ray.*
8. STYLE *of Court*, is properly the practice obſerved by any court in its way of proceeding. *Ayliffe.*

To STYLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To call; to term; to name.
The chancellor of the Exchequer they had no mind ſhould be *ſtyled* a knight. *Clarendon.*
Err not that ſo ſhall end
The ſtrife which thou call'ſt evil, but we *ſtyle*
The ſtrife of glory. *Milton.*
Fortune's gifts, my actions
May *ſtile* their own rewards. *Denham.*
Whoever backs his tenets with authorities, thinks he ought to carry the cauſe, and is ready to *ſtile* it impudence in any one who ſhall ſtand out. *Locke.*
His conduct might have made him *ſtil'd*
A father, and the nymph his child. *Swift.*

STY'PTICK. *adj.* [ϛυπτικὸς; *ſtyptique*, Fr. This is uſually written *ſtiptick*. See STIPTICK.] The ſame as aſtringent; but generally expreſſes the moſt efficacious ſort of aſtringents, or thoſe which are applied to ſtop hæmorrhages. *Quincy.*
Fruits of trees and ſhrubs contain phlegm, oil, and an eſſential ſalt, by which they are ſharp, ſweet, ſour or *ſtyptick*. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

STYPTI'CITY. *n. ſ.* [Properly *ſtipticity*.] The power of ſtanching blood.
Catharticks of mercurials precipitate the viſcidities by their *ſtypticity*, and mix with all animal acids. *Floyer.*

To STY'THY. *v. a.* [See STITHY.] To forge on an anvil.
By the forge that *ſtythy'd* Mars his helm,
I'll kill thee every where, yea, o'er and o'er. *Shakeſp.*

SUA'SIBLE. *adj.* [from *ſuadeo*, Latin.] Eaſy to be perſuaded.

SUA'SIVE. *adj.* [from *ſuadeo*, Lat.] Having power to perſuade.
It had the paſſions in perfect ſubjection; and though its command over them was but *ſuaſive* and political, yet it had the force of coaction, and deſpotical. *South.*

SUA'SORY. *adj.* [*ſuaſorius*, Latin.] Having tendency to perſuade.

SUA'VITY. *n. ſ.* [*ſuavité*, French; *ſuavitas*, Latin.]
1. Sweetneſs to the ſenſes.
She deſired them for rarity, pulchritude, and *ſuavity*. *Brown.*
2. Sweetneſs to the mind.

SUB, in compoſition, ſignifies a ſubordinate degree.

SUBA'CID. *adj.* [*ſub* and *acidus*, Latin.] Sour in a ſmall degree.
The juice of the ſtem is like the chyle in the animal body, not ſufficiently concocted by circulation, and is commonly *ſubacid* in all plants. *Arbuthnot.*

SUBA'CRID. *adj.* [*ſub* and *acrid.*] Sharp and pungent in a ſmall degree.
The green choler of a cow taſted ſweet, bitter, *ſubacrid*, or a little pungent, and turned ſyrup of violets green. *Floyer.*

To SUBA'CT. *v. a.* [*ſubactus*, Latin.] To reduce; to ſubdue.
Tangible bodies have no pleaſure in the conſort of air, but endeavour to *ſubact* it into a more denſe body. *Bacon.*

SUBA'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*ſubactus*, Latin.] The act of reducing to any ſtate, as of mixing two bodies completely, or beating any thing to a very ſmall powder.
There are of concoction two periods: the one aſſimilation, or abſolute converſion and *ſubaction*; the other maturation; whereof the former is moſt conſpicuous in living creatures, in which there is an abſolute converſion and aſſimilation of the nouriſhment into the body. *Bacon.*

SU'BALTERN. *adj.* [*ſubalterne*, French.] Inferiour; ſubordinate; that which in different reſpects is both ſuperiour and inferiour. It is uſed in the army of all officers below a captain.
There had like to have been a duel between two *ſubalterns*, upon a diſpute which ſhould be governor of Portſmouth. *Add.*
Love's *ſubalterns*, a duteous band,
Like watchmen round their chief appear;
Each had his lanthorn in his hand,
And Venus, maſk'd, brought up the rear. *Prior.*
One, while a *ſubaltern* officer, was every day complaining againſt the pride of colonels towards their officers; yet after he received his commiſſion for a regiment, he confeſſed the ſpirit of colonelſhip was coming faſt upon him, and it daily increaſed to his death. *Swift.*
This ſort of univerſal ideas, which may either be conſidered as a genus or ſpecies, is called *ſubaltern*. *Watts.*

SUBALTE'RNATE. *adj.* [*ſubalternus*, Latin.] Succeeding by turns. *Dict.*

SUBASTRI'NGENT. *adj.* [*ſub* and *aſtringent.*] Aſtringent in a ſmall degree.

SUBBE'ADLE. *n. ſ.* [*ſub* and *beadle.*] An under beadle.
They ought not to execute thoſe precepts by ſimple meſſengers, or *ſubbeadles*, but in their own perſons. *Ayliffe.*

SUBCELE'STIAL. *adj.* [*ſub* and *celeſtial.*] Placed beneath the heavens.
The moſt refined glories of *ſubceleſtial* excellencies are but more faint reſemblances of theſe. *Glanville.*

SUBCHA'NTER. *n. ſ.* [*ſub* and *chanter*; *ſuccentor*, Lat.] The deputy of the precentor in a cathedral.

SUBCLA'VIAN. *adj.* [*ſub* and *clavus*, Latin.]
Subclavian is applied to any thing under the armpit or ſhoulder, whether artery, nerve, vein, or muſcle. *Quincy.*
The liver, though ſeated on the right ſide, yet, by the *ſubclavian* diviſion, doth equi-diſtantly communicate its activity unto either arm. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*
The chyle firſt mixeth with the blood in the *ſubclavian* vein, and enters with it into the heart, where it is very imperfectly mixed, there being no mechaniſm nor fermentation to convert it into blood, which is effected by the lungs. *Arb.*

SUBCONSTELLA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſub* and *conſtellation.*] A ſubordinate or ſecondary conſtellation.
As to the picture of the ſeven ſtars, if thereby be meant the pleiades, or *ſubconſtellation* upon the back of Taurus, with what congruity they are deſcribed in a clear night an ordinary eye may diſcover. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

SUBCO'NTRARY. *adj.* [*ſub* and *contrary.*] Contrary in an inferiour degree.
If two particular propoſitions differ in quality, they are *ſubcontraries*; as, ſome vine is a tree: ſome vine is not a tree. Theſe may be both true together, but they can never be both falſe. *Watts.*

SUBCONTRA'CTED. *part. adj.* [*ſub* and *contracted*] Contracted after a former contract.

Your claim,
I bar it in the intereſt of my wife;
'Tis ſhe is *ſubcontracted* to this lord,
And I her huſband contradict your banes. *Shakeſp.*

SUBCUTA'NEOUS. *adj.* [*ſub* and *cutaneous*.] Lying under the ſkin.

SUBDE'ACON. *n. ſ.* [*ſubdeaconus*, Latin.] In the Romiſh church they have a *ſubdeacon*, who is the deacon's ſervant. *Ayliffe.*

SUBDE'AN. *n. ſ.* [*ſubdecanus*, Lat.] The vicegerent of a dean.

Whenever the dean and chapter confirm any act, that ſuch confirmation may be valid, the dean muſt join in perſon, and not in the perſon of a deputy or *ſubdean* only. *Ayliffe.*

SUBDECU'PLE. *adj.* [*ſub* and *decuplus*, Lat.] Containing one part of ten.

SUBDERISO'RIOUS. *adj.* [*ſub* and *deriſor*, Lat] Scoffing or ridiculing with tenderneſs and delicacy.

This *ſubderiſorious* mirth is far from giving any offence to us: it is rather a pleaſant condiment of our converſation. *More.*

SUBDITI'TIOUS. *adj.* [*ſubditicius*, Latin.] Put ſecretly in the place of ſomething elſe.

To SUBDIVE'RSIFY. *v. a.* [*ſub* and *diverſify*.] To diverſify again what is already diverſified.

The ſame wool one man felts into a hat, another weaves it into cloth, another into arras; and theſe variouſly *ſubdiverſified* according to the fancy of the artificer. *Hale.*

To SU'BDIVIDE. *v a.* [*ſubdiviſer*, French; *ſub* and *divide*.] To divide a part into yet more parts.

In the riſe of eight, in tones, there be two beemols, or half notes; ſo as if you divide the tones equally, the eight is but ſeven whole and equal notes; and if you *ſubdivide* that into half notes, as in the ſtops of a lute, it maketh the number thirteen. *Bacon.*

When Brutus and Caſſius were overthrown, ſoon after Antonius and Octavianus brake and *ſubdivided*. *Bacon.*

The glad father glories in his child,
When he can *ſubdivide* a fraction. *Roſcommon.*

When the progenies of Cham and Japhet ſwarmed into colonies, and thoſe colonies were *ſubdivided* into many others, in time their deſcendants loſt the primitive rites of divine worſhip, retaining only the notion of one deity. *Dryden.*

SUBDIVI'SION. *n. ſ.* [*ſubdiviſion*, French; from *ſubdivide*.]

1. The act of ſubdividing.

When any of the parts of any idea are farther divided, in order to a clear explication of the whole, this is called a *ſubdiviſion*; as when a year is divided into months, each month into days, and each day into hours, which may be farther ſubdivided into minutes and ſeconds. *Watts.*

2. The parts diſtinguiſhed by a ſecond diviſion.

How can we ſee ſuch a multitude of ſouls caſt under ſo many *ſubdiviſions* of miſery, without reflecting on the abſurdity of a government that ſacrifices the happineſs of ſo many reaſonable beings to the glory of one? *Addiſon.*

In the decimal table the *ſubdiviſions* of the cubit, as ſpan, palm, and digit, are deduced from the ſhorter cubit. *Arbuthnot.*

SU'BDOLOUS. *adj.* [*ſubdolus*, Latin.] Cunning; ſubtle; ſly.

To SUBDU'CE. } *v. a.* [*ſubduco*, *ſubductus*, Latin.]
To SUBDU'CT. }

1. To withdraw; to take away.

Or nature fail'd in me, and left ſome part
Not proof enough ſuch object to ſuſtain;
Or from my ſide *ſubducting*, took perhaps
More than enough. *Milton.*

2. To ſubſtract by arithmetical operation.

Take the other operation of arithmetick, ſubduction: if out of that ſuppoſed infinite multitude of antecedent generations we ſhould *ſubduce* ten, the reſidue muſt be leſs by ten than it was before, and yet ſtill the quotient muſt be infinite. *Hale.*

SUBDU'CTION. *n. ſ.* [from *ſubduct*.]

1. The act of taking away.

Poſſibly the Divine Beneficence of ſubducting that influence, which it communicated from the time of their firſt creation, they were kept in a ſtate of immortality 'till that moment of the *ſubduction*. *Hale.*

2. Arithmetical ſubſtraction.

Suppoſe we take the other operation of arithmetick, *ſubduction*: if out of that infinite multitude of antecedent generations we ſhould ſubduct ten, the reſidue muſt be leſs by ten than it was before that *ſubduction*, and yet ſtill the quotient be infinite. *Hale.*

To SUBDU'E. *v. a.* [from *ſubdo*, or *ſubjugo*, Latin.]

1. To cruſh; to oppreſs; to ſink; to overpower.

Nothing could have *ſubdu'd* nature
To ſuch a lowneſs but his unkind daughters. *Shakeſp.*
Them that roſe up againſt me, haſt thou *ſubdued* under me. 2 *Sa.* xxii. 40.

If aught were worthy to *ſubdue*
The ſoul of man. *Milton.*

2. To conquer; to reduce under a new dominion.

Be fruitful, and repleniſh the earth, and *ſubdue* it. *Gen.* i. 28.

Auguſtus Cæſar *ſubdued* Egypt to the Roman empire. *Peach.*

To overcome in battle, and *ſubdue*
Nations, and bring home ſpoils. *Milton.*

The Romans made thoſe times the ſtandard of their wit, when they *ſubdued* the world. *Sprat.*

3. To tame; to ſubact.

Nor is't unwholſome to *ſubdue* the land
By often exerciſe; and where before
You broke the earth, again to plow. *May.*

SUBDU'EMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *ſubdue*.] Conqueſt. A word not uſed, nor worthy to be uſed.

I have ſeen thee,
As hot as Perſeus, ſpur thy Phrygian ſteed,
Bravely deſpiſing forfeits and *ſubduements*. *Shakeſpeare.*

SUBDU'ER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſubdue*.] Conqueror; tamer.

Great god of might, that reigneth in the mind,
And all the body to thy heſt do'ſt frame;
Victor of gods, *ſubduer* of mankind,
That do'ſt the lions and fell tygers tame,
Who can expreſs the glory of thy might? *Spenſer.*

Their curious eye
Diſcerns their great *ſubduer's* awful mien
And correſponding features fair. *Philips.*

Figs are great *ſubduers* of acrimony, uſeful in hoarſeneſs and coughs, and extremely emollient. *Arbuthnot.*

SUBDU'PLE. } *adj.* [*ſubduple*, Fr. *ſub* and *duplus*, Latin.]
SUBDU'PLICATE. } Containing one part of two.

As one of theſe under pulleys doth abate half of that heavineſs which the weight hath in itſelf, and cauſe the power to be in a *ſubduple* proportion unto it, ſo two of them do abate half of that which remains, and cauſe a ſubquadruple proportion, and three a ſubſextuple. *Wilkins.*

The motion generated by the forces in the whole paſſage of the body or thing through that ſpace, ſhall be in a *ſubduplicate* proportion of the forces. *Newton.*

SUBJA'CENT. *adj.* [*ſubjacens*, Latin.] Lying under.

The ſuperficial parts of rocks and mountains are waſhed away by rains, and born down upon the *ſubjacent* plains. *Wood.*

To SUBJE'CT. *v. a.* [*ſubjectus*, Latin.]

1. To put under.

The angel led them direct, and down the cliff as faſt
To the *ſubjected* plain. *Milton.*

The medal bears each form and name:
In one ſhort view, *ſubjected* to our eye,
Gods, emp'rors, heroes, ſages, beauties lie. *Pope.*

2. To reduce to ſubmiſſion; to make ſubordinate; to make ſubmiſſive.

Think not, young warriors, your diminiſh'd name
Shall loſe of luſtre, by *ſubjecting* rage
To the cool dictates of experienc'd age. *Dryden.*

3. To enſlave; to make obnoxious.

I live on bread like you, feel want like you,
Taſte grief, need friends, like you: *ſubjected* thus,
How can you ſay to me, I am a king? *Shakeſpeare.*

I ſee thee, in that fatal hour,
Subjected to the victor's cruel pow'r,
Led hence a ſlave. *Dryden.*

The blind will always be led by thoſe that ſee, or fall into the ditch: and he is the moſt *ſubjected*, the moſt enſlaved, who is ſo in his underſtanding. *Locke.*

4. To expoſe; to make liable.

If the veſſels yield, it *ſubjects* the perſon to all the inconveniencies of an erroneous circulation. *Arbuthnot.*

5. To ſubmit; to make accountable.

God is not bound to *ſubject* his ways of operation to the ſcrutiny of our thoughts, and confine himſelf to do nothing but what we muſt comprehend. *Locke.*

6. To make ſubſervient.

Subjected to his ſervice angel-wings. *Milton.*

SU'BJECT. *adj.* [*ſubjectus*, Latin.]

1. Placed or ſituated under.

Th' eaſtern tower,
Whoſe height commands, as *ſubject*, all the vale
To ſee the fight. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Living under the dominion of another.

Eſau was never *ſubject* to Jacob, but founded a diſtinct people and government, and was himſelf prince over them. *Locke.*

3. Expoſed; liable; obnoxious.

Moſt *ſubject* is the fatteſt ſoil to weeds;
And he the noble image of my youth
Is overſpread with them. *Shakeſpeare.*

All human things are *ſubject* to decay,
And when fate ſummons, monarchs muſt obey. *Dryden.*

4. Being that on which any action operates, whether intellectual or material.

I enter into the *ſubject* matter of my diſcourſe. *Dryden.*

SU'BJECT. *n. ſ.* [*ſujet*, French.]

1. One who lives under the dominion of another.

Every *ſubject*'s duty is the king's,
But every *ſubject*'s ſoul is his own. *Shakeſp.*
Never *ſubject* long'd to be a king,
As I do long and wiſh to be a *ſubject*. *Shakeſp.*

Thoſe I call *ſubjects* which are governed by the ordinary laws and magiſtrates of the ſovereign. *Davies.*

Were *ſubjects* ſo but only by their choice,
And not from birth did forc'd dominion take,
Our prince alone would have the publick voice. *Dryden.*

The *ſubject* muſt obey his prince, becauſe God commands it, human laws require it. *Swift.*

2. That on which any operation either mental or material is performed.

Now ſpurs the lated traveller apace,
To gain the timely inn, and near approaches
The *ſubject* of our watch. *Shakeſp.*

This *ſubject* for heroick ſong pleas'd me. *Milton.*

Here he would have us fix our thoughts; nor are they too dry a *ſubject* for our contemplation. *Decay of Piety.*

I will not venture on ſo nice a *ſubject* with my ſevere ſtyle. *More.*

Make choice of a *ſubject* beautiful and noble, which being capable of all the graces that colours, and elegance of deſign can give, ſhall afford a perfect art, an ample field of matter wherein to expatiate. *Dryden.*

The *ſubject* of a propoſition is that concerning which any thing is affirmed or denied. *Watts.*

My real deſign is, that of publiſhing your praiſes to the world; not upon the *ſubject* of your noble birth. *Swift.*

3. That in which any thing inheres or exiſts.

Anger is certainly a kind of baſeneſs, as it appears well in the weakneſs of thoſe *ſubjects* in whom it reigns, children, women, old folks, ſick folks. *Bacon.*

4. [In Grammar.] The nominative caſe to a verb, is called by grammarians the *ſubject* of the verb. *Clarke.*

SUBJE'CTION. *n. ſ.* [from *ſubject*.]

1. The act of ſubduing.

After the conqueſt of the kingdom and *ſubjection* of the rebels, enquiry was made who there were that fighting againſt the king had ſaved themſelves by flight. *Hale.*

2. [*Sujettion*, Fr.] The ſtate of being under government.

Becauſe the *ſubjection* of the body to the will is by natural neceſſity, the *ſubjection* of the will unto God voluntary; we therefore ſtand in need of direction after what ſort our wills and deſires may be rightly conformed to his. *Hooker.*

How hard it is now for him to frame himſelf to *ſubjection*, that having once ſet before his eyes the hope of a kingdom, hath found encouragement. *Spenſer.*

Both in *ſubjection* now to ſenſual appetite. *Milton.*

SUBJE'CTINE. *adj.* [from *ſubject*.] Relating not to the object but the ſubject.

Certainty, according to the ſchools, is diſtinguiſhed into objective and *ſubjective*: objective is when the propoſition is certainly true in itſelf; and *ſubjective*, when we are certain of the truth of it. *Watts.*

SUBINGRE'SSION. *n. ſ.* [*ſub* and *ingreſſus*, Latin.] Secret entrance.

The preſſure of the ambient air is ſtrengthened upon the acceſſion of the air ſucked out; which forceth the neighbouring air to a violent *ſubingreſſion* of its parts. *Boyle.*

To SUBJO'IN. *v. a.* [*ſub* and *joindre*, French; *ſubjungo*, Lat.] To add at the end; to add afterwards.

He makes an excuſe from ignorance, the only thing that could take away the fault; namely, that he knew not that he was the high-prieſt, and *ſubjoins* a reaſon. *South.*

SUBITA'NEOUS. *adj.* [*ſubitaneus*, Latin.] Sudden; haſty.

To SU'BJUGATE. *v. a.* [*ſubjuguer*, Fr. *ſubjugo*, Latin.] To conquer; to ſubdue; to bring under dominion by force.

O fav'rite virgin that haſt warm'd the breaſt,
Whoſe ſov'reign dictates *ſubjugate* the eaſt! *Prior.*

He *ſubjugated* a king, and called him his vaſſal. *Baker.*

SUBJUGA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *ſubjugate*.] The act of ſubduing.

This was the condition of the learned part of the world, after their *ſubjugation* by the Turks. *Hale.*

SUBJU'NCTION. *n. ſ.* [from *ſubjungo*, Latin.] The ſtate of being ſubjoined; the act of ſubjoining.

The verb undergoes in Greek a different formation; and in dependence upon, or *ſubjunction* to ſome other verb. *Clarke.*

SU'BJUNCTIVE. *adj.* [*ſubjunctivus*, Latin; *ſubjonctif*, Fr.]

1. Subjoined to ſomething elſe.

2. [In Grammar.]

The verb undergoes in Greek a different formation, to ſignify the ſame intentions as the indicative, yet not abſolutely but relatively to ſome other verb, which is called the *ſubjunctive* mood. *Clarke.*

SU'BLAPSARY. *adj.* [*ſub* and *lapſus*, Latin.] Done after the fall of man.

SUBLA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſublatio*, Latin.] The act of taking away.

SUBLEVA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſublevo*, Latin.] The act of raiſing on high.

SUBLI'MABLE. *adj.* [from *ſublime*.] Poſſible to be ſublimed.

SUBLI'MABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſublimable*.] Quality of admitting ſublimation.

He obtained another concrete as to taſte and ſmell, and eaſy *ſublimableneſs*, as common ſalt armoniack. *Boyle.*

SU'BLIMATE. *n. ſ.* [from *ſublime*.]

1. Any thing raiſed by fire in the retort.

Enquire the manner of ſubliming, and what metals endure ſubliming, and what body the *ſublimate* makes. *Bacon.*

2. Quickſilver raiſed in the retort.

The particles of mercury uniting with the acid particles of ſpirit of ſalt compoſe mercury *ſublimate*, and with the particles of ſulphur, cinnaber. *Newton.*

To SU'BLIMATE. *v. a.* [from *ſublime*.]

1. To raiſe by the force of chemical fire.

2. To exalt; to heighten; to elevate.

Not only the groſs and illiterate ſouls, but the moſt aerial and *ſublimated* are rather the more proper fuel for an immaterial fire. *Decay of Piety.*

The precepts of Chriſtianity are ſo excellent and refined, and ſo apt to cleanſe and *ſublimate* the more groſs and corrupt, as ſhews fleſh and blood never revealed it. *Decay of Piety.*

SUBLIMA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſublimation*, Fr. from *ſublimate*.]

1. A chemical operation which raiſes bodies in the veſſel by the force of fire.

Sublimation differs very little from diſtillation, excepting that in diſtillation, only the fluid parts of bodies are raiſed, but in this the ſolid and dry; and that the matter to be diſtilled may be either ſolid or fluid, but *ſublimation* is only concerned about ſolid ſubſtances. There is alſo another difference, namely, that rarefaction, which is of very great uſe in diſtillation, has hardly any room in *ſublimation*; for the ſubſtances which are to be ſublimed being ſolid are incapable of rarefaction; and ſo it is only impulſe that can raiſe them. *Quincy.*

Separation is wrought by weight, as in the ſettlement of liquors, by heat, by precipitation or *ſublimation*; this is a calling of the ſeveral parts up or down, which is a kind of attraction. *Bacon.*

Since oil of ſulphur per campanam is of the ſame nature with oil of vitriol, may it not be inferred that ſulphur is a mixture of volatile and fixed parts ſo ſtrongly cohering by attraction, as to aſcend together by *ſublimation*. *Newton.*

2. Exaltation; elevation; act of heightening or improving.

She turns
Bodies to ſpirits, by *ſublimation* ſtrange. *Davies.*

Shall he pretend to religious attainments, who is defective and ſhort in moral, which are but the rudiments and firſt draught of religion, as religion is the perfection, refinement, and *ſublimation* of morality? *South.*

SUBLI'ME. *adj.* [*ſublimis*, Latin.]

1. High in place; exalted aloft.

They ſum'd their pens, and ſoaring th' air *ſublime*
With clang deſpis'd the ground. *Milton.*

Sublime on theſe a tow'r of ſteel is rear'd,
And dire Tiſiphone there keeps the ward. *Dryden.*

2. High in excellence; exalted by nature.

My earthly ſtrained to the height
In that celeſtial colloquy *ſublime*. *Milton.*

Can it be, that ſouls *ſublime*
Return to viſit our terreſtrial clime;
And that the gen'rous mind releas'd by death,
Can cover lazy limbs? *Dryden.*

3. High in ſtile or ſentiment; lofty; grand.

Eaſy in ſtile, thy work in ſenſe *ſublime*. *Prior.*

4. Elevated by joy.

All yet left of that revolted rout,
Heav'n-fall'n, in ſtation ſtood or juſt array,
Sublime with expectation. *Milton.*

Their hearts were jocund and *ſublime*,
Drunk with idolatry, drunk with wine. *Milton.*

5. Haughty; proud.

He was *ſublime*, and almoſt tumorous in his looks and geſtures. *Wotton.*

SUBLI'ME. *n. ſ.* The grand or lofty ſtile. *The ſublime* is a Galliciſm, but now naturalized.

Longinus ſtrengthens all his laws,
And is himſelf the great *ſublime* he draws. *Pope.*

The *ſublime* riſes from the nobleneſs of thoughts, the magnificence of the words, or the harmonious and lively turn of the phraſe; the perfect *ſublime* ariſes from all three together. *Addiſ.*

To SUBLI'ME. *v. a.* [*ſublimer*, Fr. from the adjective.]

1. To raiſe by a chemical fire.

Study our manuſcripts, thoſe myriads
Of letters, which have paſt 'twixt thee and me,
Thence write our annals, and in them leſſons be
To all, whom love's *ſubliming* fire invades. *Donne.*

2. To raiſe on high.

Although thy trunk be neither large nor ſtrong,
Nor can thy head, not helpt, itſelf *ſublime*,
Yet, like a ſerpent, a tall tree can climb. *Denham.*

3. To exalt; to heighten; to improve.

Flow'rs, and then fruit,
Man's nouriſhment, by gradual ſcale *ſublim'd*
To vital ſpirits aſpire. *Milton.*

The fancies of moſt are moved by the inward ſprings of the corporeal machine, which even in the moſt *ſublimed* intellectuals is dangerouſly influential. *Glanville.*

Art being ſtrengthened by the knowledge of things, may paſs into nature by ſlow degrees, and ſo be *ſublimed* into a pure genius which is capable of diſtinguiſhing betwixt the beauties of nature and that which is low in her. *Dryden.*

Meanly they ſeek the bleſſing to confine,
And force that ſun but on a part to ſhine;
Which not alone the ſouthern wit *ſublimes*,
But ripens ſpirits in cold northern climes. *Pope.*

To SUBLI'ME. *v. n.* To riſe in the chemical veſſel by the force of fire.

The particles of ſal ammoniack in ſublimation carry up the particles of antimony, which will not *ſublime* alone. *Newton.*

This ſalt is fixed in a gentle fire, and *ſublimes* in a great one. *Arbuthnot.*

SUBLI'MELY. *adv.* [from *ſublime.*] Loftily; grandly.

This fuſtian's ſo *ſublimely* bad,
It is not poetry, but proſe run mad. *Pope.*

SUBLI'MITY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſublime*; *ſublimité*, Fr. *ſublimitas*, Lat.]

1. Height of place; local elevation.
2. Height of nature; excellence.

As religion looketh upon him who in majeſty and power is infinite, as we ought we account not of it, unleſs we eſteem it even according to that very height of excellency which our hearts conceive, when divine *ſublimity* itſelf is rightly conſidered. *Hooker.*

In reſpect of God's incomprehenſible *ſublimity* and purity, this is alſo true, that God is neither a mind, nor a ſpirit like other ſpirits, nor a light ſuch as can be diſcerned. *Raleigh.*

3. Loftineſs of ſtyle or ſentiment.

Milton's diſtinguiſhing excellence lies in the *ſublimity* of his thoughts, in the greatneſs of which he triumphs over all the poets, modern and ancient, Homer only excepted. *Addiſon.*

SUBLI'NGUAL. *adj.* [*ſublingual*, French; *ſub* and *lingua*, Lat.] Placed under the tongue.

Thoſe ſubliming humours ſhould be intercepted, before they mount to the head, by *ſublingual* pills. *Harvey.*

SUBLU'NAR. } *adj.* [*ſublunaire*, Fr. *ſub* and *luna*, Latin.] Si-
SU'BLUNARY. } tuated beneath the moon; earthly; terreſtrial; of this world.

Dull *ſublunary* lovers, love,
Whoſe ſoul is ſenſe, cannot admit
Of abſence, 'cauſe it doth remove
The thing which elemented it. *Donne.*

Night meaſur'd, with her ſhadowy cone,
Half way up hill this vaſt *ſublunar* vault. *Milton.*

Through ſeas of knowledge we our courſe advance,
Diſcov'ring ſtill new worlds of ignorance;
And theſe diſcov'ries make us all confeſs
That *ſublunary* ſcience is but gueſs. *Denham.*

The celeſtial bodies above the moon being not ſubject to chance, remained in perpetual order, while all things *ſublunary* are ſubject to change. *Dryden.*

Ovid had warn'd her to beware
Of ſtrolling gods, whoſe uſual trade is,
Under pretence of taking air,
To pick up *ſublunary* ladies. *Swift.*

SU'BMARINE. *adj.* [*ſub* and *mare*, Lat.] Lying or acting under the ſea.

This contrivance may ſeem difficult, becauſe theſe *ſubmarine* navigators will want winds and tides for motion, and the ſight of the heavens for direction. *Wilkins.*

Not only the herbaceous and woody *ſubmarine* plants, but alſo the lithophyta affect this manner of growing, as I obſerved in corals. *Ray.*

To SUBME'RGE. *v. a.* [*ſubmerger*, Fr. *ſubmergo*, Lat.] To drown; to put under water.

So half my Egypt were *ſubmerg'd* and made
A ciſtern for ſcal'd ſnakes. *Shakeſpeare.*

SUBME'RSION. *n. ſ.* [*ſubmerſion*, Fr. from *ſubmerſus*, Latin.] The act of drowning; ſtate of being drowned.

The great Atlantick iſland is mentioned in Plato's Timæus, almoſt contiguous to the weſtern parts of Spain and Africa, yet wholly ſwallowed up by that ocean: which if true, might afford a paſſage from Africa to America by land before that *ſubmerſion.* *Hale.*

To SUBMI'NISTER. } *v. a.* [*ſubminiſtro*, Latin.] To ſup-
To SUBMI'NISTRATE. } ply; to afford. A word not much in uſe.

Some things have been diſcovered, not only by the induſtry of mankind, but even the inferiour animals have *ſubminiſtred* unto man the invention of many things, natural, artificial, and medicinal. *Hale.*

Nothing *ſubminiſtrates* apter matter to be converted into peſtilent ſeminaries, than ſteams of naſty folks. *Harvey.*

To SUBMI'NISTER. *v. n.* To ſubſerve.

Our paſſions, as fire and water, are good ſervants, but bad maſters, and *ſubminiſter* to the beſt and worſt of purpoſes. *L'Eſtrange.*

SUBMI'SS. *adj.* [from *ſubmiſſus*, Latin.] Humble; ſubmiſſive; obſequious.

King James, mollified by the biſhop's *ſubmiſs* and eloquent letters, wrote back, that though he were in part moved by his letters, yet he ſhould not be fully ſatisfied except he ſpake with him. *Bacon.*

Nearer his preſence, Adam, though not aw'd,
Yet with *ſubmiſs* approach, and reverence meek,
As to a ſuperior nature, bowed low. *Milton.*

Rejoicing, but with awe,
In adoration at his feet I fell
Submiſs: he rear'd me. *Milton.*

SUBMI'SSION. *n. ſ.* [*ſoumiſſion*, Fr. from *ſubmiſſus*, Latin.]

1. Delivery of himſelf to the power of another.

Submiſſion, Dauphin! 'tis a meer French word;
We Engliſh warriors wot not what it means. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Acknowledgment of inferiority or dependence; humble or ſuppliant behaviour.

In all *ſubmiſſion* and humility,
York doth preſent himſelf unto your highneſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

Great prince, by that *ſubmiſſion* you'll gain more
Than e'er your haughty courage won before. *Halifax.*

3. Acknowledgment of a fault; confeſſion of errour.

Be not as extreme in *ſubmiſſion*, as in offence. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. Obſequiouſneſs; reſignation; obedience.

No duty in religion is more juſtly required by God Almighty than a perfect *ſubmiſſion* to his will in all things. *Temple.*

SUBMI'SSIVE. *adj.* [*ſubmiſſus*, Lat.] Humble; teſtifying ſubmiſſion or inferiority.

On what *ſubmiſſive* meſſage art thou ſent? *Shakeſpeare.*

Her at his feet *ſubmiſſive* in diſtreſs,
He thus with peaceful words uprais'd. *Milton.*

Sudden from the golden throne,
With a *ſubmiſſive* ſtep I haſted down;
The glowing garland from my hair I took,
Love in my heart, obedience in my look. *Prior.*

SUBMI'SSIVELY. *adv.* [from *ſubmiſſive.*] Humbly; with confeſſion of inferiority.

The goddeſs,
Soft in her tone, *ſubmiſſively* replies. *Dryden.*

Speech ev'n there *ſubmiſſively* withdraws
From rights of ſubjects, and the poor man's cauſe;
Then pompous ſilence reigns, and ſtills the noiſy laws. *Pope.*

SUBMI'SSIVENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſubmiſſive.*] Humility; confeſſion of fault, or inferiority.

If thou ſin in wine and wantonneſs,
Boaſt not thereof, nor make thy ſhame thy glory;
Frailty gets pardon by *ſubmiſſiveneſs*;
But he that boaſts, ſhuts that out of his ſtory:
He makes flat war with God, and doth defy,
With his poor clod of earth, the ſpacious ſky. *Herbert.*

SUBMI'SSLY. *adv.* [from *ſubmiſs.*] Humbly; with ſubmiſſion.

Humility conſiſts, not in wearing mean cloaths, and going ſoftly and *ſubmiſsly*, but in hearty mean opinion of thyſelf. *Taylor.*

To SUBMI'T. *v. a.* [*ſoumettre*, Fr. *ſubmitto*, Latin.]

1. To let down; to ſink.

Sometimes the hill *ſubmits* itſelf a while
In ſmall deſcents, which do its height beguile;
And ſometimes mounts, but ſo as billows play,
Whoſe riſe not hinders, but makes ſhort our way. *Dryden.*

Neptune ſtood,
With all his hoſts of waters at command,
Beneath them to *ſubmit* th' officious flood,
And with his trident ſhov'd them off the ſand. *Dryden.*

2. To ſubject; to reſign without reſiſtance to authority.

Return to thy miſtreſs, and *ſubmit* thyſelf under her hands. *Gen.* xvi. 9.

Will ye *ſubmit* your neck, and chuſe to bend
The ſupple knee? *Milton.*

3. To leave to diſcretion; to refer to judgment.

Whether the condition of the clergy be able to bear a heavy burden, is *ſubmitted* to the houſe. *Swift.*

To SUBMI'T. *v. n.* To be ſubject; to acquieſce in the authority of another; to yield.

To thy huſband's will
Thine ſhall *ſubmit*: he over thee ſhall rule. *Milton.*

Our religion requires from us, not only to forego pleaſure, but to *ſubmit* to pain, affliction, diſgrace, and even death. *Rogers's Sermons.*

SUBMU'LTIPLE. *n. ſ.* A *ſubmultiple* number or quantity is that which is contained in another number, a certain number of times exactly: thus 3 is *ſubmultiple* of 21, as being contained in it ſeven times exactly. *Harris.*

SUBOCTA'VE. } *adj.* [*ſub* and *octavus*, Lat. and *octuple.*] Con-
SUBOCTU'PLE. } taining one part of eight.

As one of theſe under pulleys abates half of that heavineſs of the weight, and cauſes the power to be in a ſubduple proportion, ſo two of them abate half of that which remains, and cauſe a ſubquadruple proportion, three a ſubſextuple, four a *ſuboctuple.* *Wilkins.*

Had they erected the cube of a foot for their principal concave, and geometrically taken its *ſuboctave*, the congius, from the cube of half a foot, they would have divided the congius into eight parts, each of which would have been regularly

larly the cube of a quarter foot, their well-known palm: this is the courſe taken for our gallon, which has the pint for its *ſuboctave*. *Arbuthnot.*

SUBO'RDINACY. } *n. ſ.* [from *ſubordinate*.] *Subordinacy* is the
SUBO'RDINANCY. } proper and analogical word.

1. The ſtate of being ſubject.

Purſuing the imagination through all its extravagancies, is no improper method of correcting, and bringing it to act in *ſubordinacy* to reaſon. *Spectator.*

2. Series of ſubordination.

The *ſubordinancy* of the government changing hands ſo often, makes an unſteddineſs in the purſuit of the publick intereſts. *Temple.*

SUBO'RDINATE. *adj.* [*ſub* and *ordinatus*, Latin.]

1. Inferiour in order, in nature, in dignity or power.

It was *ſubordinate*, not enſlaved to the underſtanding; not as a ſervant to a maſter, but as a queen to her king, who acknowledges a ſubjection, and yet retains a majeſty. *South's Sermons.*

Whether dark preſages of the night proceed from any latent power of the ſoul, during her abſtraction, or from any operation of *ſubordinate* ſpirits, has been a diſpute. *Addiſon.*

2. Deſcending in a regular ſeries.

The two armies were aſſigned to the leading of two generals, rather courtiers than martial men, yet aſſiſted with *ſubordinate* commanders of great experience. *Bacon.*

His next *ſubordinate*
Awak'ning, thus to him in ſecret ſpake. *Milton.*

Theſe carry ſuch plain characters of diſagreement or affinity, that the ſeveral kinds and *ſubordinate* ſpecies of each are eaſily diſtinguiſhed. *Woodward.*

To SUBO'RDINATE. *v. a.* [*ſub* and *ordino*, Latin.] To range under another. Not in uſe, but proper and elegant.

If I have *ſubordinated* picture and ſculpture to architecture as their miſtreſs, ſo there are other inferior arts ſubordinate to them. *Wotton.*

SUBO'RDINATELY. *adv.* [from *ſubordinate*.] In a ſeries regularly deſcending.

It being the higheſt ſtep of ill, to which all others *ſubordinately* tend, one would think it could be capable of no improvement. *Decay of Piety.*

SUBORDINA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſubordination*, Fr. from *ſubordinate*.]

1. The ſtate of being inferior to another.

Nor can a council national decide,
But with *ſubordination* to her guide. *Dryden.*

2. A ſeries regularly deſcending.

If we would ſuppoſe a miniſtry, where every ſingle perſon was of diſtinguiſhed piety, and all great officers of ſtate and law diligent in chuſing perſons, who in their ſeveral *ſubordinations* would be obliged to follow the examples of their ſuperiors, the empire of irreligion would be ſoon deſtroyed. *Swift.*

To SUBO'RN. *v. a.* [*ſuborner*, Fr. *ſuborno*, Latin.]

1. To procure privately; to procure by ſecret colluſion.

His judges were the ſelf-ſame men by whom his accuſers were *ſuborned*. *Hooker.*

Fond wretch, thou know'ſt not what thou ſpeak'ſt,
Or elſe thou art *ſuborn'd* againſt his honour
In hateful practice. *Shakeſpeare.*

Reaſon may meet
Some ſpecious object, by the foe *ſuborn'd*;
And fall into deception. *Milton.*

His artful boſom heaves diſſembl'd ſighs;
And tears *ſuborn'd* fall dropping from his eyes. *Prior.*

2. To procure by indirect means.

Behold
Thoſe who by ling'ring ſickneſs loſe their breath,
And thoſe who by deſpair *ſuborn* their death. *Dryden.*

SUBORNA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſubornation*, French; from *ſuborn*.] The crime of procuring any to do a bad action.

Thomas earl of Deſmond was, through falſe *ſubornation* of the queen of Edward IV. brought to his death at Tredagh moſt unjuſtly. *Spenſer.*

You ſet the crown
Upon the head of this forgetful man,
And for his ſake wear the deteſted blot
Of murd'rous *ſubornation*. *Shakeſpeare.*

The fear of puniſhment in this life will preſerve men from few vices, ſince ſome of the blackeſt often prove the ſureſt ſteps to favour; ſuch as ingratitude, hypocriſy, treachery, and *ſubornation*. *Swift.*

SUBO'RNER. *n ſ.* [*ſuborneur*, Fr. from *ſuborn*.] One that procures a bad action to be done.

SUBPOE'NA. *n. ſ.* [*ſub* and *pœna*, Latin.] A writ commanding attendance in a court under a penalty.

SUBQUADRU'PLE. *adj.* [*ſub* and *quadruple*.] Containing one part of four.

As one of theſe under pulleys abates half of that heavineſs the weight hath in itſelf, and cauſes the power to be in a ſubduple proportion unto it, ſo two of them abate half of that which remains, and cauſe a *ſubquadruple* proportion. *Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.*

SUBQUINTU'PLE. *adj.* [*ſub* and *quintuple*.] Containing one part of five.

If unto the lower pulley there were added another, then the power would be unto the weight in a *ſubquintuple* proportion. *Wilkins.*

SUBRE'CTOR. *n. ſ.* [*ſub* and *rector*.] The rector's vicegerent.

He was choſen *ſubrector* of the college. *Walton.*

SUBRE'PTION. *n. ſ.* [*ſubreption*, French; *ſubreptus*, Lat.] The act of obtaining a favour by ſurprize or unfair repreſentation. *Dict.*

SUBREPTI'TIOUS. *adj.* [*ſurreptice*, French; *ſurreptitius*, Latin.] Fraudulently obtained from a ſuperior, by concealing ſome truth, which, if known, would have prevented the grant. *Bailey.*

To SUBSCRI'BE. *v. a.* [*ſouſcrire*, Fr. *ſubſcribo*, Latin.]

1. To give conſent to, by underwriting the name.

They united by *ſubſcribing* a covenant, which they pretended to be no other than had been *ſubſcribed* in the reign of king James, and that his majeſty himſelf had *ſubſcribed* it; by which impoſition people of all degrees engaged themſelves in it. *Clarendon.*

The reader ſees the names of thoſe perſons by whom this letter is *ſubſcribed*. *Addiſon.*

2. To atteſt by writing the name.

Their particular teſtimony ought to be better credited, than ſome other *ſubſcribed* with an hundred hands. *Whitgifte.*

3. To contract; to limit. Not uſed.

The king gone to night! *ſubſcrib'd* his pow'r!
Confin'd to exhibition! all is gone. *Shakeſpeare.*

To SUBSCRI'BE. *v. n.*

1. To give conſent.

Oſius, with whoſe hand the Nicene creed was ſet down, and framed for the whole Chriſtian world to *ſubſcribe* unto, ſo far yielded in the end, as even with the ſame hand to ratify the Arians confeſſion. *Hooker.*

Adviſe thee what is to be done,
And we will all *ſubſcribe* to thy advice. *Shakeſpeare.*

If wolves had at thy gate howl'd that ſtern time,
Thou ſhould'ſt have ſaid, go, porter, turn the key,
All cruels elſe *ſubſcrib'd*. *Shakeſpeare.*

So ſpake much humbled Eve; but fate
Subſcrib'd not: nature firſt gave ſigns, impreſs'd
On bird, beaſt, air. *Milton.*

2. To promiſe a ſtipulated ſum for the promotion of any undertaking.

SUBSCRI'BER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſubſcriptio*, Latin.]

1. One who ſubſcribes.

2. One who contributes to any undertaking.

Let a pamphlet come out upon a demand in a proper juncture, every one of the party who can ſpare a ſhilling ſhall be a *ſubſcriber*. *Swift.*

SUBSCRI'PTION. *n. ſ.* [from *ſubſcriptio*, Latin.]

1. Any thing underwritten.

The man aſked, are ye Chriſtians? We anſwered we were; fearing the leſs becauſe of the croſs we had ſeen in the *ſubſcription*. *Bacon.*

2. Conſent or atteſtation given by underwriting the name.

3. The act or ſtate of contributing to any undertaking.

The work he ply'd;
Stocks and *ſubſcriptions* pour on ev'ry ſide. *Pope.*

South-ſea *ſubſcriptions* take who pleaſe,
Leave me but liberty. *Pope.*

4. Submiſſion; obedience. Not in uſe.

I tax not you, you elements, with unkindneſs;
I never gave you kingdom, call'd you children,
You owe me no *ſubſcription*. *Shakeſpeare.*

SUBSE'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*ſub* and *ſectio*, Latin.] A ſubdiviſion of a larger ſection into a leſſer; a ſection of a ſection. *Dict.*

SU'BSEQUENCE. *n. ſ.* [from *ſubſequor*, Latin.] The ſtate of following; not precedence.

By this faculty we can take notice of the order of precedence and *ſubſequence* in which they are paſt. *Grew.*

SUBSE'CUTIVE. *adj.* [from *ſubſequor*.] Following in train.

SUBSEPTU'PLE. *adj.* [*ſub* and *ſeptuplus*, Latin.] Containing one of ſeven parts.

If unto this lower pulley there were added another, then the power would be unto the weight in a ſubquintuple proportion; if a third, a *ſubſeptuple*. *Wilkins.*

SU'BSEQUENT. *adj.* [*ſubſequent*, Fr. *ſubſequens*, Latin. This word is improperly pronounced long in the ſecond ſyllable by *Shakeſpeare*.] Following in train; not preceding.

In ſuch indexes, although ſmall pricks
To their *ſubſequent* volumes, there is ſeen
The baby figure of the giant maſs
Of things to come, at large. *Shakeſpeare.*

The *ſubſequent* words come on before the precedent vaniſh. *Bacon.*

Why does each conſenting ſign
With prudent harmony combine
In turns to move, and *ſubſequent* appear
To gird the globe and regulate the year? *Prior.*

This

This article is introduced as *subsequent* to the treaty of Munster, made about 1648, when England was in the utmost confusion. *Swift.*

SUBSE'QUENTLY. *adv.* [from *subsequent.*] Not so as to go before; so as to follow in train.

To men in governing most things fall out accidentally, and come not into any compliance with their preconceived ends; but they are forced to comply *subsequently*, and to strike in with things as they fall out, by postliminious after-applications of them to their purposes. *South.*

To SUBSE'RVE. *v. a.* [*subservio*, Latin.] To serve in subordination; to serve instrumentally.

Not made to rule,
But to *subserve* where wisdom bears command. *Milton.*

It is a greater credit to know the ways of captivating nature, and making her *subserve* our purposes, than to have learned all the intrigues of policy. *Glanville.*

The memory hath no special part of the brain devoted to its own service, but uses all those parts which *subserve* our sensations, as well as our thinking powers. *Walsh.*

SUBSE'RVIENCE. } *n. s.* [from *subserve.*] Instrumental fitness
SUBSE'RVIENCY. } or use.

Wicked spirits may, by their cunning, carry farther in a seeming confederacy or *subserviency* to the designs of a good angel. *Dryden.*

We cannot look upon the body, wherein appears so much fitness, use, and *subserviency* to infinite functions, any otherwise than as the effect of contrivance. *Bentley.*

There is an immediate and agil *subservience* of the spirits to the empire of the soul. *Hale.*

There is a regular subordination and *subserviency* among all the parts to beneficial ends. *Cheyne.*

SUBSE'RVIENT. *adj.* [*subserviens*, Latin.] Subordinate; instrumentally useful.

Philosophers and common heathens believed one God, to whom all things are referred; but under this God they worshipped many inferior and *subservient* gods. *Stillingfleet.*

These ranks of creatures are *subservient* one to another, and the most of them serviceable to man. *Ray.*

While awake, we feel none of those motions continually made in the disposal of the corporeal principles *subservient* herein. *Grew.*

Sense is *subservient* unto fancy, fancy unto intellect. *Grew.*

We are not to consider the world as the body of God; he is an uniform being, void of organs, members or parts, and they are his creatures, subordinate to him, and *subservient* to his will. *Newton.*

Most critics, fond of some *subservient* art,
Still make the whole depend upon a part;
They talk of principles, but notions prize,
And all to one lov'd folly sacrifice. *Pope.*

SUBSE'XTUPLE. *adj.* [*sub* and *sextuplus*, Latin.] Containing one part of six.

One of these under pullies abates half of that heaviness the weight hath, and causes the power to be in a subduple proportion unto it, two of them a subquadruple proportion, three a *subsextuple.* *Wilkins.*

To SUBSI'DE. *v. n.* [*subsido*, Latin.] To sink; to tend downwards.

He shook the sacred honours of his head,
With terror trembled heav'ns *subsiding* hill,
And from his shaken curls ambrosial dews distill. *Dryden.*

Now Jove suspends his golden scales in air,
Weighs the mens wits against the lady's hair;
The doubtful beam long nods from side to side,
At length the wits mount up, the hairs *subside.* *Pope.*

SUBSI'DENCE. } *n. s.* [from *subside.*] The act of sinking; ten-
SUBSI'DENCY. } dency downward.

This gradual *subsidency* of the abyss would take up a considerable time. *Burnet.*

This miscellany of bodies being determined to *subsidence* merely by their different specifick gravities, all those which had the same gravity subsided at the same time. *Woodward.*

By the alternate motion of those air-bladders, whose surfaces are by turns freed from mutual contact, and by a sudden *subsidence* meet again by the ingress and egress of the air, the liquour is still farther attenuated. *Arbuthnot.*

SUBSI'DIARY. *adj.* [*subsidiaire*, Fr. *subsidiarius*, Lat. from *subsidy.*] Assistant; brought in aid.

Bitter substances burn the blood, and are a sort of *subsidiary* gall. *Arbuthnot.*

SU'BSIDY. *n. s.* [*subside*, Fr. *subsidium*, Latin.] Aid, commonly such as is given in money.

They advised the king to send speedy aids, and with much alacrity granted a great rate of *subsidy.* *Bacon.*

'Tis all the *subsidy* the present age can raise. *Dryden.*

It is a celebrated notion of a patriot, that a house of commons should never grant such *subsidies* as give no pain to the people, lest the nation should acquiesce under a burden they did not feel. *Addison.*

To SU'BSIGN. *v. a.* [*subsigno*, Latin.] To sign under.

Neither have they seen any deed before the conquest, but *subsigned* with crosses and single names without surnames. *Camd.*

To SUBSI'ST. *v. n.* [*subsister*, Fr. *subsisto*, Latin.]

1. To continue; to retain the present state or condition.

Firm we *subsist*, but possible to swerve. *Milton.*

The very foundation was removed, and it was a moral impossibility that the republick could *subsist* any longer. *Swift.*

2. To have means of living; to be maintained.

He shone so powerfully upon me, that, like the heat of a Russian summer, he ripened the fruits of poetry in a cold climate; and gave me wherewithal to *subsist* in the long winter which succeeded. *Dryden.*

Let us remember those that want necessaries, as we ourselves should have desired to be remembered, had it been our sad lot to *subsist* on other mens charity. *Atterbury.*

3. To inhere; to have existence.

Though the general natures of these qualities are sufficiently distant from one another, yet when they come to *subsist* in particulars, and to be clothed with several accidents, then the discernment is not so easy. *South.*

SUBSI'STENCE, or *Subsistency.* *n. s.* [*subsistance*, Fr. from *subsist.*]

1. Real being.

The flesh, and the conjunction of the flesh with God, began both at one instant; his making and taking to himself our flesh was but one act; so that in Christ there is no personal *subsistence* but one, and that from everlasting. *Hooker.*

We know as little how the union is dissolved, that is the chain of these differing *subsistencies* that compound us, as how it first commenced. *Glanville.*

Not only the things had *subsistence*, but the very images were of some creatures existing. *Stillingfleet.*

2. Competence; means of supporting life.

His viceroy could only propose to himself a comfortable *subsistence* out of the plunder of his province. *Addison.*

SUBSI'STENT. *adj.* [*subsistens*, Latin.] Having real being.

Such as deny spirits *subsistent* without bodies, will with difficulty affirm the separate existence of their own. *Brown.*

These qualities are not *subsistent* in those bodies, but are operations of fancy begotten in something else. *Bentley.*

SU'BSTANCE. *n. s.* [*substance*, Fr. *substantia*, Latin.]

1. Being; something existing; something of which we can say that it is.

Since then the soul works by herself alone,
Springs not from sense, nor humours well agreeing,
Her nature is peculiar, and her own;
She is a *substance*, and a perfect being. *Davies.*

The strength of gods,
And this empyreal *substance* cannot fail. *Milton.*

2. That which supports accidents.

What creatures there inhabit, of what mold,
And *substance.* *Milton.*

Every being is considered as subsisting in and by itself, and then it is called a *substance*; or it subsists in and by another, and then it is called a mode or manner of being. *Watts.*

3. The essential part.

It will serve our turn to comprehend the *substance*, without confining ourselves to scrupulous exactness in form. *Digby.*

This edition is the same in *substance* with the Latin. *Burn.*

They are the best epitomes, and let you see with one cast of the eye the *substance* of a hundred pages. *Addison.*

4. Something real, not imaginary; something solid, not empty.

Shadows to-night
Have struck more terror to the soul of Richard,
Than can the *substance* of ten thousand soldiers
Arm'd in proof, and led by shallow Richmond. *Shakesp.*

He the future evil shall no less
In apprehension than in *substance* feel. *Milton.*

Heroick virtue did his actions guide,
And he the *substance*, not th' appearance chose:
To rescue one such friend he took more pride,
Than to destroy whole thousands of such foes. *Dryden.*

5. Body; corporeal nature.

Between the parts of opake and coloured bodies are many spaces, either empty or replenished with mediums of other densities; as water between the tinging corpuscles wherewith any liquor is impregnated, air between the aqueous globules that constitute clouds or mists, and for the most part spaces void of both air and water; but yet perhaps not wholly void of all *substance* between the parts of hard bodies. *Newton.*

The qualities of plants are more various than those of animal *substances.* *Arbuthnot.*

6. Wealth; means of life.

He hath eaten me out of house and home, and hath put all my *substance* into that fat belly of his; but I will have some of it out again. *Shakespeare.*

We are destroying many thousand lives, and exhausting our *substance*, but not for our own interest. *Swift.*

SUBSTA'NTIAL. *adj.* [*substantielle*, Fr. from *substance.*]

1. Real; actually existing.

If this atheist would have his chance to be a real and *substantial* agent, he is more stupid than the vulgar. *Bentley.*

2. True;

2. True; solid; real; not merely seeming.
O bleſſed! bleſſed night! I am afraid,
Being in night, all this is but a dream;
Too flattering ſweet to be *ſubſtantial*. *Shakeſpeare.*
To give thee being, I lent
Out of my ſide to thee, neareſt my heart,
Subſtantial life. *Milton.*
If happineſs be a *ſubſtantial* good,
Not fram'd of accidents, nor ſubject to them,
I err'd to ſeek it in a blind revenge. *Denham.*
Time, as a river, hath brought down to us what is more light and ſuperficial, while things more ſolid and *ſubſtantial* have been immerſed. *Glanville.*
The difference betwixt the empty vanity of oſtentation, and the *ſubſtantial* ornaments of virtue. *L'Eſtrange.*
Obſervations are the only ſure grounds whereon to build a laſting and *ſubſtantial* philoſophy. *Woodward.*
A ſolid and *ſubſtantial* greatneſs of ſoul, looks down with neglect on the cenſures and applauſes of the multitude. *Addiſon.*
3. Corporeal; material.
Now ſhine theſe planets with *ſubſtantial* rays?
Does innate luſtre gild their meaſur'd days? *Prior.*
The ſun appears flat like a plate of ſilver, the moon as big as the ſun, and the rainbow a large *ſubſtantial* arch in the ſky, all which are groſs falſhoods. *Watts.*
4. Strong; ſtout; bulky.
Subſtantial doors,
Croſs-barr'd and bolted faſt, fear no aſſault. *Milton.*
5. Reſponſible; moderately wealthy.
Trials of crimes and titles of right ſhall be made by verdict of a jury, choſen out of the honeſt and moſt *ſubſtantial* freeholders. *Spenſer.*
The merchants, and *ſubſtantial* citizens, cannot make up more than a hundred thouſand families. *Addiſon.*

SUBSTA'NTIALS. *n. ſ.* [Without ſingular.] Eſſential parts.
Although a cuſtom introduced againſt the *ſubſtantials* of an appeal be not valid, as that it ſhould not be appealed to a ſuperior, but to an inferior judge, yet a cuſtom may be introduced againſt the accidentals of an appeal. *Ayliffe.*

SUBSTANTIA'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſubſtantial.*]
1. The ſtate of real exiſtence.
2. Corporeity; materiality.
Body cannot act on any thing but by motion; motion cannot be received but by quantity and matter: the ſoul is a ſtranger to ſuch groſs *ſubſtantiality*, and owns nothing of theſe. *Glanv. Scepſ.*

SUBSTA'NTIALLY. *adv.* [from *ſubſtantial.*]
1. In manner of a ſubſtance; with reality of exiſtence.
In him his father ſhone *ſubſtantially* expreſs'd. *Milton.*
2. Strongly; ſolidly.
Having ſo *ſubſtantially* provided for the North, they promiſed themſelves they ſhould end the war that Summer. *Clarendon.*
3. Truly; ſolidly; really; with fixed purpoſe.
The laws of this religion would make men, if they would truly obſerve them, *ſubſtantially* religious towards God, chaſte and temperate. *Tillotſon.*
4. With competent wealth.

SUBSTA'NTIALNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſubſtantial.*]
1. The ſtate of being ſubſtantial.
2. Firmneſs; ſtrength; power of holding or laſting.
When *ſubſtantialneſs* combineth with delightfulneſs, fulneſs with fineneſs, how can the language which conſiſteth of theſe ſound other than moſt full of ſweetneſs? *Camden.*
In degree of *ſubſtantialneſs* next above the dorique, ſuſtaining the third, and adorning the ſecond ſtory. *Wotton.*

To SUBSTA'NTIATE. *v. a.* [from *ſubſtance.*] To make to exiſt.
The accidental of any act is ſaid to be whatever advenes to the act itſelf already *ſubſtantiated.* *Ayliffe.*

SU'BSTANTIVE. *n. ſ.* [*ſubſtantif*, French; *ſubſtantivum*, Latin.] A noun betokening the thing, not a quality.
Claudian perpetually cloſes his ſenſe at the end of a verſe, commonly called golden, or two *ſubſtantives* and two adjectives with a verb betwixt them. *Dryden.*

SUBSTA'NTIVE. *adj.* [*ſubſtantivus*, Latin.]
1. Solid; depending only on itſelf. Not in uſe.
He conſidered how ſufficient and *ſubſtantive* this land was to maintain itſelf, without any aid of the foreigner. *Bacon.*
2. Betokening exiſtence.
One is obliged to join many particulars in one propoſition, becauſe the repetition of the *ſubſtantive* verb would be tedious. *Arb.*

To SU'BSTITUTE. *v. a.* [*ſubſtituer*, Fr. *ſubſtitutus*, from *ſub* and *ſtatuo*, Latin.] To put in the place of another.
In the original deſigns of ſpeaking, a man can *ſubſtitute* none for them that can equally conduce to his honour. *Gov. of Tongue.*
If a ſwarthy tongue
Is underneath his humid palate hung,
Reject him and *ſubſtitute* another. *Dryden.*
Some few verſes are inſerted or *ſubſtituted* in the room of others. *Congreve.*

SU'BSTITUTE. *n. ſ.* [*ſubſtitut*, Fr. from the verb.] One placed by another to act with delegated power.
Were you ſworn to the duke, or to the deputy?
—To him and his *ſubſtitutes.* *Shakeſpeare.*
You've taken up,
Under the counterfeited zeal of God,
The ſubjects of his *ſubſtitute*, my father,
And here upſwarm'd them. *Shakeſpeare.*
Haſt thou not made me here thy *ſubſtitute*,
And theſe inferior far beneath me ſet? *Milton.*
Providence delegates to the ſupreme magiſtrate the ſame power for the good of men, which that ſupreme magiſtrate transfers to thoſe ſeveral *ſubſtitutes* who act under him. *Addiſ.*

SUBSTITU'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſubſtitution*, Fr. from *ſubſtitute.*] The act of placing any perſon or thing in the room of another; the ſtate of being placed in the room of another.
He did believe
He was the duke, from *ſubſtitution*,
And executing th' outward face of royalty,
With all prerogative. *Shakeſpeare.*
Nor ſal, ſulphur, or mercury can be ſeparated from any perfect metals; for every part, ſo ſeparated, may eaſily be reduced into perfect metal without *ſubſtitution* of that which chymiſts imagine to be wanting. *Bacon.*

To SUBSTRA'CT. *v. a.* [*ſubtrabo*, Lat. *ſouſtraction*, French.]
1. To take away part from the whole.
2. To take one number from another.

SUBSTRA'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*ſoubſtraire*, *ſoubſtraction*, French.]
1. The act of taking away part from the whole.
I cannot call this piece Tully's nor my own, being much altered not only by the change of the ſtyle, but by addition and *ſubſtraction.* *Denham.*
2. [In arithmetick.] The taking of a leſſer number out of a greater of like kind, whereby to find out a third number, being or declaring the inequality, exceſs, or difference between the numbers given. *Cocker.*

SUBSTRU'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*ſubſtructio*, from *ſub* and *ſtruo*, Latin.] Underbuilding.
To ſound our habitation firmly, examine the bed of earth upon which we build, and then the underfillings, or *ſubſtruction*, as the ancients called it. *Wotton.*

SUBSTY'LAR. *adj.* [*ſub* and *ſtylus*, Lat.] *Subſtylar* line is, in dialing, a right line, whereon the gnomon or ſtyle of a dial is erected at right angles with the plane. *Dict.*
Erect the ſtyle perpendicularly over the *ſubſtilar* line, ſo as to make an angle with the dial-plane equal to the elevation of the pole of your place. *Moxon.*

SUBSU'LTIVE. } *adj.* [*ſubſultus*, Latin.] Bounding; moving
SUBSU'LTORY. } by ſtarts.

SUBSU'LTORILY. *adv.* [from *ſubſultory.*] In a bounding manner.
The ſpirits ſpread even, and move not *ſubſultorily*; for that will make the parts cloſe and pliant. *Bacon.*

SUBTA'NGENT. *n. ſ.* In any curve, is the line which determines the interſection of the tangent in the axis prolonged. *Dict.*

To SUBTE'ND. *v. a.* [*ſub* and *tendo*, Latin.] To be extended under.
In rectangles and triangles the ſquare, which is made of the ſide that *ſubtendeth* the right angle, is equal to the ſquares which are made of the ſides containing the right angle. *Brown.*
From Aries rightways draw a line, to end
In the ſame round, and let that line *ſubtend*
An equal triangle: now ſince the lines
Muſt three times touch the round, and meet three ſigns,
Where e'er they meet in angles, thoſe are trines. *Creech.*

SUBTE'NSE. *n. ſ.* [*ſub* and *tenſus*, Latin.] The chord of an arch; that which is extended under any thing.

SU'BTER. [Latin.] In compoſition, ſignifies *under.*

SUBTERFLU'ENT. } *adj.* [*ſubterfluo*, Latin.] Running under.
SUBTE'RFLUOUS. }

SUBTERFU'GE. *n. ſ.* [*ſubterfuge*, French; *ſubter* and *fugio*, Lat.] A ſhift; an evaſion; a trick.
The king cared not for *ſubterfuges*, but would ſtand envy, and appear in any thing that was to his mind. *Bacon.*
Notwithſtanding all their ſly *ſubterfuges* and ſtudied evaſions, yet the product of all their endeavours is but as the birth of the labouring mountains, wind and emptineſs. *Glanv.*
Affect not little ſhifts and *ſubterfuges* to avoid the force of an argument. *Watts.*

SUBTERRA'NEAL. } *adj.* [*ſub* and *terra*, Lat. *ſouſterraine*, Fr.
SUBTERRA'NEAN. } *Subterranean* or *ſubterraneous* is the word
SU'BTERRANEOUS. } now uſed.] Lying under the earth; placed
SU'BTERRANY. } below the ſurface.
Metals are wholly *ſubterrany*, whereas plants are part above earth, and part under. *Bacon.*
In *ſubterranies*, as the fathers of their tribes, are brimſtone and mercury. *Bacon.*
The force
Of *ſubterranean* wind tranſports a hill
Torn from Pelorus, or the ſhatter'd ſide
Of thund'ring Ætna, whoſe combuſtible
And fuel'd entrails thence conceiving fire,
Sublim'd with mineral fury, aid the winds. *Milton.*

Alteration proceeded from the change made in the neighbouring *subterraneal* parts by that great conflagration. *Boyle.*

Tell by what paths, what *subterranean* ways,
Back to the fountain's head the sea conveys
The refluent rivers. *Blackmore.*

Let my soft minutes glide obscurely on,
Like *subterraneous* streams, unheard, unknown. *Norris.*

This *subterraneous* passage was not at first designed so much for a highway as for a quarry. *Addison.*

Rous'd within the *subterranean* world,
Th' expanding earthquake unresisted shakes
Aspiring cities. *Thomson.*

SUBTERRA'NITY. *n. s.* [*sub* and *terra*, Lat.] A place under ground. Not in use.

We commonly consider *subterranities*, not in contemplations, sufficiently respective unto the creation. *Brown.*

SU'BTILE. *adj.* [*subtile*, Fr. *subtilis*, Lat. This word is often written *subtle*.]

1. Thin; not dense; not gross.

From his eyes the fleeting fair
Retir'd, like *subtle* smoke dissolv'd in air. *Dryden.*

Deny Des Cart his *subtile* matter,
You leave him neither fire nor water. *Prior.*

Is not the heat conveyed through the vacuum by the vibrations of a much *subtiler* medium than air, which, after the air was drawn out, remained in the vacuum? *Newton.*

2. Nice; fine; delicate; not coarse.

But of the clock which in our breasts we bear,
The *subtile* motions we forget the while. *Davies.*

Thou only know'st her nature, and her pow'rs;
Her *subtle* form thou only can'st define. *Davies.*

I do distinguish plain
Each *subtile* line of her immortal face. *Davies.*

3. Piercing; acute.

Pass we the slow disease and *subtile* pain,
Which our weak frame is destin'd to sustain;
The cruel stone, the cold catarrh. *Prior.*

4. Cunning; artful; sly; subdolous. In this sense it is now commonly written *subtle*.

Arrius, a priest in the church of Alexandria, a *subtile* witted and a marvellous fair spoken man, was discontented that one should be placed before him in honour, whose superior he thought himself in desert, because through envy and stomach prone unto contradiction. *Hooker.*

Think you this York
Was not incensed by his *subtle* mother,
To taunt and scorn you? *Shakespeare.*

O *subtile* love, a thousand wiles thou hast
By humble suit, by service, or by hire,
To win a maiden's hold. *Fairfax.*

A woman, an harlot, and *subtile* of heart. *Prov.* vii. 10.

Nor thou his malice, and false guile, contemn:
Subtile he needs must be, who could seduce
Angels. *Milton.*

5. Deceitful.

Like a bowl upon a *subtle* ground,
I've tumbled past the throw. *Shakespeare.*

6. Refined; acute beyond exactness.

Things remote from use, obscure and *subtle*. *Milton.*

SU'BTILELY. *adv.* [from *subtile*.]

1. Finely; not grossly.

The constitution of the air appeareth more *subtilely* by worms in oak-apples than to the sense of man. *Bacon.*

In these plaisters the stone should not be too *subtilely* powdered; for it will better manifest its attraction in more sensible dimensions. *Brown.*

The opakest bodies, if *subtilely* divided, as metals dissolved in acid menstruums, become perfectly transparent: *Newton.*

2. Artfully; cunningly.

By granting this, add the reputation of loving the truth sincerely to that of having been able to oppose it *subtilely*. *Boyle.*

Others have sought to ease themselves of affliction by disputing *subtilly* against it, and pertinaciously maintaining that afflictions are no real evils. *Tillotson.*

SU'BTILENESS. *n. s.* [from *subtile*.]

1. Fineness; rareness.
2. Cunning; artfulness.

To SUBTI'LIATE. *v. a.* [from *subtile*.] To make thin.

A very dry and warm or *subtiliating* air opens the surface of the earth. *Harvey.*

SUBTILIA'TION. *n. s.* [*subtiliation*, French; from *subtiliate*.] The act of making thin.

By *subtiliation* and rarefaction the oil contained in grapes, if distilled before it be fermented, becomes spirit of wine. *Boyle.*

SU'BTILTY. *n. s.* [*subtilité*, French; from *subtile*.]

1. Thinness; fineness; exility of parts.

The *subtiltics* of particular sounds may pass through small crannies not confused, but its magnity not so well. *Bacon.*

How shall we this union well express?
Nought ties the soul, her *subtitity* is such. *Davies.*

The corporeity of all bodies being the same, and *subtilty* in all bodies being essentially the same thing, could any body by *subtilty* become vital, then any degree of *subtilty* would produce some degree of life. *Grew.*

Bodies the more of kin they are to spirit in *subtilty* and refinement, the more spreading and self-diffusive are they. *Norris.*

2. Nicety.

Whatsoever is invisible, in respect of the fineness of the body, or *subtilty* of the motion, is little enquired. *Bacon.*

3. Refinement; too much acuteness.

You prefer the reputation of candour before that of *subtilty*. *Boyle.*

Intelligible discourses are spoiled by too much *subtilty* in nice divisions. *Locke.*

Greece did at length a learned race produce,
Who needful science mock'd, and arts of use;
Mankind with idle *subtilties* embroil,
And fashion systems with romantick toil. *Blackmore.*

They give method, and shed *subtilty* upon their author. *Bak.*

4. Cunning; artifice; slyness.

Finding force now faint to be,
He thought grey hairs afforded *subtilty*. *Sidney.*

The rudeness and barbarity of savage Indians knows not so perfectly to hate all virtues as some mens *subtilty*. *K. Charles.*

Sleights proceeding
As from his wit and native *subtlety*. *Milton.*

SUBTILIZA'TION. *n. s.* [from *subtilize*.]

1. Subtilization is making any thing so volatile as to rise readily in steam or vapour. *Quincy.*

Fluids have their resistances proportional to their densities, so that no *subtilization*, division of parts, or refining can alter their resistances. *Cheyne.*

2. Refinement; superfluous acuteness.

To SU'BTILIZE. *v. a.* [*subtilizer*, French; from *subtile*.]

1. To make thin; to make less gross or coarse.

Chyle, being mixed with the choler and pancreatick juices, is further *subtilized*, and rendered so fluid and penetrant, that the thinner and finer part easily finds way in at the streight orifice of the lacteous veins. *Ray.*

Body cannot be vital; for if it be, then is it so either as *subtilized* or organized, moved or endowed with life. *Grew.*

2. To refine; to spin into useless niceties.

The most obvious verity is *subtilized* into niceties, and spun into a thread indiscernible by common opticks. *Glanville.*

To SUBTI'LIZE. *v. n.* To talk with too much refinement.

Qualities and moods some modern philosophers have *subtilized* on. *Digby.*

SU'BTLE. *adj.* [Written often for *subtile*, especially in the sense of cunning.] Sly; artful; cunning.

Some *subtle* headed fellow will put some quirk, or devise some evasion, whereof the rest will take hold. *Spenser.*

Shall we think the *subtle* witted French
Conj'rers and forc'rers, that, afraid of him,
By magick verse have thus contriv'd his end? *Shakespeare.*

The serpent, *subtlest* beast of all the field. *Milton.*

The Arabians were men of a deep and *subtle* wit. *Sprat.*

SU'BTLY. *adv.* [from *subtle*.]

1. Slily; artfully; cunningly.

Thou see'st how *subtly* to detain thee I devise;
Inviting thee to hear, while I relate. *Milton.*

2. Nicely; delicately.

In the nice bee, what sense so *subtly* true,
From pois'nous herbs extracts the healing dew! *Pope.*

To SU'BTRACT. *v. a.* [*subtractio*, Latin. They who derive it from the Latin write *subtract*; those who know the French orginal, write *substract*, which is the common word.] To withdraw part from the rest.

Reducing many things unto charge, which, by confusion, became concealed and *subtracted* from the crown. *Davies.*

What is *subtracted* or subducted out of the extent of the divine perfection, leaves still a quotient infinite. *Hale.*

The same swallow, by the *subtracting* daily of her eggs, lay nineteen successively, and then gave over. *Ray.*

SUBTRA'CTION. *n. s.* See SUBSTRACTION.

SU'BTRAHEND. *n. s.* [*subtrahendum*, Lat.] The number to be taken from a larger number.

SUBTRI'PLE. *adj.* [*subtriple*, Fr. *sub* and *triplus*, Latin.] Containing a third or one part of three.

The power will be in a *subtriple* proportion to the weight. *Wilkins's Math. Magic.*

SUBVENTA'NEOUS. *adj.* [*subventaneus*, Lat.] Addle; windy.

Suitable unto the relation of the mares in Spain, and their *subventaneous* conceptions from the western wind. *Brown.*

To SU'BVERSE. *v. a.* [*subversus*, Latin.] To subvert. *Spenser* uses *subverst* in the same sense.

Empires *subvers'd*, when ruling fate has struck
Th' unalterable hour. *Thomson.*

SUBVE'RSION. *n. s.* [*subversion*, Fr. *subversus*, Latin.] Overthrow; ruin; destruction.

These seek *subversion* of thy harmless life. *Shakespeare.*

It is far more honourable to suffer, than to prosper in their ruin and *subversion*. *King Charles.*

These things refer to the opening and shutting the abyss, with the dissolution or *subversion* of the earth. *Burnet.*

Laws have been often abuſed, to the oppreſſion and the *ſubverſion* of that order they were intended to preſerve. *Rogers.*

SUBVE'RSIVE. *adj.* [from *ſubvert.*] Having tendency to overturn.

Lying is a vice *ſubverſive* of the very ends and deſign of converſation. *Rogers.*

To SU'BVERT. *v. a.* [*ſubvertir*, French; *ſubverto*, Latin.]

1. To overthrow; to overturn; to deſtroy; to turn upſide down.

God, by things deem'd weak,
Subverts the worldly ſtrong and worldly wiſe. *Milton.*

No propoſition can be received for divine revelation, if contradictory to our clear intuitive knowledge; becauſe this would *ſubvert* the principles of all knowledge. *Locke.*

Trees are *ſubverted* or broken by high winds. *Mortimer.*

2. To corrupt; to confound.

Strive not about words to no purpoſe, but to the *ſubverting* of the hearers. 2 *Tim.* ii. 14.

SUBVE'RTER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſubvert.*] Overthrower; deſtroyer.

O traytor! worſe than Simon was to Troy;
O vile *ſubverter* of the Gallick reign,
More falſe than Gano was to Charlemagne. *Dryden.*

SU'BURB. *n. ſ.* [*ſuburbium*, Latin.]

1. Building without the walls of a city.

There's a trim rabble let in: are all theſe your faithful friends o' th' *ſuburbs?* *Shakeſpeare.*

What can be more to the diſvaluation of the power of the Spaniard, than to have marched ſeven days in the heart of his countries, and lodged three nights in the *ſuburbs* of his principal city? *Bacon.*

2. The confines; the outpart.

The *ſuburbs* of my jacket are ſo gone,
I have not left one ſkirt to ſit upon. *Cleaveland.*

They on the ſmoothed plank,
The *ſuburb* of their ſtrawbuilt citadel,
Expatiate. *Milton.*

When our fortunes are violently changed, our ſpirits are unchanged, if they always ſtood in the *ſuburbs* and expectation of ſorrows. *Taylor.*

SUBU'RBAN. *adj.* [*ſuburbanus*, Latin; from *ſuburb.*] Inhabiting the ſuburb.

Poor clinches the *ſuburban* muſe affords,
And Panton waging harmleſs war with words. *Dryden.*

SUBWO'RKER. *n. ſ.* [*ſub* and *worker.*] Underworker; ſubordinate helper.

He that governs well leads the blind; but he that teaches gives him eyes: and it is glorious to be a *ſubworker* to grace, in freeing it from ſome of the inconveniencies of original ſin. *South.*

SUCCEDA'NEOUS. *adj.* [*ſuccedaneus*, Lat.] Supplying the place of ſomething elſe.

Nor is Ætius ſtrictly to be believed when he preſcribeth the ſtone of the otter as a *ſuccedaneous* unto caſtoreum. *Brown.*

I have not diſcovered the menſtruum: I will preſent a *ſuccedaneous* experiment made with a common liquor. *Boyle.*

SUCCEDA'NEUM. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] That which is put to ſerve for ſomething elſe.

To SU'CCEED. *v. n.* [*ſucceder*, French; *ſuccedo*, Latin.]

1. To follow in order.

If I were now to die,
'Twere to be moſt happy; for I fear,
My ſoul hath her conſent ſo abſolute,
That not another comfort like to this
Succeeds in unknown fate. *Shakeſpeare.*

Thoſe of all ages to *ſucceed* will curſe my head. *Milton.*

2. To come into the place of one who has quitted.

Workmen let it cool by degrees in ſuch relentings of nealing heats, leſt it ſhould ſhiver in pieces by a violent *ſucceeding* of air in the room of the fire. *Digby.*

Enjoy 'till I return
Short pleaſures; for long woes are to *ſucceed.* *Milton.*

If the father left only daughters, they equally *ſucceeded* to him in copartnerſhip, without prelation or preference of the eldeſt to a double portion. *Hale.*

Revenge *ſucceeds* to love, and rage to grief. *Dryden.*

While theſe limbs the vital ſpirit feeds,
While day to night, and night to day *ſucceeds*,
Burnt-off'rings morn and ev'ning ſhall be thine,
And fires eternal in thy temples ſhine. *Dryden.*

Theſe dull harmleſs makers of lampoons are yet of dangerous example to the publick: ſome witty men may *ſucceed* to their deſigns, and, mixing ſenſe with malice, blaſt the reputation of the moſt innocent. *Dryden.*

The pretenſions of Saul's family, who received his crown from the immediate appointment of God, ended with his reign; and David, by the ſame title, *ſucceeded* in his throne, to the excluſion of Jonathan. *Locke.*

3. To obtain one's wiſh; to terminate an undertaking in the deſired effect.

'Tis almoſt impoſſible for poets to *ſucceed* without ambition: imagination muſt be raiſed by a deſire of fame to a deſire of pleaſing. *Dryden.*

This addreſs I have long thought owing; and if I had never attempted, I might have been vain enough to think I might have *ſucceeded.* *Dryden.*

A knave's a knave to me in ev'ry ſtate;
Alike my ſcorn, if he *ſucceed* or fail:
Sporus at court, or Japhet in a jail. *Pope.*

4. To terminate according to wiſh.

If thou deal truly, thy doings ſhall proſperouſly *ſucceed* to thee. *Tob.* iv. 6.

This was impoſſible for Virgil to imitate, becauſe of the ſeverity of the Roman language: Spenſer endeavoured it in Sheperd's Kalendar; but neither will it *ſucceed* in Engliſh. *Dry.*

5. To go under cover.

Pleaſe that ſilvan ſcene to take,
Where whiſtling winds uncertain ſhadows make;
Or will you to the cooler cave *ſucceed*,
Whoſe mouth the curling vines have overſpread. *Dryden.*

To SU'CCEED. *v. a.*

1. To follow; to be ſubſequent or conſequent to.

In that place no creature was hurtful unto man, and thoſe deſtructive effects they now diſcover *ſucceeded* the curſe, and came in with thorns and briars. *Brown.*

2. To proſper; to make ſucceſsful.

Now frequent trines the happier lights among,
And high-rais'd Jove from his dark priſon freed,
Thoſe weights took off that on his planet hung,
Will glorioufly the new laid works *ſucceed.* *Dryden.*
Succeed my wiſh, and ſecond my deſign,
The faireſt Deiopeia ſhall be thine,
And make thee father of a happy line. *Dryden.*

SUCCE'EDER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſucceed.*] One who follows; one who comes into the place of another.

Why ſhould calamity be full of words?
—Windy attorneys to their client woes,
Airy *ſucceeders* of inteſtate joys,
Poor breathing orators of miſeries! *Shakeſpeare.*

Now this great *ſucceeder* all repairs,
He builds up ſtrength and greatneſs for his heirs,
Out of the virtues that adorn'd his blood. *Daniel.*

Nature has ſo far imprinted it in us, that ſhould the envy of predeceſſors deny the ſecret to *ſucceeders*, they yet would find it out. *Suckling.*

They make one man's particular fancies, perhaps failings, confining laws to others, and convey them to their *ſucceeders*, who afterwards miſname all unobſequiouſneſs as preſumption. *Boyle.*

SU'CCESS. *n. ſ.* [*ſucces*, French; *ſucceſſus*, Latin.]

1. The termination of any affair happy or unhappy. *Succeſs* without any epithet is commonly taken for good ſucceſs.

For good *ſucceſs* of his hands, he aſketh ability to do of him that is moſt unable. *Wiſd.* xiii. 19.

Perplex'd and troubled at his bad *ſucceſs*
The tempter ſtood. *Milton.*

No Lemuel's mother with more care
Did counſel or inſtruct her heir;
Or teach, with more *ſucceſs*, her ſon
The vices of the time to ſhun. *Waller.*

Every reaſonable man cannot but wiſh me *ſucceſs* in this attempt, becauſe I undertake the proof of that which it is every man's intereſt that it ſhould be true. *Tillotſon.*

Whilſt malice and ingratitude confeſs,
They've ſtrove for ruin long without *ſucceſs.* *Garth.*

Gas ſulphuris may be given with *ſucceſs* in any diſeaſe of the lungs. *Arbuthnot.*

Military *ſucceſſes*, above all others, elevate the minds of a people. *Atterbury.*

2. Succeſſion. Obſolete.

All the ſons of theſe five brethren reigned
By due *ſucceſs*, and all their nephews late,
Even thrice eleven deſcents, the crown retained. *Spenſer.*

SUCCE'SSFUL. *adj.* [*ſucceſs* and *full.*] Proſperous; happy; fortunate.

They were terrible alarms to perſons grown wealthy by a long and *ſucceſsful* impoſture, by perſuading the world that men might be honeſt and happy, though they never mortified any corrupt appetites. *South.*

H' obſerv'd the illuſtrious throng,
Their names, their fates, their conduct, and their care
In peaceful ſenates and *ſucceſsful* war. *Dryden.*

The early hunter
Bleſſes Diana's hand, who leads him ſafe
O'er hanging cliffs; who ſpreads his net *ſucceſsful*,
And guides the arrow through the panther's heart. *Prior.*

SUCCE'SSFULLY. *adv.* [from *ſucceſsful.*] Proſperouſly; luckily; fortunately.

He is too young, yet he looks *ſucceſsfully.* *Shakeſpeare.*

They would want a competent inſtrument to collect and convey their rays *ſucceſsfully*, or ſo as to imprint the ſpecies with any vigour on a dull prejudicate faculty. *Hammond.*

The rule of imitating God can never be *ſucceſsfully* propoſed but upon Chriſtian principles; ſuch as that this world is a place not of reſt, but of diſcipline. *Atterbury.*

A reformation

A reformation *ſucceſsfully* carried on in this great town, would in time ſpread itſelf over the whole kingdom. *Swift.*

Bleeding, when the expectoration goes on *ſucceſsfully*, ſuppreſſeth it. *Arbuthnot.*

SUCCE'SSFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſucceſsful.*] Happy concluſion; deſired event; ſeries of good fortune.

An opinion of the *ſucceſsfulneſs* of the work is as neceſſary to found a purpoſe of undertaking it, as the authority of commands, or the perſuaſiveneſs of promiſes. *Hammond.*

SUCCE'SSION. *n. ſ.* [*ſucceſſion*, French; *ſucceſſio*, Latin.]

1. Conſecution; ſeries of one thing or perſon following another.

St. Auguſtine, having reckoned up a great number of the biſhops of Rome, ſaith, in all this order of *ſucceſſion* of biſhops there is not one found a Donatiſt. *Hooker.*

Reflection on appearances of ſeveral ideas, one after another, in our minds, furniſhes us with the idea of *ſucceſſion.* *Locke.*

Let a cannon-bullet paſs through a room, and take with it any limb of a man, it is clear that it muſt ſtrike ſucceſſively the two ſides of the room, touch one part of the fleſh firſt, and another after, and ſo in *ſucceſſion.* *Locke.*

2. A ſeries of things or perſons following one another.

Theſe decays in Spain have been occaſioned by ſo long a war with Holland; but moſt by two *ſucceſſions* of inactive princes. *Bacon.*

The ſmalleſt particles of matter may cohere by the ſtrongeſt attractions, and compoſe bigger particles of weaker virtue; and many of theſe may cohere and compoſe bigger particles, whoſe virtue is ſtill weaker; and ſo on for divers *ſucceſſions*, until the progreſſion end in the biggeſt particles, on which the operations in chymiſtry and the colours of natural bodies depend. *Newton.*

3. A lineage; an order of deſcendants.

Caſſibelan,
And his *ſucceſſion*, granted Rome a tribute. *Shakeſp.*

A long *ſucceſſion* muſt enſue;
And his next ſon the clouded ark of God
Shall in a glorious temple enſhrine. *Milton.*

4. The power or right of coming to the inheritance of anceſtors.

What people is ſo void of common ſenſe,
To vote *ſucceſſion* from a native prince? *Dryden.*

SUCCE'SSIVE. *adj.* [*ſucceſſif*, French.]

1. Following in order; continuing a courſe or conſecution uninterrupted.

Three with fiery courage he aſſails,
And each *ſucceſſive* after other quails,
Still wond'ring whence ſo many kings ſhould riſe. *Daniel.*

God hath ſet
Labour and reſt, as day and night, to men
Succeſſive. *Milton.*

God, by reaſon of his eternal indiviſible nature, is by one ſingle act of duration preſent to all the *ſucceſſive* portions of time, and all ſucceſſively exiſting in them. *South.*

Send the *ſucceſſive* ills through ages down,
And let each weeping father tell his ſon. *Prior.*

2. Inherited by ſucceſſion. Not in uſe.

Countrymen,
Plead my *ſucceſſive* title with your ſwords.
Shakeſpeare's Titus Andronicus.

The empire being elective, and not *ſucceſſive*, the emperors, in being, made profit of their own times. *Raleigh.*

SUCCE'SSIVELY. *adv.* [*ſucceſſivement*, Fr. from *ſucceſſive.*] In uninterrupted order; one after another.

Three ſons he left,
All which *ſucceſſively* by turns did reign. *Spenſer.*

It is upon record? or elſe reported
Succeſſively from age to age? *Shakeſpeare.*

That king left only by his ſix wives three children, who reigned *ſucceſſively*, and died childleſs. *Bacon.*

We that meaſure times by firſt and laſt,
The ſight of things *ſucceſſively* do take,
When God on all at once his view doth caſt,
And of all times doth but one inſtant make. *Davies.*

I inclined the paper to the rays very obliquely, that the moſt refrangible rays might be more copiouſly reflected than the reſt, and the whiteneſs at length changed *ſucceſſively* into blue, indigo, and violet. *Newton.*

No ſuch motion of the ſame atom can be all of it exiſtent at once: it muſt needs be made gradually and *ſucceſſively*, both as to place and time, ſeeing that body cannot at the ſame inſtant be in more places than one. *Bentley.*

SUCCE'SSIVENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſucceſſive.*] The ſtate of being ſucceſſive.

All the notion we have of duration is partly by the *ſucceſſiveneſs* of its own operations, and partly by thoſe external meaſures that it finds in motion. *Hale.*

SUCCE'SSLESS. *adj.* [from *ſucceſs.*] Unlucky; unfortunate; failing of the event deſired.

The hopes of thy *ſucceſsleſs* love reſign. *Dryden.*

The Baravian duke,
Bold champion! brandiſhing his Noric blade,
Beſt temper'd ſteel, *ſucceſsleſs* prov'd in field. *Philips.*

Paſſion unpity'd, and *ſucceſsleſs* love,
Plant daggers in my heart. *Addiſon.*

Succeſsleſs all her ſoft careſſes prove,
To baniſh from his breaſt his country's love. *Pope.*

SU'CCESSOUR. *n. ſ.* [*ſucceſſeur*, French; *ſucceſſor*, Latin. This is ſometimes pronounced *ſucc'ſſour*, with the accent in the middle.] One that follows in the place or character of another; correlative to *predeceſſour.*

This king by this queen had a ſon of tender age, but of great expectation, brought up in the hope of themſelves, and already acceptation of the inconſtant people, as *ſucceſſor* of his father's crown. *Sidney.*

The *ſucceſſor* of Moſes in prophecies. *Eccluſ.*

The fear of what was to come from an unacknowledged *ſucceſſour* to the crown, clouded much of that proſperity then, which now ſhines in chronicle. *Clarendon.*

The ſecond part of confirmation is the prayer and benediction of the biſhop, the *ſucceſſour* of the apoſtles in this office. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

The ſurly ſavage offſpring diſappear,
And curſe the bright *ſucceſſor* of the year;
Yet crafty kind with daylight can diſpenſe. *Dryden.*

Whether a bright *ſucceſſor*, or the ſame. *Tate.*

The deſcendants of Alexander's *ſucceſſors* cultivated navigation in ſome leſſer degree. *Arbuthnot.*

SUCCI'NCT. *adj.* [*ſuccinct*, French; *ſuccinctus*, Latin.]

1. Tucked or girded up; having the cloaths drawn up to diſengage the legs.

His habit fit for ſpeed *ſuccinct.* *Milton.*

His veſt *ſuccinct* then girding round his waiſt,
Forth ruſh'd the ſwain. *Pope.*

Four knaves in garbs *ſuccinct.* *Pope.*

2. Short; conciſe; brief.

A ſtrict and *ſuccinct* ſtile is that where you can take nothing away without loſs, and that loſs manifeſt. *Ben. Johnſon.*

Let all your precepts be *ſuccinct* and clear,
That ready wits may comprehend them ſoon. *Roſcommon.*

SUCCI'NCTLY. *adv.* [from *ſuccinct.*] Briefly; conciſely; without ſuperfluity of diction.

I ſhall preſent you very *ſuccinctly* with a few reflections that moſt readily occur. *Boyle.*

I'll recant, when France can ſhew me wit
As ſtrong as ours, and as *ſuccinctly* writ. *Roſcommon.*

SU'CCORY. *n. ſ.* [*cichorium*, Latin.] A plant.

It is one of the milky plants, with a plain radiated flower: the flowers are produced from the ſides of the branches, at the ſetting off of the branches upon ſhort footſtalks: the cup of the flower is like a contracted ſeed-veſſel: the ſeeds are angular, umbilicated, and ſhaped ſomewhat like a wedge. *Miller.*

A garden-ſallad
Of endive, radiſhes, and *ſuccory.* *Dryden.*

The medicaments to diminiſh the milk are lettuce, purſlane, endive, and *ſuccory.* *Wiſeman.*

To SU'CCOUR. *v. a.* [*ſecourir*, French; *ſuccurro*, Lat.] To help; to aſſiſt in difficulty or diſtreſs; to relieve.

As that famous queen
Of Amazons, whom Pyrrhus did deſtroy,
Did ſhew herſelf in great triumphant joy,
To *ſuccour* the weak ſtate of ſad afflicted Troy. *Spenſer.*

A grateful beaſt will ſtand upon record, againſt thoſe that in their proſperity forget their friends, that to their loſs and hazard ſtood by and *ſuccoured* them in their adverſity. *L'Eſtr.*

SU'CCOUR. *n. ſ.* [from the verb; *ſecours*, French.]

1. Aid; aſſiſtance; relief of any kind; help in diſtreſs.

My father,
Flying for *ſuccour* to his ſervant Baniſter,
Being diſtreſs'd, was by that wretch betray'd. *Shakeſpeare.*

Here's a young maid with travel oppreſs'd,
And faints for *ſuccour.* *Shakeſpeare.*

2. The perſon or things that bring help.

Fear nothing elſe but a betraying of *ſuccours* which reaſon offereth. *Wiſdom.*

Our watchful general had diſcern'd from far
The mighty *ſuccour* which made glad the foe. *Dryden.*

SU'CCOURER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſuccour.*] Helper; aſſiſtant; reliever.

She hath been a *ſuccourer* of many. *Romans.*

SU'CCOURLESS. *adj.* [from *ſuccour.*] Wanting relief; void of friends or help.

Succourleſs and ſad,
She with extended arms his aid implores. *Thomſon.*

SU'CCULENCY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſucculent.*] Juicineſs.

SU'CCULENT. *adj.* [*ſucculent*, French; *ſucculentus*, Latin.] Juicy; moiſt.

Theſe plants have a ſtrong, denſe, and *ſucculent* moiſture, which is not apt to exhale. *Bacon.*

Divine Providence has ſpread her table every where, not with a juiceleſs green carpet, but with *ſucculent* herbage and nouriſhing graſs, upon which moſt beaſts feed. *More.*

On our account has Jove,
Indulgent, to all lands ſome *ſucculent* plant
Allotted, that poor helpleſs man might ſlack
His preſent thirſt. *Philips.*

To SUCCU'MB. *v. n.* [*ſuccumbo*, Latin; *ſuccomber*, French.] To yield; to ſink under any difficulty. Not in uſe, except among the Scotch.

To their wills we muſt *ſuccumb*,
Quocunque trahunt, 'tis our doom. *Hudibras.*

SUCCU'SSATION. *n. ſ.* [*ſuccuſſo*, Latin.] A trot.

They move two legs of one ſide together, which is tolutation or ambling, or lift one foot before and the croſs foot behind, which is *ſuccuſſation* or trotting. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

They rode, but authors do not ſay
Whether tolutation or *ſuccuſſation*. *Butler.*

SUCCU'SSION. *n. ſ.* [*ſuccuſſio*, Latin.]

1. The act of ſhaking.

When any of that riſible ſpecies were brought to the doctor, and when he conſidered the ſpaſms of the diaphragm, and all the muſcles of reſpiration, with the tremulous *ſucceſſion* of the whole human body, he gave ſuch patients over. *Mart. Scrib.*

2. [In phyſick.] Is ſuch a ſhaking of the nervous parts as is procured by ſtrong ſtimuli, like ſternutatories, friction, and the like, which are commonly uſed in apoplectick affections.

SUCH. *pronoun.* [*julleiks*, Gothick; *ſulk*, Dutch; ꝑylc, Saxon.]

1. Of that kind; of the like kind. With *as* before the thing to which it relates, when the thing follows: as, *ſuch* a power *as* a king's; *ſuch* a gift *as* a kingdom.

'Tis *ſuch* another fitchew! marry, a perfum'd one. *Shakeſp.*

Can we find *ſuch* a one *as* this, in whom the ſpirit of God is? *Geneſis.*

The works of the fleſh are manifeſt, *ſuch* are drunkenneſs, revelings, and *ſuch* like. *Galatians.*

You will not make this a general rule to debar *ſuch* from preaching of the Goſpel *as* have thro' infirmity fallen. *Whitg.*

Such another idol was Manah, worſhipped between Mecca and Medina, which was called a rock or ſtone. *Stillingfleet.*

Such precepts *as* tend to make men good, ſingly conſidered, may be diſtributed into *ſuch as* enjoin piety towards God, or *ſuch as* require the good government of ourſelves. *Tillotſon.*

If my ſong be *ſuch*,
That you will hear and credit me too much,
Attentive liſten. *Dryden.*

Such are the cold Riphean race, and *ſuch*
The ſavage Scythian. *Dryden.*

As to be perfectly juſt is an attribute in the Divine Nature, to be ſo to the utmoſt of our abilities is the glory of a man: *ſuch* an one, who has the publick adminiſtration, acts like the repreſentative of his Maker. *Addiſon.*

You love a verſe, take *ſuch as* I can ſend. *Pope.*

2. The ſame that. With *as*.

This was the ſtate of the kingdom of Tunis at *ſuch* time *as* Barbaroſſa, with Solyman's great fleet, landed in Africk. *Knoll.*

3. Comprehended under the term premiſed.

That thou art happy, owe to God;
That thou continu'ſt *ſuch*, owe to thyſelf. *Milton.*

To aſſert that God looked upon Adam's fall as a ſin, and puniſhed it as *ſuch*, when, without any antecedent ſin, he withdrew that actual grace, upon which it was impoſſible for him not to fall, highly reproaches the eſſential equity of the Divine Nature. *South.*

No promiſe can oblige a prince ſo much,
Still to be good, as long to have been *ſuch*. *Dryden.*

4. A manner of expreſſing a particular perſon or thing.

I ſaw him yeſterday
With *ſuch* and *ſuch*. *Shakeſpeare.*

If you repay me not *ſuch* a day,
In *ſuch* a place, *ſuch* ſum or ſums, as are
Expreſs'd in the condition, let the forfeit
Be an equal pound of your fleſh. *Shakeſpeare.*

I have appointed my ſervants to *ſuch* and *ſuch*. 1 *Sam.*

Scarce this word death from ſorrow did proceed,
When in ruſh'd one, and tells him *ſuch* a knight
Is new arriv'd. *Daniel.*

Himſelf overtook a party of the army, conſiſting of three thouſand horſe and foot, with a train of artillery, which he left at *ſuch* a place, within three hours march of Berwick. *Clarend.*

The ſame ſovereign authority may enact a law, commanding *ſuch* or *ſuch* an action to-day, and a quite contrary law forbidding the ſame to-morrow. *South.*

Thoſe artiſts who propoſe only the imitation of *ſuch* or *ſuch* a particular perſon, without election of thoſe ideas beforementioned, have often been reproached for that omiſſion. *Dryden's Du Freſnoy.*

To SUCK. *v. a.* [ꝑucan, Saxon; *ſugo*, *ſuctum*, Latin; *ſucer*, French.]

1. To draw by making a rarefaction of the air.
2. To draw in with the mouth.

The cup of aſtoniſhment thou ſhalt drink, and *ſuck* it out: *Ezek.* xxiii. 34.

We'll hand in hand to the dark manſions go,
Where, *ſucking* in each other's lateſt breath,
We may tranſfuſe our ſouls. *Dryden.*

Still ſhe drew
The ſweets from ev'ry flow'r, and *ſuck'd* the dew. *Dryden.*
Tranſfix'd as o'er Caſtalia's ſtreams he hung,
He *ſuck'd* new poiſons with his triple tongue. *Pope.*

3. To draw the teat of a female.

Deſire, the more he *ſuck'd*, more ſought the breaſt,
Like dropſy folk ſtill drink to be a-thirſt. *Sidney.*

A bitch will nurſe young foxes in place of her puppies, if you can get them once to *ſuck* her ſo long that her milk may go through them. *Locke.*

Did a child *ſuck* every day a new nurſe, it would be no more affrighted with the change of faces at ſix months old than at ſixty. *Locke.*

4. To draw with the milk.

Thy valiantneſs was mine, thou *ſuck'dſt* it from me;
But own thy pride thyſelf. *Shakeſpeare.*

5. To empty by ſucking.

A fox lay with whole ſwarms of flies *ſucking* and galling of him. *L'Eſtrange.*

Bees on tops of lillies feed,
And creep within their bells to *ſuck* the balmy ſeed. *Dryden.*

6. To draw or drain.

I can *ſuck* melancholy out of a ſong, as a weazel *ſucks* eggs. *Shakeſpeare.*

Pumping hath tir'd our men;
Seas into ſeas thrown, we *ſuck* in again. *Donne.*

A cubical veſſel of braſs is filled an inch and a half in half an hour; but becauſe it *ſucks* up nothing as the earth doth, take an inch for half an hour's rain. *Burnet.*

Old ocean, *ſuck'd* through the porous globe,
Had long ere now forſook his horrid bed. *Thomſon.*

To SUCK. *v. n.*

1. To draw by rarefying the air.

Continual repairs, the leaſt defects in *ſucking* pumps are conſtantly requiring. *Mortimer.*

2. To draw the breaſt.

Such as are nouriſhed with milk find the paps, and *ſuck* at them; whereas none of thoſe that are not deſigned for that nouriſhment ever offer to *ſuck*. *Ray.*

I would
Pluck the young *ſucking* cubs from the ſhe-bear,
To win thee, lady. *Shakeſpeare.*

Why did the knees prevent me? or why the breaſts that I ſhould *ſuck*? *Job.*

A nurſing father beareth with the *ſucking* child. *Numbers.*

3. To draw; to imbibe.

The crown had *ſucked* too hard, and now being full, was like to draw leſs. *Bacon.*

All the under paſſions,
As waters are by whirl-pools ſuck'd and drawn,
Were quite devoured in the vaſt gulph of empire. *Dryden.*

SUCK. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of ſucking.

I hoped, from the deſcent of the quick-ſilver in the tube, upon the firſt *ſuck*, that I ſhould be able to give a nearer gueſs at the proportion of force betwixt the preſſure of the air and the gravity of quick-ſilver. *Boyle.*

2. Milk given by females.

They draw with their *ſuck* the diſpoſition of their nurſes: *Spenſer.*

I have given *ſuck* and know
How tender 'tis to love the babe that milks me. *Shakeſp.*

Thoſe firſt unpoliſh'd matrons
Gave *ſuck* to infants of gigantick mold. *Dryden.*

It would be inconvenient for birds to give *ſuck*. *Ray.*

SU'CKER. *n. ſ.* [*ſucoir*, French; from *ſuck*.]

1. Any thing that draws.
2. The embolus of a pump.

Oil muſt be poured into the cylinder that the *ſucker* may ſlip up and down in it more ſmoothly. *Boyle.*

The aſcent of waters is by *ſuckers* or forcers, or ſomething equivalent thereunto. *Wilkins.*

3. A round piece of leather, laid wet on a ſtone, and drawn up in the middle, rarifies the air within, which preſſing upon its edges, holds it down to the ſtone.

One of the round leathers wherewith boys play, called *ſuckers*, not above an inch and half diameter, being well ſoaked in water, will ſtick and pluck a ſtone of twelve pounds up from the ground. *Grew.*

4. A pipe through which any thing is ſucked.

Mariners aye ply the pump,
So they, but chearful, unfatigu'd, ſtill move
The draining *ſucker*. *Philips.*

5. A young twig ſhooting from the ſtock. This word was perhaps originally *ſurcle*, [*ſurculus*, Latin.]

The cutting away of *ſuckers* at the root and body, doth make trees grow high. *Bacon.*

Out of this old root a *ſucker* may ſpring, that with a little ſhelter and good ſeaſons, may prove a mighty tree. *Ray.*

SU'CKET. *n. ſ.* [from *ſuck.*] A ſweet meat.

Nature's confectioner, the bee,
Whoſe *ſuckets* are moiſt alchimy;
The ſtill of his refining mold,
Minting the garden into gold. *Cleaveland.*

SU'CKINGBOTTLE. *n. ſ.* [*ſuck* and *bottle.*] A bottle which to children ſupplies the want of a pap.

He that will ſay, children join theſe general abſtract ſpeculations with their *ſuckingbottles*, has more zeal for his opinion, but leſs ſincerity. *Locke.*

To SU'CKLE. *v. a.* [from *ſuck.*] To nurſe at the breaſt.

The breaſt of Hecuba,
When ſhe did *ſuckle* Hector, look'd not lovelier. *Shakeſp.*
She nurſes me up and *ſuckles* me. *L'Eſtrange.*
Two thriving calves ſhe *ſuckles* twice a-day. *Dryden.*

The Roman ſoldiers bare on their helmets the firſt hiſtory of Romulus, who was begot by the god of war, and *ſuckled* by a wolf. *Addiſon.*

SU'CKLING. *n. ſ.* [from *ſuck.*] A young creature yet fed by the pap.

I provide a *ſuckling*,
That ne'er had nouriſhment but from the teat. *Dryden.*

Young animals participate of the nature of their tender aliment, as *ſucklings* of milk. *Arbuthnot.*

SU'CTION. *n. ſ.* [from *ſuck*; *ſuccion*, Fr.] The act of ſucking.

Sounds exteriour and interiour may be made by *ſuction*, as by emiſſion of the breath. *Bacon.*

Though the valve were not above an inch and a half in diameter, yet the weight kept up by *ſuction*, or ſupported by the air, and what was caſt out of it weighed about ten pounds. *Boyle.*

Cornelius regulated the *ſuction* of his child. *Arbuthnot.*

SUDA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſudo*, Latin.] Sweat.

SU'DATORY. *n. ſ.* [*ſudo*, Latin.] Hot houſe; ſweating bath.

SU'DDEN. *adj.* [*ſoudain*, French; ſoben, Saxon.]

1. Happening without previous notice; coming without the common preparatives; coming unexpectedly.

We have not yet ſet down this day of triumph;
To-morrow, in my judgment, is too *ſudden*. *Shakeſpeare.*
There was never any thing ſo *ſudden* but Cæſar's thraſonical brag, of, I came, ſaw and overcame. *Shakeſpeare.*
Herbs *ſudden* flower'd,
Opening their various colours. *Milton.*

2. Haſty; violent; raſh; paſſionate; precipitate. Not in uſe.

I grant him
Sudden, malicious, ſmacking of ev'ry ſin. *Shakeſpeare.*

SU'DDEN. *n. ſ.*

1. Any unexpected occurrence; ſurpriſe. Not in uſe.

Parents ſhould mark the witty excuſes of their children at *ſuddains* and ſurpriſals, rather than pamper them. *Wotton.*

2. *On* or *of a* SUDDEN, or *upon a Sudden*. Sooner than was expected; without the natural or commonly accuſtomed preparatives.

Following the flyers at the very heels,
With them he enters, who *upon the ſudden*
Clapt to their gates. *Shakeſpeare.*
How art thou loſt, how *on a ſudden* loſt? *Milton.*

They keep their patients ſo warm as almoſt to ſtifle them, and all *on a ſudden* the cold regimen is in vogue. *Baker.*

When you have a mind to leave your maſter, grow rude and ſaucy *of a ſudden*, and beyond your uſual behaviour. *Swift.*

SU'DDENLY. *adv.* [from *ſudden.*] In an unexpected manner; without preparation; haſtily.

You ſhall find three of your Argoſies
Are richly come to harbour *ſuddenly*. *Shakeſp.*
If thou can'ſt accuſe,
Do it without invention *ſuddenly*. *Shakeſp.*

If eliſion of the air made the ſound, the touch of the bell or ſtring ſhould not extinguiſh ſo *ſuddenly* that motion. *Bacon.*

To the pale foes they *ſuddenly* draw near,
And ſummon them to unexpected fight. *Dryden.*
She ſtruck the warlike ſpear into the ground,
Which ſprouting leaves did *ſuddenly* encloſe,
And peaceful olives ſhaded as they roſe. *Dryden.*

SU'DDENNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſudden.*] State of being ſudden; unexpected preſence; manner of coming or happening unexpectedly.

All in the open hall amazed ſtood,
At *ſuddenneſs* of that unwary ſight,
And wond'red at his breathleſs haſty mood. *Spenſer.*

He ſpeedily run forward, counting his *ſuddenneſs* his moſt advantage that he might overtake the Engliſh. *Spenſer.*

The rage of people is like that of the ſea, which once breaking bounds, overflows a country with that *ſuddenneſs* and violence as leaves no hopes of flying. *Temple.*

SUDORI'FICK. *adj.* [*ſudorifique*, Fr. *ſudor* and *facio*, Lat.] Provoking or cauſing ſweat.

Phyſicians may do well when they provoke ſweat in bed by bottles, with a decoction of *ſudorifick* herbs in hot water. *Bacon.*

Exhaling the moſt liquid parts of the blood by *ſudorifick* or watery evaporations brings it into a morbid ſtate. *Arbuthnot.*

SUDORI'FICK. *n. ſ.* A medicine promoting ſweat.

As to *ſudorificks*, conſider that the liquid which goes off by ſweat is often the moſt ſubtile part of the blood. *Arbuthnot.*

SU'DOROUS. *adj.* [from *ſudor*, Latin.] Conſiſting of ſweat.

Beſide the ſtrigments and *ſudorous* adheſions from mens hands, nothing proceedeth from gold in the uſual decoction thereof. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

SUDS. *n. ſ.* [from ſeoban, to ſeeth; whence ſobben, Saxon.]

1. A lixivium of ſoap and water.
2. *To be in the* SUDS. A familiar phraſe for being in any difficulty.

To SUE. *v. a.* [*ſuiver*, French.]

1. To proſecute by law.

If any *ſue* thee at the law, and take away thy coat, let him have thy cloke alſo. *Matthew.*

2. To gain by legal procedure.

Nor was our bleſſed Saviour only our propitiation to die for us, but he is ſtill our advocate, continually interceding with his Father in the behalf of all true penitents, and *ſuing* out a pardon for them in the court of heaven. *Calamy.*

To SUE. *v. n.* To beg; to entreat; to petition.

Full little knoweſt thou that haſt not try'd,
What hell it is in *ſuing* long to bide. *Spenſer.*
If me thou deign to ſerve and *ſue*,
At thy command lo all theſe mountains be. *Spenſer.*
When maidens *ſue*,
Men give like gods. *Shakeſpeare.*
We were not born to *ſue* but command. *Shakeſpeare.*

Ambaſſadors came unto him as far as the mouth of the Euphrates, *ſuing* unto him for peace. *Knolles.*

For this, this only favour let me *ſue*,
Refuſe it not: but let my body have
The laſt retreat of human kind, a grave. *Dryden.*
Deſpiſe not then, that in our hands bear we
Theſe holy boughs, and *ſue* with words of pray'r. *Dryden.*
'Twill never be too late,
To *ſue* for chains, and own a conqueror. *Addiſon.*
The fair Egyptian
Courted with freedom now the beauteous ſlave,
Now falt'ring *ſued*, and threatning now did rave. *Blackm.*
By adverſe deſtiny conſtrain'd to *ſue*
For counſel and redreſs, he *ſues* to you. *Pope.*

SU'ET. *n. ſ.* [*ſuet*, an old French word, according to *Skinner.*] A hard fat, particularly that about the kidneys.

The ſteatoma being *ſuet*, yields not to eſcaroticks. *Wiſem.*

SU'ETY. *adj.* [from *ſuet.*] Conſiſting of ſuet; reſembling ſuet.

If the matter forming a wen, reſembles fat or a *ſuety* ſubſtance, it is called ſteatoma. *Sharp.*

To SU'FFER. *v. a.* [*ſuffero*, Latin; *ſouffrir*, French.]

1. To bear; to undergo; to feel with ſenſe of pain.

A man of great wrath ſhall *ſuffer* puniſhment. *Proverbs.*
A woman *ſuffered* many things of phyſicians, and ſpent all ſhe had. *Mark.*
Obedience impos'd,
On penalty of death, and *ſuffering* death. *Milton.*

2. To endure; to ſupport; not to ſink under.

Our ſpirit and ſtrength entire
Strongly to *ſuffer* and ſupport our pains. *Milton.*

3. To allow; to permit; not to hinder.

He wond'red that your Lordſhip
Would *ſuffer* him to ſpend his youth at home. *Shakeſp.*
Oft have I ſeen a hot o'erweening cur,
Run back and bite, becauſe he was withheld:
Who being *ſuffered*, with the bear's fell paw,
Hath clapt his tail betwixt his legs and cry'd. *Shakeſp.*
My duty cannot *ſuffer*
T' obey in all your daughter's hard commands. *Shakeſp.*

Rebuke thy neighbour, and not *ſuffer* ſin upon him. *Lev.*

I *ſuffer* them to enter and poſſeſs. *Milton.*

He that will *ſuffer* himſelf to be informed by obſervation, will find few ſigns of a ſoul accuſtomed to much thinking in a new born child. *Locke.*

4. To paſs through; to be affected by.

The air now muſt *ſuffer* change. *Milton.*

To SU'FFER. *v. n.*

1. To undergo pain or inconvenience.

My breaſt I arm to overcome by *ſuffering*. *Milton.*

Prudence and good breeding are in all ſtations neceſſary; and moſt young men *ſuffer* in the want of them. *Locke.*

2. To undergo puniſhment.

The father was firſt condemned to *ſuffer* upon a day appointed, and the ſon afterwards the day following. *Clarendon.*
He thus
Was forc'd to *ſuffer* for himſelf and us!
Heir to his father's ſorrows with his crown. *Dryden.*

3. To be injured.

Publick buſineſs *ſuffers* by private infirmities, and kingdoms fall into weakneſſes by the diſeaſes or decays of thoſe that manage them. *Temple.*

SU'FFERABLE. *adj.* [from *ſuffer.*] Tolerable; ſuch as may be endured.

It is *ſufferable* in any to uſe what liberty they liſt in their own writing, but the contracting and extending the lines and ſenſe of others would appear a thankleſs office. *Wotton.*

SU'FFERABLY. *adv.* [from *ſufferable.*] Tolerably; ſo as to be endured.

An infant Titan held ſhe in her arms;
Yet *ſufferably* bright, the eye might bear
The ungrown glories of his beamy hair. *Addiſon.*

SU'FFERANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *ſuffer*, *ſouffrance*, French.]

1. Pain; inconvenience; miſery.

He muſt not only die,
But thy unkindneſs ſhall the death draw out
To ling'ring *ſufferance.* *Shakeſpeare.*

How much education may reconcile young people to pain and *ſufferance*, the examples of Sparta ſhew. *Locke.*

2. Patience; moderation.

He thought t'have ſlain her in his fierce deſpight,
But haſty heat tempering with *ſufferance* wiſe,
He ſtaid his hand. *Spenſer.*

He hath given excellent *ſufferance* and vigorouſneſs to the ſufferers, arming them with ſtrange courage. *Taylor.*

And ſhould I touch it nearly, bear it
With all the *ſuff'rance* of a tender friend. *Otway.*

3. Toleration; permiſſion; not hindrance.

In proceſs of time, ſomewhiles by *ſufferance*, and ſomewhiles by ſpecial leave and favour, they erected to themſelves oratories not in any ſumptuous or ſtately manner. *Hooker.*

Moſt wretched man
That to affections does the bridle lend;
In their beginning they are weak and wan,
But ſoon through *ſufferance* grow to fearful end. *Spenſer.*

Some villains of my court
Are in conſent and *ſufferance* in this. *Shakeſpeare.*

Both gloried to have 'ſcap'd the Stygian flood,
As gods, and by their own recover'd ſtrength;
Not by the *ſuff'rance* of ſupernal pow'r. *Milton.*

SU'FFERER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſuffer.*]

1. One who endures or undergoes pain or inconvenience.

This evil on the Philiſtines is fall'n,
The *ſufferers* then will ſcarce moleſt us here,
From other hands we need not much to fear. *Milton.*

And when his love was bounded in a few,
That were unhappy that they might be true,
Made you the fav'rite of his laſt ſad times,
That is, a *ſuff'rer* in his ſubjects crimes. *Dryden.*

She returns to me with joy in her face, not from the ſight of her huſband, but from the good luck ſhe has had at cards; and if ſhe has been a loſer, I am doubly a *ſufferer* by it: ſhe comes home out of humour, becauſe ſhe has been throwing away my eſtate. *Addiſon.*

The hiſtory of civil wars and rebellions does not make ſuch deep and laſting impreſſions, as events of the ſame nature in which we or our friends have been *ſufferers.* *Addiſon.*

2. One who allows; one who permits.

SU'FFERING. *n. ſ.* [from *ſuffer.*] Pain ſuffered.

Rejoice in my *ſufferings* for you. *Col.* i. 24.

With what ſtrength, what ſteadineſs of mind,
He triumphs in the midſt of all his *ſufferings?* *Addiſon.*

We may hope the *ſufferings* of innocent people, who have lived in that place which was the ſcene of rebellion, will ſecure from the like attempts. *Addiſon.*

It increaſed the ſmart of his preſent *ſufferings* to compare them with his former happineſs. *Atterbury.*

To SUFFI'CE. *v. n.* [*ſuffire*, French; *ſufficio*, Latin.] To be enough; to be ſufficient; to be equal to the end or purpoſe.

If thou aſk me why, *ſufficeth*, my reaſons are good. *Shakeſp.*

A ſtrong and ſucculent moiſture is able, without drawing help from the earth, to *ſuffice* the ſprouting of the plant. *Bacon.*

To recount almighty works
What words or tongue of ſeraph can *ſuffice*,
Or heart of man *ſuffice* to comprehend. *Milton.*

The indolency we have, *ſufficing* for our preſent happineſs, we deſire not to venture the change: being content; and that is enough. *Locke.*

He lived in ſuch temperance, as was enough to make the longeſt life agreeable; and in ſuch a courſe of piety, as *ſufficed* to make the moſt ſudden death ſo alſo. *Pope.*

To SUFFI'CE. *v. a.*

1. To afford; to ſupply.

Thou king of horned floods, whoſe plenteous urn
Suffices fatneſs to the fruitful corn,
Shall ſhare my morning ſong and evening vows. *Dryden.*

The pow'r appeas'd, with winds *ſuffic'd* the ſail;
The bellying canvas ſtrutted with the pale. *Dryden.*

2. To ſatisfy.

Iſrael, let it *ſuffice* you of all your abominations. *Ezek.*
Parched corn ſhe did eat and was *ſufficed*, and left. *Ruth.*
Let it *ſuffice* thee that thou know'ſt us happy. *Milton.*

When the herd *ſuffic'd*, did late repair
To ferny heaths, and to the foreſt lare. *Dryden.*

He our conqueror left us this our ſtrength,
That we may ſo *ſuffice* his vengeful ire. *Milton.*

SUFFI'CIENCY. *n. ſ.* [*ſuffiſance*, Fr. from *ſufficient.*]

1. State of being adequate to the end propoſed.

'Tis all mens office to ſpeak patience
To thoſe that wring under the load of ſorrow;
But no man's virtue nor *ſufficiency*
To be ſo moral, when he ſhall endure
The like himſelf. *Shakeſpeare.*

His *ſufficiency* is ſuch, that he beſtows and poſſeſſes, his plenty being unexhauſted. *Boyle.*

2. Qualification for any purpoſe.

I am not ſo confident of my own *ſufficiency*, as not willingly to admit the counſel of others. *King Charles.*

The biſhop, perhaps an Iriſhman, being made judge by that law, of the *ſufficiency* of the miniſters, may diſlike the Engliſhman as unworthy. *Spenſer.*

Their penſioner De Wit was a miniſter of the greateſt authority and *ſufficiency* ever known in their ſtate. *Temple.*

3. Competence; enough.

An elegant *ſufficiency*, content. *Thomſon.*

4. Supply equal to want.

The moſt proper ſubjects of diſpute, are queſtions not of the very higheſt importance, nor of the meaneſt kind; but rather the intermediate queſtions between them: and there is a large *ſufficiency* of them in the ſciences. *Watts.*

5. It is uſed by *Temple* for that conceit which makes a man think himſelf equal to things above him: and is commonly compounded with *ſelf.*

Sufficiency is a compound of vanity and ignorance. *Temple.*

SUFFI'CIENT. *adj.* [*ſuffiſant*, Fr. *ſufficiens*, Latin.]

1. Equal to any end or purpoſe; enough; competent; not deficient.

Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof. *Mat.*

Heaven yet retains
Number *ſufficient* to poſſeſs her realms. *Milton.*

Man is not *ſufficient* of himſelf to his own happineſs. *Tillot.*

It is *ſufficient* for me, if, by a diſcourſe ſomething out of the way, I ſhall have given occaſion to others to caſt about for new diſcoveries. *Locke.*

She would ruin me in ſilks, were not the quantity that goes to a large pin-cuſhion *ſufficient* to make her a gown and petticoat. *Addiſon.*

Sufficient benefice is what is competent to maintain a man and his family, and maintain hoſpitality; and likewiſe to pay and ſatisfy ſuch dues belonging to the biſhop. *Ayliffe.*

Seven months are a *ſufficient* time to correct vice in a Yahoo. *Swift.*

2. Qualified for any thing by fortune or otherwiſe.

In ſaying he is a good man, underſtand me, that he is *ſufficient.* *Shakeſp.*

SUFFI'CIENTLY. *adv.* [from *ſufficient.*] To a ſufficient degree; enough.

If religion did poſſeſs ſincerely and *ſufficiently* the hearts of all men, there would need be no other reſtraint from evil. *Hooker.*

Seem I to thee *ſufficiently* poſſeſs'd
Of happineſs? *Milton.*

All to whom they are propoſed, are by his grace *ſufficiently* moved to attend and aſſent to them; *ſufficiently*, but not irreſiſtibly; for if all were irreſiſtibly moved, all would embrace them, and if none were *ſufficiently* moved, none would embrace them. *Rogers.*

SUFFI'SANCE. n. ſ. [French.] Exceſs; plenty. Obſolete.

There him reſts in riotous *ſuffiſance*
Of all his gladſulneſs and kingly joyance. *Spenſer.*

To SU'FFOCATE. *v. a.* [*ſuffoquer*, Fr. *ſuffoco*, Latin.] To choak by excluſion or interception of air.

Let gallows gape for dog, let man go free,
And let not hemp his windpipe *ſuffocate.* *Shakeſp.*

This chaos, when degree is *ſuffocate*,
Follows the choaking. *Shakeſpeare.*

Air but momentally remains on our bodies, only to refrigerate the heart, which being once performed, left being ſelf-heated again, it ſhould *ſuffocate* that part, it haſteth back the ſame way it paſſed. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

A ſwelling diſcontent is apt to *ſuffocate* and ſtrangle without paſſage. *Collier.*

All involv'd in ſmoke, the latent foe
From every cranny *ſuffocated* falls. *Thomſon.*

SUFFOCA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſuffocation*, Fr. from *ſuffocate.*] The act of choaking, the ſtate of being choaked.

Diſeaſes of ſtoppings and *ſuffocations* are dangerous. *Bacon.*

White conſiſts in an equal mixture of all the primitive colours, and black in a *ſuffocation* of all the rays of light. *Cheyne.*

Muſhrooms are beſt corrected by vinegar; ſome of them being poiſonous, operate by *ſuffocation*, in which the beſt remedy is wine or vinegar and ſalt, and vomiting as ſoon as poſſible. *Arbuthnot.*

SU'FFOCATIVE. *adj.* [from *ſuffocate.*] Having the power to choak.

From rain, after great froſts in the winter, glandulous tumours, and *ſuffocative* catarrhs proceed. *Arbuthnot.*

SU'FFRAGAN. *n. ſ.* [*ſuffragant*, Fr. *ſuffraganeus*, Latin.] A biſhop conſidered as ſubject to his metropolitan.

Suffragan biſhops ſhall have more than one riding apparitor. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Becket,

Becket, archbiſhop of Canterbury, inſolently took upon him to declare five articles void, in his epiſtle to his *ſuffragans.* *Hale.*

To SU'FFRAGATE. *v. n.* [*ſuffragor*, Latin.] To vote with; to agree in voice with.

No tradition could univerſally prevail, unleſs there were ſome common congruity of ſomewhat inherent in nature, which ſuits and *ſuffragates* with it, and cloſeth with it. *Hale.*

SU'FFRAGE. *n. ſ.* [*ſuffrage*, Fr. *ſuffragium*, Latin.] Vote; voice given in a controverted point.

Noble confederates, thus far is perfect,
Only your *ſuffrages* I will expect
At the aſſemby for the chuſing of conſuls. *Ben. Johnſon.*

They would not abet by their *ſuffrages* or preſence the deſigns of thoſe innovations. *King Charles.*

The faireſt of our iſland dare not commit their cauſe againſt you to the *ſuffrage* of thoſe who moſt partially adore them. *Addiſon.*

Fabius might joy in Scipio, when he ſaw
A beardleſs conſul made againſt the law,
And join his *ſuffrage* to the votes of Rome. *Dryden.*

This very variety of ſea and land, hill and dale, is extremely agreeable, the ancients and moderns giving their *ſuffrages* unanimouſly herein. *Woodward.*

Lactantius and St. Auſtin confirm by their *ſuffrage* the obſervation made by the heathen writers. *Atterbury.*

SUFFRA'GINOUS. *adj.* [*ſuffrago*, Latin.] Belonging to the knee joint of beaſts.

In elephants, the bought of the forelegs is not directly backward, but laterally, and ſomewhat inward; but the hough or *ſuffraginous* flexure behind, rather outward. *Brown.*

SUFFUMIGA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſuffumigation*, French; *ſuffumigo*, Latin.] Operation of fumes raiſed by fire.

If the matter be ſo groſs as it yields not to remedies, it may be attempted by *ſuffumigation.* *Wiſeman.*

SUFFU'MIGE. *n. ſ.* [*ſuffumigo*, Lat.] A medical fume.

For external means, drying *ſuffumiges* or ſmoaks are preſcribed with good ſucceſs; they are uſually compoſed out of frankincenſe, myrrh, and pitch. *Harvey.*

To SUFFU'SE. *v. a.* [*ſuffuſus*, Latin.] To ſpread over with ſomething expanſible, as with a vapour or a tincture.

Suſpicions, and fantaſtical ſurmiſe,
And jealouſy *ſuffus'd* with jaundice in her eyes. *Dryden.*

To that receſs,
When purple light ſhall next *ſuffuſe* the ſkies,
With me repair. *Pope.*

Inſtead of love-enliven'd cheeks,
With flowing rapture bright, dark looks ſucceed,
Suffus'd and glaring with untender fire. *Thomſon.*

SUFFU'SION. *n. ſ.* [*ſuffuſion*, French; from *ſuffuſe.*]

1. The act of overſpreading with any thing.
2. That which is ſuffuſed or ſpread.

A drop ſerene hath quench'd their orbs,
Or dim *ſuffuſion* veil'd. *Milton.*

The diſk of Phœbus, when he climbs on high,
Appears at firſt but as a bloodſhot eye;
And when his chariot downward draws to bed,
His ball is with the ſame *ſuffuſion* red. *Dryden.*

To thoſe that have the jaundice, or like *ſuffuſion* of eyes, objects appear of that colour. *Ray.*

SUG. *n. ſ.* [*ſugo*, Latin, to ſuck.]

Many have ſticking on them *ſugs*, or trout-lice, which is a kind of worm like a clove or pin, with a big head, and ſticks cloſe to him and ſucks his moiſture. *Walton.*

SU'GAR. *n. ſ.* [*ſucre*, French; *ſaccharum*, Latin.]

1. The native ſalt of the *ſugar*-cane, obtained by the expreſſion and evaporation of its juice. *Quincy.*

All the blood of Zelmane's body ſtirred in her, as wine will do when *ſugar* is haſtily put into it. *Sidney.*

Lumps of *ſugar* loſe themſelves, and twine
Their ſubtile eſſence with the ſoul of wine. *Craſhaw.*

A grocer in London gave for his rebus a *ſugar*-loaf ſtanding upon a flat ſteeple. *Peacham.*

Saccharum candidum ſhoots into angular figures, by placing a great many ſlender ſticks a-croſs a veſſel of liquid *ſugar.* *Grew's Muſæum.*

If the child muſt have *ſugar*-plums when he has a mind, rather than be out of humour; why, when he is grown up, muſt he not be ſatisfied too with wine? *Locke.*

In a *ſugar*-baker's drying-room, where the air was heated, fifty-four degrees beyond that of a human body, a ſparrow died in two minutes. *Arbuthnot.*

A piece of ſome geniculated plant, ſeeming to be part of a *ſugar*-cane. *Woodward.*

2. Any thing proverbially ſweet.

Your fair diſcourſe has been as *ſugar*,
Making the hard way ſweet and delectable. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. A chymical dry chryſtallization.

Sugar of lead, though made of that inſipid metal, and ſour ſalt of vinegar, has in it a ſweetneſs ſurpaſſing that of common *ſugar.* *Boyle.*

To SU'GAR. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To impregnate or ſeaſon with ſugar.

Short thick ſobs
In panting murmurs, ſtill'd out of her breaſt,
That ever-bubbling ſpring, the *ſugar'd* neſt
Of her delicious ſoul, that there does lie,
Bathing in ſtreams of liquid melody. *Craſhaw.*

2. To ſweeten.

Thou would'ſt have plung'd thyſelf
In general riot, and never learn'd
The icy precepts of reſpect, but followed
The *ſugar'd* game before thee. *Shakeſpeare.*

With devotion's viſage,
And pious actions, we do *ſugar* o'er
The devil himſelf. *Shakeſpeare.*

His gloſing fire his errand daily ſaid,
And *ſugar'd* ſpeeches whiſper'd in mine ear. *Fairfax.*

Who caſts out threats, no man deceives,
But flatt'ry ſtill in *ſugar'd* words betrays,
And poiſon in high taſted meats conveys. *Denham.*

SU'GGARY. *adj.* [from *ſugar.*] Sweet; taſting of ſugar.

With the *ſugg'ry* ſweet thereof allure
Chaſte ladies ears to phantaſies impure. *Spenſer.*

To SU'GGEST. *v. a.* [*ſuggero*, *ſuggeſtum*, Latin; *ſuggerer*, French.]

1. To hint; to intimate; to inſinuate good or ill; to tell privately.

Are you not aſham'd?
What ſpirit *ſuggeſts* this imagination? *Shakeſpeare.*

I could never have ſuffered greater calamities, by denying to ſign that juſtice my conſcience *ſuggeſted* to me. *K. Charles.*

Theſe Romiſh caſuiſts ſpeak peace to the conſciences of men, by *ſuggeſting* ſomething to them, which ſhall ſatisfy their minds, notwithſtanding a known, actual, avowed continuance of their ſins. *South.*

Some ideas make themſelves way, and are *ſuggeſted* to the mind by all the ways of ſenſation and reflexion. *Locke.*

Reflect upon the different ſtate of the mind in thinking, which thoſe inſtances of attention, reverie and dreaming, naturally enough *ſuggeſt.* *Locke.*

Search for ſome thoughts thy own *ſuggeſting* mind,
And others dictated by heav'nly pow'r,
Shall riſe ſpontaneous. *Pope.*

This the feeling heart
Wou'd naturally *ſuggeſt.* *Thomſon.*

2. To ſeduce; to draw to ill by inſinuation. Out of uſe.

When devils will their blackeſt ſins put on,
They do *ſuggeſt* at firſt with heav'nly ſhows. *Shakeſp.*

Knowing that tender youth is ſoon *ſuggeſted*,
I nightly lodge her in an upper tower. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. To inform ſecretly. Out of uſe.

We muſt *ſuggeſt* the people, in what hatred
He ſtill hath held them, that to's pow'r he would
Have made them mules. *Shakeſpeare.*

SUGGE'STION. *n. ſ.* [*ſuggeſtion*, Fr. from *ſuggeſt.*] Private hint; intimation; inſinuation; ſecret notification.

It allayeth all baſe and earthly cogitations, baniſheth and driveth away thoſe evil ſecret *ſuggeſtions* which our inviſible enemy is always apt to miniſter. *Hooker.*

I met lord Bigot and lord Saliſbury,
And other more, going to ſeek the grave
Of Arthur, who, they ſay, is kill'd to-night
On your *ſuggeſtion.* *Shakeſpeare.*

He was a man
Of an unbounded ſtomach, ever ranking
Himſelf with princes: one that by *ſuggeſtion*
Tied all the kingdom. *Shakeſpeare.*

The native and untaught *ſuggeſtions* of inquiſitive children. *Locke.*

Another way is letting the mind, upon the *ſuggeſtion* of any new notion, run after ſimilies. *Locke.*

To SU'GGILATE. *v. a.* [*ſuggillo*, Latin.] To beat black and blue; to make livid by a bruiſe.

The head of the os humeri was bruiſed, and remained *ſuggilated* long after. *Wiſeman.*

SU'ICIDE. *n. ſ.* [*ſuicidium*, Latin.] Self-murder; the horrid crime of deſtroying one's ſelf.

Child of deſpair, and *ſuicide* my name. *Savage.*

To be cut off by the ſword of injured friendſhip is the moſt dreadful of all deaths, next to *ſuicide.* *Clariſſa.*

SUI'LLAGE. *n. ſ.* [*ſouillage*, French.] Drain of filth. Obſolete.

When they have choſen the plot, and laid out the limits of the work, ſome Italians dig wells and ciſterns, and other conveyances for the *ſuillage* of the houſe. *Wotton.*

SU'ING. *n. ſ.* [This word ſeems to come from *ſuer*, to ſweat, French; it is perhaps peculiar to *Bacon.*] The act of ſoaking through any thing.

Note the percolation or *ſuing* of the verjuice through the wood; for verjuice of itſelf would never have paſſed through the wood. *Bacon.*

SUIT. *n. ſ.* [*ſuite*, French.]

1. A ſet; a number of things correſpondent one to the other.
   We, ere the day, two *ſuits* of armour ſought,
   Which borne before him, on his ſteed he brought. *Dryden.*
2. Cloaths made one part to anſwer another.
   What a beard of the general's cut, and a horrid *ſuit* of the camp, will do among foaming bottles and ale-waſh'd wits, is wonderful. *Shakeſpeare.*
   Him all repute
   For his device in handſoming a *ſuit*;
   To judge of lace, pink, panes, print, cut and plait,
   Of all the court to have the beſt conceit. *Donne.*
   His majeſty was ſupplied with three thouſand *ſuits* of cloaths, with good proportions of ſhoes and ſtockings. *Clarendon.*
3. Conſecution; ſeries; regular order.
   Every five and thirty years the ſame kind and *ſuite* of weathers comes about again; as great froſt, great wet, great droughts, warm winters, ſummers with little heat; and they call it the prime. *Bacon.*
4. *Out of* SUITS. Having no correſpondence. A metaphor, I ſuppoſe, from cards.
   Wear this for me; one *out of ſuits* with fortune,
   That would give more, but that her hand lacks means. *Shak.*
5. [*Suite*, French.] Retinue; company. Obſolete.
   Plexirtus's ill-led life, and worſe gotten honour, ſhould have tumbled together to deſtruction, had there not come in Tydeus and Telenor, with fifty in their *ſuite*, to his defence. *Sidney.*
6. [From *To* SUE.] A petition; an addreſs of entreaty.
   Mine ears againſt your *ſuits* are ſtronger than
   Your gates againſt my force. *Shakeſpeare.*
   She gallops o'er a courtier's noſe;
   And then dreams he of ſmelling out a *ſuit*. *Shakeſpeare.*
   Had I a *ſuit* to Mr. Shallow, I would humour his men with the imputation of being near their maſter. *Shakeſpeare.*
   Many ſhall make *ſuit* unto thee. *Job* xi. 19.
   My mind, neither with pride's itch, nor yet hath been
   Poiſon'd with love to ſee or to be ſeen;
   I had no *ſuit* there, nor new ſuit to ſhew,
   Yet went to court. *Donne.*
7. Courtſhip.
   He that hath the ſteerage of my courſe,
   Direct my *ſuit*. *Shakeſpeare.*
   Their determinations are to return to their home, and to trouble you with no more *ſuit*, unleſs you may be won by ſome other ſort than your father's impoſition. *Shakeſpeare.*
8. In *Spenſer* it ſeems to ſignify purſuit; proſecution.
   High amongſt all knights haſt hung thy ſhield,
   Thenceforth the *ſuit* of earthly conqueſt ſhoone,
   And waſh thy hands from guilt of bloody field. *Spenſer.*
9. [In law.] *Suit* is ſometimes put for the inſtance of a cauſe, and ſometimes for the cauſe itſelf deduced in judgment. *Ayliffe.*
   All that had any *ſuits* in law came unto them. *Suſanna.*
   Wars are *ſuits* of appeal to the tribunal of God's juſtice, where there are no ſuperiors on earth to determine the cauſe. *Bacon's War with Spain.*
   Involve not thyſelf in the *ſuits* and parties of great perſonages. *Taylor.*
   To Alibech alone refer your *ſuit*,
   And let his ſentence finiſh your diſpute. *Dryden.*
   John Bull was flattered by the lawyers that his *ſuit* would not laſt above a year, and that before that time he would be in quiet poſſeſſion of his buſineſs. *Arbuthnot.*

To SUIT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To fit; to adapt to ſomething elſe.
   Suit the action to the word, the word to the action, with this ſpecial obſervance, that you o'erſtep not the modeſty of nature. *Shakeſpeare.*
   The matter and manner of their tales, and of their telling, are ſo *ſuited* to their different educations and humours, that each would be improper in any other. *Dryden.*
2. To be fitted to; to become.
   Compute the gains of his ungovern'd zeal,
   Ill *ſuits* his cloth the praiſe of railing well. *Dryden.*
   Her purple habit ſits with ſuch a grace
   On her ſmooth ſhoulders, and ſo *ſuits* her face. *Dryden.*
   If different ſects ſhould give us a liſt of thoſe innate practical principles, they would ſet down only ſuch as *ſuited* their diſtinct hypotheſes. *Locke.*
   Raiſe her notes to that ſublime degree,
   Which *ſuits* a ſong of piety and thee. *Prior.*
3. To dreſs; to clothe.
   Such a Sebaſtian was my brother too,
   So went he *ſuited* to his watry tomb:
   If ſpirits can aſſume both form and ſuit,
   You come to fright us. *Shakeſpeare.*
   Be better *ſuited*;
   Theſe weeds are memories of thoſe misfortunes:
   I pr'ythee put them off to worſer hours. *Shakeſpeare.*
   I'll diſrobe me
   Of theſe Italian weeds, and *ſuit* myſelf
   As do's a Briton peaſant. *Shakeſpeare.*

To SUIT. *v. n.* To agree; to accord.
   The one intenſe, the other ſtill remiſs,
   Cannot well *ſuit* with either; but ſoon prove
   Tedious alike. *Milton.*
   The place itſelf was *ſuiting* to his care,
   Uncouth and ſavage as the cruel fair. *Dryden.*
   Pity does with a noble nature *ſuit*. *Dryden.*
   Conſtraint does ill with love and beauty *ſuit*. *Dryden.*
   This he ſays, becauſe it *ſuits* with his hypotheſis, but proves it not. *Locke.*
   Give me not an office
   That *ſuits* with me ſo ill; thou know'ſt my temper. *Addiſ.*

SUI'TABLE. *adj.* [from *ſuit.*] Fitting; according with; agreeable to.
   Through all thoſe miſeries, in both there appeared a kind of nobleneſs not *ſuitable* to that affliction. *Sidney.*
   What he did purpoſe, it was the pleaſure of God that Solomon his ſon ſhould perform, in manner *ſuitable* to their preſent and ancient ſtate. *Hooker.*
   To ſolemn acts of royalty and juſtice, their *ſuitable* ornaments are a beauty; are they only in religion a ſtain? *Hooker.*
   It is very *ſuitable* to the principles of the Roman church; for why ſhould not their ſcience as well as ſervice be in an unknown tongue? *Tillotſon.*
   As the bleſſings of God upon his honeſt induſtry had been great, ſo he was not without intentions of making *ſuitable* returns in acts of charity. *Atterbury.*
   Expreſſion is the dreſs of thought, and ſtill
   Appears more decent, as more *ſuitable*;
   A vile conceit in pompous words expreſs'd,
   Is like a clown in regal purple dreſs'd. *Pope.*

SUI'TABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſuitable.*] Fitneſs; agreeableneſs.
   In words and ſtyles, *ſuitableneſs* makes them acceptable and effective. *Glanville.*
   With ordinary minds, it is the *ſuitableneſs*, not the evidence of a truth that makes it to be yielded to; and it is ſeldom that any thing practically convinces a man that does not pleaſe him firſt. *South.*
   He creates thoſe ſympathies and *ſuitablenеſſes* of nature that are the foundation of all true friendſhip, and by his providence brings perſons ſo affected together. *South.*
   Conſider the laws themſelves, and their *ſuitableneſs* or unſuitableneſs to thoſe to whom they are given. *Tillotſon.*

SUI'TABLY. *adv.* [from *ſuitable.*] Agreeably; according to.
   Whoſoever ſpeaks upon a certain occaſion may take any text ſuitable thereto; and ought to ſpeak *ſuitably* to that text. *South.*
   Some rank deity, whoſe filthy face
   We *ſuitably* o'er ſtinking ſtables place. *Dryden.*

SUIT *Covenant.* [In law.] Is where the anceſtor of one man has covenanted with the anceſtor of another to ſue at his court. *Bailey.*

SUIT *Court.* [In law.] Is the court in which tenants owe attendance to their lord. *Bailey.*

SUIT *Service.* [In law.] Attendance which tenants owe to the court of their lord. *Bailey.*

SUI'TER. } *n. ſ.* [from *ſuit.*]
SUI'TOR. }

1. One that ſues; a petitioner; a ſupplicant.
   As humility is in *ſuiters* a decent virtue, ſo the teſtification thereof, by ſuch effectual acknowledgments, not only argueth a ſound apprehenſion of his ſupereminent glory and majeſty before whom we ſtand, but putteth alſo into his hands a kind of pledge or bond for ſecurity againſt our unthankfulneſs. *Hook.*
   She hath been a *ſuitor* to me for her brother,
   Cut off by courſe of juſtice. *Shakeſpeare.*
   My piteous ſoul began the wretchedneſs
   Of *ſuitors* at court to mourn. *Donne.*
   Not only bind thine own hands, but bind the hand of *ſuitors* alſo from offering. *Bacon.*
   Yet their port
   Not of mean *ſuitors*; nor important leſs
   Seem'd their petition, than when the ancient pair,
   Deucalion and chaſte Pyrrha, to reſtore
   The race of mankind drown'd, before the ſhrine
   Of Themis ſtood devout. *Milton.*
   I challenge nothing;
   But I'm an humble *ſuitor* for theſe priſoners. *Denham.*
   My lord, I come an humble *ſuitor* to you. *Rowe.*
2. A woer; one who courts a miſtreſs.
   I would I could find in my heart that I had not a hard heart; for truly I love none.
   ——A dear happineſs to women! they would elſe have been troubled with a pernicious *ſuitor*. *Shakeſpeare.*
   He paſſed a year at Goodby under the counſels of his mother, and then became a *ſuitor* at London to ſir Roger Aſhton's daughter. *Wotton.*
   By many *ſuitors* ſought, ſhe mocks their pains,
   And ſtill her vow'd virginity maintains. *Dryden.*
   He drew his ſeat, familiar, to her ſide,
   Far from the *ſuitor* train, a brutal crowd. *Pope.*

SUI'TRESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſuiter.*] A female ſupplicant.

'Twere pity
That could refuſe a boon to ſuch a *ſuitreſs*;
Y' have got a noble friend to be your advocate. *Rowe.*

SU'LCATED. *adj.* [*ſulcus*, Latin.] Furrowed.

All are much chopped and *ſulcated* by their having lain expoſed on the top of the clay to the weather, and to the eroſion of the vitriolick matter mixed amongſt the clay. *Woodward.*

SULL. *n. ſ.* A plough. *Ainſworth.*

SU'LLEN. *adj.* [Of this word the etymology is obſcure.]

1. Gloomily angry; ſluggiſhly diſcontented.

Wilmot continued ſtill *ſullen* and perverſe, and every day grew more inſolent. *Clarendon.*

A man in a jail is *ſullen* and out of humour at his firſt coming in. *L'Eſtrange.*

Forc'd by my pride, I my concern ſuppreſs'd;
Pretended drowſineſs, and wiſh of reſt;
And *ſullen* I forſook th' imperfect feaſt. *Prior.*

If we ſit down *ſullen* and inactive, in expectation that God ſhould do all, we ſhall find ourſelves miſerably deceived. *Rog.*

2. Miſchievous; malignant.

Such *ſullen* planets at my birth did ſhine,
They threaten every fortune mixt with mine. *Dryden.*

The *ſullen* fiend her ſounding wings diſplay'd,
Unwilling left the night, and ſought the nether ſhade. *Dryd.*

3. Intractable; obſtinate.

Things are as *ſullen* as we are, and will be what they are, whatever we think of them. *Tillotſon.*

4. Gloomy; dark; cloudy; diſmal.

Why are thine eyes fixt to the *ſullen* earth,
Gazing at that which ſeems to dim thy ſight? *Shakeſp.*

Night with her *ſullen* wings to double ſhade,
The deſart fowls in their clay neſts were couch'd,
And now wild beaſts came forth the woods to roam. *Milt.*

A glimpſe of moon-ſhine, ſtreak'd with red;
A ſhuffled, *ſullen*, and uncertain light,
That dances through the clouds, and ſhuts again. *Dryden.*

No cheerful breeze this *ſullen* region knows;
The dreaded Eaſt is all the wind that blows. *Pope.*

5. Heavy; dull; ſorrowful.

Be thou the trumpet of our wrath,
And *ſullen* preſage of your own decay. *Shakeſpeare.*

SU'LLENLY. *adv.* [from *ſullen.*] Gloomily; malignantly; intractably.

To ſay they are framed without the aſſiſtance of ſome principle that has wiſdom in it, and that they come to paſs from chance, is *ſullenly* to aſſert a thing becauſe we will aſſert it. *More.*

He in chains demanded more
Than he impoſ'd in victory before:
He *ſullenly* reply'd, he could not make
Theſe offers now. *Dryden.*

The gen'ral mends his weary pace,
And *ſullenly* to his revenge he ſails;
So glides ſome trodden ſerpent on the graſs,
And long behind his wounded volume trails. *Dryden.*

SU'LLENNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſullen.*] Gloomineſs; moroſeneſs; ſluggiſh anger; malignity; intractability.

Speech being as rare as precious, her ſilence without *ſullenneſs*, her modeſty without affectation, and her ſhamefaſtneſs without ignorance. *Sidney.*

To fit *ſullenneſs*,
He to another key his ſtile doth dreſs. *Donne.*

In thoſe vernal ſeaſons, when the air is calm and pleaſant, it were an injury and *ſullenneſs* againſt nature not to go out, and ſee her riches. *Milton.*

Quit not the world out of any hypocriſy, *ſullenneſs*, or ſuperſtition, but out of a ſincere love of true knowledge and virtue. *More.*

With theſe comforts about me, and *ſullenneſs* enough to uſe no remedy, monſieur Zulichem came to ſee me. *Temple.*

SU'LLENS. *n. ſ.* [Without ſingular.] Moroſe temper; gloomineſs of mind. A burleſque word.

Let them die that age, and *ſullens* have. *Shakeſpeare.*

SU'LLIAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *ſully.*] Pollution; filth; ſtain of dirt; foulneſs.

Require it to make ſome reſtitution to his neighbour for what it has detracted from it, by wiping off that *ſulliage* it has caſt upon his fame. *Government of the Tongue.*

Calumniate ſtoutly; for though we wipe away with never ſo much care the dirt thrown at us, there will be left ſome *ſulliage* behind. *Decay of Piety.*

To SU'LLY. *v. a.* [*ſouiller*, French.] To ſoil; to tarniſh; to dirt; to ſpot.

Silvering will *ſully* and canker more than gilding. *Bacon.*

The falling temples which the gods provoke,
And ſtatues *ſully'd* yet with ſacrilegious ſmoke. *Roſcommon.*

He's dead, whoſe love had *ſully'd* all your reign,
And made you empreſs of the world in vain. *Dryden.*

Lab'ring years ſhall weep their deſtin'd race,
Charg'd with ill omens, *ſully'd* with diſgrace. *Prior.*

Let there be no ſpots to *ſully* the brightneſs of this ſolemnity. *Atterbury.*

Ye walkers too, that youthful colours wear,
Three *ſullying* trades avoid with equal care;
The little chimney-ſweeper ſkulks along,
And marks with ſooty ſtains the heedleſs throng. *Gay.*

SU'LLY. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Soil; tarniſh; ſpot.

You laying theſe light *ſullies* on my ſon,
As 'twere a thing a little ſoil'd i' th' working. *Shakeſp.*

A noble and triumphant merit breaks through little ſpots and *ſullies* in his reputation. *Addiſon.*

SU'LPHUR. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] Brimſtone.

In his womb was hid metallick ore,
The work of *ſulphur*. *Milton.*

Sulphur is produced by incorporating an oily or bituminous matter with the foſſil and ſalt. *Woodward.*

Thence nitre, *ſulphur*, and the fiery ſteam
Of fat bitumen. *Thomſon.*

SULPHU'REOUS. } *adj.* [*ſulphureus*, Latin.] Made of brim-
SU'LPHUROUS. } ſtone; having the qualities of brimſtone; containing ſulphur; impregnated with ſulphur.

My hour is almoſt come,
When I to *ſulphurous* and tormenting flames
Muſt render up myſelf. *Shakeſpeare.*

Dart and javelin, ſtones and *ſulphurous* fire. *Milton.*

Is not the ſtrength and vigour of the action between light and *ſulphureous* bodies, obſerved above, one reaſon why *ſulphureous* bodies take fire more readily, and burn more vehemently than other bodies do? *Newton.*

The fury heard, while on Cocytus' brink,
Her ſnakes unty'd *ſulphureous* waters drink. *Pope.*

No *ſulphureous* glooms
Swell'd in the ſky, and ſent the lightning forth. *Thomſon.*

SULPHU'REOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſulphureous.*] The ſtate of being ſulphureous.

SU'LPHURWORT. *n. ſ.* The ſame with HOGSFENEL.

SU'LPHURY. *adj.* [from *ſulphur.*] Partaking of ſulphur.

SU'LTAN. *n. ſ.* [Arabick.] The Turkiſh emperor.

By this ſcimitar,
That won three fields of *ſultan* Solyman. *Shakeſpeare.*

SU'LTANA. } *n. ſ.* [from *ſultan.*] The queen of an Eaſtern
SU'LTANESS. } emperour.

Turn the *ſultana*'s chambermaid. *Cleaveland.*

Lay the tow'ring *ſultaneſs* aſide. *Irene.*

SU'LTANRY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſultan.*] An Eaſtern empire.

I affirm the ſame of the *ſultanry* of the Mamalukes, where ſlaves, bought for money, and of unknown deſcent, reigned over families of freemen. *Bacon.*

SU'LTRINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſultry.*] The ſtate of being ſultry; cloſe and cloudy heat.

SU'LTRY. *adj.* [This is imagined by *Skinner* to be corrupted from *ſulphury*, or *ſweltry.*] Hot without ventilation; hot and cloſe; hot and cloudy.

It is very *ſultry* and hot. *Shakeſpeare.*

The *ſultry* breath
Of tainted air had cloy'd the jaws of death. *Sandys.*

Such as born beneath the burning ſky,
And *ſultry* ſun betwixt the tropicks lie. *Dryden.*

Our foe advances on us,
And envies us even Lybia's *ſultry* deſarts. *Addiſon.*

Then would *ſultry* heats and a burning air have ſcorched and chapped the earth, and galled the animal tribes in houſes or dens. *Cheyne.*

SUM. *n. ſ.* [*ſumma*, Latin; *ſomme*, French.]

1. The whole of any thing; many particulars aggregated to a total.

We may as well conclude ſo of every ſentence, as of the whole *ſum* and body thereof. *Hooker.*

How precious are thy thoughts unto me, O God! how great is the *ſum* of them. *Pſ.* cxxxix. 17.

Th' Almighty Father, where he ſits
Shrin'd in his ſanctuary of heav'n ſecure,
Conſulting on the *ſum* of things, foreſeen
This tumult, and permitted all, adviſ'd. *Milton.*

Such and no leſs is he, on whom depends
The *ſum* of things. *Dryden.*

Weighing the *ſum* of things with wiſe forecaſt,
Solicitous of publick good. *Philips.*

2. Quantity of money.

I did ſend to you
For certain *ſums* of gold, which you deny'd me. *Shakeſp.*

Britain, once deſpis'd, can raiſe
As ample *ſums* as Rome in Cæſar's days. *C. Arbuthnot.*

3. [*Somme*, Fr.] Compendium; abridgment; the whole abſtracted.

This, in effect, is the *ſum* and ſubſtance of that which they bring by way of oppoſition againſt thoſe orders, which we have common with the church of Rome. *Hooker.*

They repleniſhed the hearts of the neareſt unto them with words of memorable conſolation, ſtrengthened men in the fear of God, gave them wholſome inſtructions of life, and confirmed them in true religion: in *ſum*, they taught the world no leſs virtuouſly how to die, than they had done before how to live. *Hooker.*

Th s

This having learn'd, thou haſt attain'd the *ſum* Of wiſdom. *Milton.*

In *ſum*, no man can have a greater veneration for Chaucer than myſelf. *Dryden.*

Thy *ſum* of duty let two words contain; Be humble, and be juſt. *Prior.*

In *ſum*, the Goſpel, conſidered as a law, preſcribes every virtue to our conduct, and forbids every ſin. *Rogers.*

4. The amount; the reſult of reaſoning or computation.

I appeal to the readers, whether the *ſum* of what I have ſaid be not this. *Tillotſon.*

5. Height; completion.

Thus I have told thee all my ſtate, and brought My ſtory to the *ſum* of earthly bliſs, Which I enjoy. *Milton.*

In ſaying ay or no, the very ſafety of our country, and the *ſum* of our well-being, lies. *L'Eſtrange.*

To SUM. *v. a.* [*ſommer*, French; from the noun.]

1. To compute; to collect particulars into a total; to caſt up. It has *up* emphatical.

You caſt th' event of war, And *ſumm'd* th' account of chance. *Shakeſpeare.*

The high prieſt may *ſum* the ſilver brought in. 2 *Kings* xxii.

In ſickneſs time will ſeem longer without a clock than with it; for the mind doth value every moment, and then the hour doth rather *ſum up* the moments than divide the day. *Bacon.*

He that would reckon up all the accidents preferments depend upon, may as well undertake to count the ſands, or *ſum up* infinity. *South.*

2. To compriſe; to comprehend; to collect into a narrow compaſs.

So lovely fair! That what ſeem'd fair in all the world, ſeem'd now Mean, or in her *ſumm'd* up, in her contain'd. *Milton.*

To conclude, by *ſumming* up what I would ſay concerning what I have, and what I have not been, in the following paper I ſhall not deny that I pretended not to write an accurate treatiſe of colours, but an occaſional eſſay. *Boyle.*

Go to the ant, thou ſluggard, in few words *ſums* up the moral of this fable. *L'Eſtrange.*

This Atlas muſt our ſinking ſtate uphold; In council cool, but in performance bold: He *ſums* their virtues in himſelf alone, And adds the greateſt, of a loyal ſon. *Dryden.*

A fine evidence *ſumm'd* up among you! *Dryden.*

3. [In falconry.] To have feathers full grown.

With proſperous wing full *ſumm'd*. *Milton.*

SU'MACH-TREE. *n. ſ.* [*ſumach*, French.] The flower conſiſts of five leaves in a circular order, in form of a roſe; from whoſe flower-cup riſes the pointal, which afterward becomes a veſſel, containing one ſeed: the flowers grow in bunches, and the leaves either winged or have three lobes. The flowers are uſed in dying, and the branches for tanning, in America. *Miller.*

SU'MLESS. *adj.* [from *ſum*.] Not to be computed.

Make his chronicle as rich with prize, As is the ouzy bottom of the ſea With ſunken wreck and *ſumleſs* treaſuries. *Shakeſpeare.*

A *ſumleſs* journey of incorporeal ſpeed. *Milton.*

Above, beneath, around the palace ſhines, The *ſumleſs* treaſure of exhauſted mines. *Pope.*

SU'MMARILY. *adv.* [from *ſummary*.] Briefly; the ſhorteſt way.

The decalogue of Moſes declareth *ſummarily* thoſe things which we ought to do; the prayer of our Lord, whatſoever we ſhould requeſt or deſire. *Hooker.*

While we labour for theſe demonſtrations out of Scripture, and do *ſummarily* declare the things which many ways have been ſpoken, be contented quietly to hear, and do not think my ſpeech tedious. *Hooker.*

When the parties proceed *ſummarily*, and they chuſe the ordinary way of proceeding, the cauſe is made plenary. *Ayliffe.*

SU'MMARY. *adj.* [*ſommaire*, French; from *ſum*.] Short; brief; compendious.

The judge Directed them to mind their brief, Nor ſpend their time to ſhew their reading, She'd have a *ſummary* proceeding. *Swift.*

SU'MMARY. *n. ſ.* [from the adj.] Compendium; abridgment.

We are enforc'd from our moſt quiet ſphere By the rough torrent of occaſion; And have the *ſummary* of all our griefs, When time ſhall ſerve, to ſhew in articles. *Shakeſpeare.*

In that comprehenſive *ſummary* of our duty to God, there is no expreſs mention thereof. *Rogers.*

SU'MMER. *n. ſ.* [rumen, Saxon; *ſomer*, Dutch.]

1. The ſeaſon in which the ſun arrives at the hither ſolſtice.

Sometimes hath the brighteſt day a cloud; And, after *Summer*, evermore ſucceeds The barren Winter with his nipping cold. *Shakeſpeare.*

Can't ſuch things be, And overcome us like a *Summer's* cloud, Without our ſpecial wonder? *Shakeſpeare.*

Two hundred loaves of bread, and an hundred bunches of raiſins, and an hundred of *Summer* fruits. 2 *Sa.* xvi.

He was ſitting in a *Summer* parlour. *Judg.* iii. 20.

In all the liveries deck'd of *Summer's* pride. *Milton.*

They marl and ſow it with wheat, giving it a *Summer* fallowing firſt, and next year ſow it with peaſe. *Mortimer.*

Dry weather is beſt for moſt *Summer* corn. *Mortimer.*

The dazzling roofs, Reſplendent as the blaze of *Summer* noon, Or the pale radiance of the midnight moon. *Pope.*

Child of the ſun, See ſultry *Summer* comes. *Thomſon.*

2. [*Trabs ſummaria*.] The principal beam of a floor.

Oak, and the like true hearty timber, may be better truſted in croſs and tranſverſe works for *ſummers*, or girders, or binding beams. *Wotton.*

Then enter'd ſin, and with that ſycamore, Whoſe leaves firſt ſhelter'd man from drought and dew, Working and winding ſlily evermore, The inward walls and *ſummers* cleft and tore; But grace ſhor'd theſe, and cut that as it grew. *Herbert.*

To SU'MMER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To paſs the Summer.

The fowls ſhall *ſummer* upon them, and all the beaſts ſhall winter upon them. *Iſ.* xviii. 6.

To SU'MMER. *v. a.* To keep warm.

Maids well *ſummered*, and warm kept, are like flies at Bartholomew-tide, blind, though they have their eyes. *Shakeſp.*

SU'MMERHOUSE. *n. ſ.* [from *Summer* and *houſe*.] An apartment in a garden uſed in the Summer.

I'd rather live With cheeſe and garlick, in a windmill, far, Than feed on cates, and have him talk to me, In any *ſummerhouſe* in Chriſten dom. *Shakeſpeare.*

With here a fountain, never to be play'd, And there a *ſummerhouſe*, that knows no ſhade. *Pope.*

There is ſo much virtue in eight volumes of Spectators, ſuch a reverence of things ſacred, ſo many valuable remarks for our conduct in life, that they are not improper to lie in parlours or *ſummerhouſes*, to entertain our thoughts in any moments of leiſure. *Watts.*

SU'MMERSAULT. } *n. ſ.* [*ſoubreſault*, French. *Somerſet* is a
SU'MMERSET. } corruption.] A high leap in which the heels are thrown over the head.

Some do the *ſummerſault*, And o'er the bar like tumblers vault. *Hudibras.*

Frogs are obſerved to uſe divers *ſummerſaults*. *Wolton.*

The treaſurer cuts a caper on the ſtrait rope: I have ſeen him do the *ſummerſet* upon a trencher fixed on the rope, which is no thicker than a common packthread. *Gulliver's Travels.*

SU'MMIT. *n. ſ.* [*ſummitas*, Lat.] The top; the utmoſt height.

Have I fall'n or no? —From the dread *ſummit* of this chalky bourn! Look up a-height, the ſhrill-gorg'd lark ſo far Cannot be ſeen or heard. *Shakeſpeare.*

Ætna's heat, that makes the *ſummit* glow, Enriches all the vales below. *Swift.*

To SU'MMON. *v. a.* [*ſummoneo*, Latin.]

1. To call with authority; to admoniſh to appear; to cite.

Cateſby, ſound lord Haſtings, And *ſummon* him to-morrow to the Tower. *Shakeſpeare.*

The courſe of method *ſummoneth* me to diſcourſe of the inhabitants. *Carew.*

The tirſan is aſſiſted by the governour of the city, where the feaſt is celebrated, and all the perſons of both ſexes are *ſummoned* to attend. *Bacon.*

Rely on what thou haſt of virtue, *ſummon* all. *Milton.*

Nor trumpets *ſummon* him to war, Nor drums diſturb his morning ſleep. *Dryden.*

Love, duty, ſafety, *ſummon* us away; 'Tis nature's voice, and nature we obey. *Pope.*

2. To excite; to call up; to raiſe. With *up* emphatical.

When the blaſt of war blows in our ears, Stiffen the ſinews, *ſummon up* the blood. *Shakeſpeare.*

SU'MMONER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſummon*.] One who cites; one who ſummons.

Cloſe pent-up guilts Rive your concealing continents, and aſk Theſe dreadful *ſummoners* grace. *Shakeſpeare.*

SU'MMONS. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A call of authority; admonition to appear; citation.

What are you? Your name, your quality, and why you anſwer This preſent *ſummons*? *Shakeſpeare.*

He ſent to ſummon the ſeditious, and to offer pardon; but neither *ſummons* nor pardon was any thing regarded. *Hayw.*

The ſons of light Haſted, reſorting to the *ſummons* high, And took their ſeats. *Milton.*

Strike your ſails at *ſummons*, or prepare To prove the laſt extremities of war. *Dryden.*

SU'MPTER. *n. ſ.* [*ſommier*, French; *ſomaro*, Italian.] A horſe that carries the cloaths or furniture.

Return with her!
Perſuade me rather to be a ſlave and *ſumpter*
To this deteſted groom. *Shakeſp.*
With full force his deadly bow he bent,
And feather'd fates among the mules and *ſumpters* ſent. *Dry.*
Two *ſumpter* mules, bred of large Flanders mares.
Mortimer's Huſbandry.

SU'MPTION. *n. ſ.* [from *ſumptus*, Latin.] The act of taking.
The *ſumption* of the myſteries does all in a capable ſubject. *Taylor.*

SU'MPTUARY. *adj.* [*ſumptuarius*, Latin.] Relating to expence; regulating the coſt of life.
To remove that material cauſe of ſedition, which is want and poverty in the eſtate, ſerveth the opening and well balancing of trade, the baniſhing of idleneſs, the repreſſing of waſte and exceſs by *ſumptuary* laws. *Bacon.*

SUMPTUO'SITY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſumptuous.*] Expenſiveneſs; coſtlineſs.
He added *ſumptuoſity*, invented jewels of gold and ſtone, and ſome engines for the war. *Raleigh.*

SU'MPTUOUS. *adj.* [*ſumptuoſus*, from *ſumptus*, Lat.] Coſtly; expenſive; ſplendid.
We ſee how moſt Chriſtians ſtood then affected, how joyful they were to behold the *ſumptuous* ſtatelineſs of houſes built unto God's glory. *Hooker.*
We are too magnificent and *ſumptuous* in our tables and attendance. *F. Atterbury.*

SU'MPTUOUSLY. *adv.* [from *ſumptuous.*] Expenſively; with great coſt.
This monument five hundred years hath ſtood,
Which I have *ſumptuouſly* re-edified. *Shakeſp.*
Ethelwold, biſhop of Wincheſter, in a famine, ſold all the rich veſſels and ornaments of the church, to relieve the poor with bread; and ſaid, there was no reaſon that the dead temples of God ſhould be *ſumptuouſly* furniſhed, and the living temples ſuffer penury. *Bacon.*
A good employment will make you live tolerably in London, or *ſumptuouſly* here. *Swift.*

SU'MPTUOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſumptuous.*] Expenſiveneſs; coſtlineſs.
I will not fall out with thoſe that can reconcile *ſumptuouſneſs* and charity. *Byle.*

SUN. *n. ſ.* [*ſunno*, Gothick; ſunna, ſunne, Saxon; *ſon*, Dut.]
1. The luminary that makes the day.
Doth beauty keep which never *ſun* can burn,
Nor ſtorms do turn? *Sidney.*
Bid her ſteal into the pleached bow'r,
Where honyſuckles, ripen'd by the *ſun*,
Forbid the ſun to enter. *Shakeſpeare.*
Though there be but one *ſun* exiſting in the world, yet the idea of it being abſtracted, ſo that more ſubſtances might each agree in it, it is as much a ſort as if there were as many *ſuns* as there are ſtars. *Locke.*
2. A ſunny place; a place eminently warmed by the ſun.
This place has choice of *ſun* and ſhade. *Milton.*
3. Any thing eminently ſplendid.
I will never conſent to put out the *ſun* of ſovereignty to poſterity, and all ſucceeding kings. *King Charles.*
4. *Under the* SUN. In this world. A proverbial expreſſion.
There is no new thing *under the ſun*. *Eccl.*

To SUN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To inſolate; to expoſe to the ſun; to warm in the ſun.
The cry to ſhady delve him brought at laſt,
Where Mammon earſt did *ſun* his treaſury. *Spenſer.*
What aim'ſt thou at? delicious fare;
And then to *ſun* thyſelf in open air. *Dryden.*

SU'NBEAM. *n. ſ.* [*ſun* and *beam.*] Ray of the ſun.
The Roman eagle, wing'd
From the ſpungy South to this part of the Weſt,
Vaniſh'd in the *ſunbeams*. *Shakeſp.*
Gliding through the ev'n
On a *ſunbeam*. *Milton.*
There was a God, a being diſtinct from this viſible world; and this was a truth wrote with a *ſunbeam*, legible to all mankind, and received by univerſal conſent. *South.*

SU'NBEAT. *part. adj.* [*ſun* and *beat.*] Shone on by the ſun.
Its length runs level with th' Atlantic main,
And wearies fruitful Nilus to convey
His *ſunbeat* waters by ſo long a way. *Dryden.*

SU'NBRIGHT. *adj.* [*ſun* and *bright.*] Reſembling the ſun in brightneſs.
Gathering up himſelf out of the mire,
With his uneven wings did fiercely fall
Upon his *ſunbright* ſhield. *Spenſer.*
Now would I have thee to my tutor:
How and which way I may bellow myſelf,
To be regarded in her *ſunbright* eye. *Shakeſpeare.*
High in the midſt, exalted as a God,
Th' apoſtate in his *ſunbright* chariot ſat,
Idol of majeſty divine! incloſ'd
With flaming cherubims, and golden ſhields. *Milton.*

SUNBU'RNING. *n. ſ.* [*ſun* and *burning.*] The effect of the ſun upon the face.
If thou can'ſt love a fellow of this temper, Kate, whoſe face is not worth *ſunburning*, let thine eye be thy cook. *Shakeſpeare.*
The heat of the ſun may darken the colour of the ſkin, which we call *ſunburning*. *Boyle.*

SU'NBURNT. *participial adj.* [*ſun* and *burnt.*] Tanned; diſcoloured by the ſun.
Where ſuch radiant lights have ſhone,
No wonder if her cheeks be grown
Sunburnt with luſtre of her own. *Cleaveland.*
Sunburnt and ſwarthy though ſhe be,
She'll fire for Winter nights provide. *Dryden.*
How many nations of the *ſunburnt* ſoil
Does Niger bleſs? how many drink the Nile? *Blackmore.*
One of them, older and more *ſunburnt* than the reſt, told him he had a widow in his line of life. *Addiſon.*

SU'NCLAD. *part. adj.* [*ſun* and *clad.*] Clothed in radiance; bright.

SU'NDAY. *n. ſ.* [*ſun* and *day.*] The day anciently dedicated to the ſun; the firſt day of the week; the Chriſtian ſabbath.
If thou wilt needs thruſt thy neck into a yoke, wear the print of it, and ſigh away *Sundays*. *Shakeſp.*
An' ſhe were not kin to me, ſhe would be as fair on Friday as Helen is on *Sunday*. *Shakeſp.*
At prime they enter'd on the *Sunday* morn;
Rich tap'ſtry ſpread the ſtreets. *Dryden.*

To SU'NDER. *v. a.* [ꝑýnꝺꝛian, Saxon.] To part; to ſeparate; to divide
Vexation almoſt ſtops my breath,
That *ſundred* friends greet in the hour of death. *Shakeſp.*
It is *ſundred* from the main land by a ſandy plain. *Carew.*
She that ſhould all parts to reunion bow,
She that had all magnetick force alone,
To draw and faſten *ſundred* parts in one. *Donne.*
A *ſundred* clock is piecemeal laid,
Not to be loſt, but by the maker's hand
Repoliſh'd, without error then to ſtand. *Donne.*
When both the chiefs are *ſunder'd* from the fight,
Then to the lawful king reſtore his right. *Dryden.*
Th' enormous weight was caſt,
Which Crantor's body *ſunder'd* at the waiſt. *Dryden.*
Bears, tigers, wolves, the lion's angry brood,
Whom heav'n endu'd with principles of blood,
He wiſely *ſundred* from the reſt, to yell
In foreſts. *Dryden.*
Bring me lightning, give me thunder;
—Jove may kill, but ne'er ſhall *ſunder*. *Granville.*

SU'NDER. *n. ſ.* [ſunꝺeꝛ, Saxon.] Two; two parts.
He breaketh the bow, and cutteth the ſpear in *ſunder*. *Pſ.*

SU'NDEW. *n. ſ.* An herb. *Ainſworth.*

SUNDI'AL. *n. ſ.* [*dial* and *ſun.*] A marked plate on which the ſhadow points the hour.
All your graces no more you ſhall have,
Than a *ſundial* in a grave. *Donne.*
The body, though it really moves, yet not changing perceivable diſtance, ſeems to ſtand ſtill; as is evident in the ſhadows of *ſundials*. *Locke.*

SU'NDRY. *adj.* [ſunꝺeꝛ, Saxon.] Several; more than one.
That law, which, as it is laid up in the boſom of God, we call eternal, receiveth, according unto the different kind of things which are jubject unto it, different and *ſundry* kinds of names. *Hooker.*
Not of one nation was it peopled, but of *ſundry* people of different manners. *Spenſer.*
He cauſed him to be arreſted upon complaint of *ſundry* grievous oppreſſions. *Davies.*
How can ſhe ſeveral bodies know,
If in herſelf a body's form ſhe bear?
How can a mirrour *ſundry* faces ſhow,
If from all ſhapes and forms it be not clear? *Davies.*
I have compoſed *ſundry* collects, as the Adventual, Quadrageſimal, Paſchal or Pentecoſtal. *Sanderſon.*
Sundry foes the rural realm ſurround. *Dryden.*
Sundry in all manual arts are as wonderful. *Locke.*

SU'NFLOWER. *n. ſ.* [*corona ſolis*, Latin.] A plant.
The characters are: it hath a ſquamous cup; the flowers are radiated like the great ſtarwort; the embryoes of the ſeeds are diſtinguiſhed by little imbricated leaves in the diſk; the top of the ovary is crowned with two ſmall leaves; the ſeeds are puſhed out from the bottom of the flower, leaving a vacuity which appears very like a honeycomb. *Miller.*

SU'NFLOWER, *Little. n. ſ.* [*helianthemum*, Latin.] A plant.
The characters are: the flower-cup conſiſts of three leaves; the flower, for the moſt part, of five leaves, placed orbicularly, and expanded in form of a roſe; the pointal of the flower becomes a globular fruit, which divides into three parts, having three cells, which are filled with roundiſh ſeeds fixed to ſmall capillaments. *Miller.*

SUNG. The preterite and participle paſſive of *ſing*.

A larger rock then heaving from the plain,
He whirl'd it round, it *ſung* acroſs the main. *Pope.*
From joining ſtones the city ſprung,
While to his harp divine Amphion *ſung*. *Pope.*

SUNK. The preterite and participle paſſive of *ſink*.

We have large caves: the deepeſt are *ſunk* ſix hundred fathom, and ſome digged and made under great hills. *Bacon.*

Thus we act and thus we are,
Or toſs'd by hope or *ſunk* by care. *Prior.*
Sunk in Thaleſtris' arms the nymph he found. *Pope.*

His ſpirit quite *ſunk* with thoſe reflections that ſolitude and diſappointments bring, he is utterly undiſtinguiſhed and forgotten. *Swift.*

SU'NLESS. *adj.* [from *ſun*.] Wanting ſun; wanting warmth.

He thrice happy on the *ſunleſs* ſide,
Beneath the whole collected ſhade reclines. *Thomſon.*

SU'NLIKE. *adj.* [*ſun* and *like*.] Reſembling the ſun.

The quantity of light in this bright luminary, and in the *ſunlike* fixt ſtars, muſt be continually decreaſing. *Cheyne.*

SU'NNY. *adj.* [from *ſun*.]

1. Reſembling the ſun; bright.

She ſaw Dueſſa *ſunny* bright,
Adorn'd with gold and jewels ſhining clear. *Spenſer.*
The eldeſt, that Fidelia hight,
Like *ſunny* beams threw from her cryſtal face. *Spenſer.*
My decay'd fair
A *ſunny* look of his would ſoon repair. *Shakeſpeare.*
The chemiſt feeds
Perpetual flames, whoſe unreſiſted force
O'er ſand and aſhes and the ſtubborn flint
Prevailing, turns into a fuſile ſea,
That in his furnace bubbles *ſunny* red. *Philips.*

2. Expoſed to the ſun; bright with the ſun.

About me round I ſaw
Hill, dale, and ſhady woods, and *ſunny* plains,
And liquid lapſe of murm'ring ſtreams. *Milton.*
Him walking on a *ſunny* hill he found,
Back'd on the North and Weſt by a thick wood. *Milton.*
The filmy goſſamer now flits no more,
Nor halcyons baſk on the ſhort *ſunny* ſhore. *Dryden.*
But what avail her unexhauſted ſtores,
Her blooming mountains and her *ſunny* ſhores,
With all the gifts that heaven and earth impart,
The ſmiles of nature, and the charms of art,
While proud oppreſſion in her vallies reigns,
And tyranny uſurps her happy plains? *Addiſon.*

3. Coloured by the ſun.

Her *ſunny* locks
Hang on her temples like a golden fleece. *Shakeſp.*

SU'NRISE. } *n. ſ.* [*ſun* and *riſing*.] Morning; the appear-
SUNRI'SING. } ance of the ſun.

Send out a purſuivant
To Stanley's regiment; bid him bring his power
Before *ſunriſing*. *Shakeſpeare.*
In thoſe days the giants of Libanus maſtered all nations, from the *ſunriſing* to the ſunſet. *Raleigh.*
They intend to prevent the *ſunriſing*. *Walton.*
We now believe the Copernican ſyſtem; yet, upon ordinary occaſions, we ſhall ſtill uſe the popular terms of *ſunriſe* and ſunſet. *Bentley.*

SU'NSET. *n. ſ.* [*ſun* and *ſet*.] Cloſe of the day; evening.

When the ſun ſets the air doth drizzle dew;
But for the *ſunſet* of my brother's ſon
It rains downright. *Shakeſpeare.*
The ſtars are of greater uſe than for men to gaze on after *ſunſet*. *Raleigh.*
At *ſunſet* to their ſhip they make return,
And ſnore ſecure on deck 'till roſy morn. *Dryden.*
He obſervant of the parting ray,
Eyes the calm *ſunſet* of thy various day
Through fortune's cloud. *Pope.*

SU'NSHINE. *n. ſ.* [*ſun* and *ſhine*.] Action of the ſun; place where the heat and luſtre of the ſun are powerful.

That man that ſits within a monarch's heart,
And ripens in the *ſunſhine* of his favour,
Would he abuſe the count'nance of the king,
Alack, what miſchiefs might be ſet abroach,
In ſhadow of ſuch greatneſs? *Shakeſp.*
He had been many years in that *ſunſhine*, when a new comet appeared in court. *Clarendon.*
Sight no obſtacle found here, nor ſhade,
But all *ſunſhine*, as when his beams at noon
Culminate from th' equator. *Milton.*
I that in his abſence
Blaz'd like a ſtar of the firſt magnitude,
Now in his brighter *ſunſhine* am not ſeen. *Denham.*
Nor can we this weak ſhow'r a tempeſt call,
But drops of heat that in the *ſunſhine* fall. *Dryden.*
The caſes prevent the bees getting abroad upon every *ſunſhine* day. *Mortimer.*
The more favourable you are to me, the more diſtinctly I ſee my faults: ſpots and blemiſhes are never ſo plainly diſcovered as in the brighteſt *ſunſhine*. *Pope.*

SU'NSHINY. *adj.* [from *ſunſhine*. It was anciently accented on the ſecond ſyllable.]

1. Bright with the ſun.

About ten in the morning, in *ſunſhiny* weather, we took ſeveral ſorts of paper ſtained. *Boyle.*

2. Bright like the ſun.

The fruitful-headed beaſt, amaz'd
At flaſhing beams of that *ſunſhiny* ſhield,
Became ſtark blind, and all his ſenſes daz'd,
That down he tumbled. *Spenſer.*

To SUP. *v. a.* [*ſuper*, Norman French; *ſupan*, Saxon; *ſoepen*, Dutch.] To drink by mouthfuls; to drink by little at a time; to ſip.

Then took the angry witch her golden cup,
Which ſtill ſhe bore replete with magick arts,
Death and deſpair did many thereof *ſup*. *Spenſer.*
There find a purer air
To feed my life with; there I'll *ſup*
Balm and nectar in my cup. *Craſhaw.*
We ſaw it ſmelling to every thing ſet in the room, and when it had ſmelt to them all, it *ſupped* up the milk. *Ray.*
He call'd for drink; you ſaw him *ſup*
Potable gold in golden cup. *Swift.*

To SUP. *v. n.* [*ſouper*, French.] To eat the evening meal.

You'll *ſup* with me?
—Anger's my meat; I *ſup* upon myſelf,
And ſo ſhall ſtarve with feeding. *Shakeſp.*
I have *ſupt* full with horrours;
Direneſs, familiar to my ſlaught'rous thoughts,
Cannot once ſtart me. *Shakeſp.*
When they had *ſupped*, they brought Tobias in. *Tob.*
I ſee all the pilgrims in the Canterbury Tales as diſtinctly as if I had *ſupped* with them. *Dryden.*
Late returning home, he *ſupp'd* at eaſe. *Dryden.*

To SUP. *v. a.* To treat with ſupper.

He's almoſt *ſupp'd*; why have you left the chamber. *Shak.*
Sup them well, and look unto them all. *Shakeſp.*
Let what you have within be brought abroad,
To *ſup* the ſtranger. *Chapman.*

SUP. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A ſmall draught; a mouthful of liquour.

Tom Thumb had got a little *ſup*,
And Tomalin ſcarce kiſt the cup. *Drayton.*
A pigeon ſaw the picture of a glaſs with water in't, and flew eagerly up to't for a *ſup* to quench her thirſt. *L'Eſtrange.*
The leaſt tranſgreſſion of your's, if it be only two bits and one *ſup* more than your ſtint, is a great debauch. *Swift.*

SUPER, in compoſition, notes either more than another, or more than enough, or on the top.

SU'PERABLE. *adj.* [*ſuperabilis*, Lat. *ſuperable*, French.] Conquerable; ſuch as may be overcome.

SU'PERABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſuperable*.] Quality of being conquerable.

To SUPERABOU'ND. *v. n.* [*ſuper* and *abound*.] To be exuberant; to be ſtored with more than enough.

This caſe returneth again at this time, except the clemency of his majeſty *ſuperabound*. *Bacon.*
She *ſuperabounds* with corn, which is quickly convertible to coin. *Howel.*

SUPERABU'NDANCE. *n. ſ.* [*ſuper* and *abundance*.] More than enough; great quantity.

The precipitation of the vegetative terreſtrial matter at the deluge amongſt the ſand, was to retrench the luxury and *ſuperabundance* of the productions of the earth. *Woodward.*

SUPERABU'NDANT. *adj.* [*ſuper* and *abundant*.] Being more than enough.

So much *ſuperabundant* zeal could have no other deſign than to damp that ſpirit raiſed againſt Wood. *Swift.*

SUPERABU'NDANTLY. *adv.* [from *ſuperabundant*.] More than ſufficiently.

Nothing but the uncreated infinite can adequately fill and *ſuperabundantly* ſatisfy the deſire. *Cheyne.*

To SUPERA'DD. *v. n.* [*ſuperaddo*, Latin.] To add over and above; to join any thing ſo as to make it more.

The peacock laid it extremely to heart that he had not the nightingale's voice *ſuperadded* to the beauty of plumes. *L'Eſtr.*
The ſchools diſpute, whether in morals the external action *ſuperadds* any thing of good or evil to the internal elicit act of the will; but certainly the enmity of our judgments is wrought up to an high pitch before it rages in an open denial. *South.*
The ſtrength of any living creature, in thoſe external motions, is ſomething diſtinct from and *ſuperadded* unto its natural gravity. *Wilkins.*

SUPERADDI'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſuper* and *addition*.]

1. The act of adding to ſomething elſe.

The fabrick of the eye, its ſafe and uſeful ſituation, and the *ſuperaddition* of muſcles, are a certain pledge of the exiſtence of God. *More.*

2. That which is added.

Of theſe, much more than of the Nicene *ſuperadditions*, it may

may be affirmed, that being the explications of a father of the church, and not of a whole univerſal council, they were not neceſſary to be explicitly acknowledged. *Hammond.*

An animal, in the courſe of hard labour, ſeems to be nothing but veſſels: let the ſame animal continue long in reſt, it will perhaps double its weight and bulk: this *ſuperaddition* is nothing but fat. *Arbuthnot.*

SUPERADVE'NIENT. *adj.* [*ſuperadveniens*, Latin.]

1. Coming to the increaſe or aſſiſtance of ſomething.

The ſoul of man may have matter of triumph, when he has done bravely by a *ſuperadvenient* aſſiſtance of his God. *More.*

2. Coming unexpectedly.

To SUPERA'NNUATE. *v. a.* [*ſuper* and *annus*, Lat.] To impair or diſqualify by age or length of life.

If ſuch depravities be yet alive, deformity need not deſpair, nor will the eldeſt hopes be ever *ſuperannuated*. *Brown.*

When the ſacramental teſt was put in execution, the juſtices of peace through Ireland, that had laid down their commiſſions, amounted only to a dozen, and thoſe of the loweſt fortune, and ſome of them *ſuperannuated*. *Swift.*

To SUPERA'NNUATE. *v. n.* To laſt beyond the year. Not in uſe.

The dying of the roots of plants that are annual, is by the over-expence of the ſap into ſtalk and leaves, which being prevented, they will *ſuperannuate*. *Bacon.*

SUPERANNUA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *ſuperannuate*.] The ſtate of being diſqualified by years.

SUPE'RB. *adj.* [*ſuperbe*, French; *ſuperbus*, Latin.] Grand; pompous; lofty; auguſt; ſtately; magnificent.

SUPE'RB-LILY. *n. ſ.* [*methonica*, Lat.] A flower.

SUPERCA'RGO. *n. ſ.* [*ſuper* and *cargo*.] An officer in the ſhip whoſe buſineſs is to manage the trade.

I only wear it in a land of Hectors,
Thieves, *ſupercargo's*, ſharpers. *Pope.*

SUPERCELE'STIAL. *adj.* [*ſuper* and *celeſtial*.] Placed above the firmament.

I dare not think that any *ſuperceleſtial* heaven, or whatſoever elſe, not himſelf, was increate and eternal. *Raleigh.*

Many were for fetching down I know not what *ſuperceleſtial* waters for the purpoſe. *Woodward.*

SUPERCI'LIOUS. *adj.* [from *ſupercilium*, Latin.] Haughty; dogmatical; dictatorial; arbitrary; deſpotick; overbearing.

Thoſe who are one while courteous, within a ſmall time after, are ſo *ſupercilious*, fierce, and exceptious, that they are ſhort of the true character of friendſhip. *South.*

Several *ſupercilious* criticks will treat an author with the greateſt contempt, if he fancies the old Romans wore a girdle. *Addiſon.*

SUPERCI'LIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *ſupercilious*.] Haughtily; dogmatically; contemptuouſly.

He, who was a punctual man in point of honour, received this addreſs *ſuperciliouſly* enough, ſent it to the king without performing the leaſt ceremony. *Clarendon.*

SUPERCI'LIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſupercilious*.] Haughtineſs; contemptuouſneſs.

SUPERCONCE'PTION. *n. ſ.* [*ſuper* and *conception*.] A conception made after another conception.

Thoſe *ſuperconceptions*, where one child was like the father, the other like the adulterer, ſeem idle. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

SUPERCO'NSEQUENCE. *n. ſ.* [*ſuper* and *conſequence*.] Remote conſequence.

Not attaining the deuteroſcopy, and ſecond intention of the words, they omit their *ſuperconſequences* and coherences. *Brown.*

SUPERCRE'SCENCE. *n. ſ.* [*ſuper* and *creſco*, Lat.] That which grows upon another growing thing.

Wherever it groweth it maintains a regular figure, like other *ſupercreſcences*, and like ſuch as, living upon the ſtock of others, are termed paraſitical plants. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

SUPERE'MINENCE. } *n. ſ.* [*ſuper* and *emineo*, Latin.] Uncom-
SUPERE'MINENCY. } mon degree of eminence; eminence above others though eminent.

The archbiſhop of Canterbury, as he is primate over all England and metropolitan, has a *ſupereminency*, and even ſome power over the archbiſhop of York. *Ayliffe.*

SUPERE'MINENT. *adj.* [*ſuper* and *eminent*.] Eminent in a high degree.

As humility is in ſuitors a decent virtue, ſo the teſtification thereof by ſuch effectual acknowledgments not only argueth a ſound apprehenſion of his *ſupereminent* glory and majeſty before whom we ſtand, but putteth alſo into his hands a kind of pledge or bond for ſecurity againſt our unthankfulneſs. *Hooker.*

To SUPERE'ROGATE. *v. n.* [*ſuper* and *erogatio*, Lat.] To do more than duty requires.

So by an abbey's ſkeleton of late,
I heard an eccho *ſupererogate*
Through imperfection, and the voice reſtore,
As if ſhe had the hiccup o'er and o'er. *Cleaveland.*

Ariſtotle acted his own inſtructions, and his obſequious ſectators have *ſupererogated* in obſervance. *Glanville.*

SUPEREROGA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *ſupererogate*.] Performance of more than duty requires.

There is no ſuch thing as works of *ſupererogation*; that no man can do more than needs, and is his duty to do, by way of preparation for another world. *Tillotſon.*

SUPERE'ROGATORY. *adj.* [from *ſupererogate*.] Performed beyond the ſtrict demands of duty.

Supererogatory ſervices, and too great benefits from ſubjects to kings, are of dangerous conſequence. *Howel.*

SUPERE'XCELLENT. *adj.* [*ſuper* and *excellent*.] Excellent beyond common degrees of excellence.

We diſcern not the abuſe: ſuffer him to perſuade us that we are as gods, ſomething ſo *ſuperexcellent*, that all muſt reverence and adore. *Decay of Piety.*

SUPEREXCRE'SCENCE. *n. ſ.* [*ſuper* and *excreſcence*.] Something ſuperfluouſly growing.

As the eſcar ſeparated between the ſcarifications, I rubbed the *ſuperexcreſcence* of fleſh with the vitriol ſtone. *Wiſeman.*

To SUPERFE'TATE. *v. n.* [*ſuper* and *fœtus*, Latin.] To conceive after conception.

The female brings forth twice in one month, and ſo is ſaid to *ſuperfetate*, which, ſaith Ariſtotle, is becauſe her eggs are hatched in her one after another. *Grew.*

SUPERFETA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſuperfetation*, French; from *ſuperfetate*.] One conception following another, ſo that both are in the womb together, but come not to their full time for delivery together. *Quincy.*

Superfetation muſt be by abundance of ſap in the bough that putteth it forth. *Bacon.*

If the *ſuperfetation* be made with conſiderable intermiſſion, the later moſt commonly becomes abortive; for the firſt being confirmed, engroſſeth the aliment from the other. *Brown.*

SU'PERFICE. *n. ſ.* [*ſuperficie*, Fr. *ſuperficies*, Latin.] Outſide; ſurface.

Then if it riſe not to the former height
Of *ſuperfice*, conclude that ſoil is light. *Dryden.*

SUPERFI'CIAL. *adj.* [*ſuperficiel*, Fr. from *ſuperficies*, Latin.]

1. Lying on the ſurface; not reaching below the ſurface.

That, upon the *ſuperficial* ground, heat and moiſture cauſe putrefaction, in England is found not true. *Bacon.*

From theſe phænomena ſeveral have concluded ſome general rupture in the *ſuperficial* parts of the earth. *Burnet.*

There is not one infidel living ſo ridiculous as to pretend to ſolve the phænomena of ſight, or cogitation, by thoſe fleeting *ſuperficial* films of bodies. *Bentley.*

2. Shallow; contrived to cover ſomething.

This *ſuperficial* tale
Is but a preface to her worthy praiſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. Shallow; not profound; ſmattering, not learned.

That knowledge is ſo very *ſuperficial*, and ſo ill-grounded, that it is impoſſible for them to deſcribe in what conſiſts the beauty of thoſe works. *Dryden.*

SUPERFICIA'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſuperficial*.] The quality of being ſuperficial.

By theſe ſalts the colours of bodies receive degrees of luſtre or obſcurity, *ſuperficiality* or profundity. *Brown.*

SUPERFI'CIALLY. *adv.* [from *ſuperficial*.]

1. On the ſurface; not below the ſurface.

2. Without penetration; without cloſe heed.

Perſpective hath been with ſome diligence inquired; but the nature of ſounds in general hath been *ſuperficially* obſerved. *Bacon.*

His eye ſo *ſuperficially* ſurveys
Theſe things, as not to mind from whence they grow,
Deep under ground. *Milton.*

3. Without going deep; without ſearching to the bottom of things.

You have ſaid well;
But on the cauſe and queſtion now in hand,
Have gloz'd but *ſuperficially*. *Shakeſp.*

I have laid down *ſuperficially* my preſent thoughts. *Dryden.*

SUPERFI'CIALNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſuperficial*.]

1. Shallowneſs; poſition on the ſurface.

2. Slight knowledge; falſe appearance; ſhow without ſubſtance.

SUPERFICIES. n. ſ. [Latin.] Outſide; ſurface; ſuperfice.

He on her *ſuperficies* ſtretch'd his line. *Sandys.*

A convex mirrour makes objects in the middle to come out from the *ſuperficies*: the painter muſt, in reſpect of the light and ſhadows of his figures, give them more relievo. *Dryden.*

SUPERFI'NE. *adj.* [*ſuper* and *fine*.] Eminently fine.

Some, by this journey of Jaſon, underſtand the myſtery of the philoſopher's ſtone: to which alſo other *ſuperfine* chymiſts draw the twelve labours of Hercules. *L'Eſtrange.*

If you obſerve your cyder, by interpoſing it between a candle and your eye, to be very tranſparent, it may be called *ſuperfine*. *Mortimer.*

SUPERFLU'ITANCE. *n. ſ.* [*ſuper* and *fluito*, Latin.] The act of floating above.

Sperma ceti, which is a *ſuperfluitance* on the ſea, is not the ſperm of a whale. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

SUPERFLU'ITANT. *adj.* [*ſuperfluitans*, Lat.] Floating above.

A chalky earth, beaten and ſteeped in water, affordeth a cream or fatneſs on the top, and a groſs ſubſidence at the bottom: out of the cream, or *ſuperfluitance*, the fineſt diſhes are made; out of the reſidence, the coarſer. *Brown.*

SUPERFLU'ITY. *n. ſ.* [*ſuperfluité*, Fr. from *ſuperfluous*.] More than enough; plenty beyond uſe or neceſſity.

Having this way eaſed the church, as they thought, of *ſuperfluity*, they went on till they had plucked up even thoſe things which alſo had taken a great deal deeper root. *Hooker.*

They are as ſick that ſurfeit with too much, as they that ſtarve with nothing; therefore it is no mean happineſs to be ſeated in the mean: *ſuperfluity* comes ſooner by white hairs, but competency lives longer. *Shakeſpeare.*

A quiet mediocrity is ſtill to be preferred before a troubled *ſuperfluity*. *Suckling.*

Like the ſun, let bounty ſpread her ray,
And ſhine that *ſuperfluity* away. *Pope.*

SUPE'RFLUOUS. *adj.* [*ſuper* and *fluo*, Lat. *ſuperflu*, Fr.] Exuberant; more than enough; unneceſſary; offenſive by being more than ſufficient.

I think it *ſuperfluous* to uſe any words of a ſubject ſo praiſed in itſelf as it needs no praiſes. *Sidney.*

When a thing ceaſeth to be available unto the end which gave it being, the continuance of it muſt then appear *ſuperfluous*. *Hooker.*

Our *ſuperfluous* lacqueys and our peaſants,
Who in unneceſſary action ſwarm
About our ſquares of battle. *Shakeſp.*

A proper title of a peace, and purchas'd
At a *ſuperfluous* rate. *Shakeſp.*

As touching the miniſtring to the ſaints, it is *ſuperfluous* to write. *2 Cor.*

Horace will our *ſuperfluous* branches prune,
Give us new rules, and ſet our harp in tune. *Roſcommon.*

If ye know,
Why aſk ye, and *ſuperfluous* begin
Your meſſage, like to end as much in vain? *Milton.*

SUPE'RFLUOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſuperfluous*.] The ſtate of being ſuperfluous.

SU'PERFLUX. *n. ſ.* [*ſuper* and *fluxus*, Latin.] That which is more than is wanted.

Take phyſick, pomp;
Expoſe thyſelf to feel what wretches feel,
That thou may'ſt ſhake the *ſuperflux* to them. *Shakeſp.*

SUPERHU'MAN. *adj.* [*ſuper* and *humanus*, Latin.] Above the nature or power of man.

SUPERIMPREGNA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſuper* and *impregnation*.] Superconception; ſuperfetation.

SUPERINCU'MBENT. *adj.* [*ſuper* and *incumbens*, Latin.] Lying on the top of ſomething elſe.

It is ſometimes ſo extremely violent, that it forces the *ſuperincumbent* ſtrata; breaks them all throughout, and thereby perfectly undermines and ruins their foundations. *Woodward.*

To SUPERINDU'CE. *v. a.* [*ſuper* and *induco*, Latin.]

1. To bring in as an addition to ſomething elſe.

Relation is not contained in the real exiſtence of things, but ſomething extraneous and *ſuperinduced*. *Locke.*

In children, ſavages, and ill-natured people, learning not having caſt their native thoughts into new moulds, nor by *ſuperinducing* foreign doctrines, confounded thoſe fair characters nature had written, their innate notions might lie open. *Locke.*

2. To bring on as a thing not originally belonging to that on which it is brought.

To *ſuperinduce* any virtue upon a perſon, take the living creature in which that virtue is moſt eminent. *Bacon.*

Cuſtom and corruption *ſuperinduce* upon us a kind of neceſſity of going on as we began. *L'Eſtrange.*

Father is a notion *ſuperinduced* to the ſubſtance or man, and refers only to an act of that thing called man, whereby he contributed to the generation of one of his own kind, let man be what it will. *Locke.*

Long cuſtom of ſinning *ſuperinduces* upon the ſoul new and abſurd deſires, like the diſtemper of the ſoul, feeding only upon filth and corruption. *South.*

SUPERINDU'CTION. *n. ſ.* [from *ſuper* and *induce*.] The act of ſuperinducing.

A good inclination is but the firſt rude draught of virtue; the *ſuperinduction* of ill habits quickly deface it. *South.*

SUPERINJE'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*ſuper* and *injection*.] An injection ſucceeding upon another. *Dict.*

SUPERINSTITU'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſuper* and *inſtitution*.] [In law.] One inſtitution upon another; as if A be inſtituted and admitted to a benefice upon a title, and B be inſtituted and admitted by the preſentation of another. *Bailey.*

To SUPERINTE'ND. *v. a.* [*ſuper* and *intend*.] To overſee; to overlook; to take care of others with authority.

The king will appoint a council who may *ſuperintend* the works of this nature, and regulate what concerns the colonies. *Bacon.*

This argues deſign, and a *ſuperintending* wiſdom, power and providence in this ſpecial buſineſs of food. *Derham.*

Angels, good or bad, muſt be furniſhed with prodigious knowledge, to overſee Perſia and Grecia of old; or if any ſuch *ſuperintend* the affairs of Great Britain now. *Watts.*

SUPERINTE'NDENCE. } *n. ſ.* [from *ſuper* and *intend*.] Supe-
SUPERINTE'NDENCY. } riour care; the act of overſeeing with authority.

Such an univerſal *ſuperintendency* has the eye and hand of providence over all, even the moſt minute and inconſiderable things. *South.*

The divine providence, which hath a viſible reſpect to the being of every man, is yet more obſervable in its *ſuperintendency* over ſocieties. *Grew.*

An admirable indication of the divine *ſuperintendence* and management. *Derham.*

SUPERINTE'NDENT. *n. ſ.* [*ſuperintendant*, Fr. from *ſuperintend*.] One who overlooks others authoritatively.

Next to Brama, one Deuendre is the *ſuperintendent* deity, who hath many more under him. *Stillingfleet.*

The world pays a natural veneration to men of virtue, and rejoice to ſee themſelves conducted by thoſe who act under the care of a ſupreme being, and who think themſelves accountable to the great Judge and *Superintendent* of human affairs. *Addiſon.*

SUPERIO'RITY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſuperiour*.] Pre-eminence; the quality of being greater or higher than another in any reſpect.

Bellarmine makes the formal act of adoration to be ſubjection to a ſuperiour; but he makes the mere apprehenſion of excellency to include the formal reaſon of it; whereas mere excellency without *superiority* doth not require any ſubjection but only eſtimation.. *Stillingfleet.*

The perſon who adviſes, does in that particular exerciſe a *ſuperiority* over us, thinking us defective in our conduct or underſtanding. *Addiſon.*

SUPE'RIOUR. *adj.* [*ſupérieur*, Fr. *ſuperior*, Latin.]

1. Higher; greater in dignity or excellence; preferable or preferred to another.

In commending another you do yourſelf right; for he that you commend is either *ſuperiour* to you in that you commend, or inferiour; if he be inferiour, if he be to be commended, you much more; if he be *ſuperiour*, if he be not to be commended, you much leſs glorious. *Bacon.*

Although *ſuperior* to the people, yet not *ſuperior* to their own voluntary engagements once paſſed from them. *Taylor.*

Heaven takes part with the oppreſſed, and tyrants are upon their behaviour to a *ſuperior* power. *L'Eſtrange.*

Superior beings above us, who enjoy perfect happineſs, are more readily determined in their choice of good than we, and yet they are not leſs happy or leſs free than we are. *Locke.*

He laughs at men of far *ſuperiour* underſtandings to his, for not being as well dreſſed as himſelf. *Swift.*

2. Upper; higher locally.

By the refraction of the ſecond priſm, the breadth of the image was not encreaſed, but its *ſuperiour* part, which in the firſt priſm ſuffered the greater refraction, and appeared violet and blue, did again in the ſecond priſm ſuffer a greater refraction than its inferiour part which appeared red and yellow. *Newton's Opticks.*

3. Free from emotion or concern; unconquered.

From amidſt them forth he paſs'd,
Long way through hoſtile ſcorn; which he ſuſtain'd
Superior, nor of violence fear'd ought. *Milton.*

Here paſſion firſt I felt,
Commotion ſtrange! in all enjoyments elſe
Superior and unmov'd. *Milton.*

There is not in earth a ſpectacle more worthy than a great man *ſuperiour* to his ſufferings. *Addiſon.*

SUPE'RIOUR. *n. ſ.* One more excellent or dignified than another.

Thoſe under the great officers of ſtate, have more frequent opportunities for the exerciſe of benevolence than their *ſuperiours*. *Addiſon.*

SUPERLA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſuperlatio*, Latin.] Exaltation of any thing beyond truth or propriety.

There are words that as much raiſe a ſtyle as others can depreſs it; *ſuperlation* and overmuchneſs amplifies: it may be above faith, but not above a mean. *Ben. Johnſon.*

SUPE'RLATIVE. *adj.* [*ſuperlatif*, Fr. *ſuperlativus*, Latin.]

1. Implying or expreſſing the higheſt degree.

It is an uſual way to give the *ſuperlative* unto things of eminence; and when a thing is very great, preſently to define it to be the greateſt of all. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Some have a violent and turgid manner of talking and thinking; they are always in extremes, and pronounce concerning every thing in the *ſuperlative*. *Watts.*

2. Riſing to the higheſt degree.

The high court of parliament in England is *ſuperlative*. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

Martyrdoms I reckon amongſt miracles; becauſe they ſeem to exceed the ſtrength of human nature; and I may do the like of *ſuperlative* and admirable holineſs. *Bacon.*

The generality of its reception is with many the perſuading argument of its *ſuperlative* deſert; and common judges meaſure excellency by numbers. *Glanville.*

Ingrati-

Ingratitude and compaſſion never cohabit in the ſame breaſt; which ſhews the *ſuperlative* malignity of this vice, and the baſeneſs of the mind in which it dwells. *South.*

SUPE'RLATIVELY. *adv.* [from *ſuperlative.*]

1. In a manner of ſpeech expreſſing the higheſt degree.

I ſhall not ſpeak *ſuperlatively* of them; but that I may truly ſay, they are ſecond to none in the Chriſtian world. *Bacon.*

2. In the higheſt degree.

Tiberius was bad enough in his youth; but *ſuperlatively* and monſtrouſly ſo in his old age. *South.*

The Supreme Being is a ſpirit moſt excellently glorious, *ſuperlatively* powerful, wiſe and good, Creator of all things. *Bent.*

SUPE'RLATIVENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſuperlative.*] The ſtate of being in the higheſt degree.

SUPERLU'NAR. *adj.* [*ſuper* and *luna*, Lat.] Not ſublunary; placed above the moon; not of this world.

The mind, in metaphyſicks, at a loſs,
May wander in a wilderneſs of moſs;
The head that turns at *ſuperlunar* things,
Pois'd with a tail, may ſteer on Wilkins' wings. *Dunciad.*

SUPE'RNAL. *adj.* [*ſupernus*, Latin.]

1. Having an higher poſition; locally above us.

By heaven and earth was meant the ſolid matter and ſubſtance, as well of all the heavens and orbs *ſupernal*, as of the globe of the earth and waters which covered it. *Raleigh.*

2. Relating to things above; placed above; celeſtial; heavenly.

That *ſupernal* Judge that ſtirs good thoughts
In any breaſt of ſtrong authority,
To look into the bolts and ſtains of right. *Shakeſp.*

He with frequent intercourſe
Thither will ſend his winged meſſengers,
On errands of *ſupernal* grace. *Milton.*

Both glorying to have 'ſcap'd the Stygian flood,
As gods, and by their own recover'd ſtrength,
Not by the ſuff'rance of *ſupernal* pow'r. *Milton.*

SUPERNA'TANT. *adj.* [*ſupernatans*, Latin.] Swimming above.

Whilſt the ſubſtance continued fluid, I could ſhake it with the *ſupernatant* menſtruum, without making between them any true union. *Boyle.*

SUPERNATA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *ſupernato*, Latin.] The act of ſwimming on the top of any thing.

Touching the *ſupernatation* of bodies, take of aquafortis two ounces, of quickſilver two drams, the diſſolution will not bear a flint as big as a nutmeg. *Bacon.*

Bodies are differenced by *ſupernatation*, as floating on water; for chryſtal will ſink in water, as carrying in its own bulk a greater ponderoſity than the ſpace of any water it doth occupy; and will therefore only ſwim in molten metal and quickſilver. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

SUPERNA'TURAL. *adj.* [*ſuper* and *natural.*] Being above the powers of nature.

There reſteth either no way unto ſalvation, or if any, then ſurely a way which is *ſupernatural*, a way which could never have entered into the heart of a man, as much as once to conceive or imagine, if God himſelf had not revealed it extraordinarily; for which cauſe we term it the myſtery or ſecret way of ſalvation. *Hooker.*

When *ſupernatural* duties are neceſſarily exacted, natural are not rejected as needleſs. *Hooker.*

The underſtanding is ſecured by the perfection of its own nature, or by *ſupernatural* aſſiſtance. *Tillotſon.*

What miſts of providence are theſe,
Through which we cannot ſee?
So ſaints by *ſupernatural* power ſet free
Are left at laſt in martyrdom to die. *Dryden.*

SUPERNA'TURALLY. *adv.* [from *ſupernatural.*] In a manner above the courſe of power of nature.

The Son of God came to do every thing in miracle, to love *ſupernaturally*, and to pardon infinitely, and even to lay down the Sovereign while he aſſumed the Saviour. *South.*

SUPERNU'MERARY. *adj.* [*ſupernumeraire*, Fr. *ſuper* and *numerus*, Lat.] Being above a ſtated, a neceſſary, an uſual, or a round number.

Well if thrown out, as *ſupernumerary*
To my juſt number found! *Milton.*

In ſixty three years there may be loſt eighteen days, omitting the intercalation of one day every fourth year, allowed for this quadrant or ſix hours *ſupernumerary*. *Brown.*

The odd or *ſupernumerary* ſix hours are not accounted in the three years after the leap year. *Holder.*

The produce of this tax is adequate to the ſervices for which it is deſigned, and the additional tax is proportioned to the *ſupernumerary* expence this year. *Addiſon.*

Antiochus Eupator began to augment his fleet; but the Roman ſenate ordered his *ſupernumerary* veſſels to be burnt. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

A *ſupernumerary* canon is one who does not receive any of the profits or emoluments of the church, but only lives and ſerves there on a future expectation of ſome prebend. *Ayliffe.*

SU'PERPLANT. *n. ſ.* [*ſuper* and *plant.*] A plant growing upon another plant.

No *ſuperplant* is a formed plant but miſletoe. *Bacon.*

To SUPERPO'NDERATE. *v. a.* [*ſuper* and *pondero*, Latin.] To weigh over and above. *Dict.*

SUPERPROPO'RTION. *n. ſ.* [*ſuper* and *proportio*, Latin.] Overplus of proportion.

No defect of velocity, which requires as great a *ſuperproportion* in the cauſe, can be overcome in an inſtant. *Digby.*

SUPERPURGA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſuperpurgation*, Fr. *ſuper* and *purgation.*] More purgation than enough.

There happening a *ſuperpurgation*, he declined the repeating of that purge. *Wiſeman.*

SUPERREFLE'XION. *n. ſ.* [*ſuper* and *reflexion.*] Reflexion of an image reflected.

Place one glaſs before and another behind, you ſhall ſee the glaſs behind with the image within the glaſs before, and again the glaſs before in that, and divers ſuch *ſuperreflexions* till the ſpecies ſpeciei at laſt die. *Bacon.*

SUPERSA'LIENCY. *n. ſ.* [*ſuper* and *ſalio*, Latin; this were better written *ſuperſiliency.*] The act of leaping upon any thing.

Their coition is by *ſuperſaliency*, like that of horſes. *Brown.*

To SUPERSCRI'BE. *v. a.* [*ſuper* and *ſcribo*, Latin.] To inſcribe upon the top or outſide.

Fabretti and others believe, that by the two fortunes were only meant in general the goddeſs who ſent proſperity or afflictions, and produce in their behalf an ancient monument, *ſuperſcribed.* *Addiſon.*

SUPERSCRI'PTION. *n. ſ.* [*ſuper* and *ſcriptio*, Latin.]

1. The act of ſuperſcribing.

2. That which is written on the top or outſide.

Doth this churliſh *ſuperſcription*
Portend ſome alteration in good will. *Shakeſp.*

Read me the *ſuperſcription* of theſe letters; I know not which is which. *Shakeſp.*

Let me love her my fill
No *ſuperſcriptions* of fame,
Of honour or good name,
No thought but to improve
The gentle and quick approaches of my love: *Suckling.*

I learn of my experience, not by talk,
How counterfeit a coin they are who friends
Bear in their *ſuperſcription*; in proſperous days
They ſwarm, but in adverſe withdraw their head: *Milton.*

It is enough her ſtone
May honour'd be with *ſuperſcription*
Of the ſole lady, who had pow'r to move
The great Northumberland. *Waller.*

To SUPERSE'DE. *v. a.* [*ſuper* and *ſedo*, Latin.] To make void or inefficacious by ſuperiour power; to ſet aſide.

Paſſion is the drunkenneſs of the mind; and therefore in its preſent workings not controlable by reaſon; for as much as the proper effect of it is, for the time, to *ſuperſede* the workings of reaſon. *South.*

In this genuine acceptation of chance, nothing is ſuppoſed that can *ſuperſede* the known laws of natural motion. *Bentley.*

SUPERSE'DEAS. [In law.] Is a writ which lieth in divers and ſundry caſes; in all which it ſignifies a command or requeſt to ſtay or forbear the doing of that which in appearance of law were to be done, were it not for the cauſe whereupon the writ is granted: for example, a man regularly is to have ſurety of peace againſt him of whom he will ſwear that he is afraid; and the juſtice required hereunto cannot deny him: yet if the party be formerly bound to the peace, in chancery or elſewhere, this writ lieth to ſtay the juſtice from doing that, which otherwiſe he might not deny. *Cowel.*

The far diſtance of this county from the court, hath heretofore afforded it a *ſuperſedeas* from takers and purveyours. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

SUPERSE'RVICEABLE. *adj.* [*ſuper* and *ſerviceable.*] Over officious; more than is neceſſary or required.

A glaſs-gazing, *ſuperſerviceable* finical rogue. *Shakeſp.*

SUPERSTI'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſuperſtition*, Fr. *ſuperſtitio*, Latin.]

1. Unneceſſary fear or ſcruples in religion; obſervance of unneceſſary and uncommanded rites or practices; religion without morality.

They the truth
With *ſuperſtitions* and traditions taint. *Milton.*

A rev'rent fear, ſuch *ſuperſtition* reigns
Among the rude, ev'n then poſſeſs'd the ſwains. *Dryden.*

2. Falſe religion; reverence of beings not proper objects of reverence; falſe worſhip.

They had certain queſtions againſt him of their own *ſuperſtition.* *Acts* xxv. 19.

3. Over-nicety; exactneſs too ſcrupulous.

SUPERSTI'TIOUS. *adj.* [*ſuperſtitieux*, Fr. *ſuperſtitioſus*, Latin.] Addicted to ſuperſtition; full of idle fancies or ſcruples with regard to religion.

At the kindling of the fire, and lighting of candles, they ſay certain prayers, and uſe ſome other *ſuperſtitious* rites, which ſhew that they honour the fire and the light. *Spenſer.*

Have I
Been out of fondneſs *ſuperſtitious* to him?
And am I thus rewarded? *Shakeſpeare.*

Nature's own work it ſeem'd, nature taught art,
And to a *ſuperſtitious* eye the haunt
Of wood-gods and wood-nymphs. *Milton.*

A venerable wood,
Where rites divine were paid, whoſe holy hair
Was kept and cut with *ſuperſtitious* care. *Dryden.*

2. Over accurate; ſcrupulous beyond need.

SUPERSTI'TIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *ſuperſtitious.*] In a ſuperſtitious manner.

There reigned in this iſland a king, whoſe memory of all others we moſt adore; not *ſuperſtitiouſly*, but as a divine inſtrument. *Bacon.*

Neither of theſe methods ſhould be too ſcrupulouſly, and *ſuperſtitiouſly* purſued. *Watts.*

To SUPERSTRAI'N. *v. a.* [*ſuper* and *ſtrain.*] To ſtrain beyond the juſt ſtretch.

In the ſtraining of a ſtring, the further it is ſtrained, the leſs *ſuperſtraining* goeth to a note. *Bacon.*

To SUPERSTRU'CT. *v. a.* [*ſuperſtruo, ſuperſtructus*, Latin.] To build upon any thing.

Two notions of fundamentals may be conceived, one ſignifying that whereon our eternal bliſs is immediately *ſuperſtructed*, the other whereon our obedience to the faith of Chriſt is founded. *Hammond.*

If this habit of ſin have not corrupted his principles, the vitious Chriſtian may think it reaſonable to reform, and the preacher may hope to *ſuperſtruct* good life upon ſuch a foundation. *Hammond.*

This is the only proper baſis on which to *ſuperſtruct* firſt innocency and then virtue. *Decay of Piety.*

SUPERSTRU'CTION. *n. ſ.* [from *ſuperſtruct.*] An edifice raiſed on any thing.

I want not to improve the honour of the living by impairing that of the dead; and my own profeſſion hath taught me not to erect new *ſuperſtructions* upon an old ruin. *Denham.*

SUPERSTRU'CTIVE. *adj.* [from *ſuperſtruct.*] Built upon ſomething elſe.

He that is ſo ſure of his particular election, as to reſolve he can never fall, muſt neceſſarily reſolve, that what were drunkenneſs in another, is not ſo in him, and nothing but the removing his fundamental error can reſcue him from the *ſuperſtructive*, be it never ſo groſs. *Hammond.*

SUPERSTRU'CTURE. *n. ſ.* [*ſuper* and *ſtructure.*] That which is raiſed or built upon ſomething elſe.

He who builds upon the preſent, builds upon the narrow compaſs of a point; and where the foundation is ſo narrow, the *ſuperſtructure* cannot be high and ſtrong too. *South.*

Purgatory was not known in the primitive church, and is a *ſuperſtructure* upon the Chriſtian religion. *Tillotſon.*

You have added to your natural endowments the *ſuperſtructures* of ſtudy. *Dryden.*

SUPERSUBSTA'NTIAL. *adj.* [*ſuper* and *ſubſtantial.*] More than ſubſtantial.

SUPERVACA'NEOUS. *adj.* [*ſupervacaneus*, Lat.] Superfluous; needleſs; unneceſſary; ſerving to no purpoſe. *Dict.*

SUPERVACA'NEOUSLY. *adv.* [from the adjective.] Needleſsly.

SUPERVACA'NEOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] Needleſsneſs. *Bailey.*

To SUPERVE'NE. *v. n.* [*ſupervenio*, Lat.] To come as an extraneous addition.

Such a mutual gravitation can never *ſupervene* to matter, unleſs impreſſed by a divine power. *Bentley.*

SUPERVE'NIENT. *adj.* [*ſuperveniens*, Lat.] Added; additional.

If it were unjuſt to murder John, the *ſupervenient* oath did not extenuate the fact, or oblige the jurer unto it. *Brown.*

That branch of belief was in him *ſupervenient* to Chriſtian practice, and not all Chriſtian practice built on that. *Ham.*

SUPERVE'NTION. *n. ſ.* [from *ſupervene.*] The act of ſupervening.

To SUPERVI'SE. *v. a.* [*ſuper* and *viſus*, Latin.] To overlook; to overſee; to intend.

M. Bayle ſpeaks of the vexation of the *ſupervifing* of the preſs, in terms ſo feeling that they move compaſſion. *Congreve.*

SUPERVI'SOR. *n. ſ.* [from *ſupervije.*] An overſeer; an inſpector; a ſuperintendant.

A *ſupervifor* may ſignify an overſeer of the poor, an inſpector of the cuſtoms, a ſurveyor of the high ways, a *ſupervifor* of the exiſe. *Watts.*

How ſatisfy'd, my lord!
Would you be *ſupervifor*, groſsly gape on? *Shakeſp.*

I am informed of the author and *ſupervifors* of this pamphlet. *Dryden.*

To SUPERVI'VE. *v. n.* [*ſuper* and *vivo*, Lat.] To overlive; to outlive.

Upon what principle can the ſoul be imagined to be naturally mortal, or what revolutions in nature will it not be able to reſiſt and *ſupervive*. *Clarke.*

SUPINA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſupination*, Fr. from *ſupino*, Latin.] The act of lying with the face upward.

SUPI'NE. *adj.* [*ſupinus*, Latin.]

1. Lying with the face upward.

Upon theſe divers poſitions in man, wherein the ſpine can only be at right lines with the thigh, ariſe thoſe remarkable poſtures, prone, *ſupine*, and erect. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

At him he lanc'd his ſpear, and pierc'd his breaſt;
On the hard earth the Lycian knock'd his head,
And lay *ſupine*; and forth the ſpirit fled. *Dryden.*

What advantage hath a man by this erection above other animals, the faces of moſt of them being more *ſupine* than ours. *Ray.*

2. Leaning backwards with expoſure to the ſun.

If the vine,
On riſing ground be plac'd on hill *ſupine*,
Extend thy looſe battalions. *Dryden.*

3. Negligent; careleſs; indolent; drouſy; thoughtleſs; inattentive.

Theſe men ſuffer by their abſenſe, ſilence, negligence, or *ſupine* credulity. *King Charles.*

Supine amidſt our flowing ſtore
We ſlept ſecurely. *Dryden.*

Supine in Sylvia's ſnowy arms he lies,
And all the buſy cares of life defies. *Tatler.*

He became puſillanimous and *ſupine*, and openly expoſed to any temptation. *Woodward.*

SU'PINE. *n. ſ.* [*ſupine*, French; *ſupinum*, Latin.] In grammar a term ſignifying a particular kind of verbal noun.

SUPI'NELY. *adv.* [from *ſupine.*]

1. With the face upward.

2. Drowſily; thoughtleſsly; indolently.

Who on the beds of ſin *ſupinely* lie,
They in the ſummer of their age ſhall die. *Sandys.*

The old impriſon'd king,
Whoſe lenity firſt pleas'd the gaping crowd;
But when long try'd, and found *ſupinely* good,
Like Æſop's log, they leapt upon his back. *Dryden.*

He panting on thy breaſt *ſupinely* lies,
While with thy heav'nly form he feeds his famiſh'd eyes. *Dryden's Lucretius.*

Beneath a verdant laurel's ſhade,
Horace, immortal bard, *ſupinely* laid. *Prior.*

Wilt thou then repine
To labour for thyſelf? and rather chuſe
To lie *ſupinely*, hoping heaven will bleſs
Thy ſlighted fruits, and give thee bread unearn'd. *Philips.*

SUPI'NENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſupine.*]

1. Poſture with the face upward.

2. Drowſineſs; careleſſneſs; indolence.

When this door is open to let diſſenters in, conſidering their induſtry and our *ſupineneſs*, they may in a very few years grow to a majority in the houſe of commons. *Swift.*

SUPI'NITY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſupine.*]

1. Poſture of lying with the face upwards.

2. Careleſſneſs; indolence; thoughtleſſneſs.

The fourth cauſe of errour is a *ſupinity* or neglect of enquiry even in matters wherein we doubt, rather believing than going to ſee. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

SUPPEDA'NEOUS. *adj.* [*ſub* and *pes*, Latin.] Placed under the feet.

He had ſlender legs, but encreaſed by riding after meals; that is, the humour deſcended upon their pendulofity, they having no ſupport or *ſuppedaneous* ſtability. *Brown.*

SU'PPER. *n. ſ.* [*ſuper*, French. See SUP.] The laſt meal of the day; the evening repaſt.

To-night we hold a ſolemn *ſupper*. *Shakeſp.*

I'll to my book:
For yet, ere *ſupper*-time, muſt I perform
Much buſineſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

Th' hour of *ſupper* comes unearn'd. *Milton.*

SU'PPERLESS. *adj.* [from *ſupper.*] Wanting ſupper; faſting at night.

Suppoſe a man's going *ſupperleſs* to bed, ſhould introduce him to the table of ſome great prince. *Spectator.*

She ey'd the bard, where *ſupperleſs* he ſat,
And pin'd. *Pope.*

To SUPPLA'NT. *v. a.* [*ſupplanter*, French; *ſub* and *planta*, Latin.]

1. To trip up the heels.

His legs entwining
Each other, till *ſupplanted* down he fell;
A monſtrous ſerpent on his belly prone. *Milton.*

The thronging populace with haſty ſtrides
Obſtruct the eaſy way; the rocking town
Supplants their footſteps; to and fro they reel. *Philips.*

2. To

2. To displace by stratagem; to turn out.
It is Philoclea his heart is set upon; it is my daughter I have borne to *supplant* me. *Sundys.*
Upon a just survey, take Titus' part,
And so *supplant* us for ingratitude. *Shakespeare.*
3. To displace; to overpower; to force away.
If it be fond, call it a woman's fear;
Which fear, if better reasons can *supplant*,
I will subscribe, and say, I wrong'd the duke. *Shakesp.*

SUPPLA'NTER. *n. s.* [from *supplant.*] One that supplants; one that displaces.

SU'PPLE. *adj.* [*souple*, French.]
1. Pliant; flexible.
The joints are more *supple* to all feats of activity in youth than afterwards. *Bacon.*
Will ye submit your necks, and chuse to bend
The *supple* knee? *Milton.*
And sometimes went, and sometimes ran
With *supple* joints, as lively vigour led. *Milton.*
No women are apter to spin linen well than the Irish, who labouring little in any kind with their hands, have their fingers more *supple* and soft than other women of the poorer condition in England. *Temple.*
2. Yielding; soft; not obstinate.
When we've stuff'd
These pipes and these conveyances of blood
With wine and feeding, we have *suppler* souls
Than in our priestlike fasts. *Shakespeare.*
Ev'n softer than thy own, of *suppler* kind,
More exquisite of taste, and more than man refin'd. *Dryden.*
If punishment reaches not the mind, and makes not the will *supple*, it hardens the offender. *Locke.*
3. Flattering; fawning; bending.
There is something so *supple* and insinuating in this absurd unnatural doctrine, as makes it extremely agreeable to a prince's ear. *Addison.*
4. That which makes supple.
Each part depriv'd of *supple* government,
Shall stiff, and stark, and cold appear, like death. *Shakesp.*

To SU'PPLE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]
1. To make pliant; to make soft; to make flexible.
Poultices allaying pain, drew down the humours, and *suppled* the parts, thereby making the passages wider. *Temple.*
To *supple* a carcass, drench it in water. *Arbuthnot.*
2. To make compliant.
Knaves having by their own importunate suit,
Convinc'd or *suppl'd* them, they cannot chuse,
But they must blab. *Shakespeare.*
A mother persisting till she had bent her daughter's mind, and *suppled* her will, the only end of correction, she established her authority thoroughly ever after. *Locke.*

To SU'PPLE. *v. n.* To grow soft; to grow pliant.
The stones
Did first the rigour of their kind expel,
And *suppled* into softness as they fell. *Dryden.*

SU'PPLEMENT. *n. s.* [*supplement*, Fr. *supplementum*, Latin.] Addition to any thing by which its defects are supplied.
Unto the word of God, being in respect of that end for which God ordained it, perfect, exact, and absolute in itself, we do not add reason as a *supplement* of any maim or defect therein, but as a necessary instrument, without which we could not reap by the scriptures perfection that fruit and benefit which it yieldeth. *Hooker.*
His blood will atone for our imperfection, his righteousness be imputed in *supplement* to what is lacking in ours. *Rogers.*

SUPPLEME'NTAL. } *adj.* [from *supplement.*] Additional; such
SUPPLEME'NTARY. } as may supply the place of what is lost or wanting.
Supplemental acts of state were made to supply defects of laws; and so tonnage and poundage were collected. *Clarendon.*
Divinity would not then pass the yard and loom, nor preaching be taken in as an easier *supplementary* trade, by those that disliked the pains of their own. *Decay of Piety.*
Provide his brood next Smithfield fair,
With *supplemental* hobby horses;
And happy be their infant courses. *Prior.*

SU'PPLENESS. *n. s.* [*soupleſſe*, Fr. from *supple.*]
1. Pliantness; flexibility; readiness to take any form.
The fruit is of a pleasant taste, caused by the *suppleness* and gentleness of the juice, being that which maketh the boughs also so flexible. *Bacon.*
2. Readiness of compliance; facility.
Study gives strength to the mind, conversation grace; the first apt to give stiffness, the other *suppleness*. *Temple.*
A compliance and *suppleness* of their wills, being by a steady hand introduced by parents, will seem natural to them, preventing all occasions of struggling. *Locke.*

SU'PPLETORY. *n. s.* [*suppletorium*, Latin.] That which is to fill up deficiencies.
That *suppletory* of an implicit belief is by Romanists conceived sufficient for those not capable of an explicit. *Hamm.*

SU'PPLIANT. *adj.* [*suppliant*, Fr.] Entreating; beseeching; precatory; submissive.
To those legions your levy
Must be *suppliant*. *Shakesp.*
To bow and sue for grace with *suppliant* knee. *Milton.*
The rich grow *suppliant*, and the poor grow proud;
Those offer mighty gain, and these ask more. *Dryden.*
Constant to his first decree,
To bow the haughty neck, and raise the *suppliant* knee. *Prior.*

SU'PPLIANT. *n. s.* [from the adjective.] An humble petitioner; one who begs submissively.
A petition from a Florentine I undertook,
Vanquish'd thereto by the fair grace and speech
Of the poor *suppliant*. *Shakespeare.*
When corn was given them gratis, you repin'd;
Scandal'd the *suppliants* for the people, call'd them
Time-pleasers, flatterers. *Shakespeare.*
Hourly suitors come:
The east with incense and the west with gold,
Will stand like *suppliants* to receive her doom. *Dryden.*
Spare this life, and hear thy *suppliant*'s prayer. *Dryden.*

SU'PPLICANT. *n. s.* [from *supplicate.*] One that entreats or implores with great submission; an humble petitioner.
The prince and people of Nineveh assembling themselves as a main army of *supplicants*, God did not withstand them. *Hooker.*
The wise *supplicant*, though he prayed for the condition he thought most desirable, yet left the event to God. *Rogers.*
Abraham, instead of indulging the *supplicant* in his desire of new evidence, refers him to what his brethren had. *Atterbury.*

To SU'PPLICATE. *v. n.* [*supplier*, Fr. *supplico*, Lat. from *supplex.*] To implore; to entreat; to petition submissively and humbly.
Many things a man cannot with any comeliness say or do, a man cannot brook to *supplicate* or beg. *Bacon.*
Thither the kingdoms and the nations come,
In *supplicating* crowds to learn their doom. *Addison.*

SUPPLICA'TION. *n. s.* [*supplication*, Fr. from *supplicate.*]
1. Petition humbly delivered; entreaty.
My lord protector will come this way by and by, and then we may deliver our *supplications* in the quill. *Shakesp.*
My mother bows,
As if Olympus to a mole hill should
In *supplication* nod. *Shakespeare.*
2. Petitionary worship; the adoration of a suppliant or petitioner.
Praying with all prayer and *supplication*, with all perseverance and *supplication* for all saints. *Eph.* vi. 18.
Bend thine ear
To *supplication*; hear his sighs though mute. *Milton.*
These prove the common practice of the worship of images in the Roman church, as to the rites of *supplication* and adoration, to be as extravagant as among the heathens. *Stilling.*
We should testify our dependence upon God, and our confidence of his goodness by constant prayers and *supplications* for mercy. *Tillotson.*

To SUPPLY'. *v. a.* [*suppleo*, Lat. *suppleer*, French.]
1. To fill up as any deficiencies happen.
Out of the fry of these rakehell horseboys are their kearn *supplied* and maintained. *Spenser.*
2. To give something wanted; to yield; to afford.
They were princes that had wives, sons, and nephews; and yet all these could not *supply* the comfort of friendship. *Bacon.*
I wanted nothing fortune could *supply*,
Nor did she slumber 'till that hour deny. *Dryden.*
3. To relieve.
Although I neither lend nor borrow,
Yet, to *supply* the ripe wants of my friend,
I'll break a custom. *Shakesp.*
4. To serve instead of.
Burning ships the banish'd sun *supply*,
And no light shines but that by which men die. *Waller.*
5. To give or bring, whether good or bad.
Nearer care *supplies*
Sighs to my breast, and sorrow to my eyes. *Prior.*
6. To fill any room made vacant.
Upstart creatures to *supply* our vacant room. *Milton.*
The sun was set; and Vesper, to *supply*
His absent beams, had lighted up the sky. *Dryden.*
7. To accommodate; to furnish.
While trees the mountain-tops with shades *supply*,
Your honour, name, and praise shall never die. *Dryden.*
The reception of light must be *supplied* by some open form of the fabrick. *Wotton.*
My lover, turning away several old servants, *supplied* me with others from his own house. *Swift.*

SUPPLY'. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Relief of want; cure of deficiencies.
I mean that now your abundance may be a *supply* for their want, that their abundance also may be a *supply* for your want. 2 *Cor.* vii. 14.

Art from that fund each juſt *ſupply* provides,
Works without ſhow, and without pomp preſides. *Pope.*

To SUPPO'RT. *v. a.* [*ſupporter*, French; *ſupportare*, Ital.]

1. To ſuſtain; to prop; to bear up.
Stooping to *ſupport* each flow'r of tender ſtalk. *Milton.*
The palace built by Picus, vaſt and proud,
Supported by a hundred pillars ſtood. *Dryden.*
The original community of all things appearing from this donation of God, the ſovereignty of Adam, built upon his private dominion, muſt fall, not having any foundation to *ſupport* it. *Locke.*

2. To endure any thing painful without being overcome.
Strongly to ſuffer and *ſupport* our pains. *Milton.*
Could'ſt thou *ſupport* that burthen? *Milton.*
This fierce demeanour, and his inſolence,
The patience of a god could not *ſupport*. *Dryden.*

3. To endure.
She ſcarce awake her eyes could keep,
Unable to *ſupport* the fumes of ſleep. *Dryden.*
None can *ſupport* a diet of fleſh and water without acids, as ſalt, vinegar, and bread, without falling into a putrid fever. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

4. To ſuſtain; to keep from fainting.
With inward conſolations recompens'd,
And oft *ſupported*. *Milton.*

SUPPO'RT. *n. ſ.* [*ſupport*, French; from the verb.]

1. Act or power of ſuſtaining.
Though the idea we have of a horſe or ſtone be but the collection of thoſe ſeveral ſenſible qualities which we find united in them, yet, becauſe we cannot conceive how they ſhould ſubſiſt alone, we ſuppoſe them exiſting in and ſupported by ſome common ſubject, which *ſupport* we denote by the name ſubſtance, though it be certain we have no clear idea of that *ſupport*. *Locke.*

2. Prop; ſuſtaining power.

3. Neceſſaries of life.

4. Maintainance; ſupply.

SUPPO'RTABLE. *adj.* [*ſupportable*, French; from *ſupport*.]
Tolerable; to be endured. It may be obſerved that *Shakeſpeare* accents the firſt ſyllable.
As great to me, as late; and, *ſupportable*
To make the dear loſs, have I means much weaker
Than you may call to comfort you. *Shakeſp.*
Alterations in the project of uniting Chriſtians might be very *ſupportable*, as things in their own nature indifferent. *Sw.*
I wiſh that whatever part of misfortunes they muſt bear, may be rendered *ſupportable* to them. *Pope.*

SUPPO'RTABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſupportable*.] The ſtate of being tolerable.

SUPPO'RTANCE. } *n. ſ.* [from *ſupport*.] Maintenance; ſup-
SUPPORTA'TION. } port. Both theſe words are obſolete.
Give ſome *ſupportance* to the bending twigs. *Shakeſp.*
His quarrel he finds ſcarce worth talking of, therefore draw for the *ſupportance* of his vow. *Shakeſp.*
The benefit ſubject ſhould render ſome ſmall portion of his gain, for the *ſupportation* of the king's expence. *Bacon.*

SUPPO'RTER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſupport*.]

1. One that ſupports.
You muſt walk by us upon either hand,
And good *ſupporters* are you. *Shakeſp.*
Becauſe a relation cannot be founded in nothing, and the thing here related as a *ſupporter*, or a ſupport, is not repreſented to the mind by any diſtinct idea. *Locke.*

2. Prop; that by which any thing is borne up from falling.
More might be added of helms, creſts, mantles, and *ſupporters*. *Camden.*
The ſockets and *ſupporters* of flowers are figured. *Bacon.*
We ſhall be diſcharged of our load; but you, that are deſigned for beams and *ſupporters*, ſhall bear. *L'Eſtrange.*
There is no loſs of room at the bottom, as there is in a building ſet upon *ſupporters*. *Mortimer.*

3. Suſtainer; comforter.
The ſaints have a companion and *ſupporter* in all their miſeries. *South.*

4. Maintainer; defender.
The beginning of the earl of Eſſex I muſt attribute in great part to my lord of Leiceſter; but yet as an introducer or *ſupporter*, not as a teacher. *Wotton.*
All examples repreſent ingratitude as ſitting in its throne, with pride at its right hand, and cruelty at its left; worthy *ſupporters* of ſuch a reigning impiety. *South.*
Love was no more, when loyalty was gone,
The great *ſupporter* of his awful throne. *Dryden.*

SUPPO'SABLE. *adj.* [from *ſuppoſe*.] That may be ſuppoſed.
Invincible ignorance is, in the far greateſt number of men, ready to be confronted againſt the neceſſity of their believing all the ſeverals of any *ſuppoſable* catalogue. *Hammond.*

SUPPO'SAL. *n. ſ.* [from *ſuppoſe*.] Poſition without proofs; imagination; belief.
Young Fortinbras,
Holding a weak *ſuppoſal* of our worth,
Thinks our ſtate to be out of frame. *Shakeſp.*
Little can be looked for towards the advancement of natural theory, but from thoſe that are likely to mend our proſpect: the defect of events, and ſenſible appearances, ſuffer us to proceed no further towards ſcience, than to imperfect gueſſes and timorous *ſuppoſals*. *Glanville.*
Intereſt, with a Jew, never proceeds but upon *ſuppoſal* at leaſt of a firm and ſufficient bottom. *South.*
Artful men endeavour to entangle thoughtleſs women by bold *ſuppoſals* and offers. *Clariſſa.*

To SUPPO'SE. *v. a.* [*ſuppoſer*, French; *ſuppono*, Latin.]

1. To lay down without proof; to advance by way of argument or illuſtration without maintaining the truth of the poſition.
Suppoſe ſome ſo negligent that they will not be brought to learn by gentle ways, yet it does not thence follow that the rough diſcipline of the cudgel is to be uſed to all. *Locke.*

2. To admit without proof.
This is to be entertained as a firm principle, that when we have as great aſſurance that a thing is, as we could poſſibly, *ſuppoſing* it were, we ought not to make any doubt of its exiſtence. *Tillotſon.*

3. To imagine; to believe without examination.
Tell falſe Edward, thy *ſuppoſed* king,
That Lewis of France is ſending over maſkers. *Shakeſp.*
Let not my lord *ſuppoſe* that they have ſlain all the king's ſons: for Ammon only is ſlain. 2 *Samuel.*
I *ſuppoſe* we ſhould compel them to a quick reſult. *Milton.*

4. To require as previous to itſelf.
This *ſuppoſeth* ſomething, without evident ground. *Hale.*
One falſhood always *ſuppoſes* another, and renders all you can ſay ſuſpected. *Female Quixote.*

SU'PPOSE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Suppoſition; poſition without proof; unevidenced conceit.
That we come ſhort of our *ſuppoſe* ſo far,
That after ſev'n years ſiege, yet Troy-walls ſtand? *Shakeſp.*
Is Egypt's ſafety, and the king's, and your's,
Fit to be truſted on a bare *ſuppoſe*
That he is honeſt? *Dryden.*

SUPPO'SER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſuppoſe*.] One that ſuppoſes.
Thou haſt by marriage made thy daughter mine,
While counterfeit *ſuppoſers* bleer'd thine eyne. *Shakeſp.*

SUPPOSI'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſuppoſition*, French; from *ſuppoſe*.] Poſition laid down; hypotheſis; imagination yet unproved.
In ſaying he is a good man, underſtand me that he is ſufficient; yet his means are in *ſuppoſition*. *Shakeſpeare.*
Sing, ſyren, for thyſelf, and I will dote;
Spread o'er the ſilver waves thy golden hairs,
And as a bed I'll take thee, and there lye;
And in that glorious *ſuppoſition* think
He gains by death, that hath ſuch means to die. *Shakeſp.*
This is only an infallibility upon *ſuppoſition*, that if a thing be true, it is impoſſible to be falſe. *Tillotſon.*
Such an original irreſiſtible notion is neither requiſite upon *ſuppoſition* of a Deity, nor is pretended to by religion. *Bentley.*

SUPPOSITI'TIOUS. *adj.* [from *ſuppoſitus*, *ſuppoſititius*, Lat.] Not genuine; put by a trick into the place or character belonging to another.
The deſtruction of Muſtapha was ſo fatal to Solyman's line, as the ſucceſſion of the Turks from Solyman is ſuſpected to be of ſtrange blood; for that Selymus II. was thought to be *ſuppoſititious*. *Bacon.*
It is their opinion that no man ever killed his father; but that, if it ſhould ever happen, the reputed ſon muſt have been illegitimate, *ſuppoſititious*, or begotten in adultery. *Addiſon.*
Some alterations in the globe tend rather to the benefit of the earth, and it productions, than their deſtruction, as all theſe *ſuppoſititious* ones manifeſtly would do. *Woodward.*

SUPPOSITI'TIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſuppoſititious*.] State of being counterfeit.

SUPPO'SITIVELY. *adv.* [from *ſuppoſe*.] Upon ſuppoſition.
The unreformed ſinner may have ſome hope *ſuppoſitively*, if he do change and repent: the honeſt penitent may hope poſitively. *Hammond.*

SUPPO'SITORY. *n. ſ.* [*ſuppoſitoire*, Fr. *ſuppoſitorium*, Latin.] A kind of ſolid clyſter.
Nothing relieves the head more than the piles, therefore *ſuppoſitories* of honey, aloes, and rock-ſalt ought to be tried. *Arb.*

To SUPPRESS. *v. a.* [*ſupprimo*, *ſuppreſſus*, Lat. *ſupprimer*, Fr.]

1. To cruſh; to overpower; to overwhelm; to ſubdue; to reduce from any ſtate of activity or commotion.
Glo'ſter would have armour out of the Tower,
To crown himſelf king and *ſuppreſs* the prince. *Shakeſp.*
Every rebellion, when it is *ſuppreſſed*, doth make the ſubject weaker, and the prince ſtronger. *Davies.*
Sir William Herbert, with a well armed and ordered company, ſet ſharply upon them; and oppreſſing ſome of the forwardeſt of them by death, *ſuppreſſed* the reſidue by fear. *Hayw.*

2. To conceal; not to tell; not to reveal.
Things not reveal'd, which th' inviſible King,
Only omniſcient, hath *ſuppreſs'd* in night. *Milton.*
Still ſhe *ſuppreſſes* the name, and this keeps him in a pleaſing ſuſpenſe; and, in the very cloſe of her ſpeech, ſhe indirectly mentions it. *Broome.*

3. To

3. To keep in; not to let out.
Well did'ſt thou, Richard, to *ſuppreſs* thy voice;
For had the paſſions of thy heart burſt out,
I fear we ſhould have ſeen decypher'd there
More ranc'rous ſpight, more furious raging broils. *Shakeſp.*

SUPPRE'SSION. *n. ſ.* [*ſuppreſſion*, Fr. *ſuppreſſio*, Lat. from *ſuppreſs*.]
1. The act of ſuppreſſing.
2. Not publication.
You may depend upon a *ſuppreſſion* of theſe verſes. *Pope.*

SUPPRE'SSOR. *n. ſ.* [from *ſuppreſs*.] One that ſuppreſſes, cruſhes, or conceals.

To SU'PPURATE. *v. a.* [from *pus puris*, Lat. *ſuppurer*, Fr.] To generate *pus* or matter.
This diſeaſe is generally fatal: if it *ſuppurates* the pus, it is evacuated into the lower belly, where it produceth putrefaction. *Arbuthnot.*

To SU'PPURATE. *v. n.* To grow to pus.

SUPPURA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſuppuration*, French; from *ſuppurate*.]
1. The ripening or change of the matter of a tumour into pus.
If the inflammation be gone too far towards a *ſuppuration*, then it muſt be promoted with ſuppuratives, and opened by inciſion. *Wiſeman.*
This great attrition muſt produce a great propenſity to the putreſcent alkaline condition of the fluids, and conſequently to *ſuppurations*. *Arbuthnot.*
2. The matter ſuppurated.
The great phyſician of ſouls ſometimes cannot cure without cutting us: ſin has feſtered inwardly, and he muſt launce the impoſthume, to let out death with the *ſuppuration*. *South.*

SU'PPURATIVE. *adj.* [*ſuppuratif*, French; from *ſuppurate*.] Digeſtive; generating matter.

SUPPUTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſupputation*, French; *ſupputo*, Latin.] Reckoning; account; calculation; computation.
From theſe differing properties of day and year ariſe difficulties in carrying on and reconciling the *ſupputation* of time in long meaſures. *Holder.*
The Jews ſaw every day their Meſſiah ſtill farther removed from them; that the promiſes of their doctors, about his ſpeedy manifeſtations, were falſe; that the predictions of the prophets, whom they could now no longer underſtand, were covered with obſcurity; that all the *ſupputations* of time either terminated in Jeſus Chriſt, or were without a period. *Weſt.*

To SUPPU'TE. *v. a.* [from *ſupputo*, Latin.] To reckon; to calculate.

SU'PRA, [Latin] in compoſition, ſignifies *above*, or *before*.

SUPRALA'PSARY. *adj.* [*ſupra* and *lapſus*, Latin.] Antecedent to the fall of man.

SUPRAVU'LGAR. *adj.* [*ſupra* and *vulgar*.] Above the vulgar.
None of theſe motives can prevail with a man to furniſh himſelf with *ſupravulgar* and noble qualities. *Collier.*

SUPRE'MACY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſupreme*.] Higheſt place; higheſt authority; ſtate of being ſupreme.
No appeal may be made unto any one of higher power, in as much as the order of your diſcipline admitteth no ſtanding inequality of courts, no ſpiritual judge to have any ordinary ſuperior on earth, but as many *ſupremacies* as there are pariſhes and ſeveral congregations. *Hooker.*
As we under heav'n are ſupreme head,
So, under him, that great *ſupremacy*,
Where we do reign, we will alone uphold. *Shakeſp.*
I am aſham'd that women
Seek for rule, *ſupremacy*, and ſway,
When they are bound to ſerve, love, and obey. *Shakeſp.*
Put to proof his high *ſupremacy*,
Whether upheld by ſtrength, or chance, or fate. *Milton.*
Henry VIII. had no intention to change religion: he continued to burn proteſtants after he had caſt off the pope's *ſupremacy*. *Swift.*
You're formed by nature for this *ſupremacy*, which is already granted from the diſtinguiſhing character of your writing. *Dryden to Dorſet.*
To deny him this *ſupremacy* is to dethrone the Deity, and give his kingdom to another. *Rogers.*
From ſome wild curs that from their maſters ran,
Abhorring the *ſupremacy* of man,
In woods and caves the rebel race began. *Dryden.*

SUPRE'ME. *adj.* [*ſupremus*, Latin.]
1. Higheſt in dignity; higheſt in authority. It may be obſerved the *ſuperiour* is uſed often of local elevation, but *ſupreme* only of intellectual or political.
As no man ſerveth God, and loveth him not; ſo neither can any man ſincerely love God, and not extremely abhor that ſin which is the higheſt degree of treaſon againſt the *ſupreme* Guide and Monarch of the whole world, with whoſe divine authority and power it inveſteth others. *Hooker.*
The god of ſoldiers,
With the conſent of *ſupreme* Jove, inform
Thy thoughts with nobleneſs. *Shakeſpeare.*
This ſtrength, the ſeat of Deity *ſupreme*. *Milton.*
The monarch oak, the patriarch of the trees,
Shoots riſing up, and ſpreads by ſlow degrees;
Three centuries he grows, and three he ſtays
Supreme in ſtate, and in three more decays. *Dryden.*
2. Higheſt; moſt excellent.
My ſoul akes
To know, when two authorities are up,
Neither *ſupreme*, how ſoon confuſion
May enter 'twixt the gap of both. *Shakeſpeare.*
No ſingle virtue we could moſt commend,
Whether the wife, the mother, or the friend;
For ſhe was all in that *ſupreme* degree,
That as no one prevail'd, ſo all was ſhe. *Dryden.*
To him both heaven
The right had giv'n,
And his own love bequeath'd *ſupreme* command. *Dryden.*

SUPRE'MELY. *adv.* [from the adjective.] In the higheſt degree.
The ſtarving chemiſt in his golden views
Supremely bleſt, the poet in his muſe. *Pope.*

SUR. [*ſur*, French.] In compoſition, means *upon* or *over and above*.

SU'RADDITION. *n. ſ.* [*ſur* and *addition*.] Something added to the name.
He ſerv'd with glory and admir'd ſucceſs,
So gain'd the *ſuraddition*, Leonatus. *Shakeſpeare.*

SU'RAL. *adj.* [from *jura*, Latin.] Being in the calf of the leg.
He was wounded in the inſide of the calf of his leg, into the *ſural* artery. *Wiſeman.*

SU'RANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *ſure*.] Warrant; ſecurity; aſſurance.
Give ſome *ſurance* that thou art revenge;
Stab them, or tear them on thy chariot-wheels. *Shakeſp.*

To SURBA'TE. *v. a.* [*ſolbatir*, French.] To bruiſe and batter the feet with travel; to harraſs; to fatigue.
Their march they continued all that night, the horſemen often alighting, that the foot might ride, and others taking many of them behind them; however they could not but be extremely weary and *ſurbated*. *Clarendon.*
Chalky land *ſurbates* and ſpoils oxens feet. *Mortimer.*

SURBE'T. The participle paſſive of *ſurbeat*.
A bear and tyger being met
In cruel fight on Lybick ocean wide,
Eſpy a traveller with feet *ſurbet*,
Whom they in equal prey hope to divide. *Spenſer.*

To SURCE'ASE. *v. n.* [*ſur* and *ceſſer*, French; *ceſſo*, Latin.]
1. To be at an end; to ſtop; to ceaſe; to be no longer in uſe or being.
Small favours will my prayers increaſe:
Granting my ſuit, you give me all;
And then my prayers muſt needs *ſurceaſe*;
For I have made your godhead fall. *Donne.*
2. To leave off; to practiſe no longer; to refrain finally.
To fly altogether from God, to deſpair, that creatures unworthy ſhall be able to obtain any thing at his hands, and under that pretence to *ſurceaſe* from prayers, as bootleſs or fruitleſs officers, were to him no leſs injurious than pernicious to our own ſouls. *Hooker.*
Nor did the Britiſh ſquadrons now *ſurceaſe*
To gall their foes o'erwhelm'd. *Philips.*

To SURCEA'SE. *v. a.* To ſtop; to put to an end. Obſolete.
All pain hath end, and every war hath peace;
But mine no price, nor prayer, may *ſurceaſe*. *Spenſer.*

SURCEA'SE. *n. ſ.* Ceſſation; ſtop.
It might very well agree with your principles, if your diſcipline were fully planted, even to ſend out your writs of *ſurceaſe* unto all courts of England for the moſt things handled in them. *Hooker.*

SURCHA'RGE. *n. ſ.* [*ſurcharge*, French; from the verb.] Overburthen; more than can be well born.
The air, after receiving a charge, doth not receive a *ſurcharge*, or greater charge, with like appetite as it doth the firſt. *Bacon.*
An object of *ſurcharge* or exceſs deſtroyeth the ſenſe; as the light of the ſun, the eye; a violent ſound near the ear, the hearing. *Bacon.*
The moraliſts make this raging of a lion to be a *ſurcharge* of one madneſs upon another. *L'Eſtrange.*

To SURCHA'RGE. *v. a.* [*ſurcharger*, French.] To overload; to overburthen.
They put upon every portion of land a reaſonable rent, which they called Romeſcot, the which might not *ſurcharge* the tenant or freeholder. *Spenſer.*
Tamas was returned to Tauris, in hope to have ſuddenly ſurpriſed his enemy, *ſurcharged* with the pleaſures of ſo rich a city. *Knolles.*
More remov'd,
Leſt heav'n *ſurcharg'd* with potent multitude,
Might hap to move new broils. *Milton.*
He ceas'd, diſcerning Adam with ſuch joy
Surcharg'd, as had, like grief, been dew'd in tears
Without the vent of words. *Milton.*

When graceful ſorrow in her pomp appears,
Sure ſhe is dreſs'd in Meleſinda's tears:
Your head reclin'd, as hiding grief from view,
Droops like a roſe *ſurcharg'd* with morning dew. *Dryden.*

SURCHA'RGER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſurcharge.*] One that overburthens.

SURCI'NGLE. *n. ſ.* [*ſur* and *cingulum*, Latin.]
1. A girth with which the burthen is bound upon a horſe.
2. The girdle of a caſſock.

Juſtly he choſe the *ſurcingle* and gown. *Marvel.*

SU'RCLE. *n. ſ.* [*ſurculus*, Latin.] A ſhoot; a twig; a ſucker. Not in general uſe.

It is an arboreous excreſcence, or ſuperplant, which the tree cannot aſſimilate, and therefore ſprouteth not forth in boughs and *ſurcles* of the ſame ſhape unto the tree. *Brown.*

The baſilica dividing into two branches below the cubit, the outward ſendeth two *ſurcles* unto the thumb. *Brown.*

SU'RCOAT. *n. ſ.* [*ſurcot*, old French; *ſur* and *coat.*] A ſhort coat worn over the reſt of the dreſs.

The honourable habiliments, as robes of ſtate, parliament-robes, the *ſurcoat*, and mantle. *Camden.*

The commons were beſotted in exceſs of apparel, in wide *ſurcoats* reaching to their loins. *Camden.*

That day in equal arms they fought for fame;
Their ſwords, their ſhields, their *ſurcoats* were the ſame. *Dry.*

SURD. *adj.* [*ſurdus*, Latin.]
1. Deaf; wanting the ſenſe of hearing.
2. Unheard; not perceived by the ear.
3. Not expreſſed by any term.

SURE. *adj.* [*ſeure*, French.]
1. Certain; unfailing; infallible.

The teſtimony of the Lord is *ſure*, and giveth wiſdom unto the ſimple. *Pſalms.*

Who knows,
Let this be good, whether our angry foe
Can give it, or will ever? How he can,
Is doubtful; that he never will, is *ſure.* *Milton.*

2. Certainly doomed.

Our coin beyond ſea is valued according to the ſilver in it: ſending it in bullion is the ſafeſt way, and the weightieſt is *ſure* to go. *Locke.*

3. Confident; undoubting; certainly knowing.

Friar Laurence met them both;
Him he knew well, and gueſs'd that it was ſhe;
But, being maſk'd, he was not *ſure* of it. *Shakeſpeare.*

Let no man ſeek what may befall;
Evil he may be *ſure.* *Milton.*

The youngeſt in the morning are not *ſure*
That 'till the night their life they can ſecure. *Denham.*

While ſore of battle, while our wounds are green,
Why would we tempt the doubtful dye agen?
In wars renew'd, uncertain of ſucceſs,
Sure of a ſhare, as umpires of the peace. *Dryden.*

If you find nothing new in the matter, I am *ſure* much leſs will you in the ſtile. *Wake.*

Be ſilent always, when you doubt your ſenſe;
And ſpeak, though *ſure*, with ſeeming diffidence. *Pope.*

4. Safe; firm; certain; paſt doubt or danger.

Thy kingdom ſhall be *ſure* unto thee, after that thou ſhalt have known that the heavens do rule. *Daniel.*

He bad me make *ſure* of the bear, before I ſell his ſkin. *L'Eſt.*

They would make others on both ſides *ſure* of pleaſing, in preference to inſtruction. *Dryden.*

They have a nearer and *ſurer* way to the felicity of life, by tempering their paſſions, and reducing their appetites. *Temple.*

A peace cannot fail us, provided we make *ſure* of Spain. *Temple.*

Revenge is now my joy; he's not for me,
And I'll make *ſure* he ne'er ſhall be for thee. *Dryden.*

I bred you up to arms, rais'd you to power,
All to make *ſure* the vengeance of this day,
Which even this day has ruin'd. *Dryden.*

Make Cato *ſure*, and give up Utica,
Cæſar will ne'er refuſe thee ſuch a trifle. *Addiſon.*

They have reaſon to make all actions worthy of obſervation, which are *ſure* to be obſerved. *Atterbury.*

5. Firm; ſtable; not liable to failure.

Thou the garland wear'ſt ſucceſſively;
Yet though thou ſtand'ſt more *ſure* than I could do,
Thou art not firm enough. *Shakeſpeare.*

I wiſh your horſes ſwift and *ſure* of foot,
And ſo I do command you to their backs. *Shakeſpeare.*

Virtue, dear friend, needs no defence;
The *ſureſt* guard is innocence. *Roſcommon.*

Partition firm and *ſure* the waters to divide. *Milton.*

Doubting thus of innate principles, men will call pulling up the old foundations of knowledge and certainty: I perſuade myſelf that the way I have purſued, being conformable to truth, lays thoſe foundations *ſurer.* *Locke.*

To prove a genuine birth,
On female truth aſſenting faith relies:
Thus manifeſt of right, I build my claim,
Sure founded on a fair maternal fame. *Pope.*

6. *To be* SURE. Certainly. This is a vitious expreſſion: more properly *be ſure.*

Objects of ſenſe would then determine the views of all ſuch, *to be ſure*, who converſed perpetually with them. *Atterbury.*

Though the chymiſt could not calcine the *caput mortuum*, to obtain its fixed ſalt, *to be ſure* it muſt have ſome. *Arbuth.*

SURE. *adv.* [*ſurement*, French.] Certainly; without doubt; doubtleſs. It is generally without emphaſis; and, notwithſtanding its original meaning, expreſſes rather doubt than aſſertion.

Something, *ſure*, of ſtate
Hath puddled his clear ſpirit. *Shakeſpeare.*

Her looks were fluſh'd, and ſullen was her mien,
That *ſure* the virgin goddeſs, had ſhe been
Aught but a virgin, muſt the guilt have ſeen. *Addiſon.*

Sure the queen would wiſh him ſtill unknown:
She loaths, deteſts him, flies his hated preſence. *Smith.*

Sure, upon the whole, a bad author deſerves better uſage than a bad critick. *Pope.*

SUREFO'OTED. *adj.* [*ſure* and *foot.*] Treading firmly; not ſtumbling.

True earneſt ſorrows, rooted miſeries,
Anguiſh in grain, vexations ripe and blown,
Surefooted griefs, ſolid calamities. *Herbert.*

SU'RELY. *adv.* [from *ſure.*]
1. Certainly; undoubtedly; without doubt. It is often uſed rather to intend and ſtrengthen the meaning of the ſentence, than with any diſtinct and explicable meaning.

In the day that thou eateſt thereof thou ſhalt *ſurely* die. *Gen.*

Thou *ſurely* hadſt not come ſole fugitive. *Milton.*

He that created ſomething out of nothing, *ſurely* can raiſe great things out of ſmall. *South.*

The curious have thought the moſt minute affairs of Rome worth notice; and *ſurely* the conſideration of their wealth is at leaſt of as great importance as grammatical criticiſms. *Arb.*

2. Firmly; without hazard.

He that walketh righteouſly, walketh *ſurely.*

SU'RENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſure.*] Certainty.

He diverted himſelf with the ſpeculation of the ſeed of coral; and for more *ſureneſs* he repeats it. *Woodward.*

SU'RETISHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *ſurety.*] The office of a ſurety or bondſman; the act of being bound for another.

Hath not the greateſt ſlaughter of armies been effected by ſtratagem? And have not the faireſt eſtates been deſtroyed by *ſuretiſhip?* *South.*

Idly, like priſoners, which whole months will ſwear
That only *ſuretiſhip* hath brought them there. *Donne.*

If here not clear'd, no *ſuretyſhip* can bail
Condemned debtors from th' eternal gaol. *Denham.*

SU'RETY. *n. ſ.* [*ſureté*, French.]
1. Certainty; indubitableneſs.

There the princeſſes determining to bathe, thought it was ſo privileged a place as no body durſt preſume to come thither; yet, for the more *ſurety*, they looked round about. *Sidney.*

Know of a *ſurety* that thy ſeed ſhall be a ſtranger. *Gen.*

2. Foundation of ſtability; ſupport.

We our ſtate
Hold, as you your's, while our obedience holds;
On other *ſurety* none. *Milton.*

3. Evidence; ratification; confirmation.

She call'd the ſaints to *ſurety*,
That ſhe would never put it from her finger,
Unleſs ſhe gave it to yourſelf. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. Security againſt loſs or damage; ſecurity for payment.

There remains unpaid
A hundred thouſand more, in *ſurety* of the which
One part of Acquitain is bound to us. *Shakeſpeare.*

5. Hoſtage; bondſman; one that gives ſecurity for another; one that is bound for another.

That you may well perceive I have not wrong'd you,
One of the greateſt in the Chriſtian world
Shall be my *ſurety.* *Shakeſpeare.*

I will be *ſurety* for him; of my hand ſhalt thou require him. *Gen.* xliii. 9.

Yet be not *ſurety*, if thou be a father;
Love is a perſonal debt: I cannot give
My children's right, nor ought he take it. *Herbert.*

All, in infancy, are by others preſented with the deſires of the parents, and interceſſion of *ſureties*, that they may be early admitted by baptiſm into the ſchool of Chriſt. *Hammond.*

SU'RFACE. *n. ſ.* [*ſur* and *face*, French.] Superficies; outſide; ſuperfice. It is accented by *Milton* on the laſt ſyllable.

Which of us who beholds the bright *ſurface*
Of this ethereous mold, whereon we ſtand. *Milton.*

All their *ſurfaces* ſhall be truly plain, or truly ſpherical, and look all the ſame way, ſo as together to compoſe one even *ſurface.* *Newton.*

Errours like ſtraws upon the *ſurface* flow;
He who would ſearch for pearls muſt dive below. *Dryden.*

To SU'RFEIT. *v. a.* [from *ſur* and *faire*, French, *to do more than enough, to overdo.*] To feed with meat or drink to ſatiety and ſickneſs; to cram overmuch.

The *surfeited* grooms
Do mock their charge with snores. *Shakespeare.*

To SU'RFEIT. *v. n.* To be fed to satiety and sickness.
The commonwealth is sick of their own choice;
Their over-greedy love hath *surfeited*. *Shakesp.*
They are as sick that *surfeit* with too much, as they that starve with nothing. *Shakespeare.*
Take heed lest your hearts be overcharged with *surfeiting* and drunkenness. *Luke.*
Though some had so *surfeited* in the vineyards, and with the wines, that they had been left behind, the generosity of the Spaniards sent them all home. *Clarendon.*
They must be let loose to the childish play they fancy, which they should be weaned from, by being made to *surfeit* of it. *Locke.*

SU'RFEIT. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Sickness or satiety caused by overfulness.
When we are sick in fortune, often the *surfeits* of our own behaviour, we make guilty of our disasters the sun, the moon and stars. *Shakesp.*
How ill white hairs become a fool and jester!
I have long dream'd of such a kind of man,
No *surfeit* swell'd, so old, and so profane. *Shakesp.*
Now comes the sick hour that his *surfeit* made;
Now shall he try his friend that flatter'd him. *Shakesp.*
Thou'st years upon thee, and thou art too full
Of the wars *surfeits* to go rove with one
That's yet unbruis'd. *Shakespeare.*
Why, disease, do'st thou molest
Ladies, and of them the best?
Do not men grow sick of rites,
To thy altars, by their nights
Spent in *surfeits*? *Ben. Johnson.*
Surfeits many times turn to purges, both upwards and downwards. *Bacon.*
Peace, which he lov'd in life, did lend
Her hand to bring him to his end;
When age and death call'd for the score,
No *surfeits* were to reckon for. *Crashaw.*
Our father
Has ta'en himself a *surfeit* of the world,
And cries, it is not safe that we should taste it. *Otway.*

SU'RFEITER. *n. s.* [from *surfeit*.] One who riots; a glutton.
I did not think
This am'rous *surfeiter* would have donn'd his helm
For such a petty war. *Shakespeare.*

SU'RFEITWATER. *n. s.* [*surfeit* and *water*.] Water that cures surfeits.
A little cold-distilled poppywater, which is the true *surfeit-water*, with ease and abstinence, often ends distempers in the beginning. *Locke.*

SURGE. *n. s.* [from *surgo*, Latin.] A swelling sea; wave rolling above the general surface of the water; billow; wave.
The realm was left, like a ship in a storm, amidst all the raging *surges*, unruled and undirected of any. *Spenser.*
The wind-shak'd *surge*, with high and monstrous main,
Seems to cast water on the burning bear,
And quench the guards of the ever-fired pole:
I never did like molestation view
On the enchafed flood. *Shakespeare.*
He trod the water,
Whose enmity he flung aside, and breasted
The *surge* most swoln that met him. *Shakespeare.*
It was formerly famous for the unfortunate loves of Hero and Leander, drowned in the uncompassionate *surges*. *Sandys.*
The sulph'rous hail
Shot after us in storm, o'erblown, hath laid
The fiery *surge*, that from the precipice
Of heav'n receiv'd us falling. *Milton.*
He sweeps the skies, and clears the cloudy North:
He flies aloft, and with impetuous roar
Pursues the foaming *surges* to the shore. *Dryden.*
Thetis, near Ismena's swelling flood,
With dread beheld the rolling *surges* sweep
In heaps his slaughter'd sons into the deep. *Pope.*

To SURGE. *v. n.* [from *surgo*, Latin.] To swell; to rise high.
From midst of all the main
The *surging* waters like a mountain rise. *Spenser.*
He, all in rage, his sea-god sire besought,
Some cursed vengeance on his son to cast;
From *surging* gulfs two monsters straight were brought. *Spen.*
Up from the bottom turn'd by furious winds
And *surging* waves, as mountains, to assault
Heav'n's height, and with the centre mix the pole. *Milton.*
Not with indented wave,
Prone on the ground, as since; but on his rear,
Circular base of rising folds, that tower'd
Fold above fold, a *surging* maze! *Milton.*
Surging waves against a solid rock,
Though all to shivers dash'd, th' assault renew,
Vain batt'ry, and in froth or bubbles end. *Milton.*

SU'RGEON. *n. s.* [Corrupted by conversation from *chirurgeon*.] One who cures by manual operation; one whose duty is to act in external maladies by the direction of the physician.
The wound was past the cure of a better *surgeon* than myself, so as I could but receive some few of her dying words. *Sid.*
I meddle with no woman's matters; but withal, I am a *surgeon* to old shoes. *Shakespeare.*
He that hath wounded his neighbour, is tied to the expences of the *surgeon*, and other incidences. *Tay'or.*
Though most were sorely wounded, none were slain:
The *surgeons* soon despoil'd them of their arms,
And some with salves they cure. *Dryden.*

SU'RGEONRY. } *n. s.* [for *chirurgery*.] The act of curing by
SU'RGERY. } manual operation.
It would seem very evil *surgery* to cut off every unsound part of the body, which, being by other due means recovered, might afterwards do good service. *Spenser.*
But strangely visited people,
The mere despair of *surgery*, he cures. *Shakespeare.*
They are often tarr'd over with the *surgery* of our sheep, and would you have us kiss tar? *Shakespeare.*

SU'RGY. *adj.* [from *surge*.] Rising in billows.
What cause hath led you to the Spartan court?
Do publick or domestick cares constrain
This toilsome voyage o'er the *surgy* main? *Pope.*

SU'RLILY. *adv.* [from *surly*.] In a surly manner.

SU'RLINESS. *n. s.* [from *surly*.] Gloomy moroseness; sour anger.
Thus pale they meet; their eyes with fury burn;
None greets; for none the greeting will return;
But in dumb *surliness*, each arm'd with care,
His foe profest, as brother of the war. *Dryden.*

SU'RLING. *n. s.* [from *surly*.] A sour morose fellow. Not used.
These four *surlings* are to be commended to sieur Gaulard. *Camden.*

SU'RLY. *adj.* [from sur, sour, Saxon.] Gloomily morose; rough; uncivil; sour; silently angry.
'Tis like you'll prove a jolly *surly* groom,
That take it on you at the first so roundly. *Shakesp.*
That *surly* spirit, melancholy,
Had bak'd thy blood, and made it heavy thick,
Which else runs tickling up and down the veins,
Making that ideot laughter keep mens eyes,
And strain their cheeks to idle merriment. *Shakesp.*
Against the Capitol I met a lion,
Who glar'd upon me, and went *surly* by,
Without annoying me. *Shakesp.*
Repuls'd by *surly* grooms, who wait before
The sleeping tyrant's interdicted door. *Dryden.*
What if among the courtly tribe
You lost a place, and sav'd a bribe?
And then in *surly* mood came here
To fifteen hundred pounds a year,
And fierce against the whigs harangu'd? *Swift.*
The zephyrs floating loose, the timely rains,
Now soften'd into joy the *surly* storms. *Thomson.*

To SURMI'SE. *v. a.* [*surmise*, French.] To suspect; to image imperfectly; to imagine without certain knowledge.
Man coveteth what exceedeth the reach of sense, yea somewhat above capacity of reason, somewhat divine and heavenly, which with hidden exultation it rather *surmiseth* than conceiveth; somewhat it seeketh, and what that is directly it knoweth not; yet very intentive desire thereof doth so incite it, that all other known delights and pleasures are laid aside, and they give place to the search of this but only suspected desire. *Hooker.*
Of questions and strifes of words cometh envy, railings, and evil *surmisings*. 1 *Tim.*
Surmise not
His presence to these narrow bounds confin'd. *Milton.*
It wafted nearer yet, and then she knew
That what before she but *surmis'd*, was true. *Dryden.*
This change was not wrought by altering the form or position of the earth, as was *surmised* by a very learned man, but by dissolving it. *Woodward.*

SURMI'SE. *n. s.* [*surmise*, French.] Imperfect notion; suspicion; imagination not supported by knowledge.
To let go private *surmises*, whereby the thing itself is not made better or worse; if just and allowable reasons might lead them to do as they did, then are these censures frustrate. *Hook.*
They were by law of that proud tyranness,
Provok'd with wrath, and envy's false *surmise*,
Condemn'd to that dungeon merciless, *Spen.*
Where they should live in woe, and die in wretchedness.
Aaron is gone; and my compassionate heart
Will not permit my eyes once to behold
The thing, whereat it trembles by *surmise*. *Shakespeare.*
My thought, whose murthering yet is but fantastical,
Shakes so my single state of man, that function
Is smother'd in *surmise*. *Shakespeare.*
We double honour gain
From his *surmise* prov'd false. *Milton.*

No sooner did they espy the English turning from them, but they were of opinion that they fled towards their shipping: this *surmise* was occasioned, for that the English ships removed the day before. *Hayward.*

Hence guilty joys, distastes, *surmises*,
False oaths, false tears, deceits, disguises. *Pope.*

No man ought to be charged with principles he actually disowns, unless his practices contradict his profession; not upon small *surmises*. *Swift.*

To SURMO'UNT. *v. a.* [*surmonter*, French.]

1. To rise above.

The mountains of Olympus, Atho, and Atlas, over-reach and *surmount* all winds and clouds. *Raleigh.*

2. To conquer; to overcome.

Though no resistance was made, the English had much ado to *surmount* the natural difficulties of the place the greatest part of one day. *Hayward.*

He hardly escaped to the Persian court; from whence, if the love of his country had not *surmounted* its base ingratitude to him, he had many invitations to return at the head of the Persian fleet; but he rather chose a voluntary death. *Swift.*

3. To surpass; to exceed.

What *surmounts* the reach
Of human sense, I shall delineate so,
By lik'ning spiritual to corporeal forms,
As may express them best. *Milton.*

SURMO'UNTABLE. *adj.* [from *surmount.*] Conquerable; superable.

SU'RMULLET. *n. s.* [*mugil*, Lat.] A sort of fish. *Ainsworth.*

SU'RNAME. *n. s.* [*surnom*, French.]

1. The name of the family; the name which one has over and above the Christian name.

Many which were mere English joined with the Irish against the king, taking on them Irish habits and customs, which could never since be clean wiped away; of which sort be most of the *surnames* that end in *an*, as Hernan, Shinan, and Mungan, which now account themselves natural Irish. *Spenser.*

He, made heir not only of his brother's kingdom, but of his virtues and haughty thoughts, and of the *surname* also of Barbarossa, began to aspire unto the empire of all that part of Africk. *Knolles.*

The epithets of great men, monsieur Boileau is of opinion, were in the nature of *surnames*, and repeated as such. *Pope.*

2. An appellation added to the original name.

Witness may
My *surname* Coriolanus; the painful service,
The extreme dangers, and the drops of blood
Shed for my thankless country, are requited
But with that *surname*. *Shakespeare.*

To SU'RNAME. *v. a.* [*surnommer*, Fr. from the noun.] To name by an appellation added to the original name.

The people of Rome have by common voice,
In election for the Roman empire,
Chosen Andronicus, *surnamed* Pius. *Shakespeare.*

Another shall subscribe with his hand unto the Lord, and *surname* himself by the name of Israel. *Is.* xliv. 5.

Pyreicus, only famous for counterfeiting earthern pitchers, a scullery, rogues together by the ears, was *sirnamed* Rupographus. *Peacham.*

How he, *surnam'd* of Africa, dismiss'd
In his prime youth the fair Iberian maid. *Milton.*

God commanded man what was good; but the devil *surnamed* it evil, and thereby baffled the command. *South.*

To SURPA'SS. *v. a.* [*surpasser*, French.] To excel; to exceed; to go beyond in excellence.

The climate's delicate,
Fertile the isle, the temple much *surpassing*
The common praise it bears. *Shakesp.*

O, by what name, for thou above all these,
Above mankind, or aught than mankind higher,
Surpassest far my naming! how may I
Adore thee, author of this universe? *Milton.*

Achilles, Homer's hero, in strength and courage *surpassed* the rest of the Grecian army. *Dryden.*

A nymph of late there was,
Whose heav'nly form her fellows did *surpass*,
The pride and joy of fair Arcadia's plains. *Dryden.*

Under or near the Line are mountains, which, for bigness and number, *surpass* those of colder countries, as much as the heat there *surpasses* that of those countries. *Woodward.*

SURPA'SSING. *participial adj.* [from *surpass.*] Excellent in an high degree.

O thou! that with *surpassing* glory crown'd,
Look'st from thy sole dominion like the god
Of this new world. *Milton.*

His miracles proved him to be sent from God, not more by that infinite power that was seen in them, than by that *surpassing* goodness they demonstrated to the world. *Calamy.*

SU'RPLICE. *n. s.* [*surplis*, *surplis*, Fr. *superpellicium*, Lat.] The white garb which the clergy wear in their acts of ministration.

It will wear the *surplice* of humility over the black gown of a big heart. *Shakespeare.*

The cinctus gabinus is a long garment, not unlike a *surplice*, which would have trailed on the ground, had it hung loose, and was therefore gathered about the middle with a girdle. *Addison.*

SU'RPLUS. } *n. s.* [*sur* and *plus*, French.] A supernume-
SU'RPLUSAGE. } rary part; overplus; what remains when use is satisfied.

If then thee list my offered grace to use,
Take what thou please of all this *surplusage*;
If thee list not, leave have thou to refuse. *Spenser.*

That you have vouchsaf'd my poor house to visit,
It is a *surplus* of your grace. *Shakespeare.*

When the price of corn falleth, men give over *surplus* tillage, and break no more ground. *Carew.*

We made a substance so disposed to fluidity, that by so small an agitation as only the *surplusage* of that which the ambient air is wont to have about the middle even of a Winter's day, above what it hath in the first part. *Boyle.*

The officers spent all, so as there was no *surplusage* of treasure; and yet that all was not sufficient. *Davies.*

Whatsoever degrees of assent one affords a proposition beyond the degrees of evidence, it is plain all that *surplusage* of assurance is owing not to the love of truth. *Locke.*

SURPRI'SAL. } *n. s.* [*surprise*, French; from the verb.]
SURPRI'SE. }

1. The act of taking unawares; the state of being taken unawares.

Parents should mark heedfully the witty excuses of their children, especially at suddains and *surprisals*; but rather mark than pamper them. *Wotton.*

This let him know,
Lest, wilfully transgressing, he pretend
Surprisal, unadmonish'd, unforewarn'd. *Milton.*

I set aside the taking of St. Jago and St. Domingo in Hispaniola, as *surprizes* rather than encounters. *Bacon.*

This strange *surprisal* put the knight
And wrathful squire into a fright. *Hudibras.*

There is a vast difference between them, as vast as between inadvertency and deliberation, between *surprize* and set purpose. *South.*

2. A dish, I suppose, which has nothing in it.

Few care for carving trifles in disguise,
Or that fantastick dish some call *surprise*. *King's Cookery.*

3. Sudden confusion or perplexity.

To SURPRI'SE. *v. a.* [*surpris*, French, from *surprendre.*]

1. To take unawares; to fall upon unexpectedly.

The castle of Macduff I will *surprise*,
Seize upon Fife, give to the edge o' th' sword
His wife, his babes. *Shakespeare.*

Now do our ears before our eyes,
Like men in mists,
Discover who'd the state *surprize*,
And who resists. *Ben. Johnson.*

Bid her well beware,
Lest, by some fair appearing good *surpris'd*,
She dictate false, and misinform the will. *Milton.*

How shall he keep, what, sleeping or awake,
A weaker may *surprise*, a stronger take? *Pope.*

Who can speak
The mingled passions that *surpriz'd* his heart! *Thomson.*

2. To astonish by something wonderful.

People were not so much frighted as *surprized* at the bigness of the camel. *L'Estrange.*

3. To confuse or perplex by something sudden.

Up he starts, discover'd and *surpris'd*. *Milton.*

SURPRI'SING. *participial adj.* [from *surprise.*] Wonderful; raising sudden wonder or concern.

The greatest actions of a celebrated person, however *surprising* and extraordinary, are no more than what are expected from him. *Addison.*

SURPRI'SINGLY. *adv.* [from *surprising.*] To a degree that raises wonder; in a manner that raises wonder.

If out of these ten thousand, we should take the men that are employed in publick business, the number of those who remain will be *surprisingly* little. *Addison.*

SU'RQUEDRY. *n. s.* [*sur* and *cuider*, old Fr. to think.] Overweening; pride; insolence. Obsolete.

They overcommen, were deprived
Of their proud beauty, and the one moiety
Transform'd to fish for their bold *surquedry*. *Spenser.*

Late-born modesty
Hath got such root in easy waxen hearts,
That men may not themselves their own good parts
Extol, without suspect of *surquedry*. *Donne.*

SURREBU'TTER. *n. s.* [In law.] A second rebutter; answer to a rebutter. A term in the courts.

SURREJOI'NDER. *n. s.* [*surrejoindre*, French.] [In law.] A second defence of the plaintiff's action, opposite to the rejoinder of the defendant, which the civilians call *triplicatio*. *Bailey.*

To SURRE'NDER. *v. a.* [*surrendre*, old French.]

1. To yield up; to deliver up.

Solemn dedication of churches serves not only to make them publick, but further also to *surrender* up that right which otherwise

otherwise their founders might have in them, and to make God himself their owner. *Hooker.*

2. To deliver up an enemy.

Ripe age bade him *surrender* late,
His life and long good fortune unto final fate. *Fairfax.*

He willing to *surrender* up the castle, forbade his soldiers to have any talk with the enemy. *Knolles.*

To SURRE'NDER. *v. n.* To yield; to give one's self up.

This mighty Archimedes too *surrenders* now... *Glanville.*

SURRE'NDER. } *n. s.* [from the verb.]
SURRE'NDRY. }

1. The act of yielding.

Our general mother, with eyes
Of conjugal attraction unreprov'd,
And meek *surrender*, half-embracing lean'd
On our first father. *Milton.*

Having mustered up all the forces he could, the clouds above and the deeps below, he prepares for a *surrender*; asserting, from a mistaken computation, that all these will not come up to near the quantity requisite. *Woodward.*

Juba's *surrender*
Would give up Africk unto Cæsar's hands. *Addison.*

2. The act of resigning or giving up to another.

If our father carry authority with such disposition as he bears, this last *surrender* of his will but offend us. *Shakesp.*

That hope quickly vanished, upon the undoubted intelligence of that *surrender*. *Clarendon.*

As oppressed states made themselves homagers to the Romans to engage their protection, so we should have made an entire *surrendry* of ourselves to God, that we might have gained a title to his deliverances. *Decay of Piety.*

In passing a thing away by deed of gift, are required a *surrender* on the giver's part, of all the property he has in it; and to the making of a thing sacred, this *surrender* by its right owner is necessary. *South.*

SURRE'PTION. *n. s.* [*surreptus*, Latin.] Surprise; sudden and unperceived invasion.

Sins compatible with a regenerate estate, are sins of a sudden *surreption*. *Hammond.*

SURREPTI'TIOUS. *adj.* [*surreptitius*, Latin.] Done by stealth; gotten or produced fraudulently.

Scaliger hath not translated the first; perhaps supposing it *surreptitious*, or unworthy so great an assertion. *Brown.*

The Masorites numbered not only the sections and lines, but even the words and letters of the Old Testament, the better to secure it from *surreptitious* practices. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

A correct copy of the Dunciad, the many *surreptitious* ones have rendered necessary. *Letter to Publ. of Pope's Dunciad.*

SURREPTI'TIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *surreptitious.*] By stealth; fraudulently.

Thou hast got it more *surreptitiously* than he did, and with less effect. *Govern. of the Tongue.*

To SU'RROGATE. *v. a.* [*surrogo*, Latin.] To put in the place of another.

SU'RROGATE. *n. s.* [*surrogatus*, Latin.] A deputy; a delegate; the deputy of an ecclesiastical judge.

To SURROU'ND. *v. a.* [*surronder*, Fr.] To environ; to encompass; to enclose on all sides.

Yelling monsters that with ceaseless cry
Surround me, as thou saw'st. *Milton.*

Cloud and ever-during dark
Surrounds me, from the cheerful ways of men
Cut off. *Milton.*

Bad angels seen
On wing under the burning cope of hell,
'Twixt upper, neather, and *surrounding* fires. *Milton.*

As the bodies that *surround* us diversly affect our organs, the mind is forced to receive the impressions. *Locke.*

SURSO'LID. [In algebra.] The fourth multiplication or power of any number whatever taken as the root. *Trevoux.*

SURSO'LID *Problem.* [In mathematicks.] That which cannot be resolved but by curves of a higher nature than a conick section. *Harris.*

SURTOU'T. *n. s.* [French.] A large coat worn over all the rest.

The *surtout* if abroad you wear,
Repels the rigour of the air;
Would you be warmer, if at home
You had the fabrick, and the loom? *Prior.*

Sir Roger she mortally hated, and used to hire fellows to squirt kennel-water upon him, so that he was forced to wear a *surtout* of oiled cloth, by which means he came home pretty clean, except where the *surtout* was a little scanty. *Arbuthnot.*

To SURVE'NE. *v. a.* [*survenir*, Fr.] To supervene; to come as an addition.

Hippocrates mentions a suppuration that *survenes* lethargies, which commonly terminates in a consumption. *Harvey.*

To SURVE'Y. *v. a.* [*surveoir*, old French.]

1. To overlook; to have under the view; to view as from a higher place.

Round he *surveys*, and well might where he stood,
So high above. *Milton.*

Though with those streams he no resemblance hold,
Whose foam is amber and their gravel gold;
His genuine and less guilty wealth t' explore,
Search not his bottom, but *survey* his shore. *Denham.*

2. To oversee as one in authority.

3. To view as examining.

The husbandman's self came that way,
Of custom to *survey* his ground,
And his trees of state incompass round. *Spenser.*

Early abroad he did the world *survey*,
As if he knew he had not long to stay. *Waller.*

With such alter'd looks,
All pale and speechless, he *survey'd* me round. *Dryden.*

SURVE'Y. *n. s.* [from the verb.] View; prospect.

Her stars in all their vast *survey*
Useless besides! *Milton.*

Under his proud *survey* the city lies,
And like a mist beneath a hill doth rise. *Denham.*

No longer letted of his prey,
He leaps up at it with enrag'd desire;
O'erlooks the neighbours with a wide *survey*,
And nods at ev'ry house his threat'ning fire. *Dryden.*

SURVE'YOR. *n. s.* [from *survey.*]

1. An overseer; one placed to superintend others.

Wer't not madness then,
To make the fox *surveyor* of the fold? *Shakespeare.*

Bishop Fox was not only a grave counsellor for war or peace, but also a good *surveyor* of works. *Bacon.*

2. A measurer of land.

Should we survey
The plot of situation, and the model;
Question *surveyors*, know our own estate,
How able such a work to undergo,
To weigh against his opposite. *Shakespeare.*

Decempeda was a measuring rod for taking the dimensions of buildings; from hence came decempedator, for a *surveyor*, used by Cicero. *Arbuthnot.*

SURVEY'ORSHIP. *n. s.* [from *surveyor.*] The office of a surveyor.

To SU'RVIEW. *v. a.* [*surveoir*, old French.] To overlook; to have in view. Not in use.

That turret's frame most admirable was,
Like highest heaven compassed round,
And lifted high above this earthly mass,
Which it *surview'd*, as hills do lower ground. *Spenser.*

To SURVI'VE. *v. n.* [*supervivo*, Latin; *survivre*, Fr.]

1. To live after the death of another.

Those that *survive*, let Rome reward with love. *Shakesp.*

Try pleasure,
Which when no other enemy *survives*,
Still conquers all the conquerors. *Denham.*

2. To live after any thing.

Now that he is dead, his immortal fame *surviveth*, and flourisheth in the mouths of all people. *Spenser.*

The love of horses which they had alive,
And care of chariots, after death *survive*. *Dryden.*

The rhapsodies, called the Characteristicks, would never have *survived* the first edition, if they had not discovered so strong a tincture of infidelity. *Watts.*

3. To remain alive.

No longer now that golden age appears,
When patriarch-wits *surviv'd* a thousand years;
Now length of fame, our second life, is lost,
And bare threescore is all ev'n that can boast;
Our sons their father's failing language see,
And such as Chaucer is, shall Dryden be. *Pope.*

To SURVI'VE. *v. a.* To outlive.

I'll assure her of
Her widowhood, be it that she *survives* me,
In all my lands and leases whatsoever. *Shakespeare.*

SURVI'VER. *n. s.* [from *survive.*] One who outlives another.

Your father lost a father,
That father, his; and the *survivor* bound
In filial obligation, for some term,
To do obsequious sorrow. *Shakespeare.*

Although some died, the father beholding so many descents, the number of *survivors* must still be very great. *Brown.*

I did discern
From his *survivors*, I could nothing learn. *Denham.*

Her majesty is heir to the *survivor* of the late king. *Swift.*

SURVI'VERSHIP. *n. s.* [from *surviver.*] The state of outliving another.

Such offices granted in reversion were void, unless where the grant has been by *surviversship*. *Ayliffe.*

SUSCEPTIBI'LITY. *n. s.* [from *susceptible.*] Quality of admitting; tendency to admit.

The *susceptibility* of those influences, and the effects thereof, is the general providential law whereby other physical beings are governed. *Hale.*

SUSCE'PTIBLE. *adj.* [*susceptible*, French. *Prior* has accented this improperly on the first syllable.] Capable of admitting.

He moulded him platonically to his own idea, delighting first in the choice of the materials, because he found him *susceptible* of good form. *Wotton.*

In their tender years they are more *susceptible* of virtuous impressions than afterwards, when solicited by vulgar inclinations. *L'Estrange.*

Children's minds are narrow, and usually *susceptible* but of one thought at once. *Locke.*

Blow with empty words the *susceptible* flame. *Prior.*

SUSCE'PTION. *n. s.* [*susceptus*, Latin.] Act of taking.

A canon, promoted to holy orders, before he is of a lawful age for the *susception* of orders, shall have a voice in the chapter. *Ayliffe.*

SUSCE'PTIVE. *adj.* [from *susceptus*, Lat. This word is more analogical, though less used than *susceptible*.] Capable to admit.

Since our nature is so *susceptive* of errours on all sides, it is fit we should have notices given us how far other persons may become the causes of false judgments. *Watts.*

SUSCI'PIENCY. *n. s.* [from *suscipient*.] Reception; admission.

SUSCI'PIENT. *n. s.* [*suscipiens*, Latin.] One who takes; one that admits or receives.

To SU'SCITATE. *v. n.* [*susciter*, French; *suscito*, Lat.] To rouse; to excite.

It concurreth but unto predisposed effects, and only *suscitates* those forms whose determinations are seminal, and proceed from the idea of themselves. *Brown.*

SUSCITATION. *n. s.* [*suscitation*, Fr. from *suscitate*.] The act of rousing or exciting.

To SUSPE'CT. *v. a.* [*suspicio*, *suspectum*, Latin.]

1. To imagine with a degree of fear and jealousy what is not known.

Nothing makes a man *suspect* much, more than to know little; and therefore men should remedy suspicion by procuring to know more. *Bacon.*

Let us not then *suspect* our happy state,
As not secure. *Milton.*
From her hand I could *suspect* no ill. *Milton.*

2. To imagine guilty without proof.

Though many poets may *suspect* themselves for the partiality of parents to their youngest children, I know myself too well to be ever satisfied with my own conceptions. *Dryden.*

Some would persuade us that body and extension are the same thing, which change the signification of words, which I would not *suspect* them of, they having so severely condemned the philosophy of others. *Locke.*

3. To hold uncertain.

I cannot forbear a story which is so well attested, that I have no manner of reason to *suspect* the truth. *Addison.*

To SUSPE'CT. *v. n.* To imagine guilt.

If I *suspect* without cause, why then let me be your jest. *Shak.*

SUSPE'CT. *part. adj.* [*suspect*, French.] Doubtful.

Sordid interests or affectation of strange relations are not like to render your reports *suspect* or partial. *Glanville.*

SUSPE'CT. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Suspicion; imagination without proof. Obsolete.

No fancy mine, no other wrong *suspect*,
Make me, O virtuous shame, thy laws neglect. *Sidney.*
The sale of offices and towns in France,
If they were known, as the *suspect* is great,
Would make thee quickly hop without a head. *Shakesp.*
My most worthy master, in whose breast
Doubt and *suspect*, alas, are plac'd too late,
You should have fear'd false times, when you did feast *Shak.*

There be so many false prints of praise, that a man may justly hold it a *suspect*. *Bacon.*

Nothing more jealous than a favourite towards the waining-time and *suspect* of satiety. *Wotton.*

They might hold sure intelligence
Among themselves, without *suspect* t' offend. *Daniel.*

If the king ends the differences, and takes away the *suspect*, the case will be no worse than when two duellists enter the field. *Suckling.*

To SUSPE'ND. *v. a.* [*suspendre*, French; *suspendo*, Latin.]

1. To hang; to make to hang by any thing.

As 'twixt two equal armies fate
Suspends uncertain victory;
Our souls, which to advance our state,
Were gone out, hung 'twixt her and me. *Donne.*

It is reported by Ruffinus, that in the temple of Serapis, there was an iron chariot *suspended* by loadstones; which stones removed, the chariot fell and was dashed to pieces. *Brown.*

2. To make to depend upon.

God hath in the scripture *suspended* the promise of eternal life upon this condition, that without obedience and holiness of life no man shall ever see the Lord. *Fitlotson.*

3. To interrupt; to make to stop for a time.

The harmony
Suspended hell, and took with ravishment
The thronging audience. *Milton.*

The guard nor fights nor flies; their fate so near,
At once *suspends* their courage and their fear. *Denham.*

This is the hinge on which turns the liberty of intellectual beings, in their steady prosecution of true felicity, that they can *suspend* this prosecution in particular cases, till they have looked before them. *Locke.*

4 To delay; to hinder from proceeding.

Suspend your indignation against my brother, till you can derive from him better testimony of his intent. *Shakespeare.*

His answer did the nymph attend;
Her looks, her sighs, her gestures all did pray him;
But Godfrey wisely did his grant *suspend*,
He doubts the worst, and that a while did stay him. *Fairf.*

To themselves I left them;
For I *suspend* their doom. *Milton.*

The reasons for *suspending* the play were ill founded. *Dryden.*

The British dame, fam'd for resistless grace,
Contends not now but for the second place;
Our love *suspended*, we neglect the fair,
For whom we burn'd, to gaze adoring here. *Granville.*

A man may *suspend* his choice from being determined for or against the thing proposed, till he has examined whether it be really of a nature to make him happy or no. *Locke.*

5. To debar for a time from the execution of an office or enjoyment of a revenue.

Good men should not be *suspended* from the exercise of their ministry, and deprived of their livelihood for ceremonies, which are on all hands acknowledged indifferent. *Sanderson.*

The bishop of London was summoned for not *suspending* Dr. Sharp. *Swift.*

SUSPE'NSE. *n. s.* [*suspens*, French; *suspensus*, Latin.]

1. Uncertainty; delay of certainty or determination; indetermination.

'Till this be done, their good affection towards the safety of the church is acceptable; but the way they prescribe us to preserve it by, must rest in *suspense*. *Hooker.*

Such true joy's *suspense*
What dream can I present to recompense. *Waller.*

Ten days the prophet in *suspense* remain'd,
Would no man's fate pronounce; at last constrain'd
By Ithacus, he solemnly design'd
Me for the sacrifice. *Denham.*

In propositions, where though the proofs in view are of most moment, yet there are sufficient grounds to suspect that there is fallacy, or proofs as considerable to be produced on the contrary side; there *suspense* or dissent are often voluntary. *Locke.*

2. Act of withholding the judgment.

Whatever necessity determines to the pursuit of real bliss, the same necessity establishes *suspense*, deliberation and scrutiny, whether its satisfaction misleads from our true happiness. *Locke.*

3. Privation for a time; impediment for a time.

4. Stop in the midst of two opposites.

For three the fates, severely kind, ordain
A cool *suspense* from pleasure or from pain. *Pope.*

SUSPE'NSE. *adj.* [*suspensus*, Latin.]

1. Held from proceeding.

The self-same orders allowed, but yet established in more wary and *suspense* manner, as being to stand in force till God should give the opportunity of some general conference what might be best for every of them afterwards to do; had both prevented all occasion of just dislike which others might take, and reserved a greater liberty unto the authors themselves, of entering unto further consultation afterwards. *Hooker.*

The great light of day yet wants to run
Much of his race, though steep, *suspense* in heav'n
Held by thy voice. *Milton.*

2. Held in doubt; held in expectation.

This said, he sat; and expectation held
His looks *suspense*, awaiting who appear'd
To second or oppose. *Milton.*

SUSPE'NSION. *n. s.* [*suspension*, Fr. from *suspend*.]

1. Act of making to hang on any thing

2. Act of making to depend on any thing.

3. Act of delaying.

Had we had time to pray,
With thousand vows and tears we should have sought,
That sad decree's *suspension* to have wrought. *Waller.*

4. Act of withholding or balancing the judgment.

In his Indian relations, wherein are contained incredible accounts, he is surely to be read with *suspension*; these are they which weakned his authorities with former ages, for he is seldom mentioned without derogatory parentheses. *Brown.*

The mode of the will, which answers to dubitation, may be called *suspension*; and that which in the fantastick will is obstinacy, is constancy in the intellectual. *Grew.*

5. Interruption; temporary cessation.

Nor was any thing done for the better adjusting things in the time of that *suspension*, but every thing left in the same state of unconcernedness as before. *Clarendon.*

SUSPE'NSORY. *adj.* [*suspensoire*, Fr. *suspensus*, Lat.] That by which a thing hangs.

There are several parts peculiar to brutes which are wanting in man, as the seventh or *suspensory* muscle of the eye. *Ray.*

SUSPI'CION. *n. ſ.* [*ſuſpicion*, Fr. *ſuſpicio*, Lat.] The act of ſuſpecting; imagination of ſomething ill without proof.

This *ſuſpicion* Miſo for the hoggiſh ſhrewdneſs of her brain, and Mopſa for a very unlikely envy ſhe hath ſtumbled upon. *Sidney.*

Suſpicions amongſt thoughts are like bats amongſt birds, they ever fly by twilight; they are to be repreſſed, or at the leaſt well guarded, for they cloud the mind. *Bacon.*

Suſpicion all our lives ſhall be ſtuck full of eyes;
For treaſon is but truſted like a fox,
Who ne'er ſo tame, ſo cheriſh'd and lock'd up,
Will have a wild trick of his anceſtors. *Shakeſpeare.*

Though wiſdom wake, *ſuſpicion* ſleeps
At wiſdom's gate; and to ſimplicity
Reſigns her charge, while goodneſs thinks no ill
Where no ill ſeems. *Milton.*

SUSPI'CIOUS. *adj.* [*ſuſpicioſus*, Latin.]

1. Inclined to ſuſpect; inclined to imagine ill without proof.

Nature itſelf, after it has done an injury, will for ever be *ſuſpicious*, and no man can love the perſon he ſuſpects. *South's Sermons.*

A wiſe man will find us to be rogues by our faces; we have a *ſuſpicious*, fearful, conſtrained countenance, often turning and ſlinking through narrow lanes. *Swift.*

2. Liable to ſuſpicion; giving reaſon to imagine ill.

They, becauſe the light of his candle too much drowned theirs, were glad to lay hold on ſo colourable matter, and exceeding forward to traduce him as an author of *ſuſpicious* innovations. *Hooker.*

I ſpy a black *ſuſpicious* threat'ning cloud,
That will encounter with our glorious ſun. *Shakeſpeare.*

Authors are *ſuſpicious*, nor greedily to be ſwallowed, who pretend to deliver antipathies, ſympathies, and the occult abſtruſities of things. *Brown.*

His life
Private, unactive, calm, contemplative,
Little *ſuſpicious* to any king. *Milton.*

Many miſchievous inſects are daily at work, to make people of merit *ſuſpicious* of each other. *Pope.*

SUSPI'CIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *ſuſpicious*.]

1. With ſuſpicion.
2. So as to raiſe ſuſpicion:

His guard entering the place, found Plangus with his ſword in his hand, but not naked, but ſtanding *ſuſpiciouſly* enough, to one already ſuſpicious. *Sidney.*

SUSPI'CIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſuſpicious*.] Tending to ſuſpicion.

To make my eſtate known ſeemed impoſſible, by reaſon of the *ſuſpiciouſneſs* of Miſo, and my young miſtreſs. *Sidney.*

SUSPIRA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſuſpiratio*, from *ſuſpiro*, Lat.] Sigh; act of fetching the breath deep.

Not cuſtomary ſuits of ſolemn black,
Nor windy *ſuſpiration* of forc'd breath,
That can denote me truly. *Shakeſpeare.*

In deep *ſuſpirations* we take more large gulphs of air to cool our heart, overcharged with love or ſorrow. *More.*

To SUSPI'RE. *v. n.* [*ſuſpiro*, Latin.]

1. To ſigh; to fetch the breath deep.
2. It ſeems in *Shakeſpeare* to mean only, to begin to breath; perhaps miſtaken for *reſpire*.

Since the birth of Cain, the firſt male child,
To him that did but yeſterday *ſuſpire*,
There was not ſuch a gracious creature born. *Shakeſpeare.*

To SUSTAI'N. *v. a.* [*ſouſtenir*, French; *ſuſtineo*, Latin.]

1. To bear; to prop; to hold up.

The largeneſs and lightneſs of her wings and tail *ſuſtain* her without laſſitude. *More.*

Vain is the force of man,
To cruſh the pillars that the pile *ſuſtain*. *Dryden.*

2. To ſupport; to keep from ſinking under evil.

The admirable curioſity and ſingular excellency of this deſign will *ſuſtain* the patience, and animate the induſtry of him who ſhall undertake it. *Holder.*

If he has no comfortable expectations of another life to *ſuſtain* him under the evils in this world, he is of all creatures the moſt miſerable. *Tillotſon.*

3. To maintain; to keep.

What food
Will he convey up thither to *ſuſtain*
Himſelf and army? *Milton.*

But it on her, not ſhe on it depends;
For ſhe the body doth *ſuſtain* and cheriſh. *Davies.*

My labour will *ſuſtain* me. *Milton.*

4. To help; to relieve; to aſſiſt.

They charged, on pain of perpetual diſpleaſure, neither to entreat for him, or any way *ſuſtain* him. *Shakeſpeare.*

His ſons who ſeek the tyrant to *ſuſtain*,
And long for arbitrary lords again,
He dooms to death, aſſerting publick right. *Dryden.*

5. To bear; to endure.

Were it I thought death menac'd would enſue
This my attempt, I would *ſuſtain* alone
The worſt, and not perſuade thee. *Milton.*

Can Ceyx then *ſuſtain* to leave his wife,
And unconcern'd forſake the ſweets of life. *Dryden.*

Shall Turnus then ſuch endleſs toil *ſuſtain*,
In fighting fields, and conquer towns in vain. *Dryden.*

The mind ſtands collected within herſelf, and *ſuſtains* the ſhock with all the force which is natural to her; but a heart in love has its foundations ſapped. *Addiſon.*

6. To bear without yielding.

Sachariſſa's beauty's wine,
Which to madneſs doth incline;
Such a liquor as no brain
That is mortal can *ſuſtain*. *Waller.*

7. To ſuffer; to bear as inflicted.

If you omit
The offer of this time, I cannot promiſe,
But that you ſhall *ſuſtain* more new diſgraces,
With theſe you bear already. *Shakeſpeare.*

SUSTAI'NABLE. *adj.* [*ſouſtenable*, Fr. from *ſuſtain*.] That may be ſuſtained.

SUSTAI'NER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſuſtain*.]

1. One that props; one that ſupports.
2. One that ſuffers; a ſufferer.

Thyſelf haſt a *ſuſtainer* been
Of much affliction in my cauſe. *Chapman.*

SU'STENANCE. *n. ſ.* [*ſouſtenance*, French.]

1. Support; maintenance.

Scarcely allowing himſelf fit *ſuſtenance* of life, rather than he would ſpend thoſe goods for whoſe ſake only he ſeemed to joy in life. *Sidney.*

There are unto one end ſundry means; as for the *ſuſtenance* of our bodies many kinds of food, many ſorts of raiment to clothe our nakedneſs. *Hooker.*

Is then the honour of your daughter of greater moment to her, than to my daughter her's, whoſe *ſuſtenance* it was? *Add.*

2. Neceſſaries of life; victuals.

The experiment coſt him his life for want of *ſuſtenance*. *L'Eſt.*

The ancients were inventers of all arts neceſſary to life and *ſuſtenance*, as plowing and ſowing. *Temple.*

SUSTENTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſuſtentation*, Fr. from *ſuſtento*, Latin.]

1. Support; preſervation from falling.

Theſe ſteams once raiſed above the earth, have their aſcent and *ſuſtentation* aloft promoted by the air. *Boyle.*

2. Support of life; uſe of victuals.

A very abſtemious animal, by reaſon of its frigidity, and latitancy in the winter, will long ſubſiſt without a viſible *ſuſtentation*. *Brown.*

3. Maintenance.

When there be great ſhoals of people, which go on to populate, without foreſeeing means of life and *ſuſtentation*; it is of neceſſity that once in an age they diſcharge a portion of their people upon other nations. *Bacon.*

SUSURRA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *ſuſurro*, Latin.] Whiſper; ſoft murmur.

SUTE. *n. ſ.* [from *ſuite*.] Sort.

Touching matters belonging to the church of Chriſt, this we conceive that they are not of one *ſute*. *Hooker.*

SU'TLER. *n. ſ.* [*ſoeteler*, Dutch; *ſudler*, German.] A man that ſells proviſions and liquour in a camp.

I ſhall *ſutler* be
Unto the camp, and profits will accrue. *Shakeſpeare.*

Send to the *ſutler's*; there you're ſure to find
The bully match'd with raſcals of his kind. *Dryden.*

SU'TURE. *n. ſ.* [*ſutura*, Latin.]

1. A manner of ſewing or ſtitching, particularly of ſtitching wounds.

Wounds, if held in cloſe contact for ſome time, reunite by inoſculation: to maintain this ſituation, ſeveral ſorts of *ſutures* have been invented; thoſe now chiefly deſcribed are the interrupted, the glovers, the quilled, the twiſted and the dry *ſutures*, but the interrupted and twiſted are almoſt the only uſeful ones. *Sharp.*

2. *Suture* is a particular articulation: the bones of the cranium are joined to one another by four *ſutures*. *Quincy.*

Many of our veſſels degenerate into ligaments, and the *ſutures* of the ſkull are aboliſhed in old age. *Arbuthnot.*

SWAB. *n. ſ.* [*ſwabb*, Swediſh.] A kind of mop to clean floors.

To SWAB. *v. a.* [ꝑpebban, Saxon.] To clean with a mop. It is now uſed chiefly at ſea.

He made him *ſwab* the deck. *Shelvock.*

SWA'BBER. *n. ſ.* [*ſwabber*, Dutch.] A ſweeper of the deck.

The maſter, the *ſwabber*, the boatſwain and I,
Lov'd Mall, Meg, and Marrian, and Margery. *Shakeſp.*

Was any thing wanting to the extravagance of this degenerate age, but the making a tarpawlin and a *ſwabber* the hero of a tragedy. *Dennis.*

To SWA'DDLE. *v. a.* [ꝑpeban, Saxon.]

1. To ſwathe; to bind in cloaths: generally uſed of binding new-born children.

Inveſted by a veil of clouds,
And *ſwadled* as new-born in ſable ſhrouds;
For theſe a receptacle I deſign'd. *Sandys.*

How ſoon doth man decay!
When cloths are taken from a cheſt of ſweets,
To *ſwaddle* infants, whoſe young breath
Scarce knows the way;
Thoſe clouts are little winding ſheets,
Which do conſign and ſend them unto death. *Herbert.*

They *ſwaddled* me up in my night-gown with long pieces of linen, 'till they had wrapt me in about an hundred yards of ſwathe. *Addiſon.*

2. To beat; to cudgel. A low ludicrous word.
Great on the bench, great in the ſaddle,
That could as well bind o'er as *ſwaddle*. *Hudibras.*

SWA'DDLE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Cloaths bound round the body.

I begged them to uncaſe me: no, no, ſay they; and upon that carried me to one of their houſes, and put me to bed in all my *ſwaddles*. *Addiſon.*

SWA'DDLINGBAND. } *n. ſ.* [from *ſwaddle.*] Cloath wrapped
SWA'DDLINGCLOATH. } round a new-born child.
SWA'DDLINGCLOUT. }

From thence a fairy thee unweeting reft,
There as thou ſlept'ſt in tender *ſwaddlingband*,
And her baſe elfin brood there for thee left,
Such men do changelings call, ſo changed by fairies theft. *Spenſer.*

That great baby you ſee there, is not yet out of his *ſwaddlingclouts*. *Shakeſpeare.*

The *ſwaddlingbands* were purple, wrought with gold. *Dryd.*

To SWAG. *v. n.* [ꝛıʒan, Saxon; *ſweigia*, Iſlandick.] To ſink down by its weight; to lay heavy.

They are more apt, in *ſwagging* down, to pierce with their points, than in the jacent poſture, and crevice the wall. *Wott.*

Being a tall fiſh, and with his ſides much compreſſed, he hath a long fin upon his back, and another anſwering to it on his belly; by which he is the better kept upright, or from *ſwagging* on his ſides. *Grew.*

To SWAGE. *v. a.* [from *aſſwage.*] To eaſe; to ſoften; to mitigate.

Apt words have pow'r to *ſwage*
The tumours of a troubled mind,
And are as balm to feſter'd wounds. *Milton.*

Nor wanting pow'r to mitigate and *ſwage*,
With ſolemn touches, troubled thoughts, and chaſe
Anguiſh, and doubt, and fear from mortal minds. *Milton.*

I will love thee,
Though my diſtracted ſenſes ſhould forſake me,
I'd find ſome intervals, when my poor heart
Should *ſwage* itſelf, and be let looſe to thine. *Otway.*

To SWA'GGER. *v. n.* [*ſwadderen*, Dutch, to make a noiſe; ꝛpezan, Saxon.] To bluſter; to bully; to be turbulently and tumultuouſly proud and inſolent.

Drunk? ſquabble? *ſwagger?* and diſcourſe fuſtian with one's own ſhadow? Oh thou invincible ſpirit of wine! *Shak.*

'Tis the gage of one that I ſhould fight withal, if he be alive; a raſcal that *ſwagger'd* with me laſt night: *Shakeſpeare.*

Oft a terrible oath, with a *ſwaggering* accent ſharply twang'd off, gives manhood more approbation than proof itſelf. *Shak.*

The leſſer ſize of mortals love to *ſwagger* for opinions, and to boaſt infallibility of knowledge. *Glanv.*

Many ſuch aſſes in the world huff, look big, ſtare, dreſs, cock, and *ſwagger* at the ſame noiſy rate. *L'Eſtrange.*

He chuck'd,
And ſcarcely deign'd to ſet a foot to ground,
But *ſwagger'd* like a lord. *Dryden.*

Confidence, how weakly ſoever founded, hath ſome effect upon the ignorant, who think there is ſomething more than ordinary in a *ſwaggering* man that talks of nothing but demonſtration. *Tillotſon.*

To be great, is not to be ſtarched, and formal, and ſupercilious; to *ſwagger* at our footmen, and browbeat our inferiors. *Collier.*

What a pleaſure is it to be victorious in a cauſe? to *ſwagger* at the bar? for a lawyer I was born, and a lawyer I will be. *Arbuthnot.*

SWA'GGERER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſwagger.*] A bluſterer; a bully; a turbulent noiſy fellow.

He's no *ſwaggerer*, hoſteſs; a tame cheater: you may ſtroke him as gently as a puppy greyhound. *Shakeſpeare.*

SWA'GGY. *adj.* [from *ſwag.*] Dependent by its weight.

The beaver is called animal ventricoſum, from his *ſwaggy* and prominent belly. *Brown.*

SWAIN. *n. ſ.* [ꝛpein, Saxon and Runick.]

1. A young man.
That good knight would not ſo nigh repair,
Himſelf eſtranging from their joyance vain,
Whoſe fellowſhip ſeem'd far unfit for warlike *ſwain*. *Spenſer.*

2. A country ſervant employed in huſbandry.
It were a happy life
To be no better than a homely *ſwain*. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. A paſtoral youth.
Bleſt *ſwains!* whoſe nymphs in ev'ry grace excel;
Bleſt nymphs! whoſe *ſwains* thoſe graces ſing ſo well. *Pope.*

SWA'INMOTE. *n. ſ.* [*ſwainmotus*, law Lat.] A court touching matters of the foreſt, kept by the charter of the foreſt thrice in the year. This court of *ſwainmote* is as incident to a foreſt, as the court of piepowder is to a fair. The *ſwainmote* is a court of freeholders within the foreſt. *Cowel.*

To SWALE. } *v. a.* [ꝛpelan, Saxon, to kindle.] To waſte or
To SWEAL. } blaze away; to melt: as, *the candle* ſwales.

SWA'LLET. *n. ſ.* Among the tin-miners, water breaking in upon the miners at their work. *Bailey.*

SWA'LLOW. *n. ſ.* [ꝛpalepe, Saxon.] A ſmall bird of paſſage, or, as ſome ſay, a bird that lies hid and ſleeps in the Winter.

The *ſwallow* follows not Summer more willingly than we your lordſhip. *Shakeſpeare.*

Daffodils,
That come before the *ſwallow* dares: *Shakeſpeare.*

The *ſwallows* make uſe of celandine, and the linnet of euphragia. *More.*

When *ſwallows* fleet ſoar high and ſport in air,
He told us that the welkin would be clear. *Gay.*

The *ſwallow* ſweeps
The ſlimy pool, to build his hanging houſe
Intent. *Thomſon.*

To SWA'LLOW. *v. a.* [ꝛpelgan, Saxon; *ſwelgen*, Dutch.]

1. To take down the throat.
I *ſwallow* down my ſpittle. *Job* vii. 19.

If little faults
Shall not be wink'd at, how ſhall we ſtretch our eye,
Whoſe capital crimes chew'd, *ſwallow'd*, and digeſted,
Appear before us? *Shakeſpeare.*

Men are, at a venture, of the religion of the country; and muſt therefore *ſwallow* down opinions, as ſilly people do empiricks pills, and have nothing to do but believe that they will do the cure. *Locke.*

2. To receive without examination.
Conſider and judge of it as a matter of reaſon, and not *ſwallow* it without examination as a matter of faith. *Locke.*

3. To engroſs; to appropriate.
Far be it from me, that I ſhould *ſwallow* up or deſtroy. 2 *Sa:*
Homer excels all the inventors of other arts in this, that he has *ſwallowed* up the honour of thoſe who ſucceeded him. *Pope.*

4. To abſorb; to take in; to ſink in any abyſs; to engulph.
Though you untie the winds, and let them fight
Againſt the churches, though the yeſty waves
Confound and *ſwallow* navigation up. *Shakeſpeare.*

I may be pluck'd into the *ſwallowing* womb
Of this deep pit, poor Baſſianus' grave. *Shakeſpeare*
Death is *ſwallowed* up in victory. 1 *Cor.* xv. 54.
If the earth open her mouth and *ſwallow* them up, ye ſhall underſtand that theſe men have provoked the Lord. *Num.* xvi.

In bogs *ſwallow'd* up and loſt. *Milton.*

He hid many things from us, not that they would *ſwallow* up our underſtanding, but divert our attention from what is more important. *Decay of Piety.*

Nature would abhor
To be forced back again upon herſelf,
And like a whirlpool *ſwallow* her own ſtreams. *Dryden and Lee's Oedipus.*

Should not the ſad occaſion *ſwallow* up
My other cares, and draw them all into it? *Addiſon.*

Cities overturn'd,
And late at night in *ſwallowing* earthquake ſunk. *Thomſon.*

5. To devour; to deſtroy
The neceſſary proviſion for life *ſwallows* the greateſt part of their time. *Locke.*

Corruption *ſwallow'd* what the liberal hand
Of bounty ſcatter'd. *Thomſon.*

6. To be loſt in any thing; to be given up.
The prieſt and the prophet are *ſwallowed* up of wine. *Iſ.*

SWA'LLOW. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] The throat; voracity.

Had this man of merit and mortification been called to account for his ungodly *ſwallow*, in gorging down the eſtates of helpleſs widows and orphans, he would have told them that it was all for charitable uſes. *South.*

SWA'LLOWTAIL. *n. ſ.* A ſpecies of willow.

The ſhining willow they call *ſwallowtail*, becauſe of the pleaſure of the leaf. *Bacon.*

SWA'LLOWWORT. *n. ſ.* A plant.

SWAM. The preterite of *ſwim.*

SWAMP. *n. ſ.* [*ſwamms*, Gothick; ꝛpam, Saxon; *ſuamm*, Iſlandick; *ſwamme*, Dutch; *ſumpe*, Daniſh; *ſwamp*, Swediſh.] A marſh; a bog; a fen.

SWA'MPY. *adj.* [from *ſwamp.*] Boggy; fenny.

Swampy fens breathe deſtructive myriads. *Thomſon.*

SWAN. *n. ſ.* [ꝛpan, Saxon; *ſuan*, Daniſh; *ſwaen*, Dutch.]

The ſwan is a large water-fowl, that has a long and very ſtraight neck, and is very white, excepting when it is young. Its legs and feet are black, as is its bill, which is like that of a gooſe, but ſomething rounder, and a little hooked at the lower end of it: the two ſides below its eyes are black and ſhining like ebony. Swans uſe wings like ſails, which catch the wind, ſo that they are driven along in the water. They feed

feed upon herbs and ſome ſort of grain like a gooſe, and ſome are ſaid to have lived three hundred years. There is a ſpecies of ſwans with the feathers of their heads, towards the breaſt, marked at the ends with a gold colour inclining to red. The ſwan is reckoned by Moſes among the unclean creatures; but it was conſecrated to Apollo the god of muſick, becauſe it was ſaid to ſing melodiouſly when it was near expiring; a tradition generally received, but fabulous. *Calmet.*

With untainted eye
Compare her face with ſome that I ſhall ſhow,
And I will make thee think thy *ſwan* a crow. *Shakeſp.*

Let muſick ſound, while he doth make his choice;
Then if he loſe, he makes a *ſwan* like end. *Shakeſp.*

I have ſeen a *ſwan*,
With bootleſs labour, ſwim againſt the tide,
And ſpend her ſtrength with over-matching waves. *Shakeſp.*

The birds eaſy to be drawn are planipedes, or water-fowl, as the mallard, gooſe, and *ſwan*. *Peacham.*

The fearful matrons raiſe a ſcreaming cry,
Old feeble men with fainter groans reply;
A jarring ſound reſults, and mingles in the ſky,
Like that of *ſwans* remurm'ring to the floods. *Dryden.*

The idea, which an Engliſhman ſignifies by the name *ſwan*, is a white colour, long neck, black beak, black legs, and whole feet, and all theſe of a certain ſize, with a power of ſwimming in the water, and making a certain kind of noiſe. *Locke.*

SWA'NSKIN. *n. ſ.* [*ſwan* and *ſkin.*] A kind of ſoft flannel, imitating for warmth the down of a ſwan.

SWAP. *adv.* [*ad ſuipa*, to do at a ſnatch, Iſlandick.] Haſtily; with haſty violence: as, he did it *ſwap*. A low word.

To SWAP. *v. a.* To exchange. See *To* SWOP.

SWARD. *n. ſ.* [*ſward*, Swediſh.]

1. The ſkin of bacon.
2. The ſurface of the ground: whence *green ſward*, or *green ſword*.

Water, kept too long, looſens and ſoftens the *ſward*, makes it ſubject to ruſhes and coarſe graſs. *Tuſſer.*

The noon of night was paſt, when the foe
Came dreadleſs o'er the level *ſwart*, that lies
Between the wood and the ſwift ſtreaming Ouſe. *Philips.*

To plant a vineyard in July, when the earth is very dry and combuſtible, plow up the *ſwarth*, and burn it. *Mortimer.*

SWARE. The preterite of *ſwear*.

SWARM. *n. ſ.* [ꝩpeapm, Saxon; *ſwerm*, Dutch.]

1. A great body or number of bees or other ſmall animals, particularly thoſe bees that migrate from the hive.

A *ſwarm* of bees that cut the liquid ſky,
Upon the topmoſt branch in clouds alight. *Dryden.*

2. A multitude; a croud.

From this *ſwarm* of fair advantages,
You grip'd the general ſway into your hand,
Forgot your oath to us at Doncaſter. *Shakeſpeare.*

If we could number up thoſe prodigious *ſwarms* that had ſettled themſelves in every part of it, they would amount to more than can be found. *Addiſon.*

To SWARM. *v. n.* [ꝩpeapman, Saxon; *ſwermen*, Dutch.]

1. To riſe as bees in a body, and quit the hive.

All hands employ'd,
Like labouring bees on a long Summer's day;
Some ſound the trumpet for the reſt to *ſwarm*. *Dryden.*

Swarm'd on a rotten ſtick the bees I ſpy'd. *Gay.*

When bees hang in *ſwarming* time, they will preſently riſe, if the weather hold. *Mortimer.*

2. To appear in multitudes; to croud; to throng.

The mercileſs Macdonel,
The multiplying villanies of nature
Do *ſwarm* upon. *Shakeſpeare.*

Our ſuperfluous lacqueys, and our peaſants,
Who in unneceſſary action *ſwarm*
About our ſquares of battle. *Shakeſpeare.*

What a multitude of thoughts at once
Awaken'd in me *ſwarm*, while I conſider
What from within I feel myſelf, and hear
What from without comes often to my ears. *Milton.*

Then mounts the throne, high plac'd before the ſhrine;
In crowds around the *ſwarming* people join. *Dryden.*

3. To be crouded; to be over-run; to be thronged.

Theſe garriſons you have now planted throughout all Ireland, and every place *ſwarms* with ſoldiers. *Spenſer.*

Her lower region *ſwarms* with all ſort of fowl, her rivers with fiſh, and her ſeas with whole ſhoals. *Howel.*

Thoſe days *ſwarmed* with fables, and from ſuch grounds took hints for fictions, poiſoning the world ever after. *Brown.*

4. To breed multitudes.

Not ſo thick *ſwarm'd* once the ſoil
Bedropp'd with blood of Gorgon. *Milton.*

SWART. } *adj.* [*ſwarts*, Gothick; ꝩpeapc, Saxon; *ſwart*,
SWARTH. } Dutch.]

1. Black; darkly brown; tawney.

A nation ſtrange, with viſage *ſwart*,
And courage fierce, that all men did affray,
Through the world then ſwarmed in every part. *Spenſer.*

A man
Of *ſwarth* complexion, and of crabbed hue,
That him full of melancholy did ſhew. *Spenſer.*

Whereas I was black and *ſwart* before;
With thoſe clear rays which ſhe infus'd on me,
That beauty am I bleſt with, which you ſee. *Shakeſp.*

No goblin, or *ſwart* fairy of the mine,
Hath hurtful power o'er true virginity. *Milton.*

2. In *Milton* it ſeems to ſignify black; gloomy; malignant.

Ye valleys low,
On whoſe freſh lap the *ſwart* ſtar ſparely looks. *Milton.*

To SWART. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To blacken; to duſk.

The heat of the ſun may *ſwart* a living part, or even black a dead of diſſolving fleſh. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

SWA'RTHILY. *adv.* [from *ſwarthy.*] Blackly; duſkily; tawnily.

SWA'RTHINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſwarthy.*] Darkneſs of complexion; tawnineſs.

SWA'RTHY. *adj.* [See SWART.] Dark of complexion; black; duſky; tawney.

Set me where, on ſome pathleſs plain,
The *ſwarthy* Africans complain. *Roſcommon.*

Though in the torrid climates the common colour is black or *ſwarthy*, yet the natural colour of the temperate climates is more tranſparent and beautiful. *Hale.*

Here *ſwarthy* Charles appears, and there
His brother with dejected air. *Addiſon.*

Did they know Cato, our remoteſt kings
Would pour embattled multitudes about him;
Their *ſwarthy* hoſts would darken all our plains,
Doubling the native horrour of the war,
And making death more grim. *Addiſon.*

SWARSH. *n. ſ.* [A cant word.] A figure, whoſe circumference is not round, but oval; and whoſe moldings lie not at right angles, but oblique to the axis of the work. *Moxon.*

To SWASH. *v. n.* To make a great clatter or noiſe: whence *ſwaſhbuckler*.

We'll have a *ſwaſhing* and a martial outſide,
As many other manniſh cowards have,
That do outface it with their ſemblances. *Shakeſpeare.*

Draw, if you be men: Gregory, remember thy *ſwaſhing* blow. *Shakeſp.*

SWA'SHER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſwaſh.*] One who makes a ſhow of valour or force of arms.

I have obſerved theſe three *ſwaſhers*; three ſuch anticks do not amount to a man. *Shakeſpeare.*

SWATCH. *n. ſ.* A ſwathe. Not in uſe.

One ſpreadeth thoſe bands ſo in order to lie,
As barlie in *ſwatches* may fill it thereby. *Tuſſer.*

SWATH. *n. ſ.* [*ſwade*, Dutch.]

1. A line of graſs cut down by the mower.

With toſſing and raking, and ſetting on cox,
Graſſe, lately in *ſwathes*, is meat for an ox. *Tuſſer.*

The ſtrawy Greeks, ripe for his edge,
Fall down before him, like the mower's *ſwath*. *Shakeſp.*

As ſoon as your graſs is mown, if it lie thick in the *ſwath*, neither air nor ſun can paſs freely through it. *Mortimer.*

2. A continued quantity.

An affection'd aſs, that cons ſtate without book, and utters it by great *ſwaths*. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. [ꝺpeban, to bind, Saxon.] A band; a fillet.

An Indian comb, a ſtick whereof is cut into three ſharp and round teeth four inches long: the other part is left for the handle, adorned with fine ſtraws laid along the ſides, and lapped round about it in ſeveral diſtinct *ſwaths*. *Grew.*

They ſwaddled me up in my night-gown with long pieces of linen, which they folded about me, 'till they had wrapped me in above an hundred yards of *ſwathe*. *Addiſon.*

To SWATHE. *v. a.* [ꝩpeban, Saxon.] To bind, as a child with bands and rollers.

Thrice hath this Hotſpur, Mars in *ſwathing* cloaths,
This infant warriour, and his enterprizes,
Diſcomfited great Douglaſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

He had two ſons; the eldeſt of them at three years old,
I' th' *ſwathing* cloaths the other, from their nurſery
Were ſtol'n. *Shakeſpeare.*

Their children are never *ſwathed*, or bound about with any thing, when they are firſt born; but are put naked into the bed with their parents to lie. *Abbot.*

Swath'd in her lap the bold nurſe bore him out,
With olive branches cover'd round about. *Dryden.*

Maſter's feet are *ſwath'd* no longer,
If in the night too oft he kicks,
Or ſhows his loco-motive tricks. *Prior.*

To SWAY. *v. a.* [*ſchweben*, German, to move.]

1. To wave in the hand; to move or weild with facility: as, to *ſway* the ſcepter.

Glancing fire out of the iron play'd,
As ſparkles from the anvil riſe,
When heavy hammers on the wedge are *ſway'd*. *Spenſer.*

2. To biaſs; to direct to either ſide.
Heav'n forgive them, that ſo much have *ſway'd*
Your majeſty's good thoughts away from me. *Shakeſpeare.*
I took your hands; but was, indeed,
Sway'd from the point, by looking down on Cæſar. *Shakeſp.*
The only way t' improve our own,
By dealing faithfully with none;
As bowls run true by being made
On purpoſe falſe, and to be *ſway'd*. *Hudibras.*
3. To govern; to rule; to overpower; to influence.
The lady's mad; yet if 'twere ſo
She could not *ſway* her houſe, command her followers,
With ſuch a ſmooth, diſcreet, and ſtable bearing. *Shakeſp.*
The will of man is by his reaſon *ſway'd*;
And reaſon ſays, you are the worthier maid. *Shakeſp.*
On Europe thence, and where Rome was to *ſway*
The world. *Milton.*
A gentle nymph, not far from hence,
That with moiſt curb *ſways* the ſmooth Severn ſtream,
Sabrina is her name. *Milton.*
Take heed leſt paſſion *ſway*
Thy judgment to do ought, which elſe free will
Would not admit. *Milton.*
The judgment is *ſwayed* by paſſion, and ſtored with lubricous opinions, inſtead of clearly conceived truths. *Glanville.*
This was the race
To *ſway* the world, and land and ſea ſubdue. *Dryden.*
With theſe I went,
Nor idle ſtood with unaſſiſting hands,
When ſavage beaſts, and mens more ſavage bands,
Their virtuous toil ſubdu'd; yet thoſe I *ſway'd*
With pow'rful ſpeech: I ſpoke, and they obey'd. *Dryden.*
When examining theſe matters, let not temporal and little advantages *ſway* you againſt a more durable intereſt. *Tillotſon.*

To SWAY. *v. n.*
1. To hang heavy; to be drawn by weight.
In theſe perſonal reſpects, the balance *ſways* on our part. *Bac.*
2. To have weight; to have influence.
The example of ſundry churches, for approbation of one thing, doth *ſway* much; but yet ſtill as having the force of an example only, and not of a law. *Hooker.*
3. To bear rule; to govern.
The mind I *ſway* by, and the heart I bear,
Shall never ſagg with doubt, nor ſhake with fear. *Shakeſp.*
Had'ſt thou *ſway'd* as kings ſhould do,
They never then had ſprung like ſummer flies. *Shakeſp.*
Aged tyranny *ſways* not as it hath power, but as it is ſuffered. *Shakeſp.*
Here thou ſhalt monarch reign;
There did'ſt not: there let him ſtill victor *ſway*. *Milton.*

SWAY. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. The ſwing or ſweep of a weapon.
To ſtrike with huge two-handed *ſway*. *Milton.*
2. Any thing moving with bulk and power.
Are not you mov'd, when all the *ſway* of earth
Shakes like a thing unfirm? *Shakeſp.*
Expert
When to advance, or ſtand, or turn the *ſway*
Of battle. *Milton.*
3. Power; rule; dominion.
This ſort had ſome fear that the filling up the ſeats in the conſiſtory, with ſo great number of laymen, was but to pleaſe the minds of the people, to the end they might think their own *ſway* ſomewhat. *Hooker.*
In the end, very few excepted, all became ſubject to the *ſway* of time: other odds there was none, ſaving that ſome fell ſooner, and ſome later, from the ſoundneſs of belief. *Hook.*
Only retain
The name and all th' addition to a king;
The *ſway*, revenue, execution of th' heft,
Beloved ſons, be yours. *Shakeſp.*
Her father counts it dangerous
That ſhe ſhould give her ſorrow ſo much *ſway*,
And in his wiſdom haſtes our marriage,
To ſtop the inundation of her tears. *Shakeſp.*
Too truly Tamerlane's ſucceſſors they;
Each thinks a world too little for his *ſway*. *Dryden.*
When vice prevails, and impious men bear *ſway*,
The poſt of honour is a private ſtation. *Addiſon.*
4. Influence; direction.
An evil mind in authority doth not only follow the *ſway* of the deſires already within it, but frames to itſelf new deſires, not before thought of. *Sidney.*
They ruſh along, the rattling woods give way,
The branches bend before their ſweepy *ſway*. *Dryden.*

To SWEAR. *v. n.* preter. *ſwore* or *ſware*; part. paſſ. *ſworn*. [*ſwaran*, Gothick; ꝩpeꝛian, Saxon; *ſweeren*, Dutch.]
1. To obteſt ſome ſuperiour power; to utter an oath.
If a man vow a vow unto the Lord, or *ſwear* an oath to bind his ſoul with a bond, he ſhall not break his word. *Num.*
Thee, thee an hundred languages ſhall claim,
And ſavage Indians *ſwear* by Anna's name. *Tickel.*

2. To declare or promiſe upon oath.
We ſhall have old *ſwearing*
That they did give the rings away to men;
But we'll outface them, and outſwear them too. *Shakeſp.*
I gave my love a ring, and made him *ſwear*
Never to part with it; and here he ſtands,
I dare be ſworn for him, he would not leave it,
Nor pluck it from his finger. *Shakeſpeare.*
I would have kept my word;
But, when I *ſwear*, it is irrevocable. *Shakeſpeare.*
Jacob ſaid, *ſwear* to me; and he *ſware* unto him. *Gen.*
Bacchus taken at Rhodes by Demetrius Poliorcetes, which he ſo eſteemed, that, as Plutarch reports, he *ſware* he had rather loſe all his father's images than that table. *Peacham.*
3. To give evidence upon oath.
At what eaſe
Might corrupt minds procure knaves as corrupt
To *ſwear* againſt you? *Shakeſpeare.*
4. To obteſt the great name profanely.
Becauſe of *ſwearing* the land mourneth. *Jeremiah.*
Obey thy parents, keep thy word juſtly;
Swear not. *Shakeſpeare.*
None ſo nearly diſpoſed to ſcoffing at religion as thoſe who have accuſtomed themſelves to *ſwear* on trifling occaſions. *Till.*

To SWEAR. *v. a.*
1. To put to an oath.
Moſes took the bones of Joſeph; for he had ſtraitly *ſworn* the children of Iſrael. *Exodus.*
Swom aſhore, man, like a duck; I can ſwim like a duck, I'll be *ſworn*. *Shakeſpeare.*
Let me *ſwear* you all to ſecrecy;
And, to conceal my ſhame, conceal my life. *Dryden.*
2. To declare upon oath.
3. To obteſt by an oath.
Now by Apollo, king, thou *ſwear'ſt* thy gods in vain.
——O vaſſal! miſcreant! *Shakeſpeare.*

SWE'ARER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſwear*.] A wretch who obteſts the great name wantonly and profanely.
And muſt they all be hang'd that ſwear and lie?
——Every one.
——Who muſt hang them?
——Why, the honeſt men.
—Then the liars and *ſwearers* are fools; for there are liars and *ſwearers* enow to beat the honeſt men and hang them up. *Shak.*
Take not his name, who made thy mouth, in vain:
It gets thee nothing, and hath no excuſe:
Luſt and wine plead a pleaſure, avarice a gain;
But the cheap *ſwearer* through his open ſluice
Lets his ſoul run for nought. *Herbert.*
Of all men a philoſopher ſhould be no *ſwearer*; for an oath, which is the end of controverſies in law, cannot determine any here, where reaſon only muſt induce. *Brown.*
It is the opinion of our moſt refined *ſwearers*, that the ſame oath or curſe cannot, conſiſtently with true politeneſs, be repeated above nine times in the ſame company by the ſame perſon. *Swift.*

SWEAT. *n. ſ.* [ꝩpeat, Saxon; *ſweet*, Dutch.]
1. The matter evacuated at the pores by heat or labour.
Sweat is ſalt in taſte; for that part of the nouriſhment which is freſh and ſweet, turneth into blood and fleſh; and the *ſweat* is that part which is excerned. *Bacon.*
Some inſenſible effluvium, exhaling out of the ſtone, comes to be checked and condenſed by the air on the ſuperficies of it, as it happens to *ſweat* on the ſkins of animals. *Boyle.*
Soft on the flow'ry herb I found me laid
In balmy *ſweat*. *Milton.*
When Lucilius brandiſhes his pen,
And flaſhes in the face of guilty men,
A cold *ſweat* ſtands in drops on ev'ry part,
And rage ſucceeds to tears, revenge to ſmart. *Dryden.*
Sweat is produced by changing the balance between the fluids and ſolids, in which health conſiſts; ſo as that projectile motion of the fluids overcome the reſiſtance of the ſolids. *Arb.*
2. Labour; toil; drudgery.
This painful labour of abridging was not eaſy, but a matter of *ſweat* and watching. 2 *Mac.* ii. 26.
The field
To labour calls us, now with *ſweat* impos'd. *Milton.*
What from Johnſon's oil and *ſweat* did flow,
Or what more eaſy nature did beſtow
On Shakeſpeare's gentler muſe, in thee full grown
Their graces both appear. *Denham.*
3. Evaporation of moiſture.
Beans give in the mow; and therefore thoſe that are to be kept are not to be thraſhed 'till March, that they have had a thorough *ſweat* in the mow. *Mortimer.*

To SWEAT. *v. n.* preterite *ſwet*, *ſweated*; particip. paſſ. *ſweaten*. [from the noun.]
1. To be moiſt on the body with heat or labour.
Shall I ſay to you,
Let them be free, marry them to your heirs?
Why *ſweat* they under burdens? *Shakeſpeare.*

Miſtreſs Page at the door, *ſweating* and blowing, and looking wildly, would needs ſpeak with you. *Shakeſpeare.*

When he was brought again to the bar, to hear
His knell rung out, his judgment, he was ſtirr'd
With ſuch an agony, he *ſweat* extremely. *Shakeſp.*

About this time in autumn, there reigned in the city and other parts of the kingdom a diſeaſe then new; which, of the accidents and manner thereof, they called the *ſweating* ſickneſs. *Bacon.*

A young tall ſquire
Did from the camp at firſt before him go;
At firſt he did, but ſcarce could follow ſtrait,
Sweating beneath a ſhield's unruly weight. *Cowley.*

2. To toil; to labour; to drudge.

How the drudging-goblin *ſwet*
To earn his cream-bowl duly ſet;
When in one night, ere glimpſe of morn,
His ſhadowy flail hath threſh'd the corn. *Milton.*

Our author, not content to ſee
That others write as careleſsly as he;
Though he pretends not to make things complete,
Yet, to pleaſe you, he'd have the poets *ſweat.* *Waller.*

3. To emit moiſture.

Wainſcots will *ſweat* ſo that they will run with water. *Bacon.*

In cold evenings there will be a moiſture or *ſweating* upon the ſtool. *Mortimer.*

To SWEAT. *v. a.* To emit as ſweat.

Greaſe that's *ſweaten*
From the murtherer's gibbet, throw
Into the flame. *Shakeſp.*

For him the rich Arabia *ſweats* her gum. *Dryden.*

SWEA'TER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſweat.*] One who ſweats.

SWEA'TY. *adj.* [from *ſweat.*]

1. Covered with ſweat; moiſt with ſweat.

The rabblement houted and clap'd their chop'd hands, and threw up their *ſweaty* night-caps. *Shakeſpeare.*

A *ſweaty* reaper from his tillage brought
Firſt-fruits, the green ear, and the yellow ſheaf. *Milton.*

2. Conſiſting of ſweat.

And then, ſo nice, and ſo genteel,
Such cleanlineſs from head to heel:
No humours groſs, or frowſy ſteams,
No noiſy whiffs, or *ſweaty* ſtreams. *Swift.*

3. Laborious; toilſome.

Thoſe who labour
The *ſweaty* forge, who edge the crooked ſcythe,
Bend ſtubborn ſteel, and harden gleening armour,
Acknowledge Vulcan's aid. *Prior.*

To SWEEP. *v. a.* [ꝛpapan, Saxon.]

1. To drive away with a beſom.
2. To clean with a beſom.

What woman having ten pieces of ſilver, if ſhe loſe one, doth not *ſweep* the houſe, and ſeek diligently 'till ſhe find it? *Lu.* xv. 8.

3. To carry with pomp.

Let frantick Talbot triumph for a while,
And, like a peacock, *ſweep* along his tail. *Shakeſp.*

4. To drive or carry off with celerity and violence.

Though I could,
With barefac'd power, *ſweep* him from my ſight,
And bid my will avouch it; yet I muſt not. *Shakeſp.*

The river of Kiſhon *ſwept* them away. *Judges* v.

The bluſtering winds ſtriving for victory, *ſwept* the ſnow from off the tops of thoſe high mountains, and caſt it down unto the plains in ſuch abundance, that the Turks lay as men buried alive. *Knolles.*

Flying bullets now
To execute his rage appear too ſlow;
They miſs or *ſweep* but common ſouls away;
For ſuch a loſs Opdam his life muſt pay. *Waller.*

My looking is the fire of peſtilence,
That *ſweeps* at once the people and the prince. *Dryden.*

I have already *ſwept* the ſtakes, and with the common good fortune of proſperous gameſters can be content to ſit. *Dryd.*

Is this the man who drives me before him
To the world's ridge, and *ſweeps* me off like rubbiſh? *Dryd.*

Fool! time no change of motion knows;
With equal ſpeed the torrent flows
To *ſweep* fame, pow'r, and wealth away:
The paſt is all by death poſſeſt,
And frugal fate that guards the reſt,
By giving, bids them live to day. *Fenton.*

A duke holding in a great many hands, drew a huge heap of gold; but never obſerved a ſharper, who under his arm *ſwept* a great deal of it into his hat. *Swift.*

5. To paſs over with celerity and force.
6. To rub over.

Their long deſcending train
With rubies edg'd, and ſapphires *ſwept* the plain. *Dryden.*

7. To ſtrike with long ſtroke.

Deſcend ye nine; deſcend and ſing;
The breathing inſtruments inſpire,
Wake into voice each ſilent ſtring,
And *ſweep* the ſounding lyre. *Pope.*

To SWEEP. *v. n.*

1. To paſs with violence, tumult, or ſwiftneſs.

Haſte me to know it, that I with wings as ſwift
As meditation or the thoughts of love
May *ſweep* to my revenge. *Shakeſpeare.*

A poor man that oppreſſeth the poor, is like a *ſweeping* rain which leaveth no food. *Prov.* xxviii. 3.

Before tempeſtuous winds ariſe,
Stars ſhooting through the darkneſs gild the night
With *ſweeping* glories and long trails of light *Dryden.*

2. To paſs with pomp; to paſs with an equal motion.

She *ſweeps* it through the court with troops of ladies,
More like an empreſs than duke Humphrey's wife. *Shak.*

In gentle dreams I often will be by,
And *ſweep* along before your cloſing eye. *Dryden.*

3. To move with a long reach.

Nor always errs; for oft the gauntlet draws
A *ſweeping* ſtroke along the crackling jaws. *Dryden.*

SWEEP. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of ſweeping.
2. The compaſs of any violent or continued motion.

A door drags when by its ill hanging on its hinges, or by the ill boarding of the room the bottom edge of the door rides in its *ſweep* upon the floor. *Moxon.*

Lion-hearted Richard like a torrent ſwell'd
With wintry tempeſts, that diſdains all mounds,
Breaking away impetuous, and involves
Within its *ſweep*, trees, houſes, men. *Philips.*

3. Violent deſtruction.

In countries ſubject to great epidemical *ſweeps*, men may live very long, but where the proportion of the chronical diſtemper is great, it is not likely to be ſo. *Graunt.*

4. Direction of any motion not rectilinear.

Having made one motion a little circularly, begin a ſecond, bringing it with an oppoſite *ſweep* to meet the other. *Wilkins.*

SWEE'PINGS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſweep.*] That which is ſwept away.

Should this one broomſtick enter the ſcene, covered with duſt, though the *ſweepings* of the fineſt lady's chamber, we ſhould deſpiſe its vanity. *Swift.*

SWEE'PNET. *n. ſ.* [*ſweep* and *net.*] A net that takes in a great compaſs.

She was a *ſweepnet* for the Spaniſh ſhips, which happily fell into her net. *Camden.*

SWEE'PSTAKE. *n. ſ.* [*ſweep* and *ſtake.*] A man that wins all.

Is't writ in your revenge,
That *ſweepſtake* you will draw both friend and foe,
Winner and loſer. *Shakeſpeare.*

SWEE'PY. *adj.* [from *ſweep.*] Paſſing with great ſpeed and violence over a great compaſs at once.

They ruſh along, the rattling woods give way,
The branches bend before their *ſweepy* ſway. *Dryden.*

SWEET. *adj.* [ꝛpete, Sax. *ſoet*, Dutch.]

1. Pleaſing to any ſenſe.

Sweet expreſſes the pleaſant perceptions of almoſt every ſenſe: ſugar is *ſweet*, but it hath not the ſame ſweetneſs as muſick; nor hath muſick the ſweetneſs of a roſe, and a ſweet proſpect differs from them all: nor yet have any of theſe the ſame ſweetneſs as diſcourſe, counſel, or meditation hath; yet the royal Pſalmiſt ſaith of a man, we took *ſweet* counſel together; and of God, my meditation of him ſhall be *ſweet.* *Watts.*

2. Luſcious to the taſte.

This honey taſted ſtill as ever *ſweet.* *Davies.*

3. Fragrant to the ſmell.

Balm his foul head with warm diſtilled waters,
And burn *ſweet* wood to make the lodging *ſweet.* *Shakeſp.*

Where a rainbow hangeth over or toucheth, there breatheth a *ſweet* ſmell; for that this happeneth but in certain matters which have ſome ſweetneſs which the dew of the rainbow draweth forth. *Bacon.*

Shred very ſmall with thime *ſweet*-margory and a little winter ſavoury. *Walton's Angler.*

The balmy zephyrs, ſilent ſince her death,
Lament the ceaſing of a *ſweeter* breath. *Pope.*

The ſtreets with treble voices ring,
To ſell the bounteous product of the ſpring;
Sweet-ſmelling flow'rs, and elders early bud. *Gay.*

4. Melodious to the ear.

The dulcimer, all organs of *ſweet* ſtop. *Milton.*

Her ſpeech is grac'd with *ſweeter* ſound
Than in another's ſong is found. *Waller.*

No more the ſtreams their murmurs ſhall forbear
A *ſweeter* muſick than their own to hear;
But tell the reeds, and tell the vocal ſhore,
Fair Daphne's dead, and muſick is no more. *Pope.*

5. Pleaſing

5. Pleaſing to the eye.
Heav'n bleſs thee!
Thou haſt the *ſweeteſt* face I ever look'd on. *Shakeſpeare.*
6. Not ſalt.
The white of an egg, or blood mingled with ſalt water, gathers the ſaltneſs and maketh the water *ſweeter*; this may be by adheſion. *Bacon.*
The ſails drop with rain,
Sweet waters mingle with the briny main. *Dryden.*
7. Not ſour.
Time changeth fruits from more ſour to more *ſweet*; but contrariwiſe liquors, even thoſe that are of the juice of fruit, from more *ſweet* to more ſour. *Bacon.*
Trees whoſe fruit is acid laſt longer than thoſe whoſe fruit is *ſweet*. *Bacon.*
When metals are diſſolved in acid menſtruums, and the acids in conjunction with the metal act after a different manner, ſo that the compound has a different taſte, much milder than before, and ſometimes a *ſweet* one; is it not becauſe the acids adhere to the metallick particles, and thereby loſe much of their activity. *Newton's Opticks.*
8. Mild; ſoft; gentle.
Let me report to him
Your *ſweet* dependency, and you ſhall find
A conqu'ror that will pray in aid for kindneſs. *Shakeſp.*
The Peleiades ſhedding *ſweet* influence. *Milton.*
Mercy has, could mercy's ſelf be ſeen,
No *ſweeter* look than this propitious queen. *Waller.*
9. Grateful; pleaſing.
Sweet interchange of hill and valley. *Milton.*
Euryalus,
Than whom the Trojan hoſt
No fairer face or *ſweeter* air could boaſt. *Dryden.*
10. Not ſtale; not ſtinking: as, *that meat is* ſweet.

SWEET. *n. ſ.*
1. Sweetneſs; ſomething pleaſing.
Pluck out
The multitudinous tongue, let them not lick
The *ſweet* which is their poiſon. *Shakeſpeare.*
What ſofter ſounds are theſe ſalute the ear,
From the large circle of the hemiſphere,
As if the center of all *ſweets* met here! *Ben. Johnſ.*
Hail! wedded love,
Perpetual fountain of domeſtick *ſweets!* *Milton.*
Taught to live
The eaſieſt way; nor with perplexing thoughts
To interrupt the *ſweet* of life. *Milton.*
Now ſince the Latian and the Trojan brood
Have taſted vengeance, and the *ſweets* of blood,
Speak. *Dryden.*
Can Ceyx then ſuſtain to leave his wife,
And unconcern'd forſake the *ſweets* of life? *Dryden.*
We have ſo great an abhorrence of pain, that a little of it extinguiſhes all our pleaſures; a little bitter mingled in our cup leaves no reliſh of the *ſweet*. *Locke.*
Love had ordained that it was Abra's turn
To mix the *ſweets*, and miniſter the urn. *Prior.*
2. A word of endearment.
Sweet! leave me here a while;
My ſpirits grow dull, and fain I would beguile
The tedious day with ſleep. *Shakeſp.*
Wherefore frowns my *ſweet?*
Have I too long been abſent from theſe lips? *Ben. Johnſon.*
3. A perfume.
As in perfumes,
'Tis hard to ſay what ſcent is uppermoſt:
Nor this part muſick or civet can we call,
Or amber, but a rich reſult of all:
So ſhe was all a *ſweet*. *Dryden.*
Flowers
Innumerable, by the ſoft ſouth-weſt
Open'd, and gather'd by religious hands,
Rebound their *ſweets* from th'odoriferous pavement. *Prior.*

SWEE'TBREAD. *n. ſ.* The pancreas of the calf.
Never tie yourſelf always to eat meats of eaſy digeſture, as veal, pullets, or *ſweetbreads*. *Harvey.*
Sweetbread and collops were with ſkewers prick'd
About the ſides; imbibing what they deck'd. *Dryden.*
When you roaſt a breaſt of veal, remember your ſweetheart the butler loves a *ſweetbread*. *Swift.*

SWEE'TBRIAR. *n. ſ.* [*ſweet* and *briar*.] A fragrant ſhrub.
For March come violets and peach-tree in bloſſom, the cornelian-tree in bloſſom, and *ſweetbriar*. *Bacon.*

SWEE'TBROOM. *n. ſ.* An herb. *Ainſworth.*

SWEE'TCICELY. *n. ſ.* [*Myrrhus*.] A plant.
The characters are; it is an umbelliferous plant, with a roſe-ſhaped flower, conſiſting of ſeveral unequal petals or flower-leaves that are placed circularly, and reſt upon the empalement, which turns to a fruit, compoſed of two ſeeds reſembling a bird's bill, channelled and gibbous on one ſide, but plain on the other. *Miller.*

To SWEE'TEN. *v. a.* [from *ſweet*.]
1. To make ſweet.
The world the garden is, ſhe is the flow'r
That *ſweetens* all the place; ſhe is the gueſt
Of rareſt price. *Sidney.*
Here is the ſmell of the blood ſtill: all the perfumes of Arabia will not *ſweeten* this little hand. *Shakeſpeare.*
Give me an ounce of civet to *ſweeten* my imagination. *Shakeſpeare.*
With faireſt flow'rs Fidele,
I'll *ſweeten* thy ſad grave. *Shakeſp.*
Be humbly minded, know your poſt;
Sweeten your tea, and watch your toaſt. *Swift.*
2. To make mild or kind.
All kindneſſes deſcend upon ſuch a temper, as rivers of freſh waters falling into the main ſea; the ſea ſwallows them all, but is not changed or *ſweetened* by them. *South.*
3. To make leſs painful.
She the ſweetneſs of my heart, even *ſweetens* the death which her ſweetneſs brought upon me. *Sidney.*
Thou ſhalt ſecure her helpleſs ſex from harms,
And ſhe thy cares will *ſweeten* with her charms. *Dryden.*
Intereſt of ſtate and change of circumſtances may have *ſweetened* theſe reflections to the politer ſort, but impreſſions are not ſo eaſily worn out of the minds of the vulgar. *Addiſon.*
Thy mercy *ſwet'ned* ev'ry ſoil,
Made ev'ry region pleaſe;
The hoary Alpin hills it warm'd,
And ſmooth'd the Tyrrhene ſeas. *Addiſon.*
4. To palliate; to reconcile.
Theſe leſſons may be gilt and *ſweetened* as we order pills and potions, ſo as to take off the diſguſt of the remedy. *L'Eſt.*
5. To make grateful or pleaſing.
I would have my love
Angry ſometimes, to *ſweeten* off the reſt
Of her behaviour. *Ben. Johnſon.*
6. To ſoften; to make delicate.
Corregio has made his memory immortal, by the ſtrength he has given to his figures, and by *ſweetening* his lights and ſhadows, and melting them into each other ſo happily, that they are even imperceptible. *Dryden.*

To SWEE'TEN. *v. n.* To grow ſweet.
Where a waſp hath bitten in a grape, or any fruit, it will *ſweeten* haſtily. *Bacon.*

SWEE'TENER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſweeten*.]
1. One that palliates; one that repreſents things tenderly.
But you who, till your fortune's made,
Muſt be a *ſweet'ner* by your trade,
Muſt ſwear he never meant us ill. *Swift.*
Thoſe ſoftners, *ſweetners*, and compounders, ſhake their heads ſo ſtrongly, that we can hear their pockets jingle. *Swift.*
2. That which contemporates acrimony.
Powder of crabs eyes and claws, and burnt egg-ſhells are preſcribed as *ſweetners* of any ſharp humours. *Temple.*

SWEE'THEART. *n. ſ.* [*ſweet* and *heart*.] A lover or miſtreſs.
Miſtreſs retire yourſelf
Into ſome covert; take your *ſweethearts*
And pluck o'er your brows. *Shakeſpeare.*
Sweetheart, you are now in an excellent good temperality, and your colour, I warrant you, is as red as any roſe. *Shak.*
One thing, *ſweetheart*, I will aſk,
Take me for a new-faſhioned maſk. *Cleaveland.*
A wench was wringing her hands and crying; ſhe had newly parted with her *ſweetheart*. *L'Eſtrange.*
Pry'thee, *ſweetheart*, how go matters in the houſe where thou haſt been? *L'Eſtrange.*
She interprets all your dreams for theſe,
Foretells th' eſtate, when the rich uncle dies,
And ſees a *ſweetheart* in the ſacrifice. *Dryden.*

SWEE'TING. *n. ſ.* [from *ſweet*.]
1. A ſweet luſcious apple.
A child will chuſe a *ſweeting* becauſe it is preſently fair and pleaſant, and refuſe a runnet, becauſe it is then green, hard and ſour. *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*
2. A word of endearment.
Trip no further, pretty *ſweeting*;
Journeys end in lovers meeting. *Shakeſp.*

SWEE'TISH. *adj.* [from *ſweet*.] Somewhat ſweet.
They eſteemed that blood pituitous naturally, which abounded with an exceeding quantity of *ſweetiſh* chyle. *Floyer.*

SWEE'TLY. *adv.* [from *ſweet*.] In a ſweet manner; with ſweetneſs.
The beſt wine for my beloved goeth down *ſweetly*. *Cant.*
He bore his great commiſſion in his look;
But *ſweetly* temper'd awe, and ſoften'd all he ſpoke. *Dryden.*
No poet ever *ſweetly* ſung,
Unleſs he were like Phœbus young;
Nor ever nymph inſpir'd to rhyme,
Unleſs like Venus in her prime. *Swift.*

SWEE'TMEAT. *n. ſ.* [*ſweet* and *meat*.] Delicacies made of fruits preſerved with ſugar.

Mopsa, as glad as of *sweetmeats* to go of such an errand, quickly returned. *Sidney.*

Why all the charges of the nuptial feast,
Wine and deserts, and *sweetmeats* to digest. *Dryden.*

There was plenty, but the dishes were ill sorted; whole pyramids of *sweetmeats* for boys and women, but little solid meat for men. *Dryden.*

Make your transparent *sweetmeats* truly nice,
With Indian sugar and Arabian spice. *King's Cookery.*

If a child cries for any unwholsome fruit, you purchase his quiet by giving him a less hurtful *sweetmeat*: this may preserve his health, but spoils his mind. *Locke.*

At a lord mayor's feast, the *sweetmeats* do not make their appearance till people are cloyed with beef and mutton. *Addison.*

They are allowed to kiss the child at meeting and parting; but a professor, who always stands by, will not suffer them to bring any presents of toys or *sweetmeats*. *Swift.*

SWEE'TNESS. *n. s.* [from *sweet*.] The quality of being sweet in any of its senses; fragrance; melody; lusciousness; deliciousness; agreeableness; delightfulness; gentleness of manners; mildness of aspect.

She the *sweetness* of my heart, even sweetning the death which her *sweetness* brought upon me. *Sidney.*

The right form, the true figure, the natural colour that is fit and due to the dignity of a man, to the beauty of a woman, to the *sweetness* of a young babe. *Ascham.*

O our lives *sweetness!*
That we the pain of death would hourly bear,
Rather than die at once. *Shakespeare.*

Where a rainbow toucheth, there breatheth forth a sweet smell: for this happeneth but in certain matters, which have in themselves some *sweetness*, when the gentle dew of the rainbow draweth forth. *Bacon.*

Serene and clear harmonious Horace flows,
With *sweetness* not to be expresst in prose. *Roscommon.*

Suppose two authors equally sweet, there is a great distinction to be made in *sweetness*; as in that of sugar and that of honey. *Dryden.*

This old man's talk, though honey flow'd
In every word, would now lose all its *sweetness*. *Addison.*

Leave such to tune their own dull rhymes, and know
What's roundly smooth, or languishingly slow;
And praise the easy vigor of a line,
Where Denham's strength and Waller's *sweetness* join. *Pope.*

A man of good education, excellent understanding, and exact taste; these qualities are adorned with great modesty and a most amiable *sweetness* of temper. *Swift.*

SWEE'T WILLIAM. } *n. s.* Plants. They are a species of gilli-
SWEE'T WILLOW. } flowers. [See CLOVE GILLIFLOWERS.]

SWEE'T WILLOW. *n. s.* Gale or Dutch myrtle.

The leaves are placed alternately on the branches: it hath male flowers which are produced at the wings of the leaves; are naked, and grow in a longish spike: the fruit, which is produced in separate trees, is of a conical figure, and squamose, containing one seed in each scale. *Miller.*

To SWELL. *v. n.* Participle pass. *swollen*. [pellan, Sax. *swellen*, Dutch.]

1. To grow bigger; to grow turgid; to extend the parts.
Propitious Tyber smooth'd his wat'ry way,
He roll'd his rivet back, and pois'd he stood,
A gentle *swelling* and a peaceful flood. *Dryden.*

2. To tumify by obstruction.
But strangely visited people,
All *swol'n* and ulc'rous; pitiful to the eye,
The meer despair of surgery he cures. *Shakespeare.*

Forty years didst thou sustain them in the wilderness, so that their cloaths waxed not old, and their feet *swelled* not. *Nehem.* ix. 21.

Swol'n is his breast; his inward pains encrease,
All means are us'd, and all without success. *Dryden.*

3. To be exasperated.
My pity hath been balm to heal their wounds,
My mildness hath allay'd their *swelling* griefs. *Shakespeare.*

4. To look big.
Here he comes, *swelling* like a turkey-cock. *Shakespeare.*
Peleus and Telephus exil'd and poor,
Forget their *swelling* and gigantick words. *Roscommon.*

5. To protuberate.
This iniquity shall be as a breach ready to fall, *swelling* out in a high wall. *Isaiah.*

6. To rise into arrogance; to be elated.
In all things else above our humble fate,
Your equal mind yet *swells* not into state. *Dryden.*

7. To be inflamed with anger.
I will help every one from him that *swelled* against him, and well set him at rest. *Psalms.*

We have made peace of enmity
Between these *swelling* wrong incensed peers. *Shakespeare.*

The hearts of princes kiss obedience,
So much they love it; but to stubborn spirits
They *swell* and grow as terrible as storms. *Shakesp.*

8. To grow upon the view.
O for a muse of fire, that would ascend
The brightest heaven of invention!
A kingdom for a stage, princes to act,
And monarchs to behold the *swelling* scene. *Shakespeare.*

9. It implies commonly a notion of something wrong.
Your youth admires
The throws and *swellings* of a Roman soul,
Cato's bold flights, th' extravagance of virtue. *Addison.*

Immoderate valour *swells* into a fault. *Addison.*

To SWELL. *v. a.*

1. To cause to rise or encrease; to make tumid.
Wind, blow the earth into the sea,
Or *swell* the curled waters 'bove the main. *Shakespeare.*

You who supply the ground with seeds of grain,
And you who *swell* those seeds with kindly rain. *Dryden.*

2. To aggravate; to heighten.
It is low ebb with his accuser; when such peccadillos are put to *swell* the charge. *Atterbury.*

3. To raise to arrogance.
All these miseries proceed from the same natural causes; which have usually attended kingdoms *swolen* with long plenty, pride, and excess. *Clarendon.*

SWELL. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Extension of bulk.
The swan's down-feather
That stands upon the *swell* at full of tide,
And neither way inclines. *Shakespeare.*

The king of men, *swoln* with pride,
Refus'd his presents, and his prayers deny'd. *Dryden.*

SWE'LLING. *n. s.* [from *swell*.]

1. Morbid tumour.

2. Protuberance; prominence.
The superficies of such plates are not even, but have many cavities and *swellings*, which how shallow soever do a little vary the thickness of the plate. *Newton.*

3. Effort for a vent.
My heart was torn in pieces to see the husband suppressing and keeping down the *swellings* of his grief. *Tatler.*

To SWELT. *v. n.* To puff in sweat, if that be the meaning.
Chearful blood in faintness chill did melt,
Which like a fever fit through all his body *swelt*. *Spenser.*

To SWE'LTER. *v. n.* [This is supposed to be corrupted from *sultry*.]

1. To be pained with heat.
If the sun's excessive heat
Makes our bodies *swelter*,
To an osier hedge we get
For a friendly shelter;
There we may
Think and pray,
Before death,
Stops our breath. *Walton.*

To SWE'LTER. *v. a.* To parch; or dry up with heat.
Some would always have long nights and short days; others again long days and short nights; one climate would be scorched and *sweltered* with everlasting dog-days, while an eternal December blasted another. *Bentley.*

SWE'LTRY. *adj.* [from *swelter*.] Suffocating with heat.

SWEPT. The participle and preterite of *sweep*.

To SWERD. *v. n.* To breed a green turf. [See *To* SWARD.]
The clays that are long in *swerding*, and little subject to weeds, are the best land for clover. *Mortimer.*

To SWERVE. *v. n.* [*swerven*, Saxon and Dutch.]

1. To wander; to rove.
A maid thitherward did run,
To catch her sparrow which from her did *swerve*. *Sidney.*
The *swerving* vines on the tall elms prevail,
Unhurt by southern show'rs or northern hail. *Dryden.*

2. To deviate; to depart from rule, custom or duty.
That which angels do clearly behold, and without any *swerving* observe, is a law celestial and heavenly. *Hooker.*

Howsoever these *swervings* are now and then incident into the course of nature, nevertheless so constantly the laws of nature are by natural agents observed, that no man denieth but those things which nature worketh are wrought either always, or for the most part after one and the same manner. *Hooker.*

The ungodly have laid a snare for me; but yet I *swerve* not from thy commandments. *Common Prayer.*

Were I crown'd the most imperial monarch,
Thereof most worthy, were I the fairest youth
That ever made the eye *swerve*,
I would not prize them without her love. *Shakesp.*

There is a protection very just which princes owe to their servants, when, in obedience to their just commands, upon extraordinary occasions, in the execution of their trusts, they *swerve* from the strict letter of the law. *Clarendon.*

Till then his majesty had not in the least *swerved* from that act of parliament. *Clarendon.*

Annihilation in the course of nature, defect and *swerving* in the creature without the sin of man would immediately follow. *Hakewill.*

Firm we subsist, yet possible to *swerve*. *Milton.*

Many who, through the contagion of ill example, *swerve* exceedingly from the rules of their holy faith, yet would upon such an extraordinary warning be brought to comply with them. *Atterbury.*

3. To ply; to bend.

Now their mightiest quell'd, the battle *swerv'd*
With many an inroad gor'd. *Milton.*

4. [I know not whence derived.] To climb on a narrow body.

Ten wildings have I gather'd for my dear,
Upon the topmost branch, the tree was high,
Yet nimbly up from bough to bough I *swerv'd*. *Dryden.*

She fled, returning by the way she went,
And *swerv'd* along her bow with swift ascent. *Dryden.*

SWIFT. *adj.* [ꝩpiꝼt, Saxon.]

1. Moving far in a short time; quick; fleet; speedy; nimble; rapid.

Thou art so far before,
That *swiftest* wing of recompence is slow
To overtake thee. *Shakesp.*

Yet are these feet, whose strengthless stay is numb,
Unable to support this lump of clay,
Swift-winged with desire to get a grave. *Shakesp.*

Men of war, whose faces were like the faces of lions, and as *swift* as the roes upon the mountains. *1 Chron.*

We imitate and practise to make *swifter* motions than any out of other muskets. *Bacon.*

To him with *swift* ascent he up return'd. *Milton.*

Things that move so *swift* as not to affect the senses distinctly, with several distinguishable distances of their motion, and so cause not any train of ideas in the mind, are not perceived to move. *Locke.*

It preserves the ends of the bones from incalescency, which they, being solid bodies, would contract from any *swift* motion. *Ray.*

Thy stumbling founder'd jade can trot as high
As any other Pegasus can fly;
So the dull eel moves nimbler in the mud,
Than all the *swift* fin'd racers of the flood. *Dorset.*

Clouded in a deep abyss of light,
While present, too severe for human sight,
Nor staying longer than one *swift*-wing'd night. *Prior.*

Mantiger made a circle round the chamber, and the *swift*-footed Martin pursued him. *Arbuthnot.*

There too my son,——ah once by best delight,
Once *swift* of foot, and terrible in fight. *Pope.*

Swift they descend, with wing to wing conjoin'd,
Stretch their broad plumes, and float upon the wind. *Pope.*

2. Ready.

Let every man be *swift* to hear, slow to speak. *Ja.*

He made intricate seem straight,
To mischief *swift*. *Milton.*

SWIFT. *n. s.* [from the quickness of their flight.]

1. A bird like a swallow; a martinet.

Swifts and swallows have remarkably short legs, and their toes grasp any thing very strongly. *Derham.*

2. The current of a stream.

He can live in the strongest *swifts* of the water. *Walton.*

SWI'FTLY. *adv.* [from *swift*.] Fleetly; rapidly; nimbly; with celerity; with velocity.

These move *swiftly*, and at great distance; but then they require a medium well-disposed, and their transmission is easily stopped. *Bacon.*

Pleas'd with a passage, we slide *swiftly* on,
And see the dangers which we cannot shun. *Dryden.*

In decent order they advance to light;
Yet then too *swiftly* fleet by human sight,
And meditate too soon their everlasting flight. *Prior.*

SWI'FTNESS. *n. s.* [from *swift*.] Speed; nimbleness; rapidity; quickness; velocity; celerity.

Let our proportions for these wars
Be soon collected, and all thing thought upon,
That may with reasonable *swiftness* add
More feathers to our wings. *Shakespeare.*

We may outrun
By violent *swiftness* that which we run at;
And lose by over running. *Shakesp.*

Speed to describe whose *swiftness* number fails. *Milton.*

Exulting, till he finds their nobler sense
Their disproportion'd speed does recompense;
Then curses his conspiring feet, whose scent
Betrays that safety which their *swiftness* lent. *Denham.*

Such is the mighty *swiftness* of your mind,
That like the earth's, it leaves our sense behind. *Dryden.*

To SWIG. *v. n.* [*swiga*, Islandick.] To drink by large draughts.

To SWILL. *v. a.* [ꝩpilgan, Saxon.]

1. To drink luxuriously and grossly.

The wretched, bloody, and usurping boar
That spoil'd your summer fields and fruitful vines,
Swills your warm blood like wash, and makes his trough
In your embowel'd bosoms. *Shakesp.*

The most common of these causes are an hereditary disposition, *swilling* down great quantities of cold watery liquors. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

Such is the poet, fresh in pay,
The third night's profits of his play;
His morning draughts till noon can *swill*,
Among his brethren of the quill. *Swift.*

2. To wash; to drench.

As fearfully as doth a galled rock
O'erhang and jutty his confounded base,
Swill'd with the wild and wasteful ocean. *Shakesp.*

With that a German oft has *swill'd* his throat,
Deluded, that imperial Rhine bestow'd
The generous rummer. *Philips.*

3. To inebriate.

I should be loth
To meet the rudeness and *swill'd* insolence
Of such late wassailers. *Milton.*

He drinks a *swilling* draught; and lin'd within,
Will supple in the bath his outward skin. *Dryden.*

SWILL. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Drink, luxuriously poured down.

Give swine such *swill* as you have. *Mortimer.*

Thus as they swim, in mutual *swill*, the talk
Reels fast from theme to theme. *Thomson.*

SWI'LLER. *n. s.* [from *swill*.] A luxurious drinker.

To SWIM. *v. n.* Preterite *swam*, *swom*, or *swum*. [ꝩpimman, Saxon; *swemmen*, Dutch.]

1. To float on the water; not to sink.

I will scarce think you have *swam* in a gondola. *Shakesp.*

We have ships and boats for going under water, and brooking of seas; also *swimming*-girdles and supporters. *Bacon.*

2. To move progressively in the water by the motion of the limbs.

Leap in with me into this angry flood,
And *swim* to yonder point. *Shakesp.*

I have ventur'd,
Like little wanton boys that *swim* on bladders,
These many summers in a sea of glory;
But far beyond my depth. *Shakesp.*

The soldiers counsel was to kill the prisoners, lest any of them should *swim* out and escape. *Acts.*

The rest driven into the lake, where seeking to save their lives by *swimming*, they were slain in coming to land by the Spanish horsemen, or else in their *swimming* shot by the harquebusiers. *Knolles.*

Animals *swim* in the same manner as they go, and need no other way of motion for natation in the water, then for progression upon the land. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The frighted wolf now *swims* among the sheep,
The yellow lion wanders in the deep:
The stag *swims* faster than he ran before. *Dryden.*

Blue Triton gave the signal from the shore,
The ready Nereids heard and *swam* before,
To smooth the seas. *Dryden.*

3. To be conveyed by the stream.

With tenders of our protection of them from the fury of those who would soon drown them, if they refused to *swim* down the popular stream with them. *King Charles.*

I *swom* with the tide, and the water under me was buoyant. *Dryden.*

4. To glide along with a smooth or dizzy motion.

She with pretty and with *swimming* gate
Following, her womb then rich with my young squire
Would imitate. *Shakesp.*

A hovering mist came *swimming* o'er his sight,
And seal'd his eyes in everlasting night. *Dryden.*

My slack hand dropt, and all the idle pomp,
Priests, altars, victims *swam* before my sight! *Smith.*

The fainting soul stood ready wing'd for flight,
And o'er his eye-balls *swum* the shades of night. *Pope.*

5. To be dizzy; to be vertiginous.

I am taken with a grievous *swimming* in my head, and such a mist before my eyes, that I can neither hear nor see. *Dryd.*

6. To be floated.

When the heavens are filled with clouds, when the earth *swims* in rain, and all nature wears a lowering countenance, I withdraw myself from these uncomfortable scenes into the visionary worlds of art. *Addison.*

Sudden the ditches swell, the meadows *swim*. *Thomson.*

7. To have abundance of any quality; to flow in any thing.

They now *swim* in joy,
Ere long to *swim* at large, and laugh; for which
The world a world of tears must weep. *Milton.*

To SWIM. *v. a.* To pass by swimming.

Sometimes he thought to *swim* the stormy main,
By stretch of arms the distant shore to gain. *Dryden.*

SWIMM. *n. s.* [from the verb.] The bladder of fishes by which they are supported in the water.

The braces have the nature and use of tendons, in contracting the *swim*, and thereby transfusing the air out of one bladder into another, or discharging it from them both. *Grew.*

SWI'MMER.

SWI'MMER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſwim.*]

1. One who ſwims.

Birds find eaſe in the depth of the air, as *ſwimmers* do in a deep water. *Bacon.*

Latiroſtrous and flat billed birds, being generally *ſwimmers*, the organ is wiſely contrived for action. *Brown.*

Life is oft preſerv'd
By the bold *ſwimmer*, in the ſwift illapſe
Of accident diſaſtrous. *Thomſon.*

2. The *ſwimmer* is ſituated in the fore legs of a horſe, above the knees, and upon the inſide, and almoſt upon the back parts of the hind legs, a little below the ham: this part is without hair, and reſembles a piece of hard dry horn. *Farrier's Dict.*

SWI'MMINGLY. *adv.* [from *ſwimming.*] Smoothly; without obſtruction. A low word.

John got on the battlements, and called to Nick, I hope the cauſe goes on *ſwimmingly*. *Arbuthnot.*

SWINE. *n. ſ.* [ꝑpin, Saxon; *ſwyn*, Dutch. It is probably the plural of ſome old word, and is now the ſame in both numbers.] A hog; a pig. A creature remarkable for ſtupidity and naſtineſs.

O monſtrous beaſt! how like a *ſwine* he lies! *Shakeſp.*

He will be *ſwine* drunk; and in his ſleep he does little harm, ſave to his bedcloaths. *Shakeſpeare.*

Who knows not Circe,
The daughter of the Sun? whoſe charmed cup
Whoever taſted, loſt his upright ſhape,
And downward fell into a groveling *ſwine*. *Milton.*

Had the upper part, to the middle, been of human ſhape, and all below *ſwine*, had it been murder to deſtroy it? *Locke.*

How inſtinct varies in the grov'ling *ſwine*,
Compar'd, half reaſ'ning elephant, with thine! *Pope.*

SWI'NEBREAD. *n. ſ.* A kind of plant; truffles. *Bailey.*

SWI'NEHERD. *n. ſ.* [ꝑpin and ꝑẏnð, Saxon.] A keeper of hogs.

There *ſwineherd*, that keepeth the hog. *Tuſſer.*

The whole interview between Ulyſſes and Eumeus has fallen into ridicule: Eumeus has been judged to be of the ſame rank and condition with our modern *ſwineherds*. *Broome.*

SWI'NEPIPE. *n. ſ.* A bird of the thruſh kind. *Bailey.*

To SWING. *v. n.* [ꝑpingan, Saxon.]

1. To wave too and fro hanging looſely.

I tried if a pendulum would *ſwing* faſter, or continue *ſwinging* longer in our receiver, in caſe of exſuction of the air, than otherwiſe. *Boyle.*

If the coach *ſwung* but the leaſt to one ſide, ſhe uſed to ſhriek ſo loud, that all concluded ſhe was overturned. *Arbuth.*

Jack hath hanged himſelf: let us go ſee how he *ſwings*. *Arb.*

When the *ſwinging* ſigns your ears offend
With creaking noiſe, then rainy floods impend. *Gay.*

2. To fly backward and forward on a rope.

To SWING. *v. a.* preterite *ſwang*, *ſwung*.

1. To make to play looſely on a ſtring.

2. To whirl round in the air.

His ſword prepar'd
He *ſwang* about his head, and cut the winds. *Shakeſp.*

Take bottles and *ſwing* them: fill not the bottles full, but leave ſome air, elſe the liquor cannot play nor flower. *Bacon.*

Swinging a red-hot iron about, or faſtening it unto a wheel under that motion, it will ſooner grow cold. *Brown.*

Swing thee in the air, then daſh thee down,
To th' hazard of thy brains and ſhatter'd ſides. *Milton.*

3. To wave looſely.

If one approach to dare his force,
He *ſwings* his tail, and ſwiftly turns him round. *Dryden.*

SWING. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Motion of any thing hanging looſely.

In caſting of any thing, the arms, to make a greater *ſwing*, are firſt caſt backward. *Bacon.*

Men uſe a pendulum, as a more ſteady and regular motion than that of the earth; yet if any one ſhould aſk how he certainly knows that the two ſucceſſive *ſwings* of a pendulum are equal, it would be very hard to ſatisfy him. *Locke.*

2. A line on which any thing hangs looſe.

3. Influence or power of a body put in motion.

The ram that batters down the wall,
For the great *ſwing* and rudeneſs of his poize,
They place before his hand that made the engine. *Shakeſp.*

In this encyclopœdia, and round of knowledge, like the great wheels of heaven, we're to obſerve two circles, that while we are daily carried about, and whirled on by the *ſwing* and rapt of the one, we may maintain a natural and proper courſe in the ſober wheel of the other. *Brown.*

The deſcending of the earth to this orbit is not upon that mechanical account Carteſius pretends, namely, the ſtrong *ſwing* of the more ſolid globuli that overflow it. *More.*

4. Courſe; unreſtrained liberty; abandonment to any motive.

Facts unjuſt
Commit, even to the full *ſwing* of his luſt. *Chapman.*

Take thy *ſwing*;
For not to take, is but the ſelf-ſame thing. *Dryden.*

Let them all take their *ſwing*
To pillage the king,
And get a blue ribband inſtead of a ſtring. *Swift*

5. Unreſtrained tendency.

Where the *ſwing* goeth, there follow, fawn, flatter, laugh, and lie luſtily at other mens liking. *Aſcham.*

Theſe exuberant productions only excited and fomented his luſts; ſo that his whole time lay upon his hands, and gave him leiſure to contrive and with full *ſwing* purſue his follies. *Wood.*

Thoſe that are ſo perſuaded, deſire to be wiſe in a way that will gratify their appetites, and ſo give up themſelves to the *ſwing* of their unbounded propenſions. *Glanvil'e.*

Were it not for theſe, civil government were not able to ſtand before the prevailing *ſwing* of corrupt nature, which would know no honeſty but advantage. *South.*

To SWINGE. *v. a.* [ꝑpingan, Saxon.]

1. To whip; to baſtinade; to puniſh.

Sir, I was in love with my bed: I thank you, you *ſwing'd* me for my love, which makes me the bolder to chide you for your's. *Shakeſpeare.*

This very rev'rend letcher, quite worn out
With rheumatiſms, and crippled with his gout,
Forgets what he in youthful times has done,
And *ſwinges* his own vices in his ſon. *Dryden.*

The printer brought along with him a bundle of thoſe papers, which, in the phraſe of the whig-coffeehouſes, have *ſwinged* off the Examiner. *Swift.*

2. To move as a laſh. Not in uſe.

He, wroth to ſee his kingdom fail,
Swinges the ſcaly horror of his folded tail. *Milton.*

SWINGE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A ſway; a ſweep of any thing in motion. Not in uſe.

The ſhallow water doth her force infringe,
And renders vain her tail's impetuous *ſwinge*. *Waller.*

SWI'NGEBUCKLER. *n. ſ.* [*ſwinge* and *buckler.*] A bully; a man who pretends to feats of arms.

You had not four ſuch *ſwingebucklers* in all the inns of court again. *Shakeſpeare.*

SWI'NGER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſwing.*] He who ſwings; a hurler.

SWI'NGING. *adj.* [from *ſwinge.*] Great; huge. A low word.

The countryman ſeeing the lion diſarmed, with a *ſwinging* cudgel broke off the match. *L'Eſtrange.*

A good *ſwinging* ſum of John's readieſt caſh went towards building of Hocus's countryhouſe. *Arbuthnot.*

SWI'NGINGLY. *adv.* [from *ſwinging.*] Vaſtly; greatly.

Henceforward he'll print neither pamphlets nor linen,
And, if ſwearing can do't, ſhall be *ſwingingly* maul'd. *Swift.*

To SWI'NGLE. *v. n.* [from *ſwing.*]

1. To dangle; to wave hanging.

2. To ſwing in pleaſure.

SWI'NISH. *adj.* [from *ſwine.*] Befitting ſwine; reſembling ſwine; groſs; brutal.

They clepe us drunkards, and with *ſwiniſh* phraſe
Soil our addition. *Shakeſpeare.*

Swiniſh gluttony
Ne'er looks to heav'n amidſt his gorgeous feaſt;
But, with beſotted baſe ingratitude,
Crams and blaſphemes his feeder. *Milton.*

To SWINK. *v. n.* [ꝑpincan, Saxon.] To labour; to toil; to drudge. Obſolete.

Riches, renown, and principality,
For which men *ſwink* and ſweat inceſſantly. *Spenſer.*

For they do *ſwink* and ſweat to feed the other,
Who live like lords of that which they do gather. *Spenſer.*

To SWINK. *v. a.* To overlabour.

The labour'd ox
In his looſe traces from the furrow came,
And the *ſwink'd* hedger at his ſupper ſa.. *Milton.*

SWINK. *n. ſ.* [ꝑpinc, Saxon.] Labour; toil; drudgery. Obſolete.

Ah, Piers, been thy teeth on edge, to think
How great ſport they gaynen with little *ſwinke*? *Spenſer.*

Thou's but a lazy loorde,
And rekes much of thy *ſwinke*. *Spenſer.*

SWITCH. *n. ſ.* A ſmall flexible twig.

Fetch me a dozen crabtree ſtaves, and ſtrong ones; theſe are but *ſwitches*. *Shakeſpeare.*

When a circle 'bout the wriſt
Is made by beadle exorciſt,
The body feels the ſpur and *ſwitch*. *Hudibras.*

Mauritania, on the fifth medal, leads a horſe with ſomething like a thread; in her other hand ſhe holds a *ſwitch*. *Addiſon.*

To SWITCH. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To laſh; to jerk.

Lay thy bridle's weight
Moſt of thy left ſide; thy right horſe then *ſwitching*, all thy throat
Spent in encouragements, give him; and all the rein let float. *Chapman.*

SWI'VEL. *n. ſ.* Something fixed in another body ſo as to turn round in it.

SWOBBER. *n. ſ.* [See SWABBER.]

1. A ſweeper of the deck.

Cubb'd in a cabbin, or a mattreſs laid,
On a brown george with louſy *ſwobbers* fed. *Dryden.*

2. Four privileged cards that are only incidentally uſed in betting at the game of whiſt.

The clergyman uſed to play at whiſt and *ſwobbers*: playing now and then a ſober game at whiſt for paſtime, it might be pardoned; but he could not digeſt thoſe wicked *ſwobbers*. *Swift.*

SWO'LLEN. } The participle paſſive of *ſwell*.
SWOLN. }

Unto his aid ſhe haſtily did draw
Her dreadful beaſt, who, *ſwoln* with blood of late,
Came ramping forth with proud preſumptuous gait. *Spenſer.*

When thus the gather'd ſtorms of wretched love
In my *ſwoln* boſom with long war had ſtrove,
At length they broke their bounds: at length their force
Bore down whatever met its ſtronger courſe;
Laid all the civil bonds of manhood waſte,
And ſcatter'd ruin as the torrent paſt. *Prior.*

Whereas at firſt we had only three of theſe principles, their number is already *ſwoln* to five. *Baker.*

SWOM. The preterite of *ſwim*.

I *ſwom* with the tide, and the water was buoyant under me. *Dryden.*

To SWOON. *v. n.* [ꝼunan, Saxon.] To ſuffer a ſuſpenſion of thought and ſenſation; to faint.

So play the fooliſh throngs with one that *ſwoons*;
Come all to help him, and ſo ſtop the air
By which he ſhould revive. *Shakeſpeare.*

If thou ſtand'ſt not i' th' ſtate of hanging, or of ſome death more long in ſpectatorſhip, and crueler in ſuffering, behold now preſently, and *ſwoon* for what's to come upon thee. *Shak.*

We ſee the great and ſudden effect of ſmells in fetching men again, when they *ſwoon*. *Bacon.*

The moſt in years *ſwoon'd* firſt away for pain;
Then, ſcarce recover'd, ſpoke. *Dryden.*

The woman finds it all a trick,
That he could *ſwoon* when ſhe was ſick;
And knows that in that grief he reckon'd
On black-ey'd Suſan for his ſecond. *Prior.*

There appeared ſuch an ecſtacy in his action, that he ſeemed ready to *ſwoon* away in the ſurprize of joy. *Tatler.*

SWOON. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A lipothymy; a fainting fit.

To SWOOP. *v. a.* [I ſuppoſe formed from the ſound.]

1. To fall at once as a hawk upon his prey.

A fowl in Madagaſcar, called a ruck, the feathers of whoſe wings are twelve paces, can with as much eaſe *ſwoop* up an elephant as our kites do a mouſe. *Wilkins.*

This mould'ring piecemeal in your hands did fall,
And now at laſt you came to *ſwoop* it all. *Dryden.*

2. To prey upon; to catch up.

The phyſician looks with another eye on the medicinal herb than the grazing ox, which *ſwoops* it in with the common graſs. *Glanville.*

SWOOP. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Fall of a bird of prey upon his quarry.

All my pretty ones?
Did you ſay all? What, all? O hellkite! all!
What, all my pretty chickens and their dam,
At one fell *ſwoop*? *Shakeſpeare.*

The eagle fell into the fox's quarters, and carried away a whole litter of cubs at a *ſwoop*. *L'Eſtrange.*

To SWOP. *v. a.* [Of uncertain derivation.] To change; to exchange one thing for another. A low word.

When I drove a thruſt home, he put it by,
And cried as in deriſion, ſpare the ſtripling.
Oh that inſulting word! I would have *ſwopp'd*
Youth for old age, and all my life behind,
To have been then a momentary man. *Dryden.*

SWORD. *n. ſ.* [ꝼeopꝺ, Saxon; *ſweerd*, Dutch.]

1. A weapon uſed either in cutting or thruſting; the uſual weapon of fights hand to hand.

Old unhappy traitor, the *ſword* is out
That muſt deſtroy thee. *Shakeſpeare.*

Each man took his *ſword*, and ſlew all the males. *Gen.*

Euryalus is the only peer that is deſcribed with a *ſword*, which he gives to Ulyſſes to repair his injury. *Broome.*

2. Deſtruction by war.

The *ſword* without, and terrour within. *Deuteronomy.*

3. Vengeance or juſtice.

4. Emblem of authority.

This I, her *ſword* bearer, do carry,
For civil deed and military. *Hudibras.*

SWO'RDED. *adj.* [from *ſword*.] Girt with a ſword.

The *ſworded* ſeraphim
Are ſeen in glitt'ring ranks with wings diſplay'd. *Milton.*

SWO'RDER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſword*.] A cut-throat; a ſoldier. In contempt.

A Roman *ſworder* and banditto ſlave
Murther'd ſweet Tully. *Shakeſpeare.*

Cæſar will
Unſtate his happineſs, and be ſtag'd to th' ſhew
Againſt a *ſworder*. *Shakeſpeare.*

SWO'RDFISH. *n. ſ.* A fiſh with a long ſharp bone iſſuing from his head.

A *ſwordfiſh* ſmall him from the reſt did ſunder,
That in his throat him pricking ſoftly under,
His wide abyſs him forced forth to ſpew. *Spenſer.*

Malpighi obſerved the middle of the optick nerve of the *ſwordfiſh* to be a large membrane, folded, according to its length, in many doubles, like a fan. *Derham.*

Our little fleet was now engag'd ſo far
That, like the *ſwordfiſh* in the whale, they fought;
The combat only ſeem'd a civil war,
'Till through their bowels we our paſſage wrought. *Dryd.*

SWO'RDGRASS. *n. ſ.* A kind of ſedge; glader. *Ainſw.*

SWO'RDKNOT. *n. ſ.* [*ſword* and *knot*.] Ribband tied to the hilt of the ſword.

Wigs with wigs, *ſwordknots* with *ſwordknots* ſtrive,
Beaus baniſh beaus, and coaches coaches drive. *Pope.*

SWO'RDLAW. *n. ſ.* Violence; the law by which all is yielded to the ſtronger.

So violence
Proceeded, and oppreſſion, and *ſwordlaw*,
Through all the plain, and refuge none was found. *Milton.*

SWO'RDMAN. *n. ſ.* [*ſword* and *man*.] Soldier; fighting man.

Worthy ſollows, and like to prove moſt ſinewy *ſwordmen*. *Shakeſpeare.*

At Lecça's houſe,
Among your *ſwordmen*, where ſo many aſſociates
Both of thy miſchief and thy madneſs met. *Ben. Johnſon.*

Eſſex was made lieutenant-general of the army, the darling of the *ſwordmen*. *Clarendon.*

SWO'RDPLAYER. *n. ſ.* [*ſword* and *play*.] Gladiator; fencer; one who exhibits in publick his ſkill at the weapons by fighting prizes.

Theſe they called *ſwordplayers*, and this ſpectacle a ſword-fight. *Hakewill.*

SWORE. The preterite of *ſwear*.

How ſoon unſay
What feign'd ſubmiſſion *ſwore*. *Milton.*

SWORN. The participle paſſive of *ſwear*.

What does elſe want credit, come to me,
And I'll be *ſworn* 'tis true. *Shakeſpeare.*

I am *ſworn* brother, ſweet,
To grim neceſſity; and he and I
Will keep a league 'till death. *Shakeſpeare.*

They that are mad againſt me, are *ſworn* againſt me. *Pſ.*

He refuſed not the civil offer of a phariſee, though his *ſworn* enemy; and would eat at the table of thoſe who ſought his ruin. *Calamy.*

To ſhelter innocence,
The nation all elects ſome patron-knight,
Sworn to be true to love, and ſlave to fame,
And many a valiant chief enrols his name. *Granville.*

SWUM. Preterite and participle paſſive of *ſwim*.

Air, water, earth,
By fowl, fiſh, beaſt, was flown, was *ſwum*, was walk'd
Frequent. *Milton.*

SWUNG. Preterite and participle paſſive of *ſwing*.

Her hand within her hair ſhe wound,
Swung her to earth, and dragg'd her on the ground. *Addiſ.*

SYB. *adj.* [Properly *ſib*, ꝥib; Saxon.] Related by blood. The Scottiſh dialect ſtill retains it.

If what my grandſire to me ſaid be true,
Siker I am very *ſyb* to you. *Spenſer.*

SY'CAMINE. } *n. ſ.* A tree.
SY'CAMORE. }

Sycamore is our *acer majus*, one of the kinds of maples: it is a quick grower. *Mortimer.*

Under the grove of *ſycamore*
I ſaw your ſon. *Shakeſpeare.*

If ye had faith as a grain of muſtard-ſeed, ye might ſay unto this *ſycamine-tree*, be thou plucked up, and it ſhould obey you. *Luke.*

I was no prophet, but an herdman, and a gatherer of *ſycamore* fruit. *Amos.*

Go to yonder *ſycamore*-tree, and hide your bottle of drink under its hollow root. *Walton.*

Sycamores with eglantine were ſpread;
A hedge about the ſides, a covering over head. *Dryden.*

SY'COPHANT. *n. ſ.* [συκοφάντης; *ſycophanta*, Latin.] A flatterer; a paraſite.

Accuſing *ſycophants*, of all men, did beſt ſort to his nature; but therefore not ſeeming *ſycophants*, becauſe of no evil they ſaid, they could bring any new or doubtful thing unto him, but ſuch as already he had been apt to determine; ſo as they came but as proofs of his wiſdom, fearful and more ſecure, while the fear he had figured in his mind had any poſſibility of event. *Sidney.*

Men know themſelves void of thoſe qualities which the impudent *ſycophant*, at the ſame time, both aſcribes to them, and in his ſleeve laughs at them for believing. *South.*

To SY'COPHANT. *v. n.* [συκοφαντέω; from the noun.] To play the ſycophant. A low bad word.

His *ſycophanting* arts being detected, that game is not to be played the ſecond time; whereas a man of clear reputation, though his barque be ſplit, has ſomething left towards ſetting up again. *Government of the Tongue.*

SYCOPHA'NTICK. *adj.* [from *ſycophant.*] Flattering; paraſitical.

To SY'COPHANTISE. *v. n.* [συκοφαντικὸς; from *ſycophant.*] To play the flatterer. *Dict.*

SYLLA'BICAL. *adj.* [from *ſyllable.*] Relating to ſyllables; conſiſting of ſyllables.

SYLLA'BICALLY. *adv.* [from *ſyllabical.*] In a ſyllabical manner.

SYLLA'BICK. *adj.* [*ſyllabique*, French; from *ſyllable.*] Relating to ſyllables.

SY'LLABLE. *n. ſ.* [συλλαβὴ; *ſyllabe*, French.]

1. As much of a word as is uttered by the help of one vowel, or one articulation.

I heard
Each *ſyllable* that breath made up between them. *Shakeſ.*

There is that property in all letters of aptneſs to be conjoined in *ſyllables* and words, through the voluble motions of the organs from one ſtop or figure to another, that they modify and diſcriminate the voice without appearing to diſcontinue it. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

2. Any thing proverbially conciſe.

Abraham, Job, and the reſt that lived before any *ſyllable* of the law of God was written, did they not ſin as much as we do in every action not commanded? *Hooker.*

To-morrow, and to-morrow, and to-morrow,
Creeps in this petty pace from day to day,
To the laſt *ſyllable* of recorded time;
And all our yeſterdays have lighted fools
The ways to duſty death. *Shakeſpeare.*

He hath told ſo many melancholy ſtories, without one *ſyllable* of truth, that he hath blunted the edge of my fears. *Swift.*

To SY'LLABLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To utter; to pronounce; to articulate. Not in uſe.

Airy tongues that *ſyllable* mens names
On ſands and ſhores, and deſart wilderneſſes. *Milton.*

SY'LLABUB. *n. ſ.* [Rightly SILLABUB, which ſee.] Milk and acids.

No *ſyllabubs* made at the milking pail,
But what are compos'd of a pot of good ale. *Beaumont.*

Two lines would expreſs all they ſay in two pages: 'tis nothing but whipt *ſyllabub* and froth, without any ſolidity. *Felton on the Claſſicks.*

SY'LLABUS. *n. ſ.* [συλλαβὸς.] An abſtract; a compendium containing the heads of a diſcourſe.

SY'LLOGISM. *n. ſ.* [συλλογισμὸς; *ſyllogiſme*, French.] An argument compoſed of three propoſitions: as, *every man thinks; Peter is a man, therefore Peter thinks.*

Unto them a piece of rhetorick is a ſufficient argument of logick, an apologue of Æſop beyond a *ſyllogiſm* in Barbara. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

What a miraculous thing ſhould we count it, if the flint and the ſteel, inſtead of a few ſparks, ſhould chance to knock out definitions and *ſyllogiſms*? *Bentley.*

SYLLOGI'STICAL. } *adj.* [συλλογιστικος; from *ſyllogiſm.*] Re-
SYLLOGI'STICK. } taining to a ſyllogiſm; conſiſting of a ſyllogiſm.

Though we ſuppoſe ſubject and predicate, and copula, and propoſitions and *ſyllogiſtical* connexions in their reaſoning, there is no ſuch matter; but the intire buſineſs is at the ſame moment preſent with them, without deducing one thing from another. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

Though the terms of propoſitions may be complex, yet where the compoſition of the whole argument is thus plain, ſimple, and regular, it is properly called a ſimple ſyllogiſm, ſince the complexion does not belong to the *ſyllogiſtick* form of it. *Watts's Logick.*

SYLLOGI'STICALLY. *adv.* [from *ſyllogiſtical.*] In the form of a ſyllogiſm.

A man knows firſt, and then he is able to prove *ſyllogiſtically*; ſo that ſyllogiſm comes after knowledge, when a man has no need of it. *Locke.*

To SY'LLOGIZE. *v. n.* [*ſyllogiſer*, French; συλλογίζειν.] To reaſon by ſyllogiſm.

Logick is, in effect, an art of *ſyllogizing*. *Baker.*

Men have endeavoured to transform logick into a kind of mechaniſm; and to teach boys to *ſyllogize*; or frame arguments and refute them, without real knowledge. *Watts.*

SY'LVAN. *adj.* [Better *ſilvan.*] Woody; ſhady; relating to woods.

Cedar and pine, and fir and branching palm;
A *ſylvan* ſcene! and as the ranks aſcend,
Shade above ſhade, a woody theatre
Of ſtatelieſt view. *Milton.*

Eternal greens the moſſy margin grace;
Watch'd by the *ſylvan* genius of the place. *Pope.*

SY'LVAN. *n. ſ.* [*ſylvain*, French.] A wood-god, or ſatyr.

When the ſun begins to fling
His flaring beams, me, goddeſs, bring
To arched walks of twilight groves;
And ſhadows brown, that *ſylvan* loves,
Of pine and monumental oak. *Milton.*

Her private orchards wall'd on ev'ry ſide;
To lawleſs *ſylvans* all acceſs deny'd. *Pope.*

SY'MBOL. *n. ſ.* [*ſymbole*, French; σύμβολον; *ſymbolum*, Latin.]

1. An abſtract; a compendium; a comprehenſive form.

Beginning with the *ſymbol* of our faith, upon that the author of the gloſs enquires into the nature of faith. *Baker.*

2. A type; that which comprehends in its figure a repreſentation of ſomething elſe.

Salt, as incorruptible, was the *ſymbol* of friendſhip; which, if it caſually fell, was accounted ominous, and their amity of no duration. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Words are the ſigns and *ſymbols* of things; and as, in accounts, ciphers and figures paſs for real ſums, ſo words and names paſs for things themſelves. *South.*

The heathens made choice of theſe lights as apt *ſymbols* of eternity, becauſe, contrary to all ſublunary beings, though they ſeem to periſh every night, they renew themſelves every morning. *Addiſon.*

SYMBO'LICAL. *adj.* [*ſymbolique*, French; συμβολικὸς; from *ſymbol.*] Repreſentative; typical; expreſſing by ſigns.

By this incroachment idolatry firſt crept in, men converting the *ſymbolical* uſe of idols into their proper worſhip, and receiving the repreſentation of things unto them as the ſubſtance and thing itſelf. *Brown.*

The ſacrament is a repreſentation of Chriſt's death, by ſuch *ſymbolical* actions as himſelf appointed. *Taylor.*

SYMBO'LICALLY. *adv.* [from *ſymbolical.*] Typically; by repreſentation.

This diſtinction of animals was hieroglyphical; in the inward ſenſe implying an abſtinence from certain vices, *ſymbolically* intimated from the nature of thoſe animals. *Brown.*

It *ſymbolically* teaches our duty, and promotes charity by a real ſignature and a ſenſible ſermon. *Taylor.*

SYMBOLIZA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *ſymbolize.*] The act of ſymbolizing; repreſentation; reſemblance.

The hieroglyphical ſymbols of Scripture, excellently intended in the ſpecies of things ſacrificed in the dreams of Pharoah, are oftentimes racked beyond their *ſymbolizations*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To SYMBOLI'ZE. *v. n.* [*ſymboliſer*, French; from *ſimbol.*] To have ſomething in common with another by repreſentative qualities.

Our king finding himſelf to *ſymbolize* with many things with that king of the Hebrews, honoured him with the title of this foundation. *Bacon.*

The pleaſing of colour *ſymbolizeth* with the pleaſing of any ſingle tone to the ear; but the pleaſing of order doth *ſymbolize* with harmony. *Bacon.*

Ariſtotle and the ſchools have taught, that air and water, being *ſymbolizing* elements, in the quality of moiſture, are eaſily tranſmutable into one another. *Boyle.*

They both *ſymbolize* in this, that they love to look upon themſelves through multiplying glaſſes. *Howel.*

I affectedly *ſymbolized* in careleſs mirth and freedom with the libertines, to circumvent libertiniſm. *More.*

The ſoul is ſuch, that it ſtrangely *ſymbolizes* with the thing it mightily deſires. *South.*

To SYMBOLI'ZE. *v. a.* To make repreſentative of ſomething.

Some *ſymbolize* the ſame from the myſtery of its colours. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

SYMME'TRIAN. *n. ſ.* [from *ſymmetry.*] One eminently ſtudious of proportion.

His face was a thought longer than the exact *ſymmetrians* would allow. *Sidney.*

SYMME'TRICAL. *adj.* [from *ſymmetry.*] Proportionate; having parts well adapted to each other.

SYMME'TRIST. *n. ſ.* [from *ſymmetry.*] One very ſtudious or obſervant of proportion.

Some exact *ſymmetriſts* have been blamed for being too true. *Wotton's Architecture.*

SYMME'TRY. *n. ſ.* [*ſymmetrie*, French; σὺν and μέτρον.] Adaptation of parts to each other; proportion; harmony; agreement of one part to another.

She by whoſe lines proportion ſhould be
Examin'd, meaſure of all *ſymmetry*;
Whom had that ancient ſeen, who thought ſouls made
Of harmony, he would at next have ſaid
That harmony was ſhe. *Donne.*

And in the *ſymmetry* of her parts is found
A pow'r like that of harmony in ſound. *Waller.*

Symmetry, equality, and correſpondence of parts, is the diſcernment of reaſon, not the object of ſenſe. *More.*

Nor were they only animated by him, but their meaſure and *ſymmetry* were owing to him. *Dryden.*

SYMPATHE'TICAL. } *adj.* [*ſympathetique*, Fr. from *ſympathy.*]
SYMPATHE'TICK. } Having mutual ſenſation; being affected either by what happens to the other; feeling in conſequence of what another feels.

Hereupon are grounded the groſs miſtakes, in the cure of diſeaſes, not only from the laſt medicine and *ſympathetick* receipts, but amulets, charms, and all incantatory applications. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

United by this *ſympathetick* bond,
You grow familiar, intimate, and fond. *Roſcommon.*

To confer at the diſtance of the Indies by *ſympathetick* conveyances, may be as uſual to future times as to us in a literary correſpondence. *Glanv. Sceptſ.*

To you our author makes her ſoft requeſt,
Who ſpeak the kindeſt, and who write the beſt:
Your *ſympathetick* hearts ſhe hopes to move,
From tender friendſhip and endearing love. *Prior.*

All the ideas of ſenſible qualities are not inherent in the inanimate bodies; but are the effects of their motion upon our nerves, and *ſympathetical* and vital paſſions produced within ourſelves. *Bentley.*

SYMPATHE'TICALLY. *adv.* [from *ſympathetick.*] With ſympathy; in conſequence of ſympathy.

To SY'MPATHIZE. *v. n.* [*ſympatiſer*, French; from *ſympathy.*] To feel with another; to feel in conſequence of what another feels; to feel mutually.

The men *ſympathize* with the maſtiffs in robuſtious and rough coming on. *Shakeſpeare.*

The thing of courage,
As rouz'd with rage, with rage doth *ſympathize.* *Shakeſp.*

Nature, in awe to him,
Had doff'd her gaudy trim,
With her great maſter ſo to *ſympathize.* *Milton.*

Green is a pleaſing colour, from a blue and a yellow mixed together, and by conſequence blue and yellow are two colours which *ſympathize.* *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

The limbs of his body is to every one a part of himſelf: he *ſympathizes*, and is concerned for them. *Locke.*

Their countrymen were particularly attentive to all their ſtory, and *ſympathized* with their heroes in all their adventures. *Addiſon.*

Though the greatneſs of their mind exempts them from fear, yet none condole and *ſympathize* more heartily than they. *Collier on Kindneſs.*

SY'MPATHY. *n. ſ.* [*ſympathie*, French; συμπαθεια.] Fellowfeeling; mutual ſenſibility; the quality of being affected by the affection of another.

A world of earthly bleſſings to my ſoul,
If *ſympathy* of love unite our thoughts. *Shakeſp.*

You are not young; no more am I: go to, then, there's *ſympathy*: you are merry, ſo am I; ha! ha! then there's more *ſympathy*: you love ſack, and ſo do I; would you deſire better *ſympathy*? *Shakeſpeare.*

But what it is,
The action of my life is like it, which I'll keep,
If but for *ſympathy.* *Shakeſpeare.*

If there was a *ſympathy* in choice,
War, death, or ſickneſs did lay ſiege to it. *Shakeſp.*

I ſtarted back;
It ſtarted back: but pleas'd I ſoon return'd;
Pleas'd it return'd as ſoon, with anſwering looks
Of *ſympathy* and love. *Milton.*

They ſaw, but other ſight inſtead, a crowd
Of ugly ſerpents: horror on them fell,
And horrid *ſympathy.* *Milton.*

Or *ſympathy*, or ſome connat'ral force,
Pow'rful at greateſt diſtance to unite,
With ſecret amity, things of like kind,
By ſecreteſt conveyance. *Milton.*

There never was any heart truly great and generous, that was not alſo tender and compaſſionate: it is this noble quality that makes all men to be of one kind; for every man would be a diſtinct ſpecies to himſelf, were there no *ſympathy* among individuals. *South.*

Can kindneſs to deſert, like your's, be ſtrange?
Kindneſs by ſecret *ſympathy* is ty'd;
For noble ſouls in nature are ally'd. *Dryden.*

There are ſuch aſſociations made in the minds of moſt men, and to this might be attributed moſt of the *ſympathies* and antipathies obſervable in them. *Locke.*

SYMPHO'NIOUS. *adj.* [from *ſymphony.*] Harmonious; agreeing in ſound.

Up he rode,
Follow'd with acclamation and the ſound
Symphonious of ten thouſand harps, that tun'd
Angelick harmonies. *Milton.*

SY'MPHONY. *n. ſ.* [*ſymphonie*, French; σὺν and φωνὴ.] Concert of inſtruments; harmony of mingled ſounds.

A learned ſearcher from Pythagoras's ſchool, where it was a maxim that the images of all things are latent in numbers, determines the comelieſt proportion between breadths and heights, reducing ſymmetry to *ſymphony*, and the harmony of ſound to a kind of harmony in ſight. *Wotton.*

Speak ye who beſt can tell, ye ſons of light,
Angels! for ye behold him, and with ſongs
And choral *ſymphonies*, day without night,
Circle his throne rejoicing. *Milton.*

The trumpets ſound,
And warlike *ſymphony* is heard around;
The marching troops through Athens take their way;
Their great earl-marſhal orders their array. *Dryden.*

SY'MPHYSIS. *n. ſ.* [σὺν and φύω.]

Symphyſis, in its original ſignification, denotes a connaſcency, or growing together; and perhaps is meant of thoſe bones which in young children are diſtinct, but after ſome years unite and conſolidate into one bone. *Wiſeman.*

SYMPO'SIACK. [*adj. ſympoſiaque*, French; συμποσιακὸς.] Relating to merry makings; happening where company is drinking together.

By deſiring a ſecrecy to words ſpoke under the roſe, we only mean in ſociety and compotation, from the ancient cuſtom of *ſympoſiack* meetings to wear chaplets of roſes about their heads. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

In ſome of thoſe *ſympoſiack* diſputations amongſt my acquaintance, I affirmed that the dietetick part of medicine depended upon ſcientifick principles. *Arbuthnot.*

SY'MPTOM. *n. ſ.* [*ſymptome*, French; συμπτωμα.]

1. Something that happens concurrently with ſomething elſe, not as the original cauſe, nor as the neceſſary or conſtant effect.
2. A ſign; a token.

Ten glorious campaigns are paſſed, and now, like the ſick man, we are expiring with all ſorts of good *ſymptoms.* *Swift.*

SYMPTOMA'TICAL. } *adj.* [*ſymptômatique*, French; from *ſymptom.*]
SYMPTOMA'TICK. } Happening concurrently, or occaſionally.

Symptomatical is often uſed to denote the difference between the primary and ſecondary cauſes in diſeaſes; as a fever from pain is ſaid to be *ſymptomatical*, becauſe it ariſes from pain only; and therefore the ordinary means in fevers are not in ſuch caſes to be had recourſe to, but to what will remove the pain; for when that ceaſes, the fever will ceaſe, without any direct means taken for that. *Quincy.*

By fomentation and a cataplaſm the ſwelling was diſcuſſed; and the fever, then appearing but *ſymptomatical*, leſſened as the heat and pain mitigated. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

SYMPTOMA'TICALLY. *adv.* [from *ſymptomatical.*] In the nature of a ſymptom.

The cauſes of a bubo are as vicious humours abounding in the blood, or in the nerves, excreted ſometimes critically, ſometimes *ſymptomatically.* *Wiſeman.*

SYNAGO'GICAL. *adj.* [from *ſynagogue.*] Pertaining to a ſynagogue.

SY'NAGOGUE. *n. ſ.* [*ſynagogue*, French; συναγωγὴ.] An aſſembly of the Jews to worſhip.

Go, Tubal, and meet me at the *ſynagogue.* *Shakeſp.*

As his cuſtom was, he went into the *ſynagogue* on the ſabbath. *Goſpel.*

SYNALE'PHA. *n. ſ.* [συναλοιφὴ.] A contraction or exciſion of a ſyllable in a Latin verſe, by joining together two vowels in the ſcanning or cutting off the ending vowel; as, *ill' ego.* *Bailey.*

Virgil, though ſmooth, is far from affecting it: he frequently uſes *ſynalepha's*, and concludes his ſenſe in the middle of his verſe. *Dryden.*

SYNARTHRO'SIS. *n. ſ.* [σὺν and ἄρθρωω.] A cloſe conjunction of two bones.

There is a conſpicuous motion where the conjunction is called diarthroſis, as in the elbow; an obſcure one, where the conjunction is called *ſynarthroſis*, as in the joining of the carpus to the metacarpus. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

SYNCHONDRO'SIS. *n. ſ.* [σὺν and χόνδρος.]

Synchondroſis is an union by griſtles of the ſternon to the ribs. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

SYNCHRO'NICAL. *adj.* [σὺ and χρόνος.] Happening together at the ſame time.

It is difficult to make out how the air is conveyed into the left ventricle of the heart, the ſyſtole and diaſtole of the heart and lungs being far from *ſynchronical.* *Boyle.*

SYNCHRONISM. *n. ſ.* [σὺν and χρονος.] Concurrence of events happening at the ſame time.

The coherence and *ſyn.hronijm* of all the parts of the Moſaical chronology, after the flood, bears a moſt regular teſtimony to the truth of his hiſtory. *Hale.*

SY'NCHRONOUS. *adj.* [σὺν and χρὸνος.] Happening at the ſame time.

The

The variations of the gravity of the air keep both the ſolids and fluids in an oſcillatory motion, *ſynchronous* and proportional to their changes. *Arbuthnot.*

SY'NCOPE. *n. ſ.* [*ſyncope*, French; συγκοπὴ.]

1. Fainting fit.

The ſymptoms attending gunſhot wounds are pain, fever, delirium, and *ſyncope*. *Wiſeman.*

2. Contraction of a word by cutting off part.

SY'NCOPIST. *n. ſ.* [from *ſyncope*.] Contractor of words.

To outſhine all the modern *ſyncopiſts*, and thoroughly content my Engliſh readers, I intend to publiſh a Spectator that ſhall not have a ſingle vowel in it. *Spectator.*

To SYNDI'CATE. *v. n.* [*ſyndiquer*, French; σὺν and δικὴ.] To judge; to paſs judgment on; to cenſure. An unuſual word.

Ariſtotle undertook to cenſure and *ſyndicate* his maſter and all law-makers before him. *Hakewill.*

SY'NDROME. *n. ſ.* [συνδρομὴ.] Concurrent action; concurrence.

All things being linked together by an uninterrupted chain of cauſes, every ſingle motion owns a dependance on ſuch a *ſyndrome* of prerequired motors. *Glanville.*

SYNE'CDOCHE. *n. ſ.* [*ſynecdoche*, French; συνεκδοχὴ.] A figure by which part is taken for the whole, or the whole for part.

Becauſe they are inſtruments of grace in the hand of God, and by theſe his holy ſpirit changes our hearts; therefore the whole work is attributed to them by a *ſynecdoche*; that is, they do in this manner the work for which God ordained them. *Taylor's Worthy Communicant.*

SYNECDO'CHICAL. *adj.* [from *ſynecdoche*.] Expreſſed by a ſynecdoche; implying a ſynecdoche.

Should I, Lindamer, bring you into hoſpitals, and ſhew you there how many ſouls, narrowly lodged in *ſynecdochical* bodies, ſee their earthen cottages moulder away to duſt, thoſe miſerable perſons, by the loſs of one limb after another, ſurviving but part of themſelves, and living to ſee themſelves dead and buried by piecemeal? *Boyle.*

SYNNEURO'SIS. *n. ſ.* [σὺν and νεῦρον.]

Synneuroſis is when the connexion is made by a ligament. Of this in ſymphyſis we find inſtances, in the connexion of the oſſa pubis together, eſpecially in women, by a ligamentous ſubſtance. In articulations it is either round, as that which unites the head of the os femoris to the coxa; or broad, as the tendon of the patella, which unites it to the os tibiæ. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

SY'NOD. *n. ſ.* [*ſynode*, French; συνοδος.]

1. An aſſembly, particularly of eccleſiaſticks. A provincial *ſynod* is commonly uſed, and a general *council*.

The glorious gods ſit in hourly *ſynod* about thy particular proſperity. *Shakeſp.*

Since the mortal and inteſtine jars
'Twixt thy ſeditious countrymen and us,
It hath in ſolemn *ſynod* been decreed,
T' admit no traffick to our adverſe towns. *Shakeſp.*

The opinion was not only condemned by the *ſynod*, but imputed to the emperor as extreme madneſs. *Bacon.*

Flea-bitten *ſynod*, an aſſembly brew'd
Of clerks and elders ana, like the rude
Chaos of preſbyt'ry, where laymen guide
With the tame woolpack clergy by their ſide. *Cleaveland.*

Well have ye judg'd, well ended long debate,
Synod of gods! and, like to what ye are,
Great things reſolv'd. *Milton.*

Let us call to *ſynod* all the bleſt,
Through heav'n's wide bounds. *Milton.*

The ſecond council of Nice he ſaith I moſt irreverently call that wiſe *ſynod*; upon which he falls into a very tragical exclamation, that I ſhould dare to reflect ſo much diſhonour on a council. *Stillingfleet.*

Parent of gods and men, propitious Jove!
And you bright *ſynod* of the pow'rs above,
On this my ſon your gracious gifts beſtow. *Dryden.*

2. Conjunction of the heavenly bodies.

Howe'er love's native hours are ſet,
Whatever ſtarry *ſynod* met,
'Tis in the mercy of her eye,
If poor love ſhall live or die. *Craſhaw.*

Their planetary motions and aſpects
Of noxious efficacy, and when to join
In *ſynod* unbenign. *Milton.*

As the planets and ſtars have, according to aſtrologers, in their great *ſynods*, or conjunctions, much more powerful influences on the air than are aſcribed to one or two of them out of that aſpect; ſo divers particulars, which, whilſt they lay ſcattered among the writings of ſeveral authors, were inconſiderable, when they come to be laid together, may oftentimes prove highly uſeful to phyſiology in their conjunctions. *Boyle.*

SY'NODAL.
SYNO'DICAL.
SYNO'DICK. } *adj.* [*ſynodique*, French; from *ſynod*.]

1. Relating to a ſynod; tranſacted in a ſynod.

St. Athanaſius writes a *ſynodical* epiſtle to thoſe of Antioch, to compoſe the differences among them upon the ordination of Paulinus. *Stillingfleet.*

2. [*Synodique*, French.] Reckoned from one conjunction with the ſun to another.

The diurnal and annual revolutions of the ſun, to us are the meaſures of day and year; and the *ſynodick* revolution of the moon meaſures the month. *Holder.*

The moon makes its *ſydonical* motion about the earth in twenty-nine days twelve hours and about forty-four minutes. *Locke's Elements of Natural Philoſophy.*

SYNO'DICALLY. *adv.* [from *ſynodical*.] By the authority of a ſynod or publick aſſembly.

It ſhall be needful for thoſe churches *ſynodically* to determine ſomething in thoſe points. *Saunderſon.*

SYNO'NYMA. *n. ſ.* [Latin; συνώνυμος.] Names which ſignify the ſame thing.

To SYNO'NOMISE. *v. a.* [from *ſynonyma*.] To expreſs the ſame thing in different words.

This word fortis we may *ſynonymiſe* after all theſe faſhions, ſtout, hardy, valiant, doughty, couragious, adventurous, brave, bold, daring, intrepid. *Camden.*

SYNONYMO'US. *adj.* [*ſynonyme*, Fr. συνώνυμος.] Expreſſing the ſame thing by different words.

Theſe words conſiſt of two propoſitions which are not diſtinct in ſenſe, but one and the ſame thing variouſly expreſſed; for wiſdom and underſtanding are *ſynonymous* words here. *Tillot.*

Fortune is but a *ſynonymous* word for nature and neceſſity. *Bentley's Sermons.*

When two or more words ſignify the ſame thing, as wave and billow, mead and meadow, they are uſually called *ſynonymous* words. *Watts.*

SYNO'NYMY. *n. ſ.* [συνωνυμία.] The quality of expreſſing by different words the ſame thing.

SYNO'PSIS. *n. ſ.* [σύνοψις.] A general view; all the parts brought under one view.

SYNOPTICAL. *adj.* [from *ſynopſis*.] Affording a view of many parts at once.

We have collected ſo many *ſynoptical* tables, calculated for his monthly uſe. *Evelyne.*

SYNTACTICAL. *adj.* [from *ſyntaxis*, Latin.]

1. Conjoined; fitted to each other.
2. Relating to the conſtruction of ſpeech.

SY NTAX.
SYNTA'XIS. } *n. ſ.* [σύνταξις.]

1. A ſyſtem; a number of things joined together.

They owe no other dependance to the firſt than what is common to the whole *ſyntax* of beings. *Glanville.*

2. That part of grammar which teaches the conſtruction of words.

I can produce a hundred inſtances to convince any reaſonable man that they do not ſo much as underſtand common grammar and *ſyntax*. *Swift.*

SYNTHE'SIS. *n. ſ.* [σύνθεσις.] The act of joining, oppoſed to *analyſis*.

The *ſyntheſis* conſiſts in aſſuming the cauſes diſcovered and eſtabliſhed as principles, and by them explaining the phænomena proceeding from them, and proving the explanations. *Newton's Opticks.*

SYNTHE'TICK. *adj.* [συνθετικὸς.] Conjoining; compounding; forming compoſition.

Synthetick method is that which begins with the parts, and leads onward to the knowledge of the whole; it begins with the moſt ſimple principles and general truths, and proceeds by degrees to that which is drawn from them or compounded of them; and therefore it is called the method of compoſition. *Watts's Logick.*

SY'PHON. *n. ſ.* [This ſhould be written *ſiphon*; σίφων.] A tube; a pipe.

Take your glaſs, *ſyphon*, or crane, and draw it off from its laſt fæces into ſmall bottles. *Mortimer.*

SY'RINGE. *n. ſ.* [συριγξ.] A pipe through which any liquour is ſquirted.

The heart ſeems not deſigned to be the fountain or conſervatory of the vital flame, but as a machine to receive the blood from the veins and force it out by the arteries through the whole body as a *ſyringe* doth any liquor, though not by the ſame artifice. *Ray.*

To SY'RINGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſpout by a ſyringe.

A flux of blood from the noſe, mouth, and eye was ſtopt by the *ſyringing* up of oxycrate. *Wiſeman.*

2. To waſh with a ſyringe.

SY'RINGOTOMY. *n. ſ.* [σύριγξ and τέτομα.] The act or practice of cutting fiſtulas or hollow ſores.

SY'RTIS. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] A quick ſand; a bog.

A boggy *ſyrtis*, neither ſea, nor good dry land. *Milton.*

SY'STEM. *n. ſ.* [*ſyſteme*, Fr. σύστημα.]

1. Any complexure or combination of many things acting together.
2. A ſcheme which reduces many things to regular dependence or co-operation.
3. A ſcheme which unites many things in order.

Ariſtotle brings morality into *ſyſtem*, by treating of happineſs under heads, and ranges it in claſſes according to its different objects, diſtinguiſhing virtues into their ſeveral kinds which had not been handled ſyſtematically before. *Baker.*

The beſt way to learn any ſcience is to begin with a regular *ſyſtem*, or a ſhort and plain ſcheme of that ſcience well drawn up into a narrow compaſs. *Watts.*

SYSTEMA'TICAL. *adj.* [*ſyſtematique*, Fr. συστηματικὸς; from *ſyſt. m.*] Methodical; written or formed with regular ſubordination of one part to another.

It will be neceſſary, in a diſcourſe about the formation of the world, to give you a brief account of ſome of the moſt principal and *ſyſtematical* phænomena that occur in it. *Bentley.*

Now we deal much in eſſays, and unreaſonably deſpiſe *ſyſtematical* learning; whereas our fathers had a juſt value for regularity and ſyſtems. *Watts.*

SYSTEMA'TICALLY. *adv.* [from *ſyſtematical.*] In form of a ſyſtem.

I treat of the uſefulneſs of writing books of eſſay, in compariſon of that of writing *ſyſtematically*. *Boyle.*

Ariſtotle brings morality into ſyſtem, and ranges it into claſſes according to its different objects, diſtinguiſhing virtues into their ſeveral kinds, which had not been handled *ſyſtematically* before. *Baker.*

SY'STOLE. *n. ſ.* [*ſyſtole*, Fr. συστολη.]

1. [In anatomy.] The contraction of the heart.

The *ſyſtole* reſembles the forcible bending of a ſpring, and the diaſtole its flying out again to its natural ſite. *Ray.*

2. [*Syſtole*, French.] In grammar, the ſhortening of a long ſyllable.

T.

T, A conſonant, which, at the beginning and end of words, has always the ſame ſound nearly approaching to the *d*; but before an *i*, when followed by a vowel, has the ſound of an obſcure *s*: as, *nation*, *ſalvation*, except when *ſ* precedes *t*: as, *Chriſtian*, *queſtion*.

TA'BBY. *n. ſ.* [*tabi*, *tabino*, Italian; *tabis*, French.] A kind of waved ſilk.

Brocades, and *tabies*, and gauſes. *Swift.*

TA'BBY. *adj.* Brinded; brindled; varied with different colours.

A *tabby* cat ſat in the chimney-corner. *Addiſon.*

On her *tabby* rival's face,
She deep will mark her new diſgrace. *Prior.*

TABEFA'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*tabefacio*, Latin.] The act of waſting away.

To TA'BEFY. *v. n.* [*tabefacio*, Latin.] To waſte; to be extenuated by diſeaſe. In the following example it is improperly a verb active.

Meat eaten in greater quantity than is convenient *tabefies* the body. *Harvey.*

TA'BARD. } *n. ſ.* [*taberda*, low Latin; *tabard*, Fr.] A long
TA'BERD. } gown; a herald's coat.

TA'BERDER. *n. ſ.* [from *taberd.*] One who wears a long gown.

TA'BERNACLE. *n. ſ.* [*tabernacle*, Fr. *tabernaculum*, Lat.]

1. A temporary habitation; a caſual dwelling.

They ſudden rear'd
Cœleſtial *tabernacles*, where they ſlept,
Fann'd with cool winds. *Milton.*

2. A ſacred place; a place of worſhip.

The greateſt conqueror did not only compoſe his divine odes, but ſet them to muſick: his works, though conſecrated to the *tabernacle*, became the national entertainment, as well as the devotion of his people. *Addiſon.*

To TA'BERNACLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To enſhrine; to houſe.

The word was made fleſh, and *tabernacled* amongſt us, and we beheld his glory. *John* i. 14.

TA'BID. *adj.* [*tabide*, Fr. *tabidus*, Lat.] Waſted by diſeaſe; conſumptive.

In *tabid* perſons milk is the beſt reſtorative, being chyle already prepared. *Arbuthnot.*

TA'BIDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *tabid.*] Conſumptiveneſs; ſtate of being waſted by diſeaſe.

TA'BLATURE. *n. ſ.* [from *table.*] Painting on walls or ceilings.

TA'BLE. *n. ſ.* [*table*, Fr. *tabula*, Latin.]

1. Any flat or level ſurface.

Upon the caſtle hill there is a bagnio paved with fair *tables* of marble. *Sandys.*

2. A horizontal ſurface raiſed above the ground, uſed for meals and other purpoſes.

We may again
Give to our *tables* meat, ſleep to our nights. *Shakeſpeare.*

Help to ſearch my houſe; if I find not what I ſeek, let me for ever be your *table* ſport. *Shakeſpeare.*

Children at a *table* never aſked for any thing, but contentedly took what was given them. *Locke.*

This ſhuts them out from all *table* converſation, and the moſt agreeable intercourſes. *Addiſon.*

Nor hath the fruit in it any core or kernel; and differing from other apples, yet is a good *table* fruit. *Mortimer.*

The nymph the *table* ſpread,
Ambroſial cates, with nectar, roſy red. *Pope.*

3. The perſons ſitting at table, or partaking of entertainment.

Give me ſome wine, fill full,
I drink to th' general joy of the whole *table*. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. The fare or entertainment itſelf: as, *he keeps a good* table.

5. A tablet; a ſurface on which any thing is written or engraved.

He was the writer of them in the *tables* of their hearts. *Hooker*, *b.* iii.

'Twas pretty, though a plague,
To ſee him every hour; to ſit and draw
His arched brows, his hawking eye, his curls,
In our hearts *table*. *Shakeſpeare.*

All theſe true notes of immortality
In our heart's *table* we ſhall written find. *Davies.*

I prepar'd to pay in verſes rude
A moſt deteſted act of gratitude:
Ev'n this had been your elegy which now
Is offer'd for your health, the *table* of my vow. *Dryden.*

There are books extant which the atheiſt muſt allow of as proper evidence; even the mighty volumes of viſible nature, and the everlaſting *tables* of right reaſon; wherein if they do not wilfully ſhut their eyes, they may read their own folly written by the finger of God in a much plainer and more terrible ſentence, than Belſhazzar's was by the hand upon the wall. *Bentley.*

Among the Romans, the judge or prætor granted adminiſtration, not only according to the *tables* of the teſtament, but even contrary to thoſe *tables*. *Ayliffe.*

By the twelve *tables*, only thoſe were called into ſucceſſion of their parents that were in the parent's power. *Ayliffe.*

6. [*Tableau*, French.] A picture, or any thing that exhibits a view of any thing.

I never lov'd myſelf,
'Till now, infixed, I beheld myſelf
Drawn in the flatt'ring *table* of her eye. *Shakeſpeare.*

His Jalyſus or Bacchus he ſo eſteemed, that he had rather loſe all his father's images than that *table*. *Peacham.*

Saint Anthony has a *table* that hangs up to him from a poor peaſant, who fancied the ſaint had ſaved his neck. *Addiſon.*

7. An index; a collection of heads; a catalogue; a ſyllabus.

It might ſeem impertinent to have added a *table* to a book of ſo ſmall a volume, and which ſeems to be itſelf but a *table*: but it may prove advantageous at once to learn the whole culture of any plant. *Evelyn.*

Their learning reaches no farther than the *tables* of contents. *Watts.*

8. A ſynopſis; many particulars brought into one view.

I have no images of anceſtors,
Wanting an ear, or noſe; no forged *tables*
Of long deſcents, to boaſt falſe honours from. *B. Johnſon.*

9. The palm of the hand.

Miſtreſs of a fairer *table*
Hath not hiſtory nor fable. *Benj. Johnſon.*

10. Draughts; ſmall pieces of wood ſhifted on ſquares.

Monſieur the nice,
When he plays at *tables*, chides the dice. *Shakeſpeare.*

We are in the world like men playing at *tables*; the chance is not in our power, but to play it, is; and when it is fallen, we muſt manage it as we can. *Taylor.*

11. *To turn the* TABLES. To change the condition or fortune of two contending parties: a metaphor taken from the viciſſitude of fortune at gaming tables.

They that are honeſt would be arrant knaves if the *tables* were *turned*. *L'Eſtrange.*

If it be thus, the *tables* would be *turned* upon me; but I ſhould only fail in my vain attempt. *Dryden.*

To TA'BLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To board; to live at the table of another.

He loſt his kingdom, was driven from the ſociety of men to *table* with the beaſts, and to graze with oxen. *South.*

You will have no notion of delicacies, if you *table* with them; they are all for rank and ſoul feeding. *Felton.*

To TA'BLE. *v. a.* To make into a catalogue; to ſet down.

I could have looked on him without admiration, though the catalogue of his endowments had been *tabled* by his ſide, and I to peruſe him by items. *Shakeſpeare.*

TA'BLEBEER. *n. ſ.* [*table* and *beer.*] Beer uſed at victuals; ſmall beer.

TA'BLEBOOK. *n. ſ.* [*table* and *book.*] A book on which any thing is graved or written without ink.

What might you think,
If I had play'd the deſk or *table-book*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Nature wipes clean the *table-book* firſt, and then pourtrays upon it what ſhe pleaſeth. *More.*

Put into your *table-book* whatſoever you judge worthy. *Dry.*

Nature's fair *tab'e-book*, our tender ſouls,
We ſcrawl all o'er with old and empty rules,
Stale memorandums of the ſchools. *Swift.*

TA'BLECLOTH. *n. ſ.* [*table* and *cloth.*] Linen ſpread on a table.

I will end with Odo holding maſter doctor's mule, and Anne with her *tablecloth.* *Camden.*

TA'BLEMAN. *n. ſ.* A man at draughts.

In clericals the keys are lined, and in colleges they uſe to line the *tablemen.* *Bacon.*

TA'BLER. *n. ſ.* [from *table.*] One who boards. *Airſ.*

TA'BLETALK. *n. ſ.* [*table* and *talk.*] Converſation at meals or entertainments; table diſcourſe.

Let me praiſe you while I have a ſtomach.
—No, let it ſerve for *tabletalk.* *Shakeſpeare.*

His fate makes *tabletalk*, divulg'd with ſcorn,
And he a jeſt into his grave is born. *Dryden.*

He improves by the *tabletalk*, and repeats in the kitchen what he learns in the parlour. *Guardian.*

No fair adverſary would urge looſe *tabletalk* in controverſy, and build ſerious inferences upon what was ſpoken but in jeſt. *Atterbury.*

TA'BLET. *n. ſ.* [from *table.*]

1. A ſmall level ſurface.
2. A medicine in a ſquare form.

It hath been anciently in uſe to wear *tablets* of arſenick, or preſervatives, againſt the plague; as they draw the venom to them from the ſpirits. *Bacon.*

3. A ſurface written on or painted.

It was by the authority of Alexander, that through all Greece the young gentlemen learned, before all other things, to deſign upon *tablets* of boxen wood. *Dryden.*

The pillar'd marble, and the *tablet* braſs,
Mould'ring, drop the victor's praiſe. *Prior.*

TA'BOUR. *n. ſ.* [*tabourin*, *tabour*, old French.] A ſmall drum; a drum beaten with one ſtick to accompany a pipe.

If you did but hear the pedlar at door, you would never dance again after a *tabour* and pipe. *Shakeſpeare.*

The ſhepherd knows not thunder from a *tabour*,
More than I know the ſound of Marcius' tongue
From every meaner man. *Shakeſpeare.*

Morrice-dancers danced a maid marian, and a *tabour* and pipe. *Temple.*

To TA'BOUR. *v. n.* [*taborer*, old French; from the noun.] To ſtrike lightly and frequently.

And her maids ſhall lead her as with the voice of doves, *tabouring* upon their breaſts. *Nah.* ii. 7.

TA'BOURER. *n. ſ.* [from *tabour.*] One who beats the tabour.

Would I could ſee this *tabourer.* *Shakeſpeare.*

TA'BOURET. *n. ſ.* [from *tabour.*] A ſmall drum or tabour.

They ſhall depart the manor before him with trumpets, *tabourets*, and other minſtrelſey. *Spectator.*

TA'BOURINE. n. ſ. [French.] A tabour; a ſmall drum.

Trumpeters,
With brazen din blaſt you the city's ear,
Make mingle with our rattling *tabourines*,
That heav'n and earth may ſtrike their ſounds together,
Applauding our approach. *Shakeſpeare.*

TA'BRERE. *n. ſ.* Tabourer. Obſolete.

I ſaw a ſhole of ſhepherds outgo,
Before them yode a luſty *tabrere*,
That to the merry hornpipe plaid,
Whereto they danced. *Spenſer*

TA'BRET. *n. ſ.* A tabour.

Wherefore didſt thou ſteal away, that I might have ſent thee away with mirth and with *tabret.* *Gen.* xxxi. 27.

TA'BULAR. *n. ſ.* [*tabularis*, Latin.]

1. Set down in the form of tables or ſynopſes.
2. Formed in ſquares; made into laminæ.

All the nodules that conſiſt of one uniform ſubſtance were formed from a point, as the cruſted ones, nay, and moſt of the ſpotted ones, and indeed all whatever, except thoſe that are *tabular* and plated. *Woodward.*

To TA'BULATE. *v. a.* [*tabula*, Lat.] To reduce to tables or ſynopſes.

TA'BULATED. *adj.* [*tabula*, Lat.] Having a flat ſurface.

Many of the beſt diamonds are pointed with ſix angles, and ſome *tabulated* or plain, and ſquare. *Grew.*

TA'CHE. *n. ſ.* [from *tack.*] Any thing taken hold of; a catch; a loop; a button.

Make fifty *taches* of gold, and couple the curtains together with the *taches.* *Exod.* xxv. 6.

TA'CHYGRAPHY. *n. ſ.* [ταχὺς and γράφω.] The art or practice of quick writing.

TA'CIT. *adj.* [*tacite*, Fr. *tacitus*, Latin.] Silent; implied; not expreſſed by words.

As there are formal and written leagues reſpective to certain enemies, ſo is there a natural and *tacit* confederation amongſt all men, againſt the common enemy of human ſociety, pirates. *Bacon.*

In elective governments there is a *tacit* covenant, that the king of their own making ſhall make his makers princes. *L'Eſtrange.*

Captiouſneſs not only produces miſbecoming expreſſions and carriages, but is a *tacit* reproach of ſome incivility. *Locke.*

TA'CITLY. *adv.* [from *tacit.*] Silently; without oral expreſſion.

While they are expoſing another's weakneſſes, they are *tacitly* aiming at their own commendation. *Addiſon.*

Indulgence to the vices of men can never be *tacitly* implied, ſince they are plainly forbidden in ſcripture. *Rogers.*

TACITU'RNITY. *n. ſ.* [*taciturnité*, French; *taciturnitas*, Lat.] Habitual ſilence.

The ſecreteſt of natures
Have not more gift in *taciturnity.* *Shakeſpeare.*

Some women have ſome *taciturnity*,
Some nunneries ſome grains of chaſtity. *Donne.*

Too great loquacity, and too great *taciturnity* by fits. *Arbuth.*

To TACK. *v. a.* [*tacher.* Breton.]

1. To faſten to any thing.

Of what ſupreme almighty pow'r
Is thy great arm, which ſpans the Eaſt and Weſt,
And *tacks* the centre to the ſphere? *Herbert.*

True freedom you have well defin'd:
But living as you liſt, and to your mind,
And looſely *tack'd*, all muſt be left behind. *Dryden.*

The ſymmetry of cloaths fancy appropriates to the wearer, *tacking* them to the body as if they belonged to it. *Grew.*

Frame with ſticks driven into the ground, ſo as to be covered with the hair-cloth, or a blanket *tacked* about the edges. *Mortimer.*

If a corner of a hanging wants a nail to faſten it, *tack* it up. *Swift.*

2. To join; to unite; to ſtitch together.

There's but a ſhirt and an half in all my company; and the half ſhirt is two napkins *tack'd* together, and thrown over the ſhoulders like a herald's coat without ſleeves. *Shakeſp.*

I *tack'd* two plays together for the pleaſure of variety. *Dryden.*

They ſerve every turn that ſhall be demanded, in hopes of getting ſome commendam *tacked* to their fees, to the great diſcouragement of the inferior clergy. *Swift.*

To TACK. *v. n.* [probably from *tackle*] To turn a ſhip.

This verſeriam they conſtrue to be the compaſs, which is better interpreted the rope that turns the ſhip; as we ſay, makes it *tack* about. *Brown.*

Seeing Holland fall into cloſer meaſures with us and Sweden, upon the triple alliance, they have *tacked* ſome points nearer France. *Temple.*

On either ſide they nimbly *tack*,
Both ſtrive to intercept and guide the wind. *Dryden.*

They give me ſigns
To *tack* about, and ſteer another way. *Addiſon.*

TACK. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A ſmall nail.
2. The act of turning ſhips at ſea.

At each *tack* our little fleet grows leſs,
And, like maim'd fowl, ſwim lagging on the main. *Dryd.*

3. *To hold* TACK. To laſt; to hold out. *Tack* is ſtill retained in Scotland, and denotes hold or perſevering cohefion.

Martilmas beefe doth *bear* good *tacke*,
When countrey folke do dainties lacke. *Tuſſer.*

If this twig be made of wood
That will *hold tack*, I'll make the fur
Fly 'bout the ears of that old cur. *Hudibras.*

TA'CKLE. *n. ſ.* [*tacel*, Welſh, an arrow.]

1. An arrow.

The *takil* ſmote and in it went. *Chaucer.*

2. Weapons; inſtruments of action.

She to her *tackle* fell,
And on the knight let fall a peal
Of blows ſo fierce, and preſs'd ſo home,
That he retir'd. *Hudibras.*

Being at work without catching any thing, he reſolved to take up his *tackle* and be gone. *L'Eſtrange.*

3. [*Taeckel*, a rope, Dutch.] The ropes of a ſhip.

After at ſea a tall ſhip did appear,
Made all of heben and white ivory,
The ſails of gold, of ſilk the *tackle* were,
Mild was the wind, calm ſeem'd the ſea to be. *Spenſer.*

At the helm
A ſeeming mermaid ſteers; the ſilken *tackles*
Swell with the touches of thoſe flower-ſoft hands
That yarely frame the office. *Shakeſpeare.*

Thou haſt a grim appearance, and thy face
Bears a command in't; though thy *tackle*'s torn,
Thou ſhew'ſt a noble veſſel. *Shakeſpeare.*

A ſtately ſhip
With all her bravery on, and *tackle* trim,
Sails fill'd, and ſtreamers waving,
Courted by all the winds that hold them play. *Milton.*

Ere yet the tempeſt roars
Stand to your *tackle*, mates, and ſtretch your oars. *Dryden.*
If he drew the figure of a ſhip, there was not a rope among the *tackle* that eſcaped him. *Addiſon.*

TA'CKLED. *adj.* [from *tackle.*] Made of ropes tacked together.
My man ſhall
Bring thee cords, made like a *tackled* ſtair,
Which to the high top-gallant of my joy
Muſt be my convoy in the ſecret night. *Shakeſpeare.*

TA'CKLING. *n. ſ.* [from *tackle.*]
1. Furniture of the maſt.
They wondered at their ſhips and their *tacklings*. *Abbot.*
Tackling, as ſails and cordage, muſt be foreſeen, and laid up in ſtore. *Bacon.*
Red ſheets of lightning o'er the ſeas are ſpread,
Our *tackling* yield, and wrecks at laſt ſucceed. *Garth.*
2. Inſtruments of action: as, *fiſhing* tackling, *kitchen* tackling.
I will furniſh him with a rod, if you will furniſh him with the reſt of the *tackling*, and make him a fiſher. *Walton.*

TA'CTICAL. } *adj.* [ταχλικὸς, τάττω; *tactique*, Fr.] Relating
TA'CTICK. } to the art of ranging a battle.

TA'CTICKS. *n. ſ.* [ταχλικὴ.] The art of ranging men in the field of battle.
When Tully had read the *tacticks*, he was thinking on the bar, which was his field of battle. *Dryden.*

TA'CTILE. *adj.* [*tactile*, Fr. *tactilis*, *tactum*, Lat.] Suſceptible of touch.
We have iron. ſounds, light, figuration, *tactile* qualities; ſome of a more active, ſome of a more paſſive nature. *Hale.*

TACTI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *tactile.*] Perceptibility by the touch.

TA'CTION. *n ſ.* [*taction*, Fr. *tactio*, Lat.] The act of touching.

TA'DPOLE. *n. ſ.* [ꝥaꝺ, *toad*, and pola, *a young one*, Saxon.] A young ſhapeleſs frog or toad, conſiſting only of a body and a tail; a porwiggle.
I'll broach the *tadpole* on my rapier's point. *Shakeſpeare.*
Poor Tom eats the toad and the *tadpole*. *Shakeſpeare.*
The reſult is not a perfect frog but a *tadpole*, without any feet, and having a long tail to ſwim with. *Ray.*
A black and round ſubſtance began to dilate, and, after a while, the head, the eyes, the tail to be diſcernable, and at laſt become what the ancients called gyrinus, we a porwigle or *tadpole*. *Brown.*

TA'EN, the poetical contraction of *taken*.

TA'FFETA. *n. ſ.* [*taffetas*, Fr. *taffetàr*, Spaniſh.] A thin ſilk.
All hail, the richeſt beauties on the earth!
—Beauties no richer than rich *taffata*. *Shakeſpeare.*
Never will I truſt to ſpeeches penn'd;
Taffata phraſes, ſilken terms preciſe,
Three pil'd hyperboles. *Shakeſpeare.*
Some think that a conſiderable diverſity of colours argues an equal diverſity of nature; but I am not of their mind, for not to mention the changeable *taffety*, whoſe colours the philoſophers call not real, but apparent. *Boyle.*

TAG. *n. ſ.* [*tag*, Iſlandick, the point of a lance.]
1. A point of metal put to the end of a ſtring.
2. Any thing paltry and mean.
If *tag* and rag be admitted, learned and unlearned, it is the fault of ſome, not of the law. *Whitgift.*
Will you hence
Before the *tag* return, whoſe rage doth rend
Like interrupted waters. *Shakeſpeare.*
The *tag*-rag people did not clap him and hiſs him. *Shak.*
He invited *tag*, rag, and bob-tail, to the wedding. *L'Eſtr.*

TA'GTAIL. *n. ſ.* [*tag* and *tail.*] A worm which has the tail of another colour.
They feed on *tag* worms and lugges. *Carew.*
There are other worms; as the marſh and *tagtail*. *Walton.*

To TAG. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To fit any thing with an end: as, *to* tag *a lace.*
2. To append one thing to another.
His courteous hoſt
Tags every ſentence with ſome fawning word,
Such as my king, my prince, at leaſt my lord. *Dryden.*
'Tis *tagg'd* with rhyme, like Berecynthian Atys,
The mid-part chimes with art, which never flat is. *Dryden.*
3. The word is here improperly uſed.
Compell'd by you to *tag* in rhimes
The common ſlanders of the times. *Swift.*
4. To join: this is properly *to tack.*
Reſiſtance, and the ſucceſſion of the houſe of Hanover, the whig writers perpetually *tag* together. *Swift.*

TAIL. *n. ſ.* [ꝥæġl, Saxon.]
1. That which terminates the animal behind; the continuation of the vertebræ of the back hanging looſe behind.
Oft have I ſeen a hot o'er-weening cur,
Run back and bite, becauſe he was with-held,
Who, having ſuffer'd with the bear's fell paw,
Hath clapt his *tail* betwixt his legs and cry'd. *Shakeſpeare.*
This ſees the cub, and does himſelf oppoſe,
And men and boats his active *tail* confounds. *Waller.*
The lion will not kick, but will ſtrike ſuch a ſtroke with his *tail*, that will break the back of his encounterer. *More.*
Rouz'd by the laſh of his own ſtubborn *tail*,
Our lion now will foreign foes aſſail. *Dryden.*
The *tail* fin is half a foot high, but underneath level with the *tail.* *Grew.*
2. The lower part.
The Lord ſhall make thee the head, and not the *tail*; and thou ſhalt be above, and not beneath. *Deut.* xxviii. 13.
3. Any thing hanging long; a cat-kin.
Duretus writes a great praiſe of the diſtilled water of thoſe *tails* that hang upon willow trees. *Harvey.*
4. The hinder part of any thing.
With the helm they turn and ſteer the *tail.* *Butler.*
5. *To turn* TAIL. To fly; to run away.
Would ſhe *turn tail* to the heron, and fly quite out another way; but all was to return in a higher pitch. *Sidney.*

To TAIL. *v. n.* To pull by the tail.
The conquering foe they ſoon aſſail'd;
Firſt Trulla ſtav'd and Cerdon *tail'd*. *Hudibras.*

TA'ILED. *adj.* [from *tail.*] Furniſhed with a tail.
Snouted and *tailed* like a boar, footed like a goat. *Grew.*

TA'ILLAGE. *n. ſ.* [*tailler*, French.]
Taillage originally ſignifies a piece cut out of the whole; and, metaphorically, a ſhare of a man's ſubſtance paid by way of tribute. In law, it ſignifies a roll or tax. *Cowel.*

TAILLE. *n. ſ.*
Taille, the fee which is oppoſite to fee-ſimple, becauſe it is ſo minced or pared, that it is not in his free power to be diſpoſed of who owns it; but is, by the firſt giver, cut or divided from all other, and tied to the iſſue of the donee. This limitation, or *taille*, is either general or ſpecial. *Taille* general is that whereby lands or tenements are limited to a man, and to the heirs of his body begotten; and the reaſon of this term is, becauſe how many ſoever women the tenant, holding by this title, ſhall take to his wives, one after another, in lawful matrimony, his iſſue by them all have a poſſibility to inherit one after the other. *Taille* ſpecial is that whereby lands or tenements be limited unto a man and his wife, and the heirs of their two bodies begotten. *Cowel.*

TAI'LOR. *n. ſ.* [*taillcur*, from *tailler*, French, to cut.] One whoſe buſineſs is to make cloaths.
I'll entertain a ſcore or two of *tailors*,
To ſtudy faſhions to adorn my body. *Shakeſpeare.*
Here's an Engliſh *tailor* come for ſtealing out of a French hoſe: come, *tailor*, you may roaſt your gooſe. *Shakeſpeare.*
The knight came to the *tailor*'s to take meaſure of his gown. *Camden.*
The world is come now to that paſs, that the *tailor* and ſhoemaker may cut out what religion they pleaſe. *Howel.*
They value themſelves for this outſide faſhionableneſs of the *tailor*'s making. *Locke.*
It was prettily ſaid by Seneca, that friendſhip ſhould not be unript, but unſtitcht, though ſomewhat in the phraſe of a *tailor*. *Collier.*
In Covent-Garden did a *tailor* dwell,
That ſure a place deſerv'd in his own hell. *King.*

To TAINT. *v. a.* [*teindre*, French.]
1. To imbue or impregnate with any thing.
The ſpaniel ſtruck
Stiff by the *tainted* gale, with open noſe
Draws full upon the latent prey. *Thomſon.*
2. To ſtain; to ſully.
We come not by the way of accuſation
To *taint* that honour every good tongue bleſſes. *Shakeſp.*
Sirens *taint*
The minds of all men, whom they can acquaint
With their attractions. *Chapman.*
They the truth
With ſuperſtitions and traditions *taint*. *Milton.*
Thoſe pure immortal elements
Eject him *tainted* now, and purge him off
As a diſtemper. *Milton.*
3. To infect.
Nothing *taints* ſound lungs ſooner than inſpiring the breath of conſumptive lungs. *Harvey.*
Salts in fumes contract the veſicles, and perhaps the *tainted* air may affect the lungs by its heat. *Arbuthnot.*
With wholeſome herbage mixt, the direful bane
Of vegetable venom *taints* the plain. *Pope.*
4. To corrupt.
A ſweet-bread you found it *tainted* or fly-blown. *Swift.*
The yellow tinging plague
Internal viſion *taints*. *Thomſon.*
5. A corrupt contraction of *attaint.*

To TAINT. *v. n.* To be infected; to be touched.
'Till Birnam wood remove to Dunſinane
I cannot *taint* with fear. *Shakeſpeare.*

TAINT. *n. ſ.* [*teinte*, Fr. from the verb.]
1. A tincture; a ſtain.
2. An inſect.
There is found in the Summer a ſpider called a *taint*, of a red colour, and ſo little that ten of the largeſt will hardly outweigh a grain. *Brown.*

As

As killing as the canker to the roſe,
Or *taint* worm to the weaning herds that graze. *Milton.*

3. Infection.
A father that breeds his ſon at home, can keep him better from the *taint* of ſervants than abroad. *Locke.*
But is no rank, no ſtation, no degree,
From this contagious *taint* of ſorrow free. *Prior.*

4. A ſpot; a ſoil; a blemiſh.
Her offence
Muſt be of ſuch unnatural degree,
That monſters it; or your forevouch'd affection
Fall'n into *taint*. *Shakeſpeare.*
Now I
Unſpeak mine own detraction; here abjure
The *taints* and blames I laid upon myſelf. *Shakeſpeare.*
My hellhounds ſhall lick up the draff and filth,
Which man's polluting ſin with *taint* hath ſhed
On what was pure. *Milton.*

TA'INTLESS. *adj.* [from *taint*.] Free from infection.
No humours groſs, or frowzy ſteams,
Could from her *taintleſs* body flow. *Swift.*

TA'INTURE. *n. ſ.* [*tinctura*, Lat. *teinture*, French.] Taint; tinge; defilement.
See here the *tainture* of thy neſt,
And look thyſelf be faultleſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

To TAKE. *v. a.* preterite *took*; part. paſſ. *taken*, ſometimes *took*. [*taka*, Iſſandick; *ey tek*, I take; *ey took*, I took.]

1. To receive what is offered.
Then *took* I the cup at the Lord's hand, and made all the nations to drink. *Jer.* xxv. 17.
They refuſe to *take* the cup at thine hand to drink. *Jer.*
Be thou adviſ'd, thy black deſign forſake;
Death, or this counſel, from Lucippus *take*. *Waller.*
An honeſt man may *take* a knave's advice,
But idiots only may be cozen'd twice. *Dryden.*
Madam, were I as you, I'd *take* her counſel. *Philips.*
Diſtreſs'd myſelf, like you, confin'd I live,
And therefore can compaſſion *take* and give. *Dryden.*

2. To ſeize what is not given.
In fetters one the barking porter ty'd,
And *took* him trembling from his ſovereign's ſide. *Dryden.*

3. To receive.
No man ſhall *take* the nether or upper milſtone to pledge. *Deut.* xxiv. 6.

4. To receive with good or ill will.
For, what we know muſt be,
Why ſhould we, in our peeviſh oppoſition,
Take it to heart. *Shakeſpeare.*
I will frown as they paſs by, and let them *take* it as they liſt. *Shakeſpeare.*
La you! if you ſpeak ill of the devil, how he *takes* it at heart. *Shakeſpeare.*
Damaſco, without any more ado, yielded unto the Turks; which the baſſa *took* in ſo good part, that he would not ſuffer his ſoldiers to enter it. *Knolles.*
The king being in a rage, *took* it grievouſly that he was mocked. 2 *Mac.* vii. 39.
The queen hearing of a declination of monarchy, *took* it ſo ill as ſhe would never after hear of the other's ſuit. *Bacon.*
A following hath ever been a thing civil, and well *taken* in monarchies, ſo it be without too much popularity. *Bacon.*
The diminution of the power of the nobility they *took* very heavily. *Clarendon.*
I hope you will not expect from me things demonſtrated with certainty; but will *take* it well that I ſhould offer at a new thing. *Graunt.*
If I have been a little pilfering, I *take* it bitterly of thee to tell me of it. *Dryden.*
The ſole advice I could give him in conſcience, would be that which he would *take* ill, and not follow. *Swift.*

5. To lay hold on; to catch by ſurprize or artifice.
Who will believe a man that hath no houſe, and lodgeth whereſoever the night *taketh* him? *Eccluſ.* xxxvi. 26.
They ſilenced thoſe who oppoſed them, by traducing them abroad, or *taking* advantage againſt them in the houſe. *Clar.*
Men in their looſe unguarded hours they *take*,
Not that themſelves are wiſe, but others weak. *Pope.*

6. To ſnatch; to ſeize.
I am contented to dwell on the Divine Providence, and *take* up any occaſion to lead me to its contemplation. *Hale.*

7. To make priſoner.
Appoint a meeting with this old fat fellow,
Where we may *take* him, and diſgrace him for it. *Shak.*
King Lear hath loſt, he and his daughter *ta'en*. *Shak.*
This man was *taken* of the Jews, and ſhould have been killed. *Acts* xxii. 27.
They entering with wonderful celerity on every ſide, ſlew and *took* three hundred Janizaries. *Knolles.*

8. To captivate with pleaſure; to delight; to engage.
More than hiſtory can pattern, though devis'd
And play'd to *take* ſpectators. *Shakeſpeare.*
I long
To hear the ſtory of your life, which muſt
Take the ear ſtrangely. *Shakeſpeare.*
Let her not *take* thee with her eyelids. *Prov.* vi. 2
Yet notwithſtanding, *taken* by Perkin's amiable behaviour he entertained him as became the perſon of Richard duke York. *Bacon.*
Their ſong was partial, but the harmony
Suſpended hell, and *took* with raviſhment
The thronging audience. *Milton.*
If I renounce virtue, though naked, then I do it yet more when ſhe is thus beautified on purpoſe to allure the eye, and *take* the heart. *Decay of Piety.*
This beauty ſhines through ſome mens actions, ſets off all that they do, and *takes* all they come near. *Locke.*
Cleombrotus was ſo *taken* with this proſpect, that he had no patience. *Wake.*

9. To ſurprize; to catch.
Wiſe men are overborn when *taken* at a diſadvantage. *Collier of Confidence.*

10. To entrap; to catch in a ſnare.
Take us the foxes, that ſpoil the vines. *Cant.* ii. 15.

11. To underſtand in any particular ſenſe or manner.
The words are more properly *taken* for the air or æther than the heavens. *Raleigh.*
You *take* me right, Eupolis; for there is no poſſibility of an holy war. *Bacon.*
I *take* it, andiron braſs, called white braſs, hath ſome mixture of tin to help the luſtre. *Bacon.*
Why, now you *take* me; theſe are rites
That grace love's days, and crown his nights:
Theſe are the motions I would ſee. *Benj. Johnſon.*
Give them one ſimple idea, and ſee that they *take* it right, and perfectly comprehend it. *Locke.*
Charity, *taken* in its largeſt extent, is nothing elſe but the ſincere love of God and our neighbour. *Wake.*

12. To exact.
Take no uſury of him or increaſe. *Lev.* xxv. 36.

13. To get; to have; to appropriate.
And the king of Sodom ſaid unto Abram, give me the perſons, and *take* the goods to thyſelf. *Gen.* xiv. 21.

14. To uſe; to employ.
This man always *takes* time, and ponders things maturely before he paſſes his judgment. *Watts.*

15. To blaſt; to infect.
Strike her young bones,
You *taking* airs, with lameneſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

16. To judge in favour of.
The niceſt eye could no diſtinction make
Where lay the advantage, or what ſide to *take*. *Dryden.*

17. To admit any thing bad from without.
I ought to have a care
To keep my wounds from *taking* air. *Hudibras.*

18. To get; to procure.
Striking ſtones, they *took* fire out of them. 2 *Mac.* x. 3.

19. To turn to; to practiſe.
If any of the family be diſtreſſed, order is taken for their relief: if any be ſubject to vice, or *take* ill courſes, they are reproved. *Bacon.*

20. To cloſe in with; to comply with.
Old as I am, I *take* thee at thy word,
And will to-morrow thank thee with my ſword. *Dryden.*
She to her country's uſe reſign'd your ſword,
And you, kind lover, *took* her at her word. *Dryden.*
I *take* thee at thy word. *Rowe.*
Where any one thought is ſuch, that we have power to *take* it up or lay it by, there we are at liberty. *Locke.*

21. To form; to fix.
Reſolutions *taken* upon full debate, were ſeldom proſecuted with equal reſolution. *Clarendon.*

22. To catch in the hand; to ſeize.
He put forth a hand, and *took* me by a lock of my head. *Ezek.* viii. 3.
I *took* not arms till urg'd by ſelf-defence. *Dryden.*

23. To admit; to ſuffer.
Yet thy moiſt clay is pliant to command;
Now *take* the mould; now bend thy mind to feel
The firſt ſharp motions of the forming wheel. *Dryden.*

24. To perform any action.
Peradventure we ſhall prevail againſt him, and *take* our revenge on him. *Jer.* xx. 10.
Uzzah put forth his hand to the ark, and *took* hold of it; for the oxen ſhook it. 2 *Sam.* vi. 6.
Taking my leave of them, I went into Macedonia. 2 *Cor.*
Before I proceed, I would be glad to *take* ſome breath. *Bacon's Holy War.*
His wind he never *took* whilſt the cup was at his mouth, but juſtly obſerved the rule of drinking with one breath. *Hakewill on Providence.*
Then call'd his brothers,
And her to whom his nuptial vows were bound;

A long ſigh he drew,
And his voice failing, *took* his laſt adieu. *Dryden.*
The Sabine Clauſus came,
And from afar, at Dryops *took* his aim. *Dryden.*
Her lovers names in order to run o'er,
The girl *took* breath full thirty times and more. *Dryden.*
Heighten'd revenge he ſhould have *took*;
He ſhould have burnt his tutor's book. *Prior.*
The huſband's affairs made it neceſſary for him to *take* a voyage to Naples. *Addiſon.*
I *took* a walk in Lincoln's Inn Garden. *Tatler.*
The Carthaginian *took* his ſeat, and Pompey entered with great dignity in his own perſon. *Tatler.*
I am poſſeſſed of power and credit, can gratify my favouriſtes, and *take* vengeance on my enemies. *Swift.*

25. To receive into the mind.
When they ſaw the boldneſs of Peter and John, they *took* knowledge of them that they had been with Jeſus. *Acts.*
It appeared in his face, that he *took* great contentment in this our queſtion. *Bacon.*
Doctor Moore, in his Ethicks, reckons this particular inclination, to *take* a prejudice againſt a man for his looks, among the ſmaller vices in morality, and names it a proſolepſia. *Addiſon.*
A ſtudent ſhould never ſatisfy himſelf with bare attendance on lectures, unleſs he clearly *takes* up the ſenſe. *Watts.*

26. To go into.
When news were brought that the French king beſieged Conſtance, he poſted to the ſea-coaſt to *take* ſhip. *Camden.*
Tygers and lions are not apt to *take* the water. *Hale.*

27. To go along; to follow; to perſue.
The joyful ſhort-liv'd news ſoon ſpread around,
Took the ſame train. *Dryden.*
Obſerving ſtill the motions of their flight,
What courſe they *took*, what happy ſigns they ſhew. *Dry.*

28. To ſwallow; to receive.
Conſider the inſatisfaction of ſeveral bodies, and of their appetite to *take* in others. *Bacon.*
Turkeys *take* down ſtones, having found in the gizzard of one no leſs than ſeven hundred. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

29. To ſwallow as a medicine.
Tell an ignoramus in place to his face that he has a wit above all the world, and as fulſome a doſe as you give him he ſhall readily *take* it *down*, and admit the commendation, though he cannot believe the thing. *South.*
Upon this aſſurance he *took* phyſick. *Locke.*
The glutinous mucilage that is on the outſides of the ſeeds waſhed off cauſes them to *take*. *Mortimer.*

30. To chooſe one of more.
Take to thee from among the cherubim
Thy choice of flaming warriors. *Milton.*
Either but one man, or all men are kings: *take* which you pleaſe it diſſolves the bonds of government. *Locke.*

31. To copy.
Our phœnix queen was pourtray'd too ſo bright,
Beauty alone cou'd beauty *take* ſo right. *Dryden.*

32. To convey; to carry; to tranſport.
Carry ſir John Falſtaff to the fleet,
Take all his company along with him. *Shakeſpeare.*
He ſat him down in a ſtreet; for no man *took* them into his houſe to lodging. *Judges.*

33. To faſten on; to ſeize.
Whereſoever he *taketh* him he teareth him; and he foameth. *Mark.*
No temptation hath *taken* you, but ſuch as is common to man. 1 *Corinthians.*
When the froſt and rain have *taken* them they grow dangerous. *Temple.*
At firſt they warm, then ſcorch, and then they *take*,
Now with long necks from ſide to ſide they feed;
At length grown ſtrong their mother-ſize forſake,
And a new colony of flames ſucceed. *Dryden.*
No beaſt will eat ſour graſs till the froſt hath *taken* it. *Mort.*
In burning of ſtubble, take care to plough the land up round the field, that the fire may not *take* the hedges. *Mortimer.*

34. Not to refuſe; to accept.
Take no ſatisfaction for the life of a murderer, he ſhall be ſurely put to death. *Numbers.*
Thou *tak'ſt* thy mother's word too far, ſaid he,
And haſt uſurp'd thy boaſted pedigree. *Dryden.*
He that ſhould demand of him how begetting a child gives the father abſolute power over him, will find him anſwer nothing: we are to *take* his word for this. *Locke.*
Who will not receive clipped money whilſt he ſees the great receipt of the exchequer admits it, and the bank and goldſmiths will *take* it of him. *Locke.*

35. To adopt.
I will *take* you to me for a people, and I will be to you a God. *Exodus.*

36. To change with reſpect to place.
When he departed, he *took* out two pence, and gave them to the hoſt. *Luke.*

He put his hand into his boſom; and when he *took* it out, it was leprous. *Exodus.*
If you ſlit the artery, thruſt a pipe into it, and caſt a ſtrait ligature upon that part containing the pipe, the artery will not beat below the ligature; yet do but *take* it off, and it will beat immediately. *Ray.*
Lovers flung themſelves from the top of the precipice into the ſea, where they were ſometimes *taken* up alive. *Addiſon.*

37. To ſeparate.
A multitude, how great ſoever, brings not a man any nearer to the end of the inexhauſtible ſtock of number, where ſtill their remains as much to be added as if none were *taken* out. *Locke.*
The living fabrick now in pieces *take*,
Of every part due obſervation make;
All which ſuch art diſcovers. *Blackmore.*

38. To admit.
Let not a widow be *taken* into the number under threeſcore. 1 *Timothy.*
Though ſo much of heav'n appears in my make,
The fouleſt impreſſions I eaſily *take*. *Swift.*

39. To perſue; to go in.
He alone,
To find where Adam ſhelter'd, *took* his way. *Milton.*
To the port ſhe *takes* her way,
And ſtands upon the margin of the ſea. *Dryden.*
Give me leave to ſeize my deſtin'd prey,
And let eternal juſtice *take* the way. *Dryden.*
It was her fortune once to *take* her way
Along the ſandy margin of the ſea. *Dryden.*

40. To receive any temper or diſpoſition of mind.
They ſhall not *take* ſhame. *Mic.* ii. 6.
Thou haſt ſcourged me, and haſt *taken* pity on me. *Tob.*
They *take* delight in approaching to God. *Iſaiah.*
Take a good heart, O Jeruſalem. *Bar.* iv. 30.
Men die in deſire of ſome things which they *take* to heart. *Bacon.*
Few are ſo wicked as to *take* delight
In crimes unprofitable. *Dryden.*
Children, if kept out of ill company, will *take* a pride to behave themſelves prettily, perceiving themſelves eſteemed. *Locke on Education.*

41. To endure; to bear.
I can be as quiet as any body with thoſe that are quarrelſome, and be as troubleſome as another when I meet with thoſe that will *take* it. *L'Eſtrange.*
Won't you then *take* a jeſt? *Spectator.*
He met with ſuch a reception as thoſe only deſerve who are content to *take* it. *Swift.*

42. To draw; to derive.
The firm belief of a future judgment, is the moſt forcible motive to a good life; becauſe *taken* from this conſideration of the moſt laſting happineſs and miſery. *Tillotſon.*

43. To leap; to jump over.
That hand which had the ſtrength, ev'n at your door,
To cudgel you, and make you *take* the hatch. *Shakeſp.*

44. To aſſume.
Fit you to the cuſtom,
And *take* t'ye as your predeceſſors have,
Your honour with your form. *Shakeſpeare.*
I *take* liberty to ſay, that theſe propoſitions are ſo far from having an univerſal aſſent, that to a great part of mankind they are not known. *Locke.*

45. To allow; to admit.
Take not any term, howſoever authorized by the language of the ſchools, to ſtand for any thing till you have an idea of it. *Locke.*
Chemiſts *take*, in our preſent controverſy, ſomething for granted which they ought to prove. *Boyle.*

46. To receive with fondneſs.
I lov'd you ſtill, and *took* your weak excuſes,
Took you into my boſom. *Dryden.*

47. To carry out for uſe.
He commanded them that they ſhould *take* nothing for their journey, ſave a ſtaff. *Mar* vi. 8.

48. To ſuppoſe; to receive in thought; to entertain in opinion.
This I *take* it
Is the main motive of our preparations. *Shakeſpeare.*
The ſpirits that are in all tangible bodies are ſcarce known. Sometimes they *take* them for vacuum, whereas they are the moſt active of bodies. *Bacon.*
The farmer *took* himſelf to have deſerved as much as any man, in contributing more, and appearing ſooner, in their firſt approach towards rebellion. *Clarendon.*
Is a man unfortunate in marriage? Still it is becauſe he was deceived; and ſo *took* that for virtue and affection which was nothing but vice in a diſguiſe. *South.*
Our depraved appetites cauſe us often to *take* that for true imitation of nature which has no reſemblance of it. *Dryden.*
So ſoft his treſſes, fill'd with trickling pearl,
You'd doubt his ſex, and *take* him for a girl. *Tate.*

Time is *taken* for ſo much of infinite duration, as is meaſured out by the great bodies of the univerſe. *Locke.*

They who would advance in knowledge, ſhould lay down this as a fundamental rule, not to *take* words for things. *Locke.*

Few will *take* a propoſition which amounts to no more than this, that God is pleaſed with the doing of what he himſelf commands for an innate moral principle, ſince it teaches ſo little. *Locke.*

Some tories will *take* you for a whig, ſome whigs will *take* you for a tory. *Pope.*

As I *take* it, the two principal branches of preaching are, to tell the people what is their duty, and then to convince them that it is ſo. *Swift.*

49. To direct.

Where injur'd Niſus *takes* his airy courſe,
Hence trembling Scylla flies and ſhuns his foe. *Dryden.*

50. To ſeparate for one's ſelf from any quantity; to remove for one's ſelf from any place.

I will *take* of them for prieſts. *Iſaiah.*

Hath God aſſayed to *take* a nation from the midſt of another. *Deuteronomy.*

I might have *taken* her to me to wife. *Geneſis.*

Enoch walked with God, and he was not, for God *took* him. *Geneſis.*

The Lord *took* of the ſpirit that was upon him, and gave it unto the ſeventy elders. *Bible.*

Four heifers from his female ſtore he *took*. *Dryden.*

51. Not to leave; not to omit.

The diſcourſe here is about ideas, which he ſays are real things, and we ſee in God: in *taking* this along with me, to make it prove any thing to his purpoſe, the argument muſt ſtand thus. *Locke.*

Young gentlemen ought not only to *take* along with them a clear idea of the antiquities on medals and figures, but likewiſe to exerciſe their arithmetick in reducing the ſums of money to thoſe of their own country. *Arbuthnot.*

52. To receive payments.

Never a wife leads a better life than ſhe does; do what ſhe will, *take* all, pay all. *Shakeſpeare.*

53. To obtain by menſuration.

The knight coming to the taylor's to *take* meaſure of his gown, perceiveth the like gown cloth lying there. *Camden.*

With a two foot rule in his hand meaſuring my walls, he *took* the dimenſions of the room. *Swift.*

54. To withdraw.

Honeycomb, on the verge of threeſcore, *took* me aſide, and aſked me whether I would adviſe him to marry? *Spectat.*

55. To ſeize with a tranſitory impulſe; to affect ſo as not to laſt.

Tiberius, noted for his niggardly temper, only gave his attendants their diet; but once he was *taken* with a fit of generoſity, and divided them into three claſſes. *Arbuthnot.*

56. To compriſe; to comprehend.

We always *take* the account of a future ſtate into our ſchemes about the concerns of this world. *Atterbury.*

Had thoſe who would perſuade us that there are innate principles, not *taken* them together in groſs, but conſidered ſeparately the parts, they would not have been ſo forward to believe they were innate. *Locke.*

57. To have recourſe to.

A ſparrow *took* a buſh juſt as an eagle made a ſtoop at an hare. *L'Eſtrange.*

The cat preſently *takes* a tree, and ſees the poor fox torn to pieces. *L'Eſtrange.*

58. To produce; or ſuffer to be produced.

No purpoſes whatſoever which are meant for the good of that land will proſper, or *take* good effect. *Spenſer.*

59. To catch in the mind.

Theſe do beſt who *take* material hints to be judged by hiſtory. *Locke.*

60. To hire; to rent.

If three ladies, like a luckleſs play,
Takes the whole houſe upon the poet's day. *Pope.*

61. To engage in; to be active in.

Queſtion your royal thoughts, make the caſe yours;
Be now the father, and propoſe a ſon;
Behold yourſelf ſo by a ſon diſdain'd;
And then imagine me *taking* your part,
And in your pow'r ſo ſilencing your ſon. *Shakeſpeare.*

62. To ſuffer; to ſupport.

In ſtreams, my boy, and rivers *take* thy chance,
There ſwims, ſaid he, thy whole inheritance. *Addiſon.*

Now *take* your turn; and, as a brother ſhou'd,
Attend your brother to the Stygian flood. *Dryden.*

63. To admit in copulation.

Five hundred aſſes yearly *took* the horſe,
Producing mules of greater ſpeed and force. *Sandys.*

64. To catch eagerly.

Drances *took* the word; who grudg'd, long ſince,
The riſing glories of the Daunian prince. *Dryden.*

65. To uſe as an oath or expreſſion.

Thou ſhalt not *take* the name of the Lord in vain. *Exod.*

66. To ſeize as a diſeaſe.

They that come abroad after theſe ſhowers are commonly *taken* with ſickneſs. *Bacon.*

I am *taken* on the ſudden with a ſwimming in my head. *Dryden.*

67. *To* TAKE *away.* To deprive of.

If any *take away* from the book of this prophecy, God ſhall *take away* his part out of the book of life. *Revelations.*

The bill for *taking away* the votes of biſhops was called a bill for *taking away* all temporal juriſdiction. *Clarendon.*

Many diſperſed objects breed confuſion, and *take away* from the picture that grave majeſty which gives beauty to the piece. *Dryden.*

You ſhould be hunted like a beaſt of prey,
By your own law I *take* your life *away*. *Dryden.*

The fun'ral pomp which to your kings you pay,
Is all I want, and all you *take away*. *Dryden.*

One who gives another any thing, has not always a right to *take* it *away* again. *Locke.*

Not foes nor fortune *takes* this pow'r *away*,
And is my Abelard leſs kind than they. *Pope.*

68. *To* TAKE *away.* To ſet aſide; to remove.

If we *take away* all conſciouſneſs of pleaſure and pain, it will be hard to know wherein to place perſonal identity. *Locke.*

69. *To* TAKE *care.* To be careful; to be ſolicitous for; to ſuperintend.

Thou ſhalt not muzzle the ox that treadeth out the corn. Doth God *take care* for oxen? 1 *Corinthians.*

70. *To* TAKE *care.* To be cautious; to be vigilant.

71. *To* TAKE *courſe.* To have recourſe to meaſures.

They meant to *take* a *courſe* to deal with particulars by reconcilements, and cared not for any head. *Bacon.*

The violence of ſtorming is the *courſe* which God is forced to *take* for the deſtroying, but cannot, without changing the courſe of nature, for the converting of ſinners. *Hammond.*

72. *To* TAKE *down.* To cruſh; to reduce; to ſuppreſs.

Do you think he is now ſo dangerous an enemy as he is counted, or that it is ſo hard to *take* him *down* as ſome ſuppoſe? *Spenſer.*

Take down their mettle, keep them lean and bare. *Dryd.*

Lacqueys were never ſo ſaucy and pragmatical as now, and he ſhould be glad to ſee them *taken down*. *Addiſon.*

73. *To* TAKE *down.* To ſwallow; to take by the mouth.

We cannot *take down* the lives of living creatures, which ſome of the Paracelſians ſay, if they could be *taken down*, would make us immortal: the next for ſubtilty of operation, to take bodies putrefied, ſuch as may be eaſily taken. *Bacon.*

74. *To* TAKE *from.* To derogate; to detract.

It *takes* not *from* you, that you were born with principles of generoſity; but it adds to you that you have cultivated nature. *Dryden.*

75. *To* TAKE *from.* To deprive of.

Converſation will add to their knowledge, but be too apt to *take from* their virtue. *Locke.*

Gentle gods *take* my breath from me. *Shakeſpeare.*

I will ſmite thee, and *take* thine head *from* thee. 1 *Sam.*

76. *To* TAKE *heed.* To be cautious; to beware.

Take heed of a miſchievous man. *Eccluſ.* xi. 33.

Take heed leſt paſſion
Sway thy judgment to do ought. *Milton.*

Children to ſerve their parents int'reſt live,
Take heed what doom againſt yourſelf you give. *Dryden.*

77. *To* TAKE *heed to.* To attend.

Nothing ſweeter than to *take heed unto* the commandments of the Lord. *Eccluſ.* xxiii. 27.

78. *To* TAKE *in.* To compriſe; to comprehend.

Theſe heads are ſufficient for the explication of this whole matter; *taking in* ſome additional diſcourſes, which make the work more even. *Burnet.*

This love of our country *takes in* our families, friends, and acquaintance. *Addiſon.*

The diſuſe of the tucker has enlarged the neck of a fine woman, that at preſent it *takes in* almoſt half the body. *Add.*

Of theſe matters no ſatisfactory account can be given by any mechanical hypotheſis, without *taking in* the ſuperintendence of the great Creator. *Derham.*

79. *To* TAKE *in.* To admit.

An opinion brought into his head by courſe, becauſe he heard himſelf called a father, rather than any kindneſs that he found in his own heart, made him *take* us *in*. *Sidney.*

A great veſſel full being drawn into bottles, and then the liquor put again into the veſſel, will not fill the veſſel again ſo full as it was, but that it may *take in* more. *Bacon.*

Porter was *taken in* not only as a bed-chamber ſervant, but as an uſeful inſtrument for his ſkill in the Spaniſh. *Wotton.*

Let fortune empty her whole quiver on me,
I have a ſoul, that, like an ample ſhield,
Can *take in* all; and verge enough for more. *Dryden.*

The ſight and touch *take in* from the ſame object different ideas. *Locke.*

There is the ſame irregularity in my plantations: I *take in* none that do not naturally rejoice in the ſoil. *Spectator.*

80. *To* TAKE *in.* To win.
He ſent Aſan-aga with the Janizaries, and pieces of great ordnance, to *take in* the other cities of Tunis. *Knolles.*
Should a great beauty reſolve to *take* me *in* with the artillery of her eyes, it would be as vain as for a thief to ſet upon a new robbed paſſenger. *Suckling.*
Open places are eaſily *taken in*, and towns not ſtrongly fortified make but a weak reſiſtance. *Felton.*

81. *To* TAKE *in.* To receive.
We went before, and ſailed unto Aſſos, there intending to *take in* Paul. *Acts.*
That which men *take in* by education is next to that which is natural. *Tillotſon.*
As no acid is in an animal body but muſt be *taken in* by the mouth, ſo if it is not ſubdued it may get into the blood. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

82. *To* TAKE *in.* To receive mentally.
Though a created underſtanding can never *take in* the fulneſs of the divine excellencies, yet ſo much as it can receive is of greater value than any other object. *Hale.*
The idea of extenſion joins itſelf ſo inſeparably with all viſible qualities, that it ſuffers to ſee no one without *taking in* impreſſions of extenſion too. *Locke.*
It is not in the power of the moſt enlarged underſtanding to frame one new ſimple idea in the mind, not *taken in* by the ways afore-mentioned. *Locke.*
A man can never have *taken in* his full meaſure of knowledge before he is hurried off the ſtage. *Addiſon.*
Let him *take in* the inſtructions you give him in a way ſuited to his natural inclination. *Watts.*
Some bright genius can *take in* a long train of propoſitions. *Watts.*

83. *To* TAKE *oath.* To ſwear.
The king of Babylon is come to Jeruſalem, and hath taken of the king's ſeed, and of him *taken* an *oath*. *Ezek.*
We *take* all *oath* of ſecrecy, for the concealing of thoſe inventions which we think fit to keep ſecret. *Bacon.*

84. *To* TAKE *off.* To invalidate; to deſtroy; to remove.
You muſt forſake this room and go with us;
Your power and your command is *taken off*,
And Caſſio rules in Cyprus. *Shakeſpeare.*
The cruel miniſters
Took off her life. *Shakeſpeare.*
If the heads of the tribes can be *taken off*, and the miſled multitude return to their obedience, ſuch an extent of mercy is honourable. *Bacon.*
Sena loſeth its windineſs by decocting; and ſubtile or windy ſpirits are *taken off* by incenſion or evaporation. *Bacon.*
To ſtop ſchiſms, *take off* the principal authors by winning and advancing them, rather than enrage them by violence. *Bac.*
What *taketh off* the objection is, that in judging ſcandal we are to look to the cauſe whence it cometh. *Biſhop Sanderſon.*
The promiſes, the terrors, or the authority of the commander, muſt be the topick whence that argument is drawn; and all force of theſe is *taken off* by this doctrine. *Hammond.*
It will not be unwelcome to theſe worthies, who endeavour the advancement of learning, as being likely to find a clear progreſſion when ſo many untruths are *taken off*. *Brown.*
This *takes* not *off* the force of our former evidence. *Still.*
If the mark, by hindering its exportation, makes it leſs valuable, the melting pot can eaſily *take* it *off*. *Locke.*
A man's underſtanding failing him, would *take off* that preſumption moſt men have of themſelves. *Locke.*
It ſhews virtue in the faireſt light, and *takes off* from the deformity of vice. *Addiſon.*
When we would *take off* from the reputation of an action, we aſcribe it to vain glory. *Addiſon.*
This *takes off* from the elegance of our tongue, but expreſſes our ideas in the readieſt manner. *Addiſon.*
The juſtices decreed, to *take off* a halfpeny in a quart from the price of ale. *Swift.*
How many lives have been loſt in hot blood, and how many likely to be *taken off* in cold. *Blount to Pope.*
Favourable names are put upon ill ideas, to *take off* the odium. *Watts.*

85. *To* TAKE *off.* To with-hold; to withdraw.
He perceiving that we were willing to ſay ſomewhat, in great courteſy *took* us *off*, and condeſcended to aſk us queſtions. *Bacon.*
Your preſent diſtemper is not ſo troubleſome, as to *take* you *off* from all ſatisfaction. *Wake.*
There is nothing more reſty and ungovernable than our thoughts: they will not be directed what objects to purſue, nor be *taken off* from thoſe they have once fixed on; but run away with a man in purſuit of thoſe ideas they have in view, let him do what he can. *Locke.*
Keep foreign ideas from *taking off* our mind from its preſent purſuit. *Locke.*

86. *To* TAKE *off.* To ſwallow.
Were the pleaſure of drinking accompanied, the moment a man *takes off* his glaſs, with that ſick ſtomach which, in ſome men, follows not many hours after, nobody would ever let wine touch his lips. *Locke.*

87. *To* TAKE *off.* To purchaſe.
Corn, in plenty, the labourer will have at his own rate; elſe he'll not *take* it *off* the farmer's hands for wages. *Locke.*
The Spaniards having no commodities that we will *take off*, above the value of one hundred thouſand pounds *per annum*, cannot pay us. *Locke.*
There is a project on foot for tranſporting our beſt wheaten ſtraw to Dunſtable, and obliging us to *take off* yearly ſo many ton of ſtraw hats. *Swift.*

88. *To* TAKE *off.* To copy.
Take off all their models in wood. *Addiſon.*

89. *To* TAKE *off.* To find place for.
The multiplying of nobility brings a ſtate to neceſſity; and, in like manner, when more are bred ſcholars than preferments can *take off*. *Bacon.*

90. *To* TAKE *off.* To remove.
When Moſes went in, he *took* the vail *off* until he came out. *Exodus.*
If any would reign and take up all the time, let him *take* them *off* and brings others on. *Bacon.*
He has *taken* you *off*, by a peculiar inſtance of his mercy, from the vanities and temptations of the world. *Wake.*

91. *To* TAKE *order with.* To check; to take courſe with.
Though he would have turned his teeth upon Spain, yet he was *taken order with* before it came to that. *Bacon.*

92. *To* TAKE *out.* To remove from within any place.
Griefs are green;
And all thy friends which thou muſt make thy friends
Have but their ſtings and teeth newly *ta'en out*. *Shakeſp.*

93. *To* TAKE *part.* To ſhare.
Take part in rejoicing for the victory over the Turks. *Pope.*

94. *To* TAKE *place.* To prevail; to have effect.
Where arms *take place*, all other pleas are vain;
Love taught me force, and force ſhall love maintain. *Dry.*
The debt a man owes his father *takes place*, and gives the father a right to inherit. *Locke.*

95. *To* TAKE *up.* To borrow upon credit or intereſt.
The ſmooth pates now wear nothing but high ſhoes; and if a man is through with them in honeſt *taking up*, they ſtand upon ſecurity *Shakeſpeare.*
We *take up* corn for them, that we may eat and live. *Neh.*
When Winter ſhuts the ſeas, ſhe to the merchant goes,
Rich cryſtals of the rock ſhe *takes up* there,
Huge agat vaſes, and old china ware. *Dryden.*
I have anticipated already, and *taken up* from Boccace before I come to him. *Dryden.*
Men, for want of due payment, are forced to *take up* the neceſſaries of life at almoſt double value. *Swift.*

96. To be ready for; to engage with.
His diviſions
Are, one power againſt the French,
And one againſt Glendower; perforce, a third
Muſt *take up* us. *Shakeſpeare.*

97. *To* TAKE *up.* To apply to the uſe of.
We *took up* arms not to revenge ourſelves,
But free the commonwealth. *Addiſon.*

98. *To* TAKE *up.* To begin.
They ſhall *take up* a lamentation for me. *Ezek.* xxv. 17.
Princes friendſhip, which they *take up* upon the accounts of judgment and merit, they moſt times lay down out of humour. *South.*

99. *To* TAKE *up.* To faſten with a ligature paſſed under.
A large veſſel opened by inciſion muſt be *taken up* before you proceed. *Sharp.*

100. *To* TAKE *up.* To engroſs; to engage.
Take my eſteem,
If from my heart you aſk, or hope for more,
I grieve the place is *taken up* before. *Dryden.*
I intended to have left the ſtage, to which my genius never much inclined me, for a work which would have *taken up* my life in the performance. *Dryden.*
Over-much anxiety in worldly things *takes up* the mind, hardly admitting ſo much as a thought of heaven. *Duppa.*
To underſtand fully his particular calling in the commonwealth, and religion, which is his calling, as he is a man, *takes up* his whole time. *Locke.*
Every one knows that mines alone furniſh theſe: but withal, countries ſtored with mines are poor; the digging and refining of theſe metals *taking up* the labour, and waſting the number of the people. *Locke.*
We were ſo confident of ſucceſs, that moſt of my fellow-ſoldiers were *taken up* with the ſame imaginations. *Addiſon.*
The following letter is from an artiſt, now *taken up* with this invention. *Addiſon.*
There is ſo much time *taken up* in the ceremony, that before they enter on their ſubject the dialogue is half ended. *Addiſon on ancient Medals.*
The affairs of religion and war *took up* Conſtantine ſo much, that he had not time to think of trade. *Arbuthnot.*

When

When the compaſs of twelve books is *taken up* in theſe, the reader will wonder by what methods our author could prevent being tedious. *Pope.*

101. *To* TAKE *up.* To have final recourſe to.
Arnobius aſſerts, that men of the fineſt parts and learning, rhetoricians, lawyers, phyſicians, deſpiſing the ſentiments they had been once fond of, *took up* their reſt in the Chriſtian religion. *Addiſon.*

102. *To* TAKE *up.* To ſeize; to catch; to arreſt.
Though the ſheriff have this authority to *take up* all ſuch ſtragglers, and impriſon them; yet ſhall he not work that terror in their hearts that a marſhal will, whom they know to have power of life and death. *Spenſer.*
I was *taken up* for laying them down. *Shakeſpeare.*
You have *taken up,*
Under the counterfeited zeal of God,
The ſubjects of his ſubſtitute, and here upſwarm'd them. *Shakeſpeare.*

103. *To* TAKE *up.* To admit.
The ancients *took up* experiments upon credit, and did build great matters upon them. *Bacon.*

104. *To* TAKE *up.* To anſwer by reproving; to reprimand.
One of his relations *took* him *up* roundly, for ſtooping ſo much below the dignity of his profeſſion. *L'Eſtrange.*

105. *To* TAKE *up.* To begin where the former left off.
The plot is purely fiction; for I *take* it *up* where the hiſtory has laid it down. *Dryden.*
Soon as the evening ſhades prevail,
The moon *takes up* the wond'rous tale,
And nightly to the liſt'ning earth
Repeats the ſtory of her birth. *Addiſon.*

106. *To* TAKE *up.* To lift.
Take up theſe cloaths here quickly:
Where's the cowlſtaff? *Shakeſpeare.*
The leaſt things are *taken up* by the thumb and forefinger; when we would *take up* a greater quantity, we would uſe the thumb and all the fingers. *Ray.*
Milo *took up* a calf daily on his ſhoulders, and at laſt arrived at firmneſs to bear the bull. *Watts.*

107. *To* TAKE *up.* To occupy.
The people by ſuch thick throngs ſwarmed to the place, that the chambers which opened towards the ſcaffold were *taken up.* *Hayward.*
All vicious enormous practices are regularly conſequent, where the other hath *taken up* the lodging. *Hammond.*
Committees, for the convenience of the common-council who *took up* the Guild-hall, ſat in Grocer's-hall. *Clarendon.*
When my concernment *takes up* no more room than myſelf, then ſo long as I know where to breathe, I know alſo where to be happy. *South.*
Theſe things being compared, notwithſtanding the room that mountains *take up* on the dry land, there would be at leaſt eight oceans required. *Burnet.*
When theſe waters were annihilated, ſo much other matter muſt be created to *take up* their places. *Burnet.*
Princes were ſo *taken up* with wars, that few could write or read beſides thoſe of the long robes. *Temple.*
The buildings about *took up* the whole ſpace. *Arbuthnot.*

108. *To* TAKE *up.* To accommodate; to adjuſt.
I have his horſe to *take up* the quarrel. *Shakeſp.*
The greateſt empires have had their riſe from the pretence of *taking up* quarrels, or keeping the peace. *L'Eſtrange.*

109. *To* TAKE *up.* To compriſe.
I prefer in our countryman the noble poem of Palemon and Arcite, which is perhaps not much inferior to the Ilias, only it *takes up* ſeven years. *Dryden.*

110. *To* TAKE *up.* To adopt; to aſſume.
God's decrees of ſalvation and damnation have been *taken up* by ſome of the Romiſh and reformed churches, affixing them to mens particular entities, abſolutely conſidered. *Hamm.*
The command in war is given to the ſtrongeſt, or to the braveſt; and in peace *taken up* and exerciſed by the boldeſt. *Temple.*
Aſſurance is properly that confidence which a man *takes up* of the pardon of his ſins, upon ſuch grounds as the ſcripture lays down. *South.*
The French and we ſtill change, but here's the curſe,
They change for better, and we change for worſe.
They *take up* our old trade of conquering,
And we are taking their's to dance and ſing. *Dryden.*
He that will obſerve the concluſions men *take up,* muſt be ſatisfied they are not all rational. *Locke.*
Celibacy, in the church of Rome, was commonly forced, and *taken up,* under a bold vow. *Atterbury.*
Lewis Baboon had *taken up* the trade of clothier, without ſerving his time. *Arbuthnot.*
Every man *takes up* thoſe intereſts in which his humour engages him. *Pope.*
If thoſe proceedings were obſerved, morality and religion would ſoon become faſhionable court virtues, and be *taken up* as the only methods to get or keep employments. *Swift.*

111. *To* TAKE *up.* To collect; to exact a tax.
This great baſſa was born in a poor country village, and in his childhood taken from his Chriſtian parents, by ſuch as *take up* the tribute children. *Knolles.*

112. *To* TAKE *upon.* To appropriate to; to aſſume; to admit to be imputed to.
If I had no more wit than he, to *take* a fault *upon* me that he did, he had been hang'd for't. *Shakeſpeare.*
He *took* not *on* him the nature of angels, but the ſeed of Abraham. *Hebrews.*
For confederates, I will not *take upon* me the knowledge how the princes of Europe, at this day, ſtand affected towards Spain. *Bacon.*
Would I could your ſuff'rings bear;
Or once again could ſome new way invent,
To *take upon* myſelf your puniſhment. *Dryden.*
She loves me, ev'n to ſuffer for my ſake;
And on herſelf would my refuſal *take.* *Dryden.*

113. *To* TAKE *upon.* To aſſume; to claim authority.
Theſe dangerous, unſafe lunes i' th' king! beſhrew them,
He muſt be told on't, and he ſhall; the office
Becomes a woman beſt: I'll *take't upon* me. *Shakeſp.*
Look that you *take upon* you as you ſhould. *Shakeſpeare.*
This every tranſlator *taketh upon* himſelf to do. *Felton.*

To TAKE. *v. n.*

1. To direct the courſe; to have a tendency to.
The inclination to goodneſs, if it iſſue not towards men, it will *take* unto other things. *Bacon.*
The king began to be troubled with the gout; but the defluxion *taking* alſo into his breaſt, waſted his lungs. *Bacon.*
All men being alarmed with it, and in dreadful ſuſpence of the event, ſome *took* towards the park. *Dryden.*
To ſhun thy lawleſs luſt the dying bride,
Unwary, *took* along the river's ſide. *Dryden.*

2. To pleaſe; to gain reception.
An apple of Sodom, though it may entertain the eye with a florid white and red, yet fills the hand with ſtench and foulneſs: fair in look and rotten at heart, as the gayeſt and moſt *taking* things are. *South.*
Words and thoughts, which cannot be changed but for the worſe, muſt of neceſſity eſcape the tranſient view upon the theatre; and yet without theſe a play may *take.* *Dryden.*
Each wit may praiſe it for his own dear ſake,
And hint he writ it, if the thing ſhou'd *take.* *Addiſon.*
The work may be well performed, but will never *take* if it is not ſet off with proper ſcenes. *Addiſon.*
May the man grow wittier and wiſer by finding that this ſtuff will not *take* nor pleaſe; and ſince by a little ſmattering in learning, and great conceit of himſelf, he has loſt his religion, may he find it again by harder ſtudy and an humbler mind. *Bentley.*

3. To have the intended or natural effect.
In impreſſions from mind to mind, the impreſſion *taketh,* but is overcome by the mind paſſive before it work any manifeſt effect. *Bacon.*
The clods, expos'd to winter winds, will bake,
For putrid earth will beſt in vineyards *take.* *Dryden.*

4. To catch; to fix.
When flame *taketh* and openeth, it giveth a noiſe. *Bacon.*

5. *To* TAKE *after.* To learn of; to reſemble; to imitate.
Beaſts, that converſe
With man, *take after* him, as hogs
Get pigs all th' year, and bitches dogs. *Hudibras.*
We cannot but think that he has *taken after* a good pattern. *Atterbury.*

6. *To* TAKE *in.* To incloſe.
Upon the ſea-coaſt are parcels of land that would pay well for the *taking in.* *Mortimer.*

7. *To* TAKE *in.* To leſſen; to contract: as, *he* took in *his ſails.*

8. *To* TAKE *in.* To cheat; to gull: as, *the cunning ones were* taken in. A low vulgar phraſe.

9. *To* TAKE *in hand.* To undertake.
Till there were a perfect reformation, nothing would proſper that they *took in hand.* *Clarendon.*

10. *To* TAKE *in with.* To reſort to.
Men once placed *take in with* the contrary faction to that by which they enter. *Bacon.*

11. *To* TAKE *notice.* To obſerve.

12. *To* TAKE *notice.* To ſhew by any act that obſervation is made.
Some laws reſtrained the extravagant power of the nobility, the diminution whereof they took very heavily, though at that time they *took* little *notice* of it. *Clarendon.*

13. *To* TAKE *on.* To be violently affected.
Your huſband is in his old tunes again; he ſo *takes on* yonder with my huſband, that any madneſs I ever yet beheld ſeemed but tameneſs to this diſtemper. *Shakeſpeare.*
In horſes, the ſmell of a dead horſe maketh them fly away and *take on* as if they were mad. *Bacon.*

14. *To*

14. *To* TAKE *on.* To grieve; to pine.
How will my mother, for a father's death,
Take on with me, and ne'er be satisfy'd? *Shakespeare.*

15. *To* TAKE *to.* To apply to; to be fond of.
Have him understand it as a play of older people, and he will *take to* it of himself. *Locke.*
Miss Betsy won't *take to* her book. *Swift.*
The heirs to titles and large estates could never *take to* their books, yet are well enough qualified to sign a receipt for half a year's rent. *Swift.*
Fear *took* hold upon them there, and pain, as of a woman in travail. *Psal.* xlviii. 6.
They sent forth spies, which should feign themselves just men, that they might *take* hold of his words. *Luke* xx. 20.

16. *To* TAKE *to.* To betake to; to have recourse.
If I had *taken to* the church, I should have had more sense than to have turned myself out of my benefice by writing libels. *Dryden.*
The callow storks with lizard and with snake
Are fed, and soon as e'er to wing they *take*,
At sight those animals for food pursue. *Dryden.*
Men of learning who *take to* business, discharge it generally with greater honesty than men of the world. *Addison.*

17. *To* TAKE *up.* To stop.
The mind of man being naturally timorous of truth, and averse to that diligent search necessary to its discovery, it must needs *take up* short of what is really so. *Glanville.*
This grated harder upon the hearts of men, than the strangeness of all the former articles that *took up* chiefly in speculation. *South.*
Sinners at last *take up*, and settle in a contempt of all religion, which is called sitting in the seat of the scornful. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

18. *To* TAKE *up.* To reform.
This rational thought wrought so effectually, that it made him *take up*, and from that time prove a good husband. *Locke.*

19. *To* TAKE *up with.* To be contented with.
The ass *takes up with* that for his satisfaction, which he reckoned upon before for his misfortune. *L'Estrange.*
The law and gospel call aloud for active obedience, and such a piety as *takes* not *up with* idle inclinations, but shows itself in solid instances of practice. *South.*
I could as easily *take up with* that senseless assertion of the Stoicks, that virtues and vices are real bodies and distinct animals, as with this of the atheist, that they can all be derived from the power of mere bodies. *Bentley.*
A poor gentleman ought not to be curate of a parish, except he be cunninger than the devil. It will be difficult to remedy this, because whoever had half his cunning would never *take up with* a vicarage of ten pounds. *Swift.*
In affairs which may have an extensive influence on our future happiness, we should not *take up with* probabilities. *Watts's Logick.*

20. *To* TAKE *up with.* To lodge; to dwell.
Who would not rather *take up with* the wolf in the woods, than make such a clutter in the world? *L'Estrange.*
Are dogs such desirable company to *take up with?* *South.*
In 1643, the parliament *took upon* them to call an assembly of divines, to settle some church controversies, of which many were unfit to judge. *Sanderson.*
I *take* not *on* me here as a physician:
Nor do I, as an enemy to peace,
Troop in the throngs of military men:
But rather
To purge th' obstructions, which begins to stop
Our very veins of life. *Shakespeare.*

21. *To* TAKE *with.* To please.
Our gracious master is a precedent to his own subjects, and seasonable memento's may be useful; and being discretely used, cannot but *take* well *with* him. *Bacon.*

TA'KEN. The participle pass. of *take.*
Thou art *taken* in thy mischief, because thou art bloody. 2 *Sam.* xvi. 8.
He who letteth will let, until he be *taken* out of the way. 2 *Thess.* ii. 7.
It concerns all who think it worth while to be in earnest with their immortal souls, not to abuse themselves with a false confidence: a thing so easily *taken* up, and so hardly laid down. *South.*
Scaliger, comparing the two great orators, says, that nothing can be *taken* from Demosthenes, nor added to Tully. *Denham.*
Though he that is full of them thinks it rather an ease than oppression to speak them out, yet his auditors are perhaps as much *taken* up with themselves. *Government of the Tongue.*
The object of desire once *ta'en* away,
'Tis then not love, but pity which we pay. *Dryden.*

TA'KER. *n. s.* [from *take.*] He that takes.
He will hang upon him like a disease;
He is sooner caught than the pestilence,
And the *taker* runs presently mad. *Shakespeare.*

The dear sale beyond the seas encreased the number of *takers*, and the *takers* jarring and brawling one with another, and foreclosing the fishes, taking their kind within harbour, decreased the number of the taken. *Carew.*
The far distance of this county from the court hath heretofore afforded it a supersedeas from *takers* and surveyors. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*
Berry coffee and the leaf tobacco, of which the Turks are great *takers*, condense the spirits, and make them strong. *Bacon.*
Few like the Fabii or the Scipio's are,
Takers of cities, conquerors in war. *Denham.*
He to betray us did himself betray,
At once the *taker*, and at once the prey. *Denham.*
Seize on the king, and him your prisoner make,
While I, in kind revenge, my *taker* take. *Dryden.*
Rich cullies may their boasting spare,
They purchase but sophisticated ware:
'Tis prodigality that buys deceit,
Where both the giver and the *taker* cheat. *Dryden.*

TA'KING. *n. s.* [from *take.*] Seizure; distress.
What a *taking* was he in, when your husband asked who was in the basket. *Shakespeare.*
She saw in what a *taking*,
The knight was by his furious quaking. *Butler.*

TALE. *n. s.* [tale, from tellan. *to tell*, Saxon.]
1 A narrative; a story. Commonly a slight or petty account of some trifling or fabulous incident: as, *a* tale *of a tub.*
This story prepared their minds for the reception of any *tales* relating to other countries. *Watts.*
2. Oral relation.
My conscience hath a thousand several tongues,
And ev'ry tongue brings in a sev'ral *tale*,
And every *tale* condemns me for a villain. *Shakespeare.*
Life is a *tale*
Told by an idiot, full of sound and fury,
Signifying nothing. *Shakespeare.*
Hermia, for aught I could read,
Could ever hear by *tale* or history,
The course of true love never did run smooth. *Shakesp.*
We spend our years as a *tale* that is told. *Psal.* xc. 9.
3. [Talan, *to count*, Saxon.] Number reckoned.
Number may serve your purpose with the ignorant, who measure by *tale* and not by weight. *Hooker.*
For ev'ry bloom his trees in Spring afford,
An autumn apple was by *tale* restor'd. *Dryden.*
Both number twice a day the milky dams,
And once she takes the *tale* of all the lambs. *Dryden.*
The herald for the last proclaims
A silence, while they answer'd to their names,
To shun the fraud of musters false;
The *tale* was just. *Dryden.*
Reasons of things are rather to be taken by weight than *tale.* *Collier.*
4. Reckoning; numeral account.
In packing, they keep a just *tale* of the number that every hogshead containeth. *Carew.*
Money b'ing the common scale
Of things by measure, weight and *tale*;
In all th' affairs of church and state,
'Tis both the balance and the weight. *Butler.*
Then twelve returned upon the principal pannel, or the *tales*, are sworn to try the same according to their evidence. *Hale.*
5. Information; disclosure of any thing secret.
From hour to hour we ripe and ripe,
And then from hour to hour we rot and rot;
And thereby hangs a *tale*. *Shakespeare.*
Birds live in the air freest, and are aptest by their voice to tell *tales* what they find, and by their flight to express the same. *Bacon.*

TALEBE'ARING. *n. s.* [*tale* and *bear.*] The act of informing; officious or malignant intelligence.
The said Timothy was extremely officious about their mistress's person, endeavouring, by flattery and *talebearing*, to set her against the rest of the servants. *Arbuthnot.*

TALEBE'ARER. *n. s.* [*tale* and *bear.*] One who gives officious or malignant intelligence.
The liberty of a common table is a tacit invitation to all intruders; as buffoons, spies, *talebearers*, flatterers. *L'Estrange.*
In great families, some one false, paultry *talebearer*, by carrying stories from one to another, shall inflame the minds, and discompose the quiet of the whole family. *South.*

TA'LENT. *n. s.* [*talentum*, Latin.]
A *talent* signified so much weight, or a sum of money, the value differing according to the different ages and countries. *Arbuthnot.*
Five *talents* in his debt,
His means most short, his creditors most straight. *Shakespeare.*

Two tripods cast in antick mould,
With two great *talents* of the fineſt gold. *Dryden.*

2. Faculty; power; gift of nature. A metaphor borrowed from the talents mentioned in the holy writ.

Many who knew the treaſurer's *talent* in removing prejudice, and reconciling himſelf to wavering affections, believed the loſs of the duke was unſeaſonable. *Clarendon.*

He is chiefly to be conſidered in his three different *talents*, as a critick, ſatyriſt, and writer of odes. *Dryden.*

'Tis not my *talent* to conceal my thoughts,
Or carry ſmiles and ſunſhine in my face,
When diſcontent ſits heavy at my heart. *Addiſon.*

They are out of their element, and logick is none of their *talent*. *Baker.*

Perſons who poſſeſs the true *talent* of raillery are like comets; they are ſeldom ſeen, and all at once admired and feared. *Female Quixote.*

3. Quality; nature. An improper and miſtaken uſe.

Though the nation generally was without any ill *talent* to the church in doctrine or diſcipline, yet they were not without a jealouſy that popery was not enough diſcountenanced. *Clarendon.*

It is the *talent* of human nature to run from one extreme to another. *Swift.*

TA'LISMAN. *n. ſ.* [I know not whence derived: τέλεσμα, *Skinner.*] A magical character.

If the phyſicians would forbid us to pronounce gout, rheumatiſm, and ſtone, would that ſerve like ſo many *taliſmans* to deſtroy the diſeaſes? *Swift.*

Of *taliſmans* and ſigils knew the power,
And careful watch'd the planetary hour. *Pope.*

TALISMA'NICK. *adj.* [from *taliſman.*] Magical.

The figure of a heart bleeding upon an altar, or held in the hand of a Cupid, has always been looked upon as *taliſmanick* in dreſſes of this nature. *Addiſon.*

To TALK. *v. n.* [*taelen*, Dutch.]

1. To ſpeak in converſation; to ſpeak fluently and familiarly, not in ſet ſpeeches; to converſe.

I will buy with you, ſell with you, *talk* with you; but I will not eat with you. *Shakeſpeare.*

Now is this vice's dagger become a ſquire, and *talks* as familiarly of John of Gaunt as if he had been ſworn brother to him; and he never ſaw him but once. *Shakeſpeare.*

The princes refrained *talking*, and laid their hand on their mouth. *Job* xxix. 9.

The children of thy people ſhall *talk* againſt thee. *Ezek.*

If I *talk* much, they ſhall lay their hands upon their mouth. *Wiſd.* viii. 12.

Here free from court-compliances he walks,
And with himſelf, his beſt adviſer, *talks*. *Waller.*

As God remembers that we are but fleſh, unable to bear the nearer approaches of divinity, and ſo *talks* with us as once with Moſes through a cloud; ſo he forgets not that he breathed into us breath of life, a vital active ſpirit. *Decay of Piety.*

Mention the king of Spain, he *talks* very notably; but if you go out of the Gazette, you drop him. *Addiſon.*

2. To prattle; to ſpeak impertinently.

Hypocrites auſterely *talk*
Of purity. *Milton.*

My heedleſs tongue has *talk'd* away this life. *Rowe.*

3. To give account.

The cryſtal ine ſphere, whoſe balance weighs
The trepidation *talk'd*. *Milton.*

The natural hiſtories of Switzerland *talk* much of the fall of theſe rocks, and the great damage done. *Addiſon.*

We will conſider whether Adam had any ſuch heir as our author *talks* of. *Locke.*

4. To ſpeak; to reaſon; to confer.

Let me *talk* with thee of thy judgments. *Jer.* xii. 1.

Will ye ſpeak wickedly for God, and *talk* deceitfully for him? *Job* xiii. 7.

It is difficult taſk to *talk* to the purpoſe, and to put life and perſpicuity into our diſcourſes. *Collier.*

Talking over the things which you have read with your companions fixes them upon the mind. *Watts.*

TALK. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Oral converſation; fluent and familiar ſpeech.

We do remember; but our argument
Is all too heavy to admit much *talk*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Perceiving his ſoldiers diſmayed, he forbad them to have any *talk* with the enemy. *Knolles.*

How can he get wiſdom that driveth oxen, is occupied in their labours, and whoſe *talk* is of bullocks? *Eccluſ.* xxxviii.

This ought to weigh with thoſe whoſe reading is deſigned for much *talk* and little knowledge. *Locke.*

In various *talk* th' inſtructive hours they paſt,
Who gave the ball, or paid the viſit laſt. *Pope.*

2. Report; rumour.

I hear a *talk* up and down of raiſing our money, as a means to retain our wealth, and keep our money from being carried away. *Locke.*

3. Subject of diſcourſe.

What delight to be by ſuch extoll'd,
To live upon their tongues and be their *talk*,
Of whom to be deſpis'd were no ſmall praiſe? *Milton.*

TALK. *n. ſ.* [*talc*, French.]

Stones compoſed of plates are generally parallel, and flexible and elaſtick: as *talk*, cat-ſilver or glimmer, of which there are three ſorts, the yellow or golden, the white or ſilvery, and the black. *Woodward.*

Venetian *talk*, kept in a heat of a glaſs furnace, after all the remaining body, though brittle and diſcoloured, had not loſt much of its bulk, and ſeemed nearer of kin to *talk* than mere earth. *Boyle.*

TA'LKATIVE. *adj.* [from *talk.*] Full of prate; loquacious.

If I have held you overlong, lay hardly the fault upon my old age, which in its diſpoſition is *talkative*. *Sidney.*

This may prove an inſtructive leſſon to the diſaffected, not to build any hopes on the *talkative* zealots of their party. *Addiſon.*

I am aſhamed I cannot make a quicker progreſs in the French, where every body is ſo courteous and *talkative*. *Add.*

The coxcomb bird ſo *talkative* and grave,
That from his cage cries cuckold, whore, and knave;
Though many a paſſenger he rightly call,
You hold him no philoſopher at all. *Pope.*

TA'LKATIVENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *talkative.*] Loquacity; garrulity; fulneſs of prate.

We call this *talkativeneſs* a feminine vice; but he that ſhall appropriate loquacity to women, may perhaps ſometimes need to light Diogenes's candle to ſeek a man. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

Learned women have loſt all credit by their impertinent *talkativeneſs* and conceit. *Swift.*

TA'LKER. *n. ſ.* [from *talk.*]

1. One who talks.

Let me give for inſtance ſome of thoſe writers or *talkers* who deal much in the words nature or fate. *Watts.*

2. A loquacious perſon; a prattler.

Keep me company but two years,
Thou ſhalt not know the ſound of thine own tongue.
—Farewel, I'll grow a *talker* for this jeer. *Shakeſpeare.*

If it were deſirable to have a child a more briſk *talker*, ways might be found to make him ſo; but a wiſe father had rather his ſon ſhould be uſeful when a man, than pretty company. *Locke.*

3. A boaſter; a bragging fellow.

The greateſt *talkers* in the days of peace, have been the moſt puſillanimous in the day of temptation. *Taylor.*

TA'LKY. *adj.* [from *talk.*] Conſiſting of talk; reſembling talk.

The *talky* flakes in the ſtrata were all formed before the ſubſidence, along with the ſand. *Woodward.*

TALL. *adj.* [*tâl*, Welſh]

1. High in ſtature.

Bring word how *tall* ſhe is. *Shakeſpeare.*

Two of nobler ſhape,
Erect and *tall*. *Milton.*

2. High; lofty.

Winds ruſh'd abroad
From the four hinges of the world, and fell
On the vext wilderneſs, whoſe *talleſt* pines,
Though rooted deep as high, and ſturdieſt oaks
Bow'd their ſtiff necks. *Milton.*

May they encreaſe as faſt, and ſpread their boughs,
As the high fame of their great owner grows:
May he live long enough to ſee them all
Dark ſhadows caſt, and as his palace *tall!*
Methinks I ſee the love that ſhall be made,
The lovers walking in that am'rous ſhade. *Waller.*

3. Sturdy; luſty.

I'll ſwear thou art a *tall* fellow of thy hands, and that thou wilt not be drunk; but I know thou art no *tall* fellow of thy hands, and that thou wilt be drunk; but I would thou wouldſt be a *tall* fellow of thy hands. *Shakeſpeare.*

TA'LLAGE. *n. ſ.* [*taillage*, French.] Impoſt; exciſe.

The people of Spain were better affected unto Philip than to Ferdinando, becauſe he had impoſed upon them many taxes and *tallages*. *Bacon.*

TA'LLOW. *n. ſ.* [*talge*, Daniſh.] The greaſe or fat of an animal; ſuet.

She's the kitchen wench, and all greaſe; and I know not what uſe to put her to, but to make a lamp of her, and run from her by her own light. I warrant her rags, and the *tallow* in them, will burn a Lapland winter. *Shakeſpeare.*

In Cuba and Hiſpaniola are killed divers thouſands, whereof the Spaniards only take the *tallow* or the hide. *Abbot.*

Snuff the candles cloſe to the *tallow*, which will make them run. *Swift.*

To TA'LLOW. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To greaſe; to ſmear with tallow.

TA'LLOWCHANDLER. *n. ſ.* [*tallow* and *chandelier*, Fr.] One who makes candles of tallow, not of wax.

Naſtineſs,

Naſtineſs, and ſeveral naſty trades, as *tallowchandlers*, butchers, and neglect of cleanſing of gutters, are great occaſions of a plague. *Harvey.*

TA'LLY. *n. ſ.* [from *tailler*, to cut, French.]

1. A ſtick notched or cut in conformity to another ſtick, and uſed to keep accounts by.

So right his judgment was cut fit,
And made a *tally* to his wit. *Hudibras.*

The only talents in eſteem at preſent are thoſe of Exchange-alley; one *tally* is worth a grove of bays. *Garth.*

Have you not ſeen a baker's maid
Between two equal panniers ſway'd?
Her *tallies* uſeleſs lie and idle,
If plac'd exactly in the middle. *Prior.*

From his rug the ſkew'r he takes,
And on the ſtick ten equal notches makes;
With juſt reſentment flings it on the grou'd;
There take my *tally* of ten thouſand pound. *Swift.*

2. Any thing made to ſuit another.

So ſuited in their minds and perſons,
That they were fram'd the *tallies* for each other:
If any alien love had interpos'd,
It muſt have been an eye-ſore to beholders. *Dryden.*

To TA'LLY. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fit; to ſuit; to cut out for any thing.

Nor ſiſter either had, nor brother;
They ſeem'd juſt *tally'd* for each other. *Prior.*

They are not ſo well *tallied* to the preſent juncture. *Pope.*

To TA'LLY. *v. n.* To be fitted; to conform; to be ſuitable.

I found pieces of tiles that exactly *tallied* with the channel. *Addiſon.*

TA'LMUD, } *n. ſ.* The book containing the Jewiſh tradi-
THA'LMUD: } tions, the rabbinical conſtitutions and explications of the law.

TA'LNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *tall.*] Height of ſtature; procerity.

An hideous giant, horrible and high,
That with his *talneſs* ſeem'd to threat the ſky. *Spenſer.*

The eyes behold ſo many naked bodies, as for *talneſs* of ſtature could hardly be equalled in any country. *Hayward.*

TA'LON. *n. ſ.* [*talon*, French.] The claw of a bird of prey.

It may be tried, whether birds may not be made to have greater or longer *talons*. *Bacon.*

Upward the noble bird directs his wing;
And tow'ring round his maſter's earth-born foes;
Swift he collects his fatal ſtock of ire,
Lifts his fierce *talon* high, and darts the forked fire. *Prior.*

TA'MARIND *tree.* *n. ſ.* [*tamarindus*, Latin.]

The flower of the *tamarind tree* conſiſts of ſeveral leaves, which are ſo placed as to reſemble a papilionaceous one in ſome meaſure; but theſe expand circularly, from whoſe many leaved flower-cup riſes the pointal, which afterward becomes a flat pod, containing many flat angular ſeeds ſurrounded with an acid blackiſh pulp. *Miller.*

Lenitives are caſſia, *tamarinds*, manna. *Wiſeman.*

Lay me reclin'd
Beneath the ſpreading *tamarind* that ſhakes,
Fann'd by the breeze its fever-cooling fruit. *Thomſon.*

TA'MARISK. *n. ſ.* [*tamariſce*, Latin.]

The flowers of the *tamariſk* are roſaceous, conſiſting of ſeveral leaves, which are placed orbicularly; from whoſe flower-cup riſes the pointal, which afterward becomes a pod, ſomewhat like thoſe of the ſallow, which opens into two parts, and contains ſeveral downy ſeeds. *Miller.*

Tamariſk is a tree that grows tall; and its wood is medicinal. *Mortimer.*

TA'MBARINE. *n. ſ.* [*tambourin*, Fr.] A tabor; a ſmall drum.

Calliope with muſes moe,
Soon as thy oaten pipe began to ſound,
Their ivory lutes and *tambarines* forego. *Spenſer.*

TAME. *adj.* [tame, Saxon; *taem*, Dutch; *tam*, Daniſh.]

1. Not wild; domeſtick.

Thales the Mileſian ſaid, that of all wild beaſts a tyrant is the worſt, and of all *tame* beaſts a flatterer. *Addiſon.*

2. Cruſhed; ſubdued; depreſſed; dejected; ſpiritleſs; heartleſs.

If you ſhould need a pin,
You could not with more *tame* a tongue deſire it. *Shakeſp.*

And now their pride and mettle is aſleep,
Their courage with hard labour *tame* and dull. *Shakeſp.*

A moſt poor man made *tame* to fortune's blows;
Who by the art of known and feeling ſorrows,
Am pregnant to good pity. *Shakeſpeare.*

Praiſe him each ſavage furious beaſt,
That on his ſtores do daily feaſt;
And you *tame* ſlaves of the laborious plough;
Your weary knees to your Creator bow. *Roſcommon.*

3. Spiritleſs; unanimated: as, *a* tame *poem*. A low phraſe.

To TAME. *v. a.* [*gatamgan*, Gothick; *temean*, Saxon; *tammen*, Dutch.]

1. To reduce from wildneſs; to reclaim; to make gentle.

Thoſe that *tame* wild horſes.
Pace 'em not in their hands to make 'em gentle;
But ſtop their mouths with ſtubborn bits. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. To ſubdue; to cruſh; to depreſs; to conquer.

If the heavens do not their viſible ſpirits
Send quickly down to *tame* the offences;
Humanity muſt perforce prey on itſelf. *Shakeſpeare.*

They cannot *tame*
Or overcome their riches! not by making
Baths, orchards, fiſh-pools, letting in of ſeas
Here, and then there forcing them out again. *B. Johnſon.*

A puling cuckold, would drink up
The lees and dregs of a flat *tamed* piece. *Shakeſpeare.*

A race unconquer'd, by their clime made bold;
The Caledonians arm'd with want and cold,
Have been kept for you to *tame* *Waller.*

TA'MEABLE. *adj.* [from *tame.*] Suſceptive of taming.

Ganzas are ſuppoſed to be great fowls, of a ſtrong flight; and eaſily *tameable*; divers of which may be ſo brought up as to join together in carrying the weight of a man. *Wilkins.*

TA'MELY. *adj* [from *tame.*] Not wildly; meanly; ſpiritleſly.

True obedience, of this madneſs cur'd,
Stoop *tamely* to the foot of majeſty. *Shakeſpeare.*

What courage *tamely* could to death conſent,
And not by ſtriking firſt the blow prevent. *Dryden.*

Once a champion of renown,
So *tamely* can you bear the raviſh'd crown? *Dryden.*

Has he given way?
Did he look *tamely* on and let them paſs? *Addiſon.*

Can you love and reverence your prelate, whom you *tamely* ſuffer to be abuſed. *Swift.*

TA MENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *tame.*]

1. The quality of being tame; not wildneſs.

2. Want of ſpirits; timidity.

Such a conduct muſt appear rather like *tameneſs* than beauty, and expoſe his authority to inſults. *Rogers.*

TA'MER. *n. ſ.* [from *tame.*] Conqueror; ſubduer.

He, great *tamer* of all human art,
Dulneſs! whoſe good old cauſe I yet defend. *Pope.*

TA'MINY. *n. ſ.* A woollen ſtuff.

TA'MKIN. *n. ſ.* The ſtopple of the mouth of a great gun.

To TA'MPER. *v. a.* [of uncertain derivation: derived by *Skinner* from *tempero*, Latin.]

1. To be buſy with phyſick.

'Tis in vain
To *tamper* with your crazy brain,
Without trepanning of your ſkull
As often as the moon's at full. *Hudibras.*

He tried waſhes to bring him to a better complexion, but there was no good to be done; the very *tampering* caſt him into a diſeaſe. *L'Eſtrange.*

2. To meddle; to have to do without fitneſs or neceſſity.

That key of knowledge, which ſhould give us entrance into the receſſes of religion, is by ſo much *tampering* and wrenching made uſeleſs. *Decay of Piety.*

'Tis dang'rous *tampering* with a muſe,
The profits ſmall, and you have much to loſe:
For though true wit adorns your birth or place,
Degenerate lines degrade the attainted race. *Roſcommon.*

Earl Waltheof being overtaken with wine, engaged in a conſpiracy; but repenting next morning, repaired to the king, and diſcovered the whole matter: notwithſtanding which he was beheaded upon the defeat of the conſpiracy, for having but thus far *tampered* in it. *Addiſon.*

3. To deal; to practiſe with.

Others *tamper'd*
For Fleetwood, Deſborough, and Lambert. *Hudibras.*

To TAN. *v. a.* [*tannen*, Dutch; *tannèn*, French.]

1. To impregnate or imbue with bark.

A human ſkull covered with the ſkin, having been buried in ſome limy ſoil, was *tanned* or turned into a kind of leather. *Grew.*

Black cattle produce tallow, hides, and beef; but the greateſt part of the hides are exported raw for want of bark to *tan* them. *Swift.*

They ſell us their bark at a good price for *tanning* our hides into leather. *Swift.*

2. To imbrown by the ſun.

His face all *tann'd* with ſcorching ſunny ray,
As he had travell'd many a Summer's day
Through boiling ſands of Araby and Ind. *Spenſer.*

Like ſun-parch'd quarters on the city gates,
Such is thy *tann'd* ſkin's lamentable ſtate. *Donne.*

A brown for which heaven would diſband
The galaxy, and ſtars be *tann'd*. *Cleaveland.*

TANE for *taken*; *ta'en.*

Two trophees *tane* from th' eaſt and weſtern ſhore;
And both thoſe nations twice triumphed o'er. *May.*

TANG. *n. ſ.* [*tanghe*, Dutch, acrid.]

1. A ſtrong taſte; a taſte left in the mouth.

Sin taken into the ſoul, is like a liquor poured into a veſſel; ſo much of it as it fills it alſo ſeaſons: ſo that although the

the body of the liquor ſhould be poured out again, yet ſtill it leaves that *tang* behind it. *South.*

It is ſtrange that the ſoul ſhould never once recal over any of its pure native thoughts, before it borrowed any thing from the body; never bring into the waking man's view any other ideas but what have a *tang* of the caſk, and derive their original from that union. *Locke.*

2. Reliſh; taſte. A low word.

There was not the leaſt *tang* of religion, which is indeed the worſt affectation in any thing he ſaid or did. *Atterbury.*

3. Something that leaves a ſting or pain behind it.

She had a tongue with a *tang*,
Would cry to a ſailor, go hang. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. Sound; tone. This is miſtaken for *tone* or *twang*.

There is a pretty affectation in the Allemain, which gives their ſpeech a different *tang* from ours. *Holder.*

To TANG. *v. n.* [This is, I think, miſtaken for *twang*.] To ring with.

Be oppoſite with a kinſman, ſurly with thy ſervants; let thy tongue *tang* arguments of ſtate; put thyſelf into the trick of ſingularity. *Shakeſpeare.*

TA'NGENT. *n. ſ.* [*tange t*, Fr. *tangens*, Lat.]

Tangent, in trigonometry, is a right line perpendicularly raiſed on the extremity of a radius, and which touches a circle ſo as not to cut it; but yet interſects another line without the circle called a ſecant, that is drawn from the centre, and which cuts the arc to which it is a *tangent*. *Trevoux.*

Nothing in this hypotheſis can retain the planets in their orbs, but they would immediately deſert them and the neighbourhood of the ſun, and vaniſh away in *tangents* to their ſeveral circles into the mundane ſpace. *Bentley.*

TANGIBI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *tangible*.] The quality of being perceived by the touch.

TA'NGIBLE *adj.* [from *tango*. Lat.] Perceptible by the touch.

Tangible bodies have no pleaſure in the conſort of air, but endeavour to ſubact it into a more denſe body. *Bacon.*

By the touch, the *tangible* qualities of bodies are diſcerned, as hard, ſoft, ſmooth. *Locke.*

To TA'NGLE. *v. a.* [See ENTANGLE.]

1. To implicate; to knit together.
2. To enſnare; to entrap.

She means to *tangle* mine eyes too.
'Tis not your inky brows, your black ſilk hair,
Your bugle eye-balls, nor your cheek of cream. *Shakeſp.*

I do, quoth he, perceive
My king is *tangl'd* in affection to
A creature of the queen's, lady Anne Bullen. *Shakeſpeare.*

You muſt lay lime to *tangle* her deſires
By wailful ſonnets, whoſe compoſed rhimes
Shall be full fraught with ſerviceable vows. *Shakeſpeare.*

If thou retire, the dauphin, well appointed,
Stands with the ſnares of war to *tangle* thee. *Shakeſpeare.*

Now ly'ſt victorious
Among thy ſlain ſelf-kill'd,
Not willingly, but *tangl'd* in the fold
Of dire neceſſity. *Milton.*

Skill'd to retire, and in retiring draw
Hearts after them, *tangl'd* in amorous nets. *Milton.*

With ſubtile cobweb cheats,
They're catch'd in knotted law-like nets;
In which when once they are entangl'd,
The more they ſtir, the more they're *tangl'd*. *Hudibras.*

3 To embroil; to embarraſs.

When my ſimple weakneſs ſtrays,
Tangled in forbidden ways;
He, my ſhepherd! is my guide,
He's before me, on my ſide. *Croſhaw.*

To TA'NGLE. *v. n.* To be entangled.

Shrubs and *tangling* buſhes had perplex'd
All path of man or beaſt. *Anon.*

TA'NGLE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb] A knot of things mingled in one another.

He leading ſwiftly rowl'd
In *tangles*, and made intricate ſeem ſtrait,
To miſchief ſwift. *Milton.*

Sport with Amaryllis in the ſhade,
Or with the *tangles* of Neæra's hair. *Milton.*

TA'NIST. *n. ſ.* [An Iriſh word; *an taaniſther*, Erſe.]

Preſently after the death of any of their captains, they aſſemble themſelves to chuſe another in his ſtead, and nominate commonly the next brother, and then next to him do they chuſe next of the blood to be *taniſt*, who ſhall next ſucceed him in the ſaid captainry. *Spenſer.*

TA'NISTRY. *n. ſ.* [from *taniſt*.]

The Iriſh hold their lands by *taniſtry*, which is no more than a perſonal eſtate for his life-time that is taniſt, by reaſon he is admitted thereunto by election. *Spenſer.*

If the Iriſh be not permitted to purchaſe eſtates of freeholds, which might deſcend to their children, muſt they not continue their cuſtom of *taniſtry*? which makes all their poſſeſſions uncertain. *Davies.*

By the Iriſh cuſtom of *taniſtry*, the chieftains of every country, and the chief of every ſept, had no longer eſtate than for life in their chieferies; and when their chieftains were dead, their ſons; or next heirs, did not ſucceed them, but their taniſts, who were elective, and purchaſed their elections by ſtrong hand. *Davies.*

TANK. *n. ſ.* [*tanque*, Fr.] A large ciſtern or baſon.

Handle your pruning-knife with dexterity; go tightly to your buſineſs: you have coſt me much, and muſt earn it: here's plentiful proviſion, raſcal; ſallading in the garden, and water in the *tank*; and in holy-days, the licking of a platter of rice when you deſerve it. *Dryden.*

TA'NKARD. *n. ſ.* [*tanquard*, French; *tankaerd*, Dutch; *tancaird*, Iriſh.] A large veſſel with a cover, for ſtrong drink.

Hath his *tankard* touch'd your brain?
Sure they're fall'n aſleep again. *Ben. Johnſon.*

Marius was the firſt who drank out of a ſilver *tankard*, after the manner of Bacchus. *Arbuthnot.*

When any calls for ale, fill the largeſt *tankard* cup top ful. *Swift.*

TA'NNER. *n. ſ.* [from *tan*.] One whoſe trade is to tan leather.

Tanners uſe that lime which is newly drawn out of the kiln, and not ſlacked with water or air. *Moxon.*

TA'NSY. *n. ſ.* [*tanacetum*, Latin.]

The *tanſy* hath a floſculous flower, conſiſting of many florets, divided into ſeveral ſegments ſitting on the embrio, and contained in a ſquamous and hemiſpherical empalement; the embrio afterward becomes a ſeed not at all downy: to theſe notes muſt be added, thick flowers into a gathered head. *Miller.*

TA'NTALISM. *n. ſ.* [from *tantalize*.] A puniſhment like that of Tantalus.

A lively repreſentation of a perſon lying under the torments of ſuch a *tantaliſm*, or platonick hell. *Addiſon.*

To TA'NTALIZE. *v. a.* [from *Tantalus*, whoſe puniſhment was to ſtarve among fruits and water which he could not touch.] To torment by the ſhew of pleaſures which cannot be reached.

Thy vain deſires, at ſtrife
Within themſelves, have *tantaliz'd* thy life. *Dryden.*

The maid once ſped, was not ſuffered to *tantalize* the male part of the commonwealth. *Addiſon.*

TA'NTIVY. *adv.* [from the note of a hunting horn, ſo expreſſed in articulate ſounds; from *tantâ vi*, ſays *Skinner*.] To ride *tantivy* is to ride with great ſpeed.

TA'NTLING. *n. ſ.* [from *Tantalus*.] One ſeized with hopes of pleaſure unattainable.

Hard life,
To be ſtill hot Summer's *tantlings*, and
The ſhrinking ſlaves of Winter. *Shakeſpeare.*

TANTAMOUNT. n. ſ. [French.] Equivalent.

If one third of our coin were gone, and ſo men had equally one third leſs money than they have, it muſt be *tantamount*; and what I'ſcape of one third leſs, another muſt make up. *Locke.*

To TAP. *v. a.* [*tappen*, Dutch; *tapper*, French.]

1. To touch lightly; to ſtrike gently.
2. [*Tappen*, Dutch.] To pierce a veſſel; to broach a veſſel. It is uſed likewiſe of the liquor.

That blood, already like the pelican,
Haſt thou *tapt* out, and drunkenly carouzed. *Shakeſpeare.*

He has been *tapping* his liquors, while I have been ſpilling my blood. *Addiſon.*

Wait with patience till the tumour becomes troubleſome, and then *tap* it with a lancet. *Sharp.*

TAP. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A gentle blow.

This is the right fencing grace, *tap* for *tap*. and ſo part fair. *Shakeſpeare.*

Each ſhakes her fan with a ſmile, and then gives her right-hand woman a *tap* upon the ſhoulder. *Addiſon.*

As at hot-cockles once I laid me down,
And felt the weighty hand of many a clown,
Buxoma gave a gentle *tap*. *Gay.*

2. A pipe at which the liquor of a veſſel is let out.

A gentleman was inclined to the knight of Gaſcoigne's diſtemper, upon hearing the noiſe of a *tap* running. *Derham.*

TA'PROOT. *n. ſ.* [*tap* and *root*] The principal ſtem of the root.

Some put under the trees raiſed of ſeed, about four inches below the place where they ſow their ſeeds, a ſmall piece of tile to ſtop the running down of the *taproot*, which occaſions it to branch when it comes to the tile. *Mortimer.*

TAPE. *n. ſ.* [tæppan, Saxon.] A narrow fillet or band.

Will you buy any *tape*, or lace for your cap,
My dainty duck, my dear-a? *Shakeſpeare.*

This pouch that's ty'd with *tape*
I'll wager, that the prize ſhall be my due. *Gay.*

On once a flock-bed, but repair'd with ſtraw,
With *tape* ty'd curtains never meant to draw. *Pope.*

TA'PER. *n. ſ.* [ꝛaper, Saxon.] A wax candle; a light.

Get me a *taper* in my ſtudy, Lucius:
When it is lighted come and call me. *Shakeſpeare.*

My daughter and little ſon we'll dreſs
With rounds of waxen *tapers* on their heads,
And rattles in their hands. *Shakeſpeare.*

If any ſnatch the pure *taper* from my hand, and hold it to the devil, he will only burn his own fingers, but ſhall not rob me of the reward of my good intention. *Taylor.*

There the fair light,
Like hero's *taper* in the window plac'd,
Such fate from the malignant air did find,
As that expoſed to the boiſt'rous wind. *Waller.*

To ſee this fleet
Heav'n, as if there wanted lights above,
For *tapers* made two glaring comets riſe. *Dryden.*

TA'PER. *adj.* [from the form of a taper.] Regularly narrowed from the bottom to the top; pyramidal; conical.

Her *taper* fingers, and her panting breaſt,
He praiſes. *Dryden.*

From the bever the otter differs in his teeth, which are canine; and in his tail, which is feline, or a long *taper*. *Grew.*

To TA'PER. *v. n.* To grow ſmaller.

The back is made *tapering* in form of a pillar, the lower vertebres being the broadeſt and largeſt; the ſuperior leſſer and leſſer, for the greater ſtability of the trunk. *Ray.*

Such be the dog.
With *tap'ring* tail, that nimbly cuts the wind. *Tickell.*

TA'PESTRY. *n. ſ.* [*tapeſterie*, *tapiſſerie*, *tapis*, Fr. *tapetum*, Lat.] Cloth woven in regular figures.

In the deſk
That's covered o'er with Turkiſh *tapeſtry*,
There is a purſe of ducats. *Shakeſpeare.*

The caſements are with golden tiſſue ſpread,
And horſes hoofs, for earth, on ſilken *tapeſtry* tread. *Dryd.*

One room is hung with *tapeſtry*, in which are wrought the figures of the great perſons of the family. *Addiſon.*

TA'PET. *n. ſ.* [*tapetia*, Lat.] Worked or figured ſtuff.

To their work thy ſit, and each doth chuſe
What ſtory ſhe will for her *tapet* take. *Spenſer.*

TA'PSTER. *n. ſ.* [from *tap.*] One whoſe buſineſs is to draw beer in an alehouſe.

The oath of a lover is no ſtronger than the word of a *tapſter*; they are both the confirmers of falſe reckonings. *Shakeſp.*

Though you change your place, you need not change your trade: I'll be your *tapſter* ſtill. *Shakeſpeare.*

The world is come now to that paſs, that the vintner and *tapſter* may broach what religion they pleaſe; and the apothecary may mingle her as he pleaſes. *Howel.*

Though the painting grows decay'd,
The houſe will never looſe its trade;
Nay, though the treacherous *tapſter* Thomas
Hangs a new angel two doors from us,
In hopes that ſtrangers may miſtake it. *Swift.*

TAR. *n. ſ.* [ꝛaꝛe, Saxon; *tarre*, Dutch; *tiere*, Daniſh.] Liquid pitch; the turpentine of the pine or fir drained out by fire.

Then, foaming *tar*, their bridles they would champ,
And trampling the fine element would fiercely ramp. *Spenſ.*

A man will not loſe a hog for a halfpennyworth of *tar*. *Camden.*

Some ſtir the melted *tar*. *Thomſon.*

TAR. *n. ſ.* [from *tar* uſed in ſhips.] A ſailor; a ſeaman in contempt.

In ſenates bold, and fierce in war,
A land commander, and a *tar*. *Swift.*

To TAR. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſmear over with tar.
2. To teaze; to provoke. [ταράττω.]

There has been much to do on both ſides; and the nations holds it no ſin to *tarre* them on to controverſy. *Shakeſp.*

Two curs ſhall tame each other; pride alone
Muſt *tar* the maſtiffs on, as 'twere the bone. *Shakeſpeare.*

TARANTULA. n. ſ. [Italian; *tarentule*, French.] An inſect whoſe bite is only cured by muſick.

This word, lover, did no leſs pierce poor Byrocles than the right tune of muſick toucheth him that is ſick of the *tarantula*. *Sidney.*

He that uſes the word *tarantula*, without having any idea of what it ſtands for, means nothing at all by it. *Locke.*

TARDA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*tardo*, Latin.] The act of hindering or delaying.

TA'RDIGRADOUS. *adj.* [*tardigradus*, Lat.] Moving ſlowly.

It is but a ſlow and *tardigradous* animal, preying upon advantage, and otherwiſe may be eſcaped. *Brown.*

TA'RDILY. *adv.* [from *tardy.*] Slowly; ſluggiſhly.

He was indeed the glaſs,
Wherein the noble youth did dreſs themſelves;
Speaking thick, which nature made his blemiſh,
Became the accents of the valiant:
For thoſe that could ſpeak ſlow and *tardily*,
Would turn their own perfection to abuſe,
To ſeem like him. *Shakeſp.*

TA'RDITY. *n. ſ.* [*tarditas*, from *tardus*, Latin; *tardiveté*, Fr.] Slowneſs; want of velocity.

Suppoſe there may be ſome obſervable *tardity* in the motion of light, and then aſk how we ſhould arrive to perceive it? *Digby.*

Our explication includes time in the notions of velocity and *tardity*. *Digby.*

TA'RDINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *tardy.*] Slowneſs; ſluggiſhneſs; unwillingneſs to action or motion.

A *tardineſs* in nature,
Which often leaves the hiſtory unſpoke,
That it intends to do. *Shakeſp.*

TA'RDY. *adj.* [*tardus*, Lat. *tardif*, Fr.]

1. Slow; not ſwift.

Nor ſhould their age by years be told,
Whoſe ſouls, more ſwift than motion, climb,
And check the *tardy* flight of time. *Sandys.*

2. Sluggiſh; unwilling to action or motion.

Behold that navy which a while before
Provok'd the *tardy* Engliſh cloſe to fight;
Now draw their beaten veſſels cloſe to ſhore,
As larks lie dar'd to ſhun the hobbies flight. *Dryden.*

When certain to o'ercome, inclin'd to ſave,
Tardy to vengeance, and with mercy brave. *Prior.*

3. Dilatory; late; tedious.

You ſhall have letters from me to my ſon
In your behalf, to meet you on the way;
Be not ta'en *tardy* by unwiſe delay. *Shakeſp.*

Death he has oft accus'd
Of *tardy* execution, ſince denounc'd
The day of his offence. *Milton.*

The *tardy* plants in our cold orchards plac'd,
Reſerve their fruit for the next age's taſte:
There a ſmall grain in ſome few months will be
A firm, a lofty and a ſpacious tree. *Waller.*

Tardy of aid, unſeal thy heavy eyes,
Awake, and with the dawning day ariſe. *Dryden.*

You may freely cenſure him for being *tardy* in his payments. *Arbuthnot.*

4. Unwary. A low word.

Yield, ſcoundrel baſe, quoth ſhe, or die,
Thy life is mine, and liberty:
But if thou think'ſt I took thee *tardy*,
And dar'ſt preſume to be ſo hardy,
To try thy fortune o'er a-freſh,
I'll wave my title to thy fleſh. *Hudibras.*

5. Criminal; offending. A low word.

If they take them *tardy*, they endeavour to humble them by way of reprizal: thoſe ſlips and miſmanagements are uſually ridiculed. *Collier.*

To TA'RDY. *v. a.* [*tarder*, Fr. from the adjective.] To delay; to hinder.

I choſe
Camillo for the miniſter, to poiſon
My friend Polixenes; which had been done,
But that the good mind of Camillo *tardied*
My ſwift command. *Shakeſp.*

TARE. *n. ſ.* [from *teeren*, Dutch, to conſume. *Skinner.*] A weed that grows among corn.

Through hatred of *tares* the corn in the field of God is plucked up. *Hooker.*

The liberal contributions ſuch teachers met with ſerved to invite more labourers, where their ſeed time was their harveſt, and by ſowing *tares* they reaped gold. *Decay of Piety.*

My country neighbours begin not to think of being in general, which is being abſtracted from all its inferior ſpecies, before they come to think of the fly in their ſheep, or the *tares* in their corn. *Locke.*

TARE. n. ſ. [French.] A mercantile word denoting the weight of any thing containing a commodity; alſo the allowance made for it.

TARE. preterite of *tear.*

The women beat their breaſts, their cheeks they *tare*. *Dryden.*

TARGE. } *n. ſ.* [ꝛaꝛga, Saxon; *targe*, Italian; *targe*, French;
TA'RGET. } *tariam*, Welſh, which ſeems the original of the reſt; *an taargett*, Erſe.] A kind of buckler or ſhield born on the left arm. It ſeems to be commonly uſed for a defenſive weapon leſs in circumference than a ſhield.

Glancing on his helmet made a large
And open gaſh therein, were not his *targe*
That broke the violence. *Spenſer.*

I took all their
Seven points in my *target*. *Shakeſp.*

Henceforward will I bear
Upon my *target* three fair ſhining ſuns. *Shakeſp.*

The arms ſhe uſeth moſt is the *target* to ſhroud herſelf under, and fence away the blow. *Howel.*

Thoſe leaves
They gather'd, broad as Amazonian *targe*. *Milton.*

The Greeks the gates aproach'd, their *targets* caſt
Over their heads, ſome ſcaling ladders plac'd
Againſt the walls. *Derham.*

TA'RGUM. *n. ſ.* [תרגום] A paraphraſe on the pentateuch in the Chaldee language.

TA'RIFF. *n. ſ.* [perhaps a Spaniſh word; *tarif*, Fr.] A cartel of commerce.

This branch of our trade was regulated by a *tariff*, or declaration of the duties of import and export. *Addiſon.*

TARN. *n. ſ.* [*tiorn*, Iſlandick.] A bog; a fen; a marſh; a pool; a quagmire.

To TA'RNISH. *v. a.* [*ternir*, French.] To ſully; to ſoil; to make not bright.

Let him pray for reſolution, that he may diſcover nothing that may diſcredit the cauſe, *tarniſh* the glory, and weaken the example of the ſuffering. *Collier.*

Low waves the rooted foreſt, vex'd, and ſheds
What of its *tarniſh'd* honours yet remain. *Thomſon.*

To TA'RNISH. *v. n.* To loſe brightneſs.

If a fine object ſhould *tarniſh* by having a great many ſee it, or the muſick ſhould run moſtly into one man's ears, theſe ſatisfactions would be made incloſure. *Collier.*

TARPA'WLING. *n. ſ.* [from *tar.*]

1. Hempen cloth ſmeared with tar.

Some the gall'd ropes with dauby marling bind,
Or ſearcloth maſts with ſtrong *tarpawling* coats. *Dryden.*

2. A ſailor in contempt.

Was any thing wanting to the extravagance of this age, but the making a living *tarpawlin* and a ſwabber the hero of a tragedy. *Dennis.*

TA'RRAGON. *n. ſ.* A plant called herb-dragon.

TA'RRIANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *tarry.*] Stay; delay; perhaps ſojourn.

Diſpatch me hence:
Come, anſwer not; but do it preſently,
I am impatient of my *tarriance.* *Shakeſpeare.*

TA'RRIER. *n. ſ.* [This ſhould be written *terrier*, from *terre*, French, the earth.]

1. A ſort of ſmall dog, that hunts the fox or otter out of his hole.

The fox is earthed; but I ſhall ſend my two *tarriers* in after him. *Dryden.*

2. One that tarries or ſtays.

To TA'RRY. *v. n.* [*targir*, French.]

1. To ſtay; to continue in a place.

Tarry I here, I but attend on death;
But fly I hence, I fly away from life. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. To delay; to be long in coming.

Thou art my deliverer, make no *tarrying*, O God. *Pſal.*

Who hath woe and redneſs of eyes? they that *tarry* long at the wine. *Prov.* xxiii. 30.

Tarry ye here for us till we come again. *Exod.* xxiv. 14.

I yet am tender, young, and full of fear,
And dare not die, but fain would *tarry* here. *Dryden.*

To TA'RRY. *v. a.* To wait for.

I will go drink with you, but I cannot *tarry* dinner. *Shak.*

TA'RSEL. *n. ſ.* A kind of hawk.

Hiſt! Romeo, hiſt! O for a falkner's voice;
To lure this *tarſel* gentle back again. *Shakeſpeare.*

A falc'ner Henry is, when Emma hawks;
With her of *tarſels* and of lures he talks. *Prior.*

TA'RSUS. *n. ſ.* [In anatomy; *tarſe*, Fr.] The ſpace betwixt the lower end of the focil bones of the leg, and the beginning of the five long bones that are jointed with, and bear up, the toes: it compriſes ſeven bones and the three oſſa cuneiformia. *Dict.*

An obſcure motion, where the conjunction is called ſynanthroſis; as, in joining the *tarſus* to the metatarſus. *Wiſeman.*

TART. *adj.* [ȝeanꝛ, Saxon; *taertig*, Dutch.]

1. Sour; acid; acidulated; ſharp of taſte.

2. Sharp; keen; ſevere.

Why ſo *tart* a favour
To trumpet ſuch good tidings? *Shakeſpeare.*

When his humours grew *tart*, as being now in the lees of favour, they brake forth into certain ſudden exceſſes. *Wotton.*

TART. *n. ſ.* [*tarte*, French; *tarta*, Italian; *taart*, Daniſh.] A ſmall pie of fruit.

Figures, with divers coloured earths, under the windows of the houſe on that ſide near which the garden ſtands, be but toys; you may ſee as good ſights in *tarts.* *Bacon.*

TA'RTANE. *n. ſ.* [*tartana*, Italian; *tartane*, Fr.] A veſſel much uſed in the Mediterranean, with one maſt and a three-cornered ſail.

I ſet out from Marſeilles to Genoa in a *tartane*, and arrived late at a ſmall French port called Caſſis. *Addiſon.*

TA'RTAR. *n. ſ.* [*tartarus*, Lat.]

1. Hell. A word uſed by the old poets, now obſolete.

With this the damn'd ghoſts he governeth,
And furies rules, and *tartare* tempereth. *Spenſer.*

He's in *tartar* limbo worſe than hell;
A devil in an everlaſting garment hath him,
One whoſe hard heart is button'd up with ſteel. *Shakeſp.*

2. [*Tartre*, Fr.] *Tartar* is what ſticks to wine caſks, like a hard ſtone, either white or red, as the colour of the wine from whence it comes: the white is preferable, as containing leſs droſs or earthy parts: the beſt comes from Germany, and is the *tartar* of the rheniſh wine. *Quincy.*

The fermented juice of grapes is partly turned into liquid drops or lees, and partly into that cruſt or dry feculency that is commonly called *tartar*; and this *tartar* may by the fire be divided into five differing ſubſtances, four of which are not acid, and the other not ſo manifeſtly acid as the *tartar* itſelf. *Boyle.*

TARTA'REAN. *adj.* [*tartarus*, Lat.] Helliſh.

His throne mix'd with *tartarean* ſulphur. *Milton.*

TARTA'REOUS. *adj.* [from *tatrar.*]

1. Conſiſting of tartar.

In fruits, the *tartareous* parts of the ſap are thrown upon the fibres deſigned for the ſtone, and the oily upon the ſeed within it. *Grew.*

2. Helliſh.

The ſpirit of God downward purg'd
The black *tartareous* cold infernal dregs,
Adverſe to life. *Milton.*

To TA'RTARIZE. *v. a.* [from *tartar.*] To impregnate with tartar.

TA'RTAROUS. *adj.* [from *tartar.*] Containing tartar; conſiſting of tartar.

TA'RTLY. *adv.* [from *tart.*]

1. Sharply; ſourly; with acidity.

2. Sharply; with poignancy; with ſeverity.

Seneca, an ingenious and ſententious writer, was by Caligula called *arena ſine calce*, ſand without lime. *Walker.*

3. With ſourneſs of aſpect.

How *tartly* that gentleman looks!
—He is of a very melancholy diſpoſition. *Shakeſpeare.*

TA'RTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *tart.*]

1. Sharpneſs; ſourneſs; acidity.

Of theſe ſweets put in three gallons, more or leſs, into an hogſhead, as the *tartneſs* of your cyder requires. *Mortimer.*

2. Sourneſs of temper; poignancy of language.

They cannot be too ſweet for the king's *tartneſs.* *Shakeſp.*

TASK. *n. ſ.* [*tache*, French; *taſſa*, Italian.]

1. Something to be done impoſed by another.

Relieves me from my *taſk* of ſervile toil
Daily in common priſon elſe enjoin'd me. *Milton.*

2. Employment; buſineſs.

His mental powers were equal to greater *taſks.* *Atterbury.*

No happier *taſk* theſe faded eyes purſue,
To read and weep is all they now can do. *Pope.*

3. *To* TAKE *to taſk.* To reprove; to reprimand.

A holy man *took* a ſoldier *to taſk* upon the ſubject of his profeſſion. *L'Eſtrange.*

He diſcovered ſome remains of his nature when he met with a foot-ball, for which Sir Roger *took* him *to taſk.* *Addiſ.*

To TASK. *v. a.* [*taſcu*, Welſh, or from the noun.] To burthen with ſomething to be done.

He depos'd the king,
Soon after that depriv'd him of his life,
And, in the neck of that, *taſk'd* the whole ſtate. *Shakeſp.*

Forth he goes,
Like to a harveſtman, that's *taſk'd* to mow,
Or all, or loſe his hire. *Shakeſp.*

Some things of weight,
That *taſk* our thoughts, concerning us and France. *Shak.*

I have drunk but one cup to-night, and that was craftily qualified too; and behold what innovation it makes here. I am unfortunate in the infirmity, and dare not *taſk* my weakneſs with any more. *Shakeſp.*

Divert thy thoughts at home,
There *taſk* thy maids, and exerciſe the loom. *Dryden.*

TA'SKER. } *n. ſ.* [*taſk* and *maſter.*] One who impoſes
TA'SKMASTER. } taſks.

All is, if I have grace to uſe it ſo,
As ever in my great *taſkmaſter's* eye. *Milton.*

The ſervice of ſin is perfect ſlavery; and he who will pay obedience to the commands of it, ſhall find it an unreaſonable *taſkmaſter*, and an unmeaſurable exactor. *South.*

Hear, ye ſullen powers below;
Hear, ye *taſkers* of the dead. *Dryden.*

TA'SSEL. *n. ſ.* [*taſſe*, French; *taſſellus*, low Latin.] An ornamental bunch of ſilk, or glittering ſubſtances.

Then took the ſquire an horn of bugle ſmall,
Which hung adown his ſide in twiſted gold,
And *taſſels* gay. *Spenſer.*

Their heads are tricked with *taſſels* and flowers. *Sandys.*

TA'SSEL. } *n. ſ.* An herb. *Ainſ.*
TA'ZEL. }

TA'SSELED. *adj.* [from *taſſel.*] Adorned with taſſels.

Early ere the odorous breath of morn
Awakes the ſlumb'ring leaves, or *taſſel'd* horn
Shakes the high thicket, haſte I all about. *Milton.*

TA'SSES. *n. ſ.* Armour for the thighs. *Ainſ.*

TA'STABLE. *adj.* That may be taſted; ſavoury; reliſhing.

Their diſtilled oils are fluid, volatile and *taſtable.* *Boyle.*

To TASTE. *v. a.* [*taſter*, to try, French.]

1. To perceive and diſtinguiſh by the palate.

The ruler of the feaſt *taſted* the water made wine. *John* ii.

2. To try by the mouth; to eat at leaſt in a ſmall quantity.

Bold deed to *taſte* it under ban to touch. *Milton.*

3. To

3 To eſſay firſt.
Roſcetes was ſeldom permitted to eat any other meat but ſuch as the prince before *taſted* of. *Knolles.*
Thou and I marching before our troops
May *taſte* fate to them, mow them out a paſſage. *Dryden.*
4. To feel; to have perception of.
He ſhould *taſte* death for every man. *Heb.* 9.

To TASTE. *v. n.*
1. To try by the mouth to eat.
Of this tree we may not *taſte* nor touch. *Milton.*
2. To have a ſmack; to produce on the palate a particular ſenſation.
When the mouth is out of taſte, it maketh things *taſte* bitter and loathſome, but never ſweet. *Bacon.*
When kine feed upon wild garlick, their milk *taſteth* of it. *Bacon.*
If your butter *taſtes* of braſs, it is your maſter's fault, who will not allow a ſilver ſaucepan. *Swift.*
3. To diſtinguiſh intellectually.
Scholars when good ſenſe deſcribing,
Call it *taſting* and imbibing. *Swift.*
4. To reliſh intellectually; to approve.
Thou, Adam, wilt *taſte* no pleaſure. *Milton.*
5. To be tinctured, or receive ſome quality or character.
Ev'ry idle, nice, and wanton reaſon
Shall, to the king, *taſte* of this action. *Shakeſpeare.*
6. To try the reliſh of any thing.
The body's life with meats and air is fed,
Therefore the ſoul doth uſe the *taſting* pow'r
In veins, which through the tongue and palate ſpread,
Diſtinguiſh ev'ry reliſh ſweet and ſour. *Davies.*
7. To have perception of.
Cowards die many times before their deaths;
The valiant never *taſte* of death but once. *Shakeſpeare.*
The *taſting* of death touched the righteous alſo, and there was a deſtruction of the multitude in the wilderneſs. *Wiſd.*
8. To take enjoyment.
What hither brought us? not hope here to *taſte*
Of pleaſure. *Milton.*
Of nature's bounty men forboſe to *taſte*,
And the beſt portion of the earth lay waſte. *Waller.*
9. To enjoy ſparingly.
This fiery game your active youth maintain'd,
Not yet by years extinguiſh'd, though reſtrain'd;
You ſeaſon ſtill with ſports your ſerious hours,
For age but *taſtes* of pleaſures, youth devours. *Dryden.*

TASTE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. The act of taſting; guſtation.
Beſt of fruits, whoſe *taſte* gave elocution. *Milton.*
2. The ſenſe by which the reliſh of any thing on the palate is perceived.
Bees delight more in one flower than another, and therefore have *taſte*. *Bacon.*
Delicacies of *taſte*, ſight, ſmell. *Milton.*
The tardy plants in our cold orchards plac'd,
Reſerve their fruit for the next age's *taſte*. *Waller.*
3. Senſibility; perception.
I have almoſt forgot the *taſte* of fears:
The time has been, my ſenſes would have cool'd
To hear a night ſhriek. *Shakeſpeare.*
Muſick in the cloſe,
As the laſt *taſte* of ſweets is ſweeteſt laſt. *Shakeſp.*
4. That ſenſation which all things taken into the mouth give particularly to the tongue, the papillæ of which are the principal inſtruments hereof. *Quincy.*
Manna was like coriander ſeed, white; and the *taſte* of it was like wafers made with honey. *Exodus.*
Though there be a great variety of *taſtes*, yet, as in ſmells, they have only ſome few general names. *Locke.*
5. Intellectual reliſh or diſcernment.
Seeing they pretend no quarrel at other pſalms which are in like manner appointed to be daily read, why do theſe ſo much offend and diſpleaſe their *taſtes*? *Hooker.*
Sion's ſongs to all true *taſtes* excelling,
Where God is prais'd aright. *Milton.*
I have no *taſte*
Of popular applauſe. *Dryden.*
As he had no *taſte* of true glory, we ſee him equipped like an Hercules, with a club and a lion's ſkin. *Addiſon.*
This metaphor would not have been ſo general, had there not been a conformity between the mental *taſte* and that ſenſitive taſte which gives us a reliſh of every flavour. *Addiſon.*
Your way of life, in my *taſte*, will be the beſt. *Pope.*
I ſee how ill a *taſte* for wit and ſenſe prevails in the world. *Swift.*
Pleaſure reſults from a ſenſe to diſcern, and a *taſte* to be affected with beauty. *Seed's Sermons.*
6. An eſſay; a trial; an experiment. Not in uſe.
I hope, for my brother's juſtification, he wrote as an eſſay or *taſte* of my virtue. *Shakeſp.*
7. A ſmall portion given as a ſpecimen.
They thought it not ſafe to reſolve, till they had a *taſte* of the people's inclination. *Bacon.*

Beſides the prayers mentioned, I ſhall give only a *taſte* of ſome few recommended to devout perſons in the manuals and offices. *Stillingfleet.*

TA'STED. *adj.* [from *taſte*.] Having a particular reliſh.
Coleworts proſper exceedingly, and are better *taſted*, if watered with ſalt water. *Bacon.*

TA'STER. *n. ſ.* [*taſteur*, Fr. from *taſte*.]
1. One who takes the firſt eſſay of food.
Fair hope! our earlier heav'n! by thee
Young time is *taſter* to eternity. *Craſhaw.*
Says the fly, Are not all places open to me? Am not I the *taſter* to princes in all their entertainments. *L'Eſtrange.*
Thy tutor be thy *taſter*, ere thou eat,
There's poiſon in thy drink, and in thy meat. *Dryden.*
2. A dram cup. *Ainſ.*

TA'STEFUL. *adj.* [*taſte* and *full*.] High reliſhed; ſavoury.
Not *taſteful* herbs that in theſe gardens riſe,
Which the kind ſoil with milky ſap ſupplies,
Can move. *Pope.*

TA'STELESS. *adj.* [from *taſte*.]
1. Having no power of perceiving taſte.
2. Having no reliſh or power of ſtimulating the palate; inſipid.
By depurating chemical oils, and reducing them to an elementary ſimplicity, they could never be made *taſteleſs*. *Boyle.*
3. Having no power of giving pleaſure; inſipid.
The underſtanding cannot, by its natural light, diſcover ſpiritual truths; and the corruption of our will and affections renders them *taſteleſs* and inſipid to us. *Rogers.*
4. Having no intellectual guſt.
If by his manner of writing he is heavy and *taſteleſs*, I throw aſide his criticiſms. *Addiſon.*

TA'STELESSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *taſteleſs*.]
1. Inſipidity; want of reliſh.
2. Want of perception of taſte.
3. Want of intellectual reliſh.

To TA'TTER. *v. a.* [ꝥozæpan, Saxon.] To tear; to rend; to make ragged. *Tattered* is perhaps more properly an adjective.
Through *tatter'd* cloaths ſmall vices do appear,
Robes and furr'd gowns hide all. *Shakeſp.*
An apothecary late I noted
In *tatter'd* weeds, with overwhelming brows,
Culling of ſimples. *Shakeſp.*
Where wav'd the *tatter'd* enſigns of Ragfair,
A yawning ruin hangs. *Pope.*
In the land of liberty little tyrants rag'd,
Tore from cold wintry limbs the *tatter'd* weed. *Thomſon.*

TA'TTER. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A rag; a fluttering rag.
This fable holds from him that ſits upon the throne, to the poor devil that has ſcarce a *tatter*. *L'Eſtrange.*

TATTERDEMA'LION. *n. ſ.* [*tatter* and *I know not what*.] A ragged fellow.
As a poor fellow was trudging along in a bitter cold morning with never a rag, a ſpark that was warm clad called to this *tatterdemalion*, how he could endure this weather? *L'Eſtrange.*

To TA'TTLE. *v. n.* [*tatteren*, Dutch.] To prate; to talk idly; to uſe many words with little meaning.
He ſtands on terms of honourable mind,
Ne will be carried with every common wind
Of court's inconſtant mutability
Ne after every *tattling* fable fly. *Spenſer.*
The one is too like an image, and ſays nothing; and the other too like my lady's eldeſt ſon, evermore *tattling*. *Shak.*
Excuſe it by the *tattling* quality of age, which is always narrative. *Dryden.*
The world is forward enough to *tattle* of them. *Locke.*
Their language is extremely proper to *tattle* in; it is made up of ſo much repetition and compliment. *Addiſon.*

TA'TTLE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Prate; idle chat; trifling talk.
They aſked her, how ſhe lik'd the play?
Then told the *tattle* of the day. *Swift.*
Such *tattle* often entertains
My lord and me. *Swift.*
A young academick ſhall dwell upon trade and politicks in a dictatorial ſtile, while at the ſame time perſons well ſkilled in thoſe different ſubjects hear the impertinent *tattle* with a juſt contempt. *Watts.*

TA'TTLER. *n. ſ.* [from *tattle*.] An idle talker; a prater.
Going from houſe to houſe, *tattlers*, buſy bodies, which are the canker and ruſt of idleneſs, as idleneſs is the ruſt of time, are reproved by the apoſtle. *Taylor.*

TATTO'O. *n. ſ.* [perhaps from *tapotez tous*, Fr. to ſtrike.] The beat of drum by which ſoldiers are warned to their quarters.
All thoſe whoſe hearts are looſe and low,
Start if they hear but the *tatto*. *Prior.*

TA'VERN. *n. ſ.* [*taverne*, Fr. *taberna*, Latin.] A houſe where wine is ſold, and drinkers are entertained.
Enquire at London, 'mong the *taverns* there;
For there they ſay he daily doth frequent,
With unreſtrained looſe companions. *Shakeſp.*

You ſhall be called to no more payments; fear no more *tavern* bills, which are often the ſadneſs of parting, as the procuring of mirth. *Shakeſp.*

To reform the vices of this town, all *taverns* and alehouſes ſhould be obliged to diſmiſs their company by twelve at night, and no woman ſuffered to enter any *tavern* or alehouſe. *Swift.*

TA'VERNER. } TA'VERNKEEPER. } TA'VERNMAN. } *n. ſ.* [from *tavern* and *man* or *keep*; *taberna-rius*, Latin; *tavernier*, French.] One who keeps a tavern.

After local names, the moſt in number have been derived from occupations; as tailor, archer, *taverner*. *Camden.*

TAUGHT, preterite and part. paſſive of *teach*.

All thy children ſhall be *taught* of the Lord. *Iſa.* liv. 13.

How haſt thou ſatisfy'd me, *taught* to live. *Milton.*

To TAUNT. *v. a.* [*tanſer*, Fr. *Skinner*. *Tanden*, Dutch, to ſhew teeth. *Minſhew.*]

1. To reproach; to inſult; to revile; to ridicule; to treat with inſolence and contumelies.

When I had at my pleaſure *taunted* her,
She in mild terms begg'd my patience. *Shakeſpeare.*

The bitterneſs and ſtings of *taunting* jealouſy,
Vexatious days, and jarring joyleſs nights,
Have driv'n him forth. *Rowe.*

2. To exprobrate; to mention with upbraiding.

Rail thou in Fulvia's phraſe, and *taunt* my faults
With ſuch full licence. *Shakeſpeare.*

TAUNT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Inſult; ſcoff; reproach; ridicule.

With ſcoffs and ſcorns, and contumelious *taunts*,
In open market-place produc'd they me,
To be a publick ſpectacle. *Shakeſp.*

He would avoid ſuch bitter *taunts*,
As in the time of death he gave our father. *Shakeſp.*

Julian thought it more effectual to perſecute the Chriſtians by *taunts* and ironies, than by tortures. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

He by vile hands to common uſe debas'd,
Shall ſend them flowing round his drunken feaſt,
With ſacrilegious *taunt*, and impious jeſt. *Prior.*

TA'UNTER. *n. ſ.* [from *taunt*.] One who taunts, reproaches, or inſults.

TA'UNTINGLY. *adv.* [from *taunting*.] With inſult; ſcoffingly; with contumely and exprobration.

It *tauntingly* replied
To th' diſcontented members, th' mutinous parts,
That envied his receipt. *Shakeſp.*

The wanton goddeſs view'd the warlike maid
From head to foot, and *tauntingly* ſhe ſaid. *Prior.*

TAURICO'RNOUS. *adj.* [*taurus* and *cornu*, Latin.] Having horns like a bull.

Their deſcriptions muſt be relative, or the *tauricornous* picture of the one the ſame with the other. *Brown.*

TAUTOLO'GICAL. *adj.* [*tautologique*, Fr. from *tautology*.] Repeating the ſame thing.

TAUTO'LOGIST. *n. ſ.* [from *tautology*.] One who repeats tediouſly.

TAUTO'LOGY. *n. ſ.* [ταυτολογία; *tautologie*, Fr. ταῦτο and λόγος.] Repetition of the ſame words, or of the ſame ſenſe in different words.

All ſcience is not *tautology*; the laſt ages have ſhewn us, what antiquity never ſaw, in a dream. *Glanville.*

Saint Andre's feet ne'er kept more equal time,
Not ev'n the feet of thy own Pſyche's rhime;
Though they in numbers as in ſenſe excel,
So juſt, ſo like *tautology*, they fell. *Dryden.*

Every paper addreſſed to our beautiful incendiaries, hath been filled with different conſiderations, that enemies may not accuſe me of *tautology*. *Addiſon.*

To TAW. *v. a.* [*touwen*, Dutch; ταpian, Saxon.] To dreſs white leather commonly called alum leather, in contradiſtinction from *tan* leather, that which is dreſſed with bark.

TAW. *n. ſ.* A marble to play with.

Trembling I've ſeen thee
Mix with children as they play'd at *taw*;
Nor fear the marbles as they bounding flew,
Marbles to them, but rolling rocks to you. *Swift.*

TA'WDRINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *tawdry*.] Tinſel finery; finery too oſtentatious.

A clumſy beau makes his ungracefulneſs appear the more ungraceful by his *tawdrineſs* of dreſs. *Clariſſa.*

TA'WDRY. *adj.* [from Stawdrey, Saint Awdrey, or Saint Etheldred, as the things bought at Saint Etheldred's fair. *Henſhaw*, *Skinner*.] Meanly ſhewy; ſplendid without coſt; fine without grace; ſhewy without elegance. It is uſed both of things and of perſons wearing them.

Bind your fillets faſt,
And gird in your waſte,
For more fineneſs, with a *tawdrie* lace. *Spenſer.*

He has a kind of coxcomb upon his crown, and a few *tawdry* feathers. *L'Eſtrange.*

Old Romulus and father Mars look down,
Your herdſman primitive, your homely clown,
Is turn'd a beau in a looſe *taudry* gown. *Dryden.*

He rails from morning to night at eſſenced fops and *tawdry* courtiers. *Addiſon.*

Her eyes were wan and eager, her dreſs thin and *tawdry*, her mien genteel and childiſh. *Addiſon.*

TA'WER. *n. ſ.* [from *taw*.] A dreſſer of white leather.

TA'WNY. *adj.* [*tané*, *tanné*, Fr.] Yellow, like things tanned.

This child of fancy that armado hight,
For interim to our ſtudies ſhall relate,
In high born words, the worth of many a knight
From *tawny* Spain, loſt in the world's debate. *Shakeſp.*

Eurus his body muſt be drawn the colour of the *tawny* Moor, upon his head a red ſun. *Peacham.*

The *tawny* lion pawing to get free. *Milton.*

Whilſt they make the river Senaga to bound the Moors, ſo that on the ſouth ſide they are black, on the other only *tawny*, they ſeem not to derive it from the ſun. *Brown.*

Where's the worth that ſets this people up
Above your own Numidia's *tawny* ſons? *Addiſon.*

TAX. *n. ſ.* [*tâſg*, Welſh; *taxe*, French; *taxe*, Dutch.]

1. An impoſt; a tribute impoſed; an exciſe; a tallage.

He ſays Horace, being the ſon of a *tax* gatherer or collector, ſmells everywhere of the meanneſs of his birth. *Dryden.*

With wars and *taxes* others waſte their own,
And houſes burn, and houſhold gods deface,
To drink in bowls which glittering gems enchaſe. *Dryden.*

The *tax* upon tillage was two ſhillings in the pound in arable land, and four in plantations: this *tax* was often levied in kind upon corn, and called decumæ or tithes. *Arbuthnot.*

2. [*Taxo*, Lat.] Charge; cenſure.

He could not without grief of heart, and without ſome *tax* upon himſelf and his miniſters for the not executing the laws, look upon the bold licence of ſome pamphlets. *Clarendon.*

To TAX. *v. a.* [*taxer*, Fr. from the noun.]

1. To load with impoſts.

Jehoiakim gave the ſilver and gold to Pharaoh, but he *taxed* the land to give the money. *2 Kings.*

2. [*Taxo*, Lat.] To charge; to cenſure; to accuſe. It has *of* or *with* before the fault imputed, and is uſed both of perſons and things.

How many hath he killed? I promiſed to eat all of his killing.——Niece, you *tax* ſignior Benedick too much; but he'll be meet with you. *Shakeſp.*

I am not juſtly to be *taxed* with any preſumption for meddling with matters wherein I have no dealing. *Raleigh.*

Tax not divine diſpoſal, wiſeſt men
Have err'd, and by bad women been deceiv'd. *Milton.*

They cannot *tax* others omiſſions towards them without a tacit reproach of their own. *Dec. of Piety.*

He *taxed* not Homer nor Virgil for intereſting their gods in the wars of Troy and Italy; neither would he have *taxed* Milton for his choice of a ſupernatural argument. *Dryden.*

Mens virtues I have commended as freely as I have *taxed* their crimes. *Dryden.*

He call'd him back aloud, and *tax'd* his fear;
And ſure enough he heard, but durſt not hear. *Dryden.*

Like ſome rich and mighty murderer,
Too great for priſon which he breaks with gold,
Who freſher for new miſchief does appear,
And dares the world to *tax* him with the old. *Dryden.*

If this be chance, it is extraordinary; and I dare not call it more, for fear of being *taxed* with ſuperſtition. *Dryden.*

If he *taxes* both of long delay,
My guilt is leſs, who ſooner came away. *Dryden.*

This ſalutation cannot be *taxed* with flattery, ſince it was directed to a prince, of whom it had been happy for Rome if he had never been born, or if he had never died. *Addiſon.*

TA'XABLE. *adj.* [from *tax*.] That may be taxed.

TAXA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*taxation*, Fr. *taxatio*, Lat. from *tax*.]

1. The act of loading with taxes; impoſt; tax.

The ſubjects could taſte no ſweeter fruits of having a king than grievous *taxations* to ſome vain purpoſes; laws made rather to find faults than to prevent faults. *Sidney.*

I bring no overture of war, no *taxation* of homage; my words are as full of peace as matter. *Shakeſp.*

He daily ſuch *taxations* did exact,
As were againſt the order of the ſtate. *Daniel.*

Various news I heard,
Of old miſmanagements, *taxations* new;
All neither wholly falſe, nor wholly true. *Pope.*

2. Accuſation; ſcandal.

My father's love is enough to honour; ſpeak no more of him, you'll be whipt for *taxation* one of theſe days. *Shakeſpeare.*

TA'XER. *n. ſ.* [from *tax*.] He who taxes.

Theſe rumours begot ſcandal againſt the king, taxing him for a great *taxer* of his people. *Bacon.*

TEA. *n. ſ.* [a word, I ſuppoſe, Chineſe; *thé*, Fr.] A Chineſe plant, of which the infuſion has lately been much drunk in Europe.

The muſes friend, *tea*, does our fancy aid,
Repreſs thoſe vapours which the head invade. *Waller.*

One

One has a deſign of keeping an open *tea* table. *Addiſon.*
I have filled a *tea* pot, and received a diſh of it. *Addiſon.*
He ſwept down a dozen *tea* diſhes. *Spectator.*
Nor will you encourage the common *tea* table talk. *Spect.*
Green leaves of *tea* contain a narcotick juice, which exudes by roaſting: this is performed with great care before it is expoſed to ſale. *Arbuthnot.*
Here living *tea* pot ſtands; one arm held out,
One bent; the handle this, and that the ſpout. *Pope.*
The miſtreſs of the *tea* ſhop may give half an ounce. *Sw.*
The fear of being thought pedants hath taken many young divines off from their ſeverer ſtudies, which they have exchanged for plays, in order to qualify them for *tea* tables. *Swift.*
When you ſweep, never ſtay to pick up *tea* ſpoons. *Swift.*

To TEACH. *v. a.* preter. and part. paſſ. *taught*, ſometimes *teached*, which is now obſolete. [tæcan, Sax.]

1. To inſtruct; to inform.
The Lord will *teach* us of his ways, and we will walk in his paths. *Iſa.* ii. 3.
Teach us by what means to ſhun
Th' inclement ſeaſons. *Milton.*
2. To deliver any doctrine or art, or words to be learned.
Moſes wrote this ſong, and *taught* it. *Deut.* xxxi. 22.
In vain they worſhip me, *teaching* for doctrines the commandments of men. *Mat.* xv. 9.
They *teach* all nations what of him they learn'd. *Milton.*
3. To ſhow; to exhibit ſo as to impreſs upon the mind.
He is a good divine that follows his own inſtructions; I can eaſier *teach* twenty what were good to be done, than to be one of the twenty to follow my own *teaching*. *Shakeſpeare.*
If ſome men *teach* wicked things, it muſt be that others ſhould practiſe them. *South.*
4. To tell; to give intelligence.
Huſwives are *teached*, inſtead of a clocke,
How winter night paſſeth by crowing of cocke. *Tuſſer.*

To TEACH. *v. n.* To perform the office of an inſtructor.
I have labour'd,
And with no little ſtudy, that my *teaching*,
And the ſtrong courſe of my authority,
Might go one way. *Shakeſpeare.*
I am too ſudden bold
To *teach*; a teacher ill beſeemeth me. *Shakeſpeare.*
The heads judge for reward, the prieſts *teach* for hire, and the prophets divine for money. *Mic.* iii. 11.

TE'ACHABLE. *adj.* [from *teach.*] Docile; ſuſceptive of inſtruction.
We ought to bring our minds free, unbiaſſed, and *teachable* to learn our religion from the word of God. *Watts.*

TE'ACHABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *teachable.*] Docility; willingneſs to learn; capacity to learn.

TE'ACHER. *n. ſ.* [from *teach.*]
1. One who teaches; an inſtructor; preceptor.
Nature is no ſufficient *teacher* what we ſhould do that may attain unto life everlaſting. *Hooker.*
I went into the temple, there to hear
The *teachers* of our law, and to propoſe
What might improve my knowledge or their own. *Milton.*
Theſe were notions born with us; ſuch as we were taught without the help of a *teacher*. *South.*
Imperious with a *teacher*'s air,
Boaſtful he claims a right to wiſdom's chair. *Blackmore.*
2. One who without regular ordination aſſumes the miniſtry.
Diſſenting *teachers* are under no incapacity of accepting civil and military employments. *Swift.*
3. A preacher; one who is to deliver doctrine to the people.
For the choice of a governor more ſufficient, the *teachers* in all the churches aſſembled themſelves. *Raleigh.*
Wolves ſhall ſucceed for *teachers*. *Milton.*
He may teach his dioceſe who ceaſes to be able to preach to it; for he may do it by appointing *teachers*, and by a vigilant exacting from them the inſtruction of their flocks. *South.*

TEAD or *tede.* *n. ſ.* [*tæda*, Lat.] A torch; a flambeau. Not in uſe.
A buſhy *tead* a groom did light,
And ſacred lamp in ſecret chamber hide. *Spenſer.*
Hymen is awake,
And long ſince ready from his maſk to move,
With his bright *tead* that flames with many a flake.
Spenſer's Epithalamium.

TEAGUE. *n. ſ.* A name of contempt uſed for an Iriſhman.

TEAL. *n. ſ.* [*teelingh*, Dutch.] A wild fowl.
Some ſerve for food to us, and ſome but to feed themſelves; amongſt the firſt ſort we reckon the dip-chick, coots, *teal*, wigeon. *Carew.*

TEAM. *n. ſ.* [*temo*, the team of a carriage, Latin; tỳme, Saxon, a yoke.]
1. A number of horſes or oxen drawing at once the ſame carriage.
Thee a ploughman all unweeting found,
As he his toilſome *team* that way did guide,
And brought thee up in ploughman's ſtate to bide. *Spenſer.*
We fairies that do run
By the triple Hecate's *team*,
From the preſence of the ſun,
Following darkneſs like a dream,
Now are frolick. *Shakeſpeare.*
Making ſuch difference betwixt wake and ſleep,
As is the diff'rence betwixt day and night,
The hour before the heav'nly harneſs'd *team*
Begins his golden progreſs in the Eaſt. *Shakeſpeare.*
I am in love; but a *team* of horſe ſhall not pluck that from me, nor who 'tis I love. *Shakeſpeare.*
After the declining ſun
Had chang'd the ſhadows, and their taſk was done,
Home with their weary *team* they took their way. *Roſcom.*
He heav'd with more than human force to move
A weighty ſtone, the labour of a *team*. *Dryden.*
In ſtiff clays they may plow one acre of wheat with a *team* of horſe. *Mortimer.*
2. Any number paſſing in a line.
Like a long *team* of ſnowy ſwans on high,
Which clap their wings, and cleave the liquid ſky. *Dryden.*

TEAR. *n. ſ.* [*ea* in this word is pronounced *ee*; ȝeap, Saxon; *taare*, Daniſh.]
1. The water which violent paſſion forces from the eyes.
She comes; and I'll prepare
My *tear* ſtain'd eyes to ſee her miſeries. *Shakeſpeare.*
The pretty vaulting ſea refus'd to drown me,
Knowing that thou would'ſt have me drown'd on ſhore
With *tears* as ſalt as ſea, through thy unkindneſs. *Shakeſp.*
Cromwell, I did not think to ſhed a *tear*
In all my miſeries; but thou haſt forc'd me.
Let's dry our eyes. *Shakeſpeare.*
Tears are the effects of compreſſion of the moiſture of the brain upon dilation of the ſpirits. *Bacon.*
She ſilently a gentle *tear* let fall. *Milton.*
2. Any moiſture trickling in drops.
Let Araby extol her happy coaſt,
Her fragrant flow'rs, her trees with precious *tears*,
Her ſecond harveſts. *Dryden.*

TEAR. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A rent; a fiſſure.

To TEAR. pret. *tore*, anciently *tare*; part. paſſ. *torn.* [tæpan, Saxon; *tara*, Swediſh.]
1. To pull in pieces; to lacerate; to rend; to ſeparate by violent pulling.
Come ſeeling night,
And with thy bloody and inviſible hand
Cancel and *tear* to pieces that great bond
Which keeps me pale. *Shakeſpeare.*
The one went out from me; and I ſaid, ſurely he is *torn* in pieces, and I ſaw him not ſince. *Gen.* xliv. 28.
John *tore* off lord Strutt's ſervants cloaths: now and then they came home naked. *Arbuthnot.*
Ambaſſadors ſent to Carthage were like to be *torn* to pieces by the populace. *Arbuthnot.*
2. To laniate; to wound with any ſharp point drawn along.
Old with duſt deform'd their hoary hair,
The women beat their breaſts, their cheeks they *tare*. *Shak.*
Neither ſhall men *tear* themſelves for them in mourning to comfort them for the dead. *Jer.* xvi. 7.
3. To break by violence.
In the midſt a *tearing* groan did break
The name of Antony. *Shakeſp.*
As ſtorms the ſkies, and torrents *tear* the ground,
Thus rag'd the prince, and ſcatter'd death around. *Dryden.*
Bluſh rather, that you are a ſlave to paſſion,
Which, like a whirlwind, *tears* up all your virtues,
And gives you not the leiſure to conſider. *A. Philips.*
4. To divide violently; to ſhatter.
Is it not as much reaſon to ſay, that God deſtroys fatherly authority, when he ſuffers one in poſſeſſion of it to have his government *torn* in pieces, and ſhared by his ſubjects. *Locke.*
5. To pull with violence; to drive violently.
He roar'd, he beat his breaſt, he *tore* his hair. *Dryden.*
From harden'd oak, or from a rock's cold womb,
At leaſt thou art from ſome fierce tygreſs come;
Or on rough ſeas from their foundation *torn*,
Got by the winds, and in a tempeſt born. *Dryden.*
6. To take away by ſudden violence.
Solyman
Rhodes and Buda from the Chriſtians *tore*. *Waller.*
The hand of fate
Has *torn* thee from me, and I muſt forget thee. *Addiſon.*

To TEAR. *v. n.* [*tieren*, Dutch.] To fume; to rave; to rant turbulently.
All men tranſported into outrages for ſmall trivial matters, fall under the inuendo of this bull, that ran *tearing* mad for the pinching of a mouſe. *L'Eſtrange.*

TE'ARER. *n. ſ.* [from *To tear.*] He who rends or tears.

TE'ARFALLING. *adj.* [*tear* and *fall.*] Tender; ſhedding tears.
I am in
So far in blood, that ſin will pluck on ſin,
Tearfalling pity dwells not in this eye. *Shakeſpeare.*

TE'ARFUL. *adj.* [*tear* and *full.*] Weeping; full of tears:

Is't meet that he
Should leave the helm, and, like a fearful lad,
With *tearful* eyes add water to the sea? *Shakeſpeare.*

This clears the cloudy front of wrinkled care,
And dries the *tearful* ſluices of deſpair:
Charm'd with that virtuous draught, th' exalted mind
All ſenſe of woe delivers to the wind. *Pope.*

On Celadon her eye
Fell *tearful*, wetting her diſorder'd cheek. *Thomſon.*

To TEASE. *v. a.* [ꝥæꝛan, Saxon.]

1. To comb or unravel wool or flax.
2. To ſcratch cloth in order to level the nap.
3. To torment with importunity; to vex with aſſiduous impertinence.

Not by the force of carnal reaſon,
But indefatigable *teaſing*. *Butler.*

My friends always *teaſe* me about him, becauſe he has no eſtate. *Spectator.*

After having been preſent in publick debates, he was *teaſed* by his mother to inform her of what had paſſed. *Addiſon.*

We ſyſtem-makers can ſuſtain
The theſis, which you grant was plain;
And with remarks and comments *teaſe* ye,
In caſe the thing before was eaſy. *Prior.*

TE'ASEL. *n. ſ.* [ꝥæꝛl, Saxon; *dipſacus*, Lat.] A plant.

The flower of the *teaſel* hath no proper calyx, but leaves repreſenting the perianthium encompaſſing the bottoms of the head: the little flowers which are produced ſingly from between the ſcales, are collected into an head ſomewhat like a bee-hive; theſe are ſucceeded by longiſh four-cornered ſeeds: the ſpecies are three: one is called carduus fullonum, and is of ſingular uſe in raiſing the knap upon woollen cloth. *Miller.*

TE'ASER. *n. ſ.* [from *teaſe.*] Any thing that torments by inceſſant importunity.

A fly buzzing at his ear, makes him deaf to the beſt advice. If you would have him come to himſelf, you muſt take off his little *teaſer*, which holds his reaſon at bay. *Collier.*

TEAT. *n. ſ.* [*teth*, Welſh; ꝥıꝺ, Saxon; *tette*, Dutch; *teton*, French.] The dug of a beaſt; anciently the pap of a woman.

Even at thy *teat* thou hadſt thy tyranny. *Shakeſpeare.*

Snows cauſe a fruitful year, watering the earth better than rain; for the earth ſucks it as out of the *teat*. *Bacon.*

When we perceive that bats have *teats*, we infer, that they ſuckle their younglings with milk. *Brown.*

It more pleas'd my ſenſe
Than ſmell of ſweeteſt fennel, or the *teats*
Of ewe or goat dropping with milk at even. *Milton.*

Infants ſleep, and are ſeldom awake but when hunger calls for the *teat*. *Locke.*

The goat, how bright amidſt her fellow ſtars,
Kind Amalthea, reach'd her *teat* diſtent
With milk, thy early food. *Prior.*

TE'CHILY. *adv.* [from *techy.*] Peeviſhly; fretfully; frowardly.

TE'CHINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *techy.*] Peeviſhneſs; fretfulneſs.

TE'CHNICAL. *adj.* [τεχνικὸς; *technique*, Fr.] Belonging to arts; not in common or popular uſe.

In *technical* words, or terms of art, they refrain not from calling the ſame ſubſtance ſometimes the ſulphur, and ſometimes the mercury of a body. *Locke.*

TE'CHY. *adj.* Peeviſh; fretful; irritable; eaſily made angry; froward.

I cannot come to Creſſid but by Pandar,
And he is as *techy* to be woo'd to wooe,
As ſhe is ſtubborn-chaſte againſt all ſuit. *Shakeſpeare.*

When it did taſte the wormwood on the nipple, and felt it bitter, pretty fool, to ſee it *techy*, and fall out with the dug. *Shakeſpeare.*

TECTO'NICK. *adj.* [τεκτονικὸς.] Pertaining to building. *Bailey.*

To TED. *v. a.* [ꝥeaꝺan, Saxon, to prepare.] To lay graſs newly mown in rows.

The ſmell of grain, or *tedded* graſs or kine,
Or dairy, each rural ſight, each rural ſound. *Milton.*

Hay-makers following the mowers, and caſting it abroad, they call *tedding*. *Mortimer.*

Prudent his fall'n heaps
Collecting, cheriſh'd with the tepid wreaths
Of *tedded* graſs, and the ſun's mellowing beams,
Rivall'd with artful heats. *Philips.*

TEDDER, or *Tether*. *n. ſ.* [*tudder*, Dut. *tindt*, a rope, Iſlandick.]

1. A rope with which a horſe is tied in the field that he may not paſture too wide. *Teigher*, Erſe.
2. Any thing by which one is conſtrained.

We lived joyfully, going abroad within our *tedder*. *Bacon.*

We ſhall have them againſt the wall; we know the length of their *tedder*, they cannot run far from us. *Child.*

TE DEUM. n. ſ. An hymn of the church, ſo called from the two firſt words of the Latin.

The choir
With all the choiceſt muſick of the kingdom,
Together ſung *te deum*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Te deum was ſung at Saint Paul's after the victory. *Bacon.*

TE'DIOUS. *adj.* [*tedieux*, French; *tædium*, Latin.]

1. Weariſome by continuance; troubleſome; irkſome.

That I be not further *tedious* unto thee, hear us of thy clemency a few words. *Acts* xxiv. 4.

The one intenſe, the other ſtill remiſs,
Cannot well ſuit with either, but ſoon prove
Tedious alike. *Milton.*

Pity only on freſh objects ſtays,
But with the *tedious* ſight of woes decays. *Dryden.*

2. Weariſome by prolixity.

They unto whom we ſhall ſeem *tedious* are in nowiſe injured by us, becauſe it is in their own hands to ſpare that labour which they are not willing to endure. *Hooker.*

3. Slow. *Ainſ.*

Chief maſtery to diſſect
With long and *tedious* havock fabled knights. *Milton.*

TE'DIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *tedious.*] In ſuch a manner as to weary.

TE'DIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *tedious.*]

1. Weariſomeneſs by continuance.
2. Weariſomeneſs by prolixity.

In vain we labour to perſuade them, that any thing can take away the *tediouſneſs* of prayer, except it be brought to the ſame meaſure and form which themſelves aſſign. *Hooker.*

3. Prolixity; length.

Since brevity's the ſoul of wit,
And *tediouſneſs* the limbs and outward flouriſhes,
I will be brief. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. Uneaſineſs; troſomeneſs; quality of wearying.

In thoſe very actions whereby we are eſpecially perfected in this life we are not able to perſiſt; forced we are with very wearineſs, and that often, to interrupt them; which *tediouſneſs* cannot fall into thoſe operations that are in the ſtate of bliſs when our union with God is compleat. *Hooker.*

More than kiſſes, letters mingle ſouls,
For thus friends abſent ſpeak: this eaſe controuls
The *tediouſneſs* of my life. *Donne.*

She diſtaſtes them all within a while;
And in the ſweeteſt finds a *tediouſneſs*. *Davies.*

To TEEM. *v. n.* [ꝥeam, Saxon, offspring.]

1. To bring young.

If ſhe muſt *teem*,
Create her child of ſpleen, that it may live,
And be a thwart diſnatur'd torment to her. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. To be pregnant; to engender young.

Have we more ſons? or are we like to have?
Is not my *teeming* date drunk up with time,
And wilt thou pluck my fair ſon from mine age? *Shakeſp.*

When the riſing Spring adorns the mead,
Teeming buds and cheerful greens appear. *Dryden.*

There are fundamental truths, the baſis upon which a great many others reſt: theſe are *teeming* truths, rich in ſtore, with which they furniſh the mind, and, like the lights of heaven, give light and evidence to other things. *Locke.*

3. To be full; to be charged as a breeding animal.

We live in a nation where there is ſcarce a ſingle head that does not *teem* with politicks. *Addiſon.*

To TEEM. *v. a.*

1. To bring forth; to produce.

What's the neweſt grief?
Each minute *teems* a new one. *Shakeſpeare.*

Common mother, thou
Whoſe womb unmeaſurable, and infinite breaſt,
Teems and feeds all. *Shakeſpeare.*

The earth obey'd; and ſtrait
Op'ning her fertile womb, *teem'd* at a birth
Innumerous living creatures. *Milton.*

The deluge wrought ſuch a change, that the earth did not then *teem* forth its increaſe, as formerly, of its own accord, but required culture. *Woodward.*

2. To pour. A low word, imagined by *Skinner* to come from *tommen*, Daniſh, *to draw out*; *to pour*. The Scots retain it: as, teem *that water out*; hence *Swift* took this word.

Teem out the remainder of the ale into the tankard, and fill the glaſs with ſmall beer. *Swift.*

TE'EMFUL. *adj.* [ꝥeamful, Saxon.]

1. Pregnant; prolifick.
2. Brimful. *Ainſ.*

TE'EMER. *n. ſ.* [from *teem.*] One that brings young.

TE'EMLESS. *adj.* [from *teem.*] Unfruitful; not prolifick.

Such wars, ſuch waſte, ſuch fiery tracks of dearth,
Their zeal has left, and ſuch a *teemleſs* earth. *Dryden.*

TEEN. *n. ſ.* [ꝥınan, Saxon, *to kindle*; *tenen*, Flemiſh, *to vex*; ꝥeonan, Saxon, *injuries.*] Sorrow; grief.

Arrived there
That barehead knight, for dread and doleful *teen*
Would fain have fled, ne durſt approachen near. *Spenſer.*

Fry not in heartleſs grief and doleful *teen*. *Spenſer.*

My heart bleeds
To think o' th' *teene* that I have turn'd you to. *Shakeſp.*

Eighty odd years of ſorrow have I ſeen,
And each hour's joy wreck'd with a week of *teen*. *Shakeſp.*

To

To TEEN. *v. a.* [from ꝥinan, *to kindle*, Saxon.] To excite; to provoke to do a thing. *Spenſer.*

TEENS. *n. ſ.* [from *teen* for *ten.*] The years reckoned by the termination *teen*; as, thirteen, fourteen.

Our author would excuſe theſe youthful ſcenes,
Begotten at his entrance, in his *teens*;
Some childiſh fancies may approve the toy,
Some like the muſe the more for being a boy. *Granville.*

TEETH, the plural of *tooth.*

Who can open the doors of his face? his *teeth* are terrible round about. *Job* xli. 14.

To TEETH. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To breed teeth; to be at the time of dentition.

When the ſymptoms of *teething* appear, the gums ought to be relaxed by ſoftening ointment. *Arbuthnot.*

TE'GUMENT. *n. ſ.* [*tegumentum*, Latin.] Cover; the outward part. This word is ſeldom uſed but in anatomy or phyſicks.

Clip and trim thoſe tender ſtrings in the faſhion of beard, or other hairy *teguments*. *Brown.*

Proceed by ſection, dividing the ſkin, and ſeperating the *teguments*. *Wiſeman.*

In the nutmeg another *tegument* is the mace between the green pericarpium and the hard ſhell. *Ray.*

To TEH-HE. *v. n.* [a cant word made from the ſound.] To laugh with a loud and more inſolent kind of cachinnation; to titter.

They laugh'd and *teh-he'd* with deriſion,
To ſee them take your depoſition. *Hudibras.*

TEIL *tree.* *n. ſ.* [*tilia*, Latin.] The ſame with linden or lime tree: which ſee.

A *teiltree* and an oak have their ſubſtance in them when they caſt their leaves. *Iſa.* vi. 13.

TEINT. *n. ſ.* [*teinte*, French.] Colour; touch of the pencil.

Glazed colours have a vivacity which can never be imitated by the moſt brilliant colours, becauſe the different *teints* are ſimply laid on, each in its place, one after another. *Dryd.*

TE'LARY. *adj.* [*tela*, a web, Lat.] Spinning webs.

The pictures of *telary* ſpiders, and their poſition in the web, is commonly made lateral, and regarding the horizon; although we ſhall commonly find it downward, and their heads reſpecting the center. *Brown.*

TE'LESCOPE. *n. ſ.* [*teleſcope*, Fr. τέλος and σκοπέω.] A long glaſs by which diſtant objects are viewed.

The *teleſcope* diſcovers to us diſtant wonders in the heavens, and ſhews the milky way, and the bright cloudy ſpots, in a very dark ſky, to be a collection of little ſtars. *Watts.*

TELESCO'PICAL. *adj.* [from *teleſcope.*] Belonging to a teleſcope; ſeeing at a diſtance.

To TELL. *v. a.* preterite and part. paſſ. *told.* [ꝥellan, Saxon; *taelen*, *tellen*, Dutch; *talen*, Daniſh.]

1. To utter; to expreſs; to ſpeak.

I will not eat till I have *told* mine errand. *Gen.* xxiv. 33.

Thy meſſage which might elſe in *telling* wound,
And in performing end us. *Milton.*

2. To relate; to rehearſe; to ſpeak.

I will declare what wiſe men have *told* from their fathers, and have not hid. *Job* xv. 18.

When Gideon heard the *telling* of the dream, and the interpretation, he worſhipped. *Judg.* vii. 13.

He longer will delay to hear thee *tell*
His generation. *Milton.*

You muſt know; but break, O break my heart,
Before I *tell* my fatal ſtory out,
Th' uſurper of my throne is my wife! *Dryden.*

The reſt are vaniſhed, none repaſs'd the gate,
And not a man appears to *tell* their fate. *Pope.*

3. To teach; to inform.

He gently aſk'd where all the people be,
Which in that ſtately building wont to dwell,
Who anſwer'd him full ſoft, he could not *tell*. *Spenſer.*

I *told* him of myſelf; which was as much
As to have aſk'd him pardon. *Shakeſpeare.*

Tell me now, what lady is the ſame,
To whom you ſwore a ſecret pilgrimage,
That you to day promis'd to *tell* me of. *Shakeſpeare.*

The fourth part of a ſhekel of ſilver will I give to the man of God to *tell* us our way. 1 *Sam.* ix. 8.

Saint Paul *telleth* us, we muſt needs be ſubject not only for fear, but alſo for conſcience ſake. *Biſhop Sanderſon.*

Tell me how may I know him, how adore. *Milton.*

4. To diſcover; to betray.

They will *tell* it to the inhabitants. *Num.* xiv. 14.

5. To count; to number.

Here lies the learned Savile's heir,
So early wiſe, and laſting fair;
That none, except her years they *told*,
Thought her a child, or thought her old. *Waller.*

Numerous fails the fearful only *tell*;
Courage from hearts, and not from numbers grows. *Dryd.*

A child can *tell* twenty before he has any idea of infinite. *Locke.*

She doubts if two and two make four,
Though ſhe has *told* them ten times o'er. *Prior.*

6. To make excuſes. A low word.

Tuſh, never *tell* me, I take it much unkindly,
That thou, Iago, who haſt had my purſe,
As if the ſtrings were thine, ſhould'ſt know of this. *Shak.*

To TELL. *v. n.*

1. To give an account; to make report.

I will compaſs thine altar, O Lord, that I may publiſh with the voice of thankſgiving, and *tell* of all thy wondrous works. *Pſal.* xxvi. 7.

Ye that live and move, fair creatures *tell*,
Tell, if ye ſaw, how came I thus, how here? *Milton.*

2. *To* TELL *on.* To inform of. A doubtful phraſe.

David ſaved neither man nor woman alive, to bring tidings to Gath, ſaying, leſt they ſhould *tell on* us, ſaying, ſo did David. 1 *Sam.* xxvii. 11.

TE'LLTALE. *n. ſ.* [*tell* and *tale.*] One who gives malicious information; one who carries officious intelligence.

You ſpeak to Caſca, and to ſuch a man
That is no fleering *telltale*. *Shakeſpeare.*

What ſhall theſe papers lie like *telltales* here? *Shakeſ.*

Let not the heav'ns hear theſe *telltale* women
Rail on the Lord's anointed. *Shakeſpeare.*

'Tis done; report diſplays her *telltale* wings,
And to each ear the news and tidings brings. *Fairfax.*

And to the *telltale* ſun deſcry
Our conceal'd ſolemnity. *Milton.*

Eurydice and he are priſoners here,
But will not long be ſo: this *telltale* ghoſt
Perhaps will clear them both. *Dryden and Lee.*

A *telltale* out of ſchool
Is of all wits the greateſt fool. *Swift.*

TE'LLER. *n. ſ.* [from *tell.*]

1. One who tells or relates.
2. One who numbers; a numberer.
3. A *teller* is an officer of the exchequer, of which there are four in number: their buſineſs is to receive all monies due to the king, and give the clerk of the pell a bill to charge him therewith: they alſo pay all perſons any money payable to them by the king, by warrant from the auditor of the receipt: they alſo make books of receipts and payments, which they deliver the lord treaſurer. *Cowel.*

TEMERA'RIOUS. *adj.* [*temeraire*, Fr. *temerarius*, Lat.]

1. Raſh; heady.

Reſolution without foreſight is but a *temerarious* folly; and the conſequences of things are the firſt point to be taken into conſideration. *L'Eſtrange.*

2. Careleſs; heedleſs.

Should he find upon one ſingle ſheet of parchment, an oration written full of profound ſenſe, adorned with elegant phraſe, the wit of man could not perſuade him that this was done by the *temerarious* daſhes of an unguided pen. *Ray.*

TEME'RITY. *n. ſ.* [*temeritas*, Latin.] Raſhneſs; unreaſonable contempt of danger.

The figures are bold even to *temerity*. *Cowley.*

To TE'MPER. *v. a.* [*tempero*, Lat. *temperer*, Fr.]

1. To mix ſo as that one part qualifies the other.

I ſhall *temper* ſo
Juſtice with mercy, as may illuſtrate moſt
Them fully ſatisfy'd, and Thee appeaſe. *Milton.*

2. To compound; to form by mixture.

If you could find out but a man
To bear a poiſon, I would *temper* it;
That Romeo ſhould upon receipt thereof
Soon ſleep in quiet. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. To mingle.

Prepare the ſixth part of an ephah and the third part of an hin of oil, to *temper* with the fine flour. *Ezek.* xlvi. 14.

The good old knight, with a mixture of the father and maſter of the family, *tempered* the inquiries after his own affairs with kind queſtions relating to themſelves. *Addiſon.*

4. To beat together to a proper conſiſtence.

Th' uncivil kerns of Ireland are in arms,
And *temper* clay with blood of Engliſhmen. *Shakeſpeare.*

The potter *tempering* ſoft earth, faſhioneth every veſſel with much labour. *Wiſd.* xv. 7.

5. To accommodate; to modify.

Thy ſuſtenance ſerving to the appetite of the eater, *tempered* itſelf to every man's liking. *Wiſd.* xvi. 21.

Theſe ſoft fires with kindly heat
Of various influence foment and warm,
Temper or nouriſh. *Milton.*

6. To ſoften; to mollify; to aſſuage; to ſooth; to calm.

Solon, in his laws to the Athenians, laboured to *temper* their warlike courages with ſweet delights of learning and ſciences: ſo that as much as the one excelled in arms, the other exceeded in knowledge. *Spenſer.*

With this ſhe wonts to *temper* angry Jove,
When all the gods he threats with thund'ring dart. *Spenſer.*

Now will I to that old Andronicus,
And *temper* him with all the art I have. *Shakeſpeare.*

Woman! Nature made thee
To *temper* man: we had been brutes without you. *Otway.*

7. To

7. To form metals to a proper degree of hardneſs.

The ſword
Of Michael from the armoury of God
Was given him *temper'd* ſo, that neither keen
Nor ſolid might reſiſt that edge. *Milton.*

In the *tempering* of ſteel, by holding it but a minute or two longer or leſſer in the other competent heat, gives it very differing tempers as to brittleneſs or toughneſs. *Boyle.*

Repeated peals they hear,
And, in a heav'n ſerene, refulgent arms appear;
Red'ning the ſkies, and glitt'ring all around,
The *temper'd* metals claſh, and yield a ſilver ſound. *Dryd.*

8. To govern. A latiniſm.

With which the damned ghoſts he governeth,
And ſuries rules, and Tartare *tempereth*. *Hubberd's Tale.*

TE'MPER. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Due mixture of contrary qualities.

Nothing better proveth the excellency of this ſoil and *temper* than the abundant growing of the palm trees. *Raleigh.*

Health itſelf is but a kind of *temper*, gotten and preſerved by a convenient mixture of contrarieties. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Middle courſe; mean or medium.

If the eſtates of ſome biſhops were exorbitant before the reformation, the preſent clergy's wiſhes reach no further than that ſome reaſonable *temper* had been uſed inſtead of paring them ſo quick. *Swift.*

3. Conſtitution of body.

This body would be increaſed daily, being ſupplied from above and below, and having done growing, it would become more dry by degrees, and of a *temper* of greater conſiſtency and firmneſs. *Burnet.*

4. Diſpoſition of mind.

Remember with what mild
And gracious *temper* he both heard and judg'd,
Without wrath or reviling. *Milton.*

This will keep their thoughts eaſy and free, the only *temper* wherein the mind is capable of receiving new informations. *Locke.*

5. Conſtitutional frame of mind.

The brain may deviſe laws for the blood, but a hot *temper* leaps o'er a cold decree. *Shakeſpeare.*

Our hearts,
Of brothers *temper*, do receive you in
With all kind love. *Shakeſpeare.*

6. Calmneſs of mind; moderation.

Reſtore yourſelves unto your *tempers*, fathers,
And without perturbation hear me ſpeak. *Benj. Johnſon.*

Teach me, like thee, in various nature wiſe,
To fall with dignity, with *temper* riſe. *Pope.*

7. State to which metals are reduced, particularly as to hardneſs.

Here draw I
A ſword, whoſe *temper* I intend to ſtain
With the beſt blood that I can meet withal. *Shakeſpeare.*

Ithuriel with his ſpear
Touch'd lightly; for no falſhood can endure
Touch of cœleſtial *temper*, but returns
Of force to its own likeneſs: up he ſtarts,
Diſcover'd and ſurpriz'd. *Milton.*

Theſe needles ſhould have a due *temper*; for if they are too ſoft, the force exerted to carry them through the fleſh will bend them; if they are too brittle they ſnap. *Sharp.*

TE'MPERAMENT. *n. ſ.* [*temperamentum*, Lat. *temperament*, Fr.]

1. Conſtitution; ſtate with reſpect to the predominance of any quality.

Bodies are denominated hot and cold in proportion to the preſent *temperament* of that part of our body to which they are applied. *Locke.*

2. Medium; due mixture of oppoſites.

The common law has waſted and wrought out thoſe diſtempers, and reduced the kingdom to its juſt ſtate and *temperament*. *Hale.*

TEMPERAME'NTAL *adj.* [from *temperament*.] Conſtitutional.

That *temperamental* dignotions, and conjecture of prevalent humours, that may be collected from ſpots in our nails, we concede. *Brown.*

Intellectual repreſentations are received with as unequal a fate upon a bare *temperamental* reliſh or diſguſt. *Glanville.*

TE'MPERANCE. *n. ſ.* [*temperantia*, Lat.]

1. Moderation; oppoſed to gluttony and drunkenneſs.

Well obſerve
The rule of not too much; by *temperance* taught
In what thou eat'ſt and drink'ſt; ſeeking from thence
Due nouriſhment, no gluttonous delight. *Milton.*

Temperance, that virtue without pride, and fortune without envy, gives indolence of body and tranquillity of mind; the beſt guardian of youth and ſupport of old age. *Temple.*

Make *temperance* thy companion; ſo ſhall health
Sit on thy brow. *Dodſley.*

2. Patience; calmneſs; ſedateneſs; moderation of paſſion.

His ſenſeleſs ſpeech and doted ignorance,
When as the noble prince had marked well;
He calm'd his wrath with goodly *temperance*. *Spenſer.*

What, are you chaf'd?
Aſk God for *temp'rance*, that's th' appliance only
Which your diſeaſe requires. *Shakeſpeare.*

TE'MPERATE. *adj.* [*temperatus*, Lat.]

1. Not exceſſive; moderate in degree of any quality.

Uſe a *temperate* heat, for they are ever *temperate* heats that digeſt and mature; wherein we mean *temperate*, according to the nature of the ſubject; for that may be *temperate* to fruits and liquors which will not work at all upon metals. *Bacon.*

His ſleep
Was airy, light, from pure digeſtion bred,
And *temp'rate* vapours bland. *Milton.*

2. Moderate in meat and drink.

I adviſed him to be *temperate* in eating and drinking. *Wiſem.*

3. Free from ardent paſſion.

So hot a ſpeed with ſuch advice diſpos'd;
Such *temp'rate* order in ſo fierce a courſe
Doth want example. *Shakeſpeare.*

She's not froward, but modeſt as the dove:
She is not hot, but *temperate* as the morn. *Shakeſpeare.*

From *temperate* inactivity we are unready to put in execution the ſuggeſtions of reaſon. *Brown.*

TE'MPERATELY. *adv.* [from *temperate*.]

1. Moderately; not exceſſively.

By winds that *temperately* blow,
The bark ſhould paſs ſecure and ſlow. *Addiſon.*

2. Calmly; without violence of paſſion.

Temp'rately proceed to what you would
Thus violently redreſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. Without gluttony or luxury.

God eſteems it a part of his ſervice if we eat or drink; ſo it be *temperately*, and as may beſt preſerve health. *Taylor.*

TE'MPERATENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *temperate*.]

1. Freedom from exceſſes; mediocrity.

2. Calmneſs; coolneſs of mind.

Langley's mild *temperateneſs*,
Did tend unto a calmer quietneſs. *Daniel.*

TE'MPERATURE. *n. ſ.* [*temperatura*, *tempero*, Latin; *temperature*, French.]

1. Conſtitution of nature; degree of any qualities.

It lieth in the ſame climate, and is of no other *temperature* than Guinea. *Abbot.*

Birds that change countries at certain ſeaſons, if they come earlier, ſhew the *temperature* of weather. *Bacon.*

Memory depends upon the conſiſtence and the *temperature* of the brain. *Watts.*

2. Mediocrity; due balance of contrarieties,

As the world's ſun doth effects beget
Diff'rent, in divers places ev'ry day;
Here Autumn's *temperature*, there Summer's heat,
Here flow'ry Spring-tide, and there Winter gray. *Davies.*

If, inſtead of this variation of heat, we ſuppoſe an equality, or conſtant *temperature* of it before the deluge, the caſe would be much altered. *Woodward.*

3. Moderation; freedom from predominant paſſion.

In that proud port which her ſo goodly graceth,
Moſt goodly *temperature* you may deſcry. *Spenſer.*

TE'MPERED. *adj.* [from *temper*.] Diſpoſed with regard to the paſſions.

When was my lord ſo much ungently *tempered*,
To ſtop his ears againſt admoniſhment? *Shakeſpeare.*

TE'MPEST. *n. ſ.* [*tempeſte*, Fr. *tempeſtas*, Lat.]

1. The utmoſt violence of the wind; the names by which the wind is called according to the gradual encreaſe of its force ſeems to be, a breeze; a gale; a guſt; a ſtorm; a tempeſt.

I have ſeen *tempeſts*, when the ſcolding winds
Have riv'd the knotty oaks. *Shakeſpeare.*

Some have been driven by *tempeſt* to the ſouth. *Abbot.*

What at firſt was call'd a guſt, the ſame
Hath now a ſtorm's, anon a *tempeſt*'s name. *Donne.*

We, caught in a fiery *tempeſt*, ſhall be hurl'd
Each on his rock tranſfix'd. *Milton.*

With clouds and ſtorms
Around thee thrown, *tempeſt* o'er *tempeſt* roll'd,
Thou humbleſt nature with thy northern blaſt. *Thomſon.*

2. Any tumult; commotion; perturbation.

The *tempeſt* in my mind
Doth from my ſenſes take all feeling elſe,
Save what beats there. *Shakeſpeare.*

To TE'MPEST. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To diſturb as by a tempeſt.

Part huge of bulk,
Wallowing unwieldy, enormous in their gait,
Tempeſt the ocean. *Milton.*

Leviathan, in dreadful ſport,
Tempeſt the looſen'd brine. *Thomſon.*

TE'MPEST-BEATEN. *v. a.* [*tempeſt* and *beat*.] Shattered with ſtorms.

In the calm harbour of her gentle breaſt,
My *tempeſt-beaten* ſoul may ſafely reſt. *Dryden.*

TE'MPEST-TOST. *adj.* [*tempeſt* and *toſt*.] Driven about by ſtorms.

Though his bark cannot be loſt,
Yet it ſhall be *tempeſt-toſt*. *Shakeſpeare.*

TEMPESTI'VITY. *n. ſ.* [*tempeſtivus*, Lat.] Seaſonableneſs.

Since their diſperſion the conſtitutions of countries admit not ſuch *tempeſtivity* of harveſt. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

TEMPE'STUOUS. *adj.* [*tempeſtueux*, Fr. from *tempeſt*.] Stormy; turbulent.

Tempeſtuous fortune hath ſpent all her ſpight,
And thrilling ſorrow thrown his utmoſt dart. *Spenſer.*
Which of them riſing with the ſun or falling
Should prove *tempeſtuous*. *Milton.*
Her looks grow black as a *tempeſtuous* wind,
Some raging thoughts are rowling in her mind. *Dryden.*

Pompey, when diſſuaded from embarking becauſe the weather was *tempeſtuous*, replied, My voyage is neceſſary, my life is not ſo. *Collier.*

TE'MPLAR. *n. ſ.* [from the *Temple*, an houſe near the Thames, anciently belonging to the knights *templars*, originally from the temple of Jeruſalem.] A ſtudent in the law.

Wits and *templars* ev'ry ſentence raiſe,
And wonder with a fooliſh face of praiſe. *Pope.*

TE'MPLE. *n. ſ.* [*temple*, Fr. *templum*, Lat.]

1. A place appropriated to acts of religion.

The honour'd gods
Throng our large *temples* with the ſhews of peace. *Shakeſp.*
Here we have no *temple* but the wood, no aſſembly but hornbeaſts. *Shakeſpeare.*
Moſt ſacrilegious murther hath broke ope
The lord's anointed *temple*, and ſtole thence
The life o' th' building. *Shakeſpeare.*
This gueſt of Summer,
The *temple* haunting martlet. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. [*Tempora*, Latin.] The upper part of the ſides of the head where the pulſe is felt.

Her ſunny locks
Hang on her *temples* like a golden fleece. *Shakeſp.*
We may apply intercipients of maſtich upon the *temples*; frontals alſo may be applied. *Wiſeman.*
To procure ſleep, he uſes the ſcratching of the *temples* and ears; that even mollifies wild beaſts. *Arbuthnot.*
The weapon enter'd cloſe above his ear,
Cold through his *temples* glides the whizzing ſpear. *Pope.*

TE'MPLET. *n. ſ.* A piece of timber in a building.

When you lay any timber on brick-work, as linteols over windows, or *templets* under girders, lay them in loom. *Moxon.*

TE'MPORAL. *adj.* [*temporal*, Fr. *temporalis*, low Latin.]

1. Meaſured by time; not eternal.

As there they ſuſtain *temporal* life, ſo here they would learn to make proviſion for eternal. *Hooker.*

2. Secular; not eccleſiaſtical.

This ſceptre ſhews the force of *temporal* power,
The attribute to awe and majeſty,
Wherein doth ſit the dread of kings. *Shakeſp.*
All the *temporal* lands, which men devout
By teſtament have given to the church,
Would they ſtrip from us. *Shakeſpeare.*
All *temporal* power hath been wreſted from the clergy, and much of their eccleſiaſtick. *Swift.*

3. Not ſpiritual.

Call not every *temporal* end a defiling of the intention, but only when it contradicts the ends of God, or when it is principally intended: for ſometimes a *temporal* end is part of our duty; and ſuch are all the actions of our calling. *Taylor.*
Our petitions to God with regard to *temporals*, muſt be that medium of convenience proportioned to the ſeveral conditions of life. *Rogers.*

4. [*Temporal*, Fr.] Placed at the temples, or upper part of the head.

Copious bleeding, by opening the *temporal* arteries, are the moſt effectual remedies for a phrenſy. *Arbuthnot.*

TEMPORA'LITY. } *n. ſ.* [*temporalité*, Fr. from *temporal*.] Se-
TE'MPORALS. } cular poſſeſſions; not eccleſiaſtick rights.

Such revenues, lands, and tenements, as biſhops have had annexed to their ſees by the kings and others from time to time, as they are barons and lords of the parliament. *Cowel.*
The reſidue of theſe ordinary finances is caſual, as the *temporalities* of vacant biſhopricks, the profits that grow by the tenures of lands. *Bacon.*

TE'MPORALLY. *adv.* [from *temporal*.] With reſpect to this life.

Sinners who are in ſuch a *temporally* happy condition, owe it not to their ſins, but wholly to their luck. *South.*

TE'MPORALTY. *n. ſ.* [from *temporal*.]

1. The laity; ſecular people.

The pope ſucked out inеſtimable ſums of money, to the intolerable grievance of clergy and *temporalty*. *Abbot.*

2. Secular poſſeſſions.

The king yielded up the point, reſerving the ceremony of homage from the biſhops, in reſpect of the *temporalities*, to himſelf. *Ayliffe.*

TEMPORA'NEOUS. *adj.* [*temporis*, Lat.] Temporary. *Dict.*

TE'MPORARINESS. [from *temporary*.] The ſtate of being temporary; not perpetuity.

TE'MPORARY. *adj.* [*tempus*, Lat.] Laſting only for a limited time.

Theſe *temporary* truces were ſoon made and ſoon broken; he deſired a ſtraiter amity. *Bacon.*
The republick threatened with danger, appointed a *temporary* dictator, who, when the danger was over, retired again into the community. *Addiſon.*

To TE'MPORIZE. *v. n.* [*temporiſer*, Fr. *tempus*, Lat.]

1. To delay; to procraſtinate.

If Cupid hath not ſpent all his quiver in Venice, thou wilt quake for this ſhortly.
——I look for an earthquake too then.
——Well, you will *temporize* with the hours. *Shakeſp.*
The earl of Lincoln deceived of the country's concourſe, in which caſe he would have *temporized*, reſolved to give the king battle. *Bacon.*

2. To comply with the times or occaſions.

They might their grievance inwardly complain,
But outwardly they needs muſt *temporize*. *Daniel.*

3. To comply: this is improper.

The dauphin is too wilful oppoſite,
And will not *temporize* with my entreaties:
He flatly ſays, he'll not lay down his arms. *Shakeſp.*

TEMPORI'ZER. *n. ſ.* [*temporiſeur*, Fr. from *temporize*.] One that complies with times or occaſions; a trimmer.

I pronounce thee a hovering *temporizer*, that
Canſt with thine eyes at once ſee good and evil,
Inclining to them both. *Shakeſpeare.*

TEMSE BREAD. } *n. ſ.* [*temſen*, Dutch; *tamiſer*, Fr. *tame-*
TEMSED BREAD. } *ſare*, Italian, a ſieve.] Bread made of flower better ſifted than common.

To TEMPT. *v. a.* [*tento*, Lat. *tenter*, Fr.]

1. To ſollicit to ill; to incite by preſenting ſome pleaſure or advantage to the mind; to entice.

'Tis not the king that ſends you to the Tower:
My lady Gray *tempts* him to this harſh extremity. *Shakeſp.*
You ever gentle gods, take my breath from me;
Let not my worſer ſpirit *tempt* me again
To die before you pleaſe. *Shakeſpeare.*
Come together, that Satan *tempt* you not. *1 Corinthians.*
He that hath not wholly ſubdued himſelf, is quickly *tempted* and overcome in ſmall things. *Biſhop Taylor.*
Fix'd on the fruit ſhe gaz'd, which to behold
Might *tempt* alone. *Milton.*
The devil can but *tempt* and deceive; and if he cannot deſtroy ſo, his power is at an end. *South.*
O wretched maid!
Whoſe roving fancy would reſolve the ſame
With him, who next ſhould *tempt* her eaſy fame. *Prior.*

2. To provoke.

I'm much too vent'rous
In *tempting* of your patience. *Shakeſpeare.*
With-hold
Your talons from the wretched and the bold;
Tempt not the brave and needy to deſpair:
For, though your violence ſhou'd leave 'em bare
Of gold and ſilver, ſwords and darts remain. *Dryden.*

3. It is ſometimes uſed without any notion of evil; to ſollicit; to draw.

Still his ſtrength conceal'd
Which *tempted* our attempt, and wrought our fall. *Milton.*
The rowing crew,
To *tempt* a fare, clothe all their tilts in blue. *Gay.*

4. To try; to attempt.

This from the vulgar branches muſt be torn,
And to fair Proſerpine the preſent born,
Ere leave be giv'n to *tempt* the nether ſkies. *Dryden.*

TEMPTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*tentation*, Fr. from *tempt*.]

1. The act of tempting; ſollicitation to ill; enticement.

All *temptation* to tranſgreſs repel. *Milton.*

2. The ſtate of being tempted.

When by human weakneſs, and the arts of the tempter, you are led into *temptations*, prayer is the thread to bring you out of this labyrinth. *Duppa.*

3. That which is offered to the mind as a motive to ill.

Set a deep glaſs of rheniſh wine on the contrary caſket; for if the devil be within, and that *temptation* without, he will chooſe it. *Shakeſpeare.*
Dare to be great without a guilty crown;
View it, and lay the bright *temptation* down:
'Tis baſe to ſeize on all. *Dryden.*

TE'MPTABLE. *adj.* [from *tempt*.] Liable to temptation; obnoxious to bad influence.

If the parliament were as *temptable* as any other aſſembly, the managers muſt fail for want of tools to work with. *Swift.*

TE'MPTER. *n. ſ.* [from *tempt*.]

1. One who ſollicits to ill; an enticer.

Theſe women are ſhrewd *tempters* with their tongues. *Shakeſpeare.*
Is this her fault or mine?
The *tempter* or the tempted, who ſins moſt?
Not ſhe; nor doth ſhe tempt. *Shakeſpeare.*

Thoſe who are bent to do wickedly, will never want *tempters* to urge them on. *Tillotſon.*

My work is done:
She's now the *tempter* to enſnare his heart. *Dryden.*

2. The infernal ſollicitor to evil.

The experience of our own frailties, and the watchfulneſs of the *tempter*, diſcourage us. *Hammond.*

Foretold what would come to paſs,
When firſt this *tempter* croſs'd the gulf from hell. *Milton.*

To this high mountain's top the *tempter* brought
Our Saviour. *Milton.*

TE'MULENCY. *n. ſ.* [*temulentia*, Lat.] Inebriation; intoxication by liquor.

TE'MULENT. *adj.* [*temulentus*, Lat.] Inebriated; intoxicated as with ſtrong liquors.

TEN. *adj.* [ᵹyn, Saxon; *tien*, Dutch.] The decimal number; twice five; the number by which we multiply numbers into new denominations.

Thou ſhalt have more
Than two *tens* to a ſcore. *Shakeſpeare.*

Ten hath been extolled as containing even, odd, long, and plain, quadrate and cubical numbers; and Ariſtotle obſerved, that Barbarians as well as Greeks uſed a numeration unto *ten*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

With twice *ten* ſail I croſs'd the Phrygian ſea,
Scarce ſeven within your harbour meet. *Dryden.*

There's a proud modeſty in merit,
Averſe from begging; and reſolv'd to pay
Ten times the gift it aſks. *Dryden.*

From the ſoft lyre,
Sweet flute, and *ten* ſtring'd inſtrument, require
Sounds of delight. *Prior.*

Although Engliſh is too little cultivated, yet the faults are nine in *ten* owing to affectation. *Swift.*

TE'NABLE. *adj.* [*tenable*, French.] Such as may be maintained againſt oppoſition; ſuch as may be held againſt attacks.

The town was ſtrong of itſelf, and wanted no induſtry to fortify and make it *tenable*. *Bacon.*

Sir William Ogle ſeized upon the caſtle, and put it into a *tenable* condition. *Clarendon.*

Infidelity has been driven out of all its outworks: the atheiſt has not found his poſt *tenable*, and is therefore retired into deiſm. *Addiſon.*

TENA'CIOUS. *adj.* [*tenax*, Lat.]

1. Graſping hard; inclined to hold faſt; not willing to let go, with *of* before the thing held.

A reſolute *tenacious* adherence to well choſen principles, makes the face of a governor ſhine in the eyes of thoſe that ſee his actions. *South.*

Griping, and ſtill *tenacious of* thy hold,
Wou'd'ſt thou the Grecian chiefs, though largely ſoul'd,
Shou'd give the priſes they had gain'd. *Dryden.*

You reign abſolute over the hearts of a ſtubborn and free-born people, *tenacious* to madneſs *of* their liberty. *Dryden.*

True love's a miſer; ſo *tenacious* grown,
He weighs to the leaſt grain of what's his own. *Dryden.*

Men are *tenacious of* the opinions that firſt poſſeſs them. *Locke.*

He is *tenacious of* his own property, and ready to invade that of others. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Retentive.

The memory in ſome is very *tenacious*; but yet there ſeems to be a conſtant decay of all our ideas, even of thoſe which are ſtruck deepeſt, and in minds the moſt retentive. *Locke.*

3. [*Tenace*, French.] Having parts diſpoſed to adhere to each other; cohesive.

Three equal round veſſels filled, the one with water, the other with oil, the third with molten pitch, and the liquors ſtirred alike to give them a vortical motion; the pitch by its tenacity will looſe its motion quickly, the oil being leſs *tenacious* will keep it longer, and the water being leſs *tenacious* will keep it longeſt, but yet will loſe it in a ſhort time. *Newt.*

4. Niggardly; cloſe-fiſted; meanly parcimonious. *Ainſworth.*

TENA'CIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *tenacious*.] With diſpoſition to hold faſt.

Some things our juvenile reaſons *tenaciouſly* adhere to, which yet our maturer judgments diſallow of. *Glanville.*

TENA'CIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *tenacious*.] Unwillingneſs to quit, reſign, or let go.

TENA'CITY. *n. ſ.* [*tenacitas*, *tenacité*, Fr. *tenax*, Latin.] Viſcoſity; glutinouſneſs; adheſion of one part to another.

If many contiguous vortices of molten pitch were each of them as large as thoſe which ſome ſuppoſe to revolve about the ſun and fixed ſtars, yet theſe and all their parts would, by their *tenacity* and ſtiffneſs, communicate their motion to one another till they all reſted among themſelves. *Newton.*

Subſtances, whoſe *tenacity* exceeds the powers of digeſtion, will neither paſs, nor be converted into aliment. *Arbuthnot.*

TE'NANCY. *n. ſ.* [*tenanche*, old French; *tenentia*, law Latin; from *tenant*.] Temporary poſſeſſion of what belongs to another.

This duke becomes ſeized of favour by deſcent, though the condition of that eſtate be commonly no more than a *tenancy* at will. *Wotton.*

TE'NANT. *n. ſ.* [*tenant*, French.]

1. One that holds of another; one that on certain conditions has temporary poſſeſſion and uſe of that which is in reality the property of another: correlative to landlord.

I have been your *tenant*,
And your father's *tenant*, theſe fourſcore years. *Shakeſp.*

Such is the mould that the bleſt *tenant* feeds
On precious fruits, and pays his rent in weeds. *Waller.*

Jupiter had a farm long for want of a *tenant*. *L'Eſtrange.*

His cheerful *tenants* bleſs their yearly toil,
Yet to their lord owe more than to the ſoil. *Pope.*

The *tenants* of a manor fall into the ſentiments of their lord. *Watts.*

The father is a tyrant over ſlaves and beggars, whom he calls his *tenants*. *Swift.*

2. One who reſides in any place.

The bear, rough *tenant* of theſe ſhades. *Thomſon.*

To TE'NANT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To hold on certain conditions.

Sir Roger's eſtate is *tenanted* by perſons who have ſerved him or his anceſtors. *Addiſon.*

TE'NANTABLE. *adj.* [from *tenant*.] Such as may be held by a tenant.

The ruins that time, ſickneſs, or melancholy ſhall bring, muſt be made up at your coſt; for that thing a huſband is but tenant for life in what he holds, and is bound to leave the place *tenantable* to the next that ſhall take it. *Suckling.*

That the ſoul may not be too much incommoded in her houſe of clay, ſuch neceſſaries are ſecured to the body as may keep it in *tenantable* repair. *Decay of Piety.*

TE'NANTLESS. *adj.* [from *tenant*.] Unoccupied; unpoſſeſſed.

O thou, that doſt inhabit in my breaſt,
Leave not the manſion ſo long *tenantleſs*;
Leſt growing ruinous the building fall,
And leave no memory of what it was. *Shakeſpeare.*

TE'NANT-SAW. *n. ſ.* [corrupted, I ſuppoſe, from *tenon-ſaw*.] See TENON.

TENCH. *n. ſ.* [ᵹince, Saxon; *tinca*, Lat.] A pond fiſh.

Having ſtored a very great pond with carps, *tench*, and other pond fiſh, and only put in two ſmall pikes, this pair of tyrants in ſeven years devoured the whole. *Hale.*

To TEND. *v. a.* [contracted from *attend*.]

1. To watch; to guard; to accompany as an aſſiſtant or defender.

Nymphs of Mulla which, with careful heed,
The ſilver ſcaly trouts did *tend* full well. *Spenſer.*

Go thou to Richard, and good angels *tend* thee. *Shak.*

Him lord pronounc'd; and O! indignity
Subjected to his ſervice angels wings,
And flaming miniſters to watch and *tend*
Their earthy charge. *Milton.*

He led a rural life, and had command
O'er all the ſhepherds, who about thoſe vales
Tended their numerous flocks. *Dryden and Lee.*

There is a pleaſure in that ſimplicity, in beholding princes *tending* their flocks. *Pope.*

Our humble province is to *tend* the fair;
To ſave the powder from too rude a gale,
Nor let th' impriſon'd eſſences exhale. *Pope.*

Cic'ly had wont his heart;
Cic'ly, the weſtern laſs, that *tends* the kee. *Gay.*

2. To attend; to accompany.

Deſpair
Tended the ſick, buſieſt from couch to couch. *Milton.*

Thoſe with whom I now converſe,
Without a tear will *tend* my herſe. *Swift.*

3. To be attentive to.

Unſuck'd of lamb or kid that *tend* their play. *Milton.*

To TEND. *v. n.* [*tendo*, Lat.]

1. To move towards a certain point or place.

They had a view of the princeſs at a maſk, having overheard two gentlemen *tending* towards that ſight. *Wotton.*

To theſe abodes our fleet Apollo ſends:
Here Dardanus was born, and hither *tends*. *Dryden.*

2. [*Tendre*, French.] To be directed to any end or purpoſe; to aim at.

Admiration ſeiz'd
All heav'n, what this might mean and whither *tend*. *Milt.*

Factions gain their power by pretending common ſafety, and *tending* towards it in the directeſt courſe. *Temple.*

The laws of our religion *tend* to the univerſal happineſs of mankind. *Tillotſon.*

3. To contribute.

Many times that which we aſk would, if it ſhould be granted, be worſe for us, and perhaps *tend* to our deſtruction; and then God by denying the particular matter of our prayers, doth grant the general matter of them. *Hammond.*

4. [From *attend*.] To wait; to expect. Out of uſe.

The bark is ready, and the wind at help;
Th' aſſociates *tend*. *Shakeſpeare.*

5. To

5. To attend; to wait as dependants or ſervants.
She deſerves a lord,
That twenty ſuch rude boys might *tend* upon,
And call her hourly miſtreſs. *Shakeſpeare.*
Give him *tending*,
He brings great news. *Shakeſpeare.*
Was he not companion with the riotous knights,
That *tend* upon my father. *Shakeſpeare.*
6. To attend as ſomething inſeparable.
Threefold vengeance *tend* upon your ſteps! *Shakeſp.*

TE'NDANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *tend.*]
1. Attendance; ſtate of expectation.
Unhappy wight born to diſaſtrous end,
That doth his life in ſo long *tendance* ſpend. *Spenſer.*
2. Perſon; attendant. Out of uſe.
His lobbies fill with *tendance*,
Rain ſacrificial whiſp'rings in his ear. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Attendance; act of waiting.
She purpos'd,
By watching, weeping, *tendance*, to
O'ercome you with her ſhew. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. Care; act of tending.
Nature does require
Her times of preſervation, which, perforce,
I her frail ſon, amongſt my brethren mortal,
Muſt give my *tendance* to. *Shakeſpeare.*
They at her coming ſprung,
And touch'd by her fair *tendance* gladlier grew. *Milton.*

TE'NDENCE. } *n. ſ.* [from *tend.*]
TE'NDENCY. }
1. Direction or courſe towards any place or object.
It is not much buſineſs that diſtracts any man; but the want of purity, conſtancy, and *tendency* towards God. *Taylor.*
Writings of this kind, if conducted with candour, have a more particular *tendency* to the good of their country than any other compoſitions. *Addiſon.*
We may acquaint ourſelves with the powers and properties, the *tendencies* and inclinations of body and ſpirit. *Watts.*
All of them are innocent, and moſt of them had a moral *tendency*, to ſoften the virulence of parties, or laugh out of countenance ſome vice or folly. *Swift.*
2. Direction or courſe toward any inference or reſult; drift.
Theſe opinions are of ſo little moment, that, like motes in the ſun, their *tendencies* are little noticed. *Locke.*

TE'NDER. *adj.* [*tendre*, French.]
1. Soft; eaſily impreſſed or injured.
The earth brought forth the *tender* graſs. *Milton.*
From each *tender* ſtalk ſhe gathers. *Milton.*
2. Senſible; eaſily pained; ſoon ſore.
Unneath may ſhe endure the flinty ſtreet,
To tread them with her *tender* feeling feet. *Shakeſp.*
Leah was *tender* eyed, but Rachael was well-favoured. *Gen.* xxix. 17.
Our bodies are not naturally more *tender* than our faces; but by being leſs expoſed to the air, they become leſs able to endure it. *L'Eſtrange.*
The face when we are born is no leſs *tender* than any other part of the body: it is uſe alone hardens it, and makes it more able to endure the cold. *Locke.*
3. Effeminate; emaſculate; delicate.
When Cyrus had overcome the Lydians, that were a warlike nation, and deviſed to bring them to a more peaceable life, inſtead of their ſhort warlike coat he clothed them in long garments like women, and inſtead of their warlike muſick appointed to them certain laſcivious lays, by which their minds were ſo mollified and abated, that they forgot their former fierceneſs, and became moſt *tender* and effeminate. *Spenſer.*
4. Exciting kind concern.
I love Valentine;
His life's as *tender* to me as my ſoul. *Shakeſp.*
5. Compaſſionate; anxious for another's good.
The *tender* kindneſs of the church it well beſeemeth to help the weaker ſort, although ſome few of the perfecter and ſtronger be for a time diſpleaſed. *Hooker.*
This not miſtruſt but *tender* love injoins. *Milton.*
Be *tender* hearted and compaſſionate toward thoſe in want, and ready to believe them. *Tillotſon.*
6. Suſceptible of ſoft paſſions.
Your tears a heart of flint
Might *tender* make, yet nought
Herein they will prevail. *Spenſer.*
7. Amorous; laſcivious.
What mad lover ever dy'd,
To gain a ſoft and gentle bride?
Or for a lady *tender* hearted,
In purling ſtreams or hemp departed? *Hudibras.*
8. Expreſſive of the ſofter paſſions.
9. Careful not to hurt, with *of*.
The civil authority ſhould be *tender of* the honour of God and religion. *Tillotſon.*
As I have been *tender of* every particular perſons reputation, ſo I have taken care not to give offence. *Addiſon.*
10. Gentle; mild; unwilling to pain.
Thy *tender* hefted nature ſhall not give
Thee o'er to harſhneſs; her eyes are fierce, but thine
Do comfort and not burn. *Shakeſpeare.*
You, that are thus ſo *tender* o'er his follies,
Will never do him good. *Shakeſpeare.*
11. Apt to give pain
In things that are *tender* and unpleaſing, break the ice by ſome whoſe words are of leſs weight, and reſerve the more weighty voice to come in as by chance. *Bacon.*
12. Young; weak: as, tender *age*.
When yet he was but *tender* bodied, a mother ſhould not ſell him. *Shakeſpeare.*

To TE'NDER. *v. a.* [*tendre*, French.]
1. To offer; to exhibit; to propoſe acceptance.
Some of the chiefeſt laity profeſſed with greater ſtomach their judgments, that ſuch a diſcipline was little better than popiſh tyranny, diſguiſed and *tendered* unto them. *Hooker.*
I crave no more than what your highneſs offer'd;
Nor will you *tender* leſs. *Shakeſpeare.*
All conditions, all minds, *tender* down
Their ſervice to lord Timon. *Shakeſpeare.*
Owe not all creatures by juſt right to thee
Duty and ſervice, not to ſtay till bid,
But *tender* all their pow'r? *Milton.*
2. To hold; to eſteem.
Tender yourſelf more dearly;
Or, not to crack the wind of the poor phraſe,
Wringing it thus, you'll *tender* me a fool. *Shakeſp.*
3. From the adjective. To regard with kindneſs. Not in uſe.
I thank you, madam, that you *tender* her:
Poor gentlewoman, my maſter wrongs her much. *Shakeſp.*

TE'NDER. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Offer; propoſal to acceptance.
Then to have a wretched puling fool,
A whining mammet, in her fortune's *tender*,
To anſwer I'll not wed. *Shakeſpeare.*
Think yourſelf a baby;
That you have ta'en his *tenders* for true pay,
Which are not ſterling. *Shakeſpeare.*
The earl accepted the *tenders* of my ſervice. *Dryden.*
To declare the calling of the Gentiles by a free, unlimited *tender* of the goſpel to all. *South.*
Our *tenders* of duty every now and then miſcarry. *Addiſon.*
2. [From the adjective.] Regard; kind concern.
Thou haſt ſhew'd thou mak'ſt ſome *tender* of my life,
In this fair reſcue thou haſt brought to me. *Shakeſp.*

TE'NDER-HEARTED. *adj.* [*tender* and *heart.*] Of a ſoft compaſſionate diſpoſition.

TE'NDERLING. *n. ſ.* [from *tender.*]
1. The firſt horns of a deer.
2. A fondling; one who is made ſoft by too much kindneſs.

TE'NDERLY. *adv.* [from *tender.*] In a tender manner; mildly; gently; ſoftly; kindly; without harſhneſs.
Tenderly apply to her
Some remedies for life. *Shakeſpeare.*
She embrac'd him, and for joy
Tenderly wept. *Milton.*
They are the moſt perfect pieces of Ovid, and the ſtyle *tenderly* paſſionate and courtly. *Pref. to Ovid.*
Marcus with bluſhes owns he loves,
And Brutus *tenderly* reproves. *Pope.*

TE'NDERNESS. *n. ſ.* [*tendreſſe*, Fr. from *tender.*]
1. The ſtate of being tender; ſuſceptibility of impreſſions.
Pied cattle are ſpotted in their tongues, the *tenderneſs* of the part receiving more eaſily alterations than other parts of the fleſh. *Bacon.*
The difference of the muſcular fleſh depends upon the hardneſs, *tenderneſs*, moiſture, or drineſs of the fibres. *Arbuthnot.*
2. State of being eaſily hurt; foreneſs.
A quickneſs and *tenderneſs* of ſight could not endure bright ſun-ſhine. *Locke.*
Any zealous for his country, muſt conquer that *tenderneſs* and delicacy which may make him afraid of being ſpoken ill of. *Addiſon.*
There are examples of wounded perſons, that have roared for anguiſh at the diſcharge of ordnance, though at a great diſtance; what inſupportable torture then ſhould we be under upon a like concuſſion in the air, when all the whole body would have the *tenderneſs* of a wound. *Bentley.*
3. Suſceptibility of the ſofter paſſions.
Weep no more, leſt I give cauſe
To be ſuſpected of more *tenderneſs*
Than doth become a man. *Shakeſpeare.*
Well we know your *tenderneſs* of heart,
And gentle, kind, effeminate remorſe
To your kindred. *Shakeſpeare.*

With what a graceful *tenderneſs* he loves!
And breathes the ſofteſt, the ſincereſt vows! *Addiſon.*

4. Kind attention; anxiety for the good of another.
Having no children, ſhe did with ſingular care and *tenderneſs* intend the education of Philip and Margaret. *Bacon.*

5. Scrupulouſneſs; caution.
My conſcience firſt receiv'd a *tenderneſs*,
Scruple, and prick, on certain ſpeeches utter'd
By the biſhop of Bayon. *Shakeſpeare.*
Some are unworthily cenſured for keeping their own, whom *tenderneſs* how to get honeſtly teacheth to ſpend diſcreetly; whereas ſuch need no great thriftineſs in preſerving their own who aſſume more liberty in exacting from others. *Wotton.*
True *tenderneſs* of conſcience is nothing elſe but an awful and exact ſenſe of the rule which ſhould direct it; and while it ſteers by this compaſs, and is ſenſible of every declination from it, ſo long it is properly tender, *South.*

6. Cautious care.
There being implanted in every man's nature a great *tenderneſs* of reputation, to be careleſs of it is looked on as a mark of a degenerous mind. *Government of the Tongue.*

7. Soft pathos of expreſſion.

TE'NDINOUS. *adj.* [*tendineux*, Fr. *tendinis*, Latin.] Sinewy; containing tendons; conſiſting of tendons.
Nervous and *tendinous* parts have worſe ſymptoms, and are harder of cure than fleſhy ones. *Wiſeman.*

TE'NDON. *n. ſ.* [*tendo*, Latin.] A ſinew; a ligature by which the joints are moved.
A ſtruma in her inſtep lay very hard and big amongſt the *tendons*. *Wiſeman.*
The entrails theſe embrace in ſpiral ſtrings,
Thoſe claſp th' arterial tubes in tender rings;
The *tendons* ſome compacted cloſe produce,
And ſome thin fibres for the ſkin diffuſe. *Blackmore.*

TE'NDRIL. *n. ſ.* [*tendrillon*, French.] The claſp of a vine, or other climbing plant.
In wanton ringlets wav'd,
As the vine curls her *tendrils*; which imply'd
Subjection. *Milton.*
So may thy tender bloſſoms fear no blite;
Nor goats with venom'd teeth thy *tendrils* bite. *Dryden.*
The *tendrils* or claſpers of plants are given only to ſuch as have weak ſtalks, and cannot raiſe up or ſupport themſelves. *Ray on the Creation.*

TENE'BRICOSE. } *adj.* [*tenebricoſus*, *tenebroſus*, Latin.] Dark;
TE'NEBROUS. } gloomy.

TENEBRO'SITY. *n. ſ.* [*tenebræ*, Lat.] Darkneſs; gloom.

TE'NEMENT. *n. ſ.* [*tenement*, Fr. *tenementum*, law Latin.] Any thing held by a tenant.
What reaſonable man will not think that the *tenement* ſhall be made much better, if the tenant may be drawn to build himſelf ſome handſome habitation thereon, to ditch and incloſe his ground? *Spenſer.*
'Tis policy for father and ſon to take different ſides;
For then lands and *tenements* commit no treaſon. *Dryden.*
Who has informed us, that a rational ſoul can inhabit no *tenement*, unleſs it has juſt ſuch a ſort of frontiſpiece. *Locke.*
Treat on, treat on, is her eternal note,
And lands and *tenements* glide down her throat. *Pope.*

TE'NENT. *n. ſ.* See TENET.

TENE'RITY. *n. ſ.* [*teneritas*, *tener*, Lat.] Tenderneſs. *Ainſ.*

TENE'SMUS. *n. ſ.*
The ſtone ſhutting up the orifice of the bladder, is attended with a *teneſmus*, or needing to go to ſtool. *Arbuthnot.*

TE'NET. *n. ſ.* [from *tenet*, Latin, *he holds*. It is ſometimes written *tenent*, or *they hold*.] Poſition; principle; opinion.
That all animals of the land are in their kind in the ſea, although received as a principle, is a *tenet* very queſtionable. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*
While, in church matters, profit ſhall be the touch-ſtone for faith and manners, we are not to wonder if no gainful *tenet* be depoſited. *Decay of Piety.*
This ſavours of ſomething ranker than ſocinianiſm, even the *tenents* of the fifth monarchy, and of ſovereignty founded only upon ſainthip. *South.*
They wonder men ſhould have miſtook
The *tenets* of their maſter's book. *Prior.*

TE'NNIS. *n. ſ.* [this play is ſuppoſed by *Skinner* to be ſo named from the word *tenez*, take it, hold it, or there it goes, uſed by the French when they drive the ball.] A play at which a ball is driven with a racket.
The barber's man hath been ſeen with him, and the old ornament of his cheek hath already ſtuffed *tennis* balls. *Shak.*
There was he gaming, there o'ertook in's rowſe,
There falling out at *tennis*. *Shakeſpeare.*
A prince, by a hard deſtiny, became a *tennis* ball long to the blind goddeſs. *Howel.*
It can be no more diſgrace to a great lord to draw a fair picture, than to play at *tennis* with his page. *Peacham.*
The inſide of the uvea is blacked like the walls of a *tennis* court, that the rays falling upon the retina may not, by being rebounded thence upon the uvea, be returned again; for ſuch a repercuſſion would make the ſight more confuſed. *More.*
We conceive not *autennis* ball to think, and conſequently not to have any volition, or preference of motion to reſt. *Locke.*
We have no exedra for the philoſophers adjoining to our *tennis* court, but there are alehouſes. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

To TE'NNIS. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To drive as a ball.
Thoſe four gariſons iſſuing forth upon the enemy, will ſo drive him from one ſide to another, and *tennis* him amongſt them, that he ſhall find no where ſafe to keep his feet in, nor hide himſelf. *Spenſer.*

TE'NON. *n. ſ.* [French.] The end of a timber cut to be fitted into another timber.
Such variety of parts, ſolid with hollow; ſome with cavities as mortiſes to receive, others with *tenons* to fit them. *Ray.*
The *tenant-ſaw* being thin, hath a back to keep it from bending. *Moxon.*

TE'NOUR. *n. ſ.* [*tenor*, Lat. *teneur*, Fr.]

1. Continuity of ſtate; conſtant mode; manner of continuity; general currency.
We might perceive his words interrupted continually with ſighs, and the *tenor* of his ſpeech not knit together to one conſtant end, but diſſolved in itſelf, as the vehemency of the inward paſſion prevailed. *Sidney.*
When the world firſt out of chaos ſprang,
So ſmil'd the days, and ſo the *tenor* ran
Of their felicity: a ſpring was there,
An everlaſting ſpring, the jolly year
Led round in his great circle, no winds breath
As now did ſmell of winter or of death. *Craſhaw.*
Still I ſee the *tenor* of man's woe
Hold on the ſame, from woman to begin. *Milton.*
Does not the whole *tenor* of the divine law poſitively require humility and meekneſs to all men. *Sprat.*
Inſpire my numbers,
Till I my long laborious work complete,
And add perpetual *tenor* to my rhimes,
Deduc'd from nature's birth to Cæſar's times. *Dryden.*
This ſucceſs would look like chance if it were not perpetual, and always of the ſame *tenor*. *Dryden.*
Can it be poiſon! poiſon's of one *tenor*,
Or hot, or cold. *Dryden.*
There is ſo great an uniformity amongſt them, that the whole *tenor* of thoſe bodies thus preſerved clearly points forth the month of May. *Woodward.*
In ſuch lays as neither ebb nor flow,
Correctly cold, and regularly low,
That ſhunning faults, one quiet *tenor* keep,
We cannot blame indeed—but we may ſleep. *Pope.*

2. Senſe contained; general courſe or drift.
Has not the divine Apollo ſaid,
Is't not the *tenor* of his oracle,
That king Leontes ſhall not have an heir,
Till his loſt child be found? *Shakeſpeare.*
By the ſtern brow and waſpiſh action,
Which ſhe did uſe as ſhe was writing of it,
It bears an angry *tenor*. *Shakeſpeare.*
Bid me tear the bond.
—When it is paid according to the *tenor*. *Shakeſp.*
Reading it muſt be repeated again and again with a cloſe attention to the *tenor* of the diſcourſe, and a perfect neglect of the diviſions into chapters and verſes. *Locke.*

3. A ſound in muſick.
The treble cutteth the air too ſharp to make the ſound equal; and therefore a mean or *tenor* is the ſweeteſt part. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

TENSE. *adj.* [*tenſus*, Lat.] Stretched; ſtiff; not lax.
For the free paſſage of the ſound into the ear, it is requiſite that the tympanum be *tenſe*, and hard ſtretched, otherwiſe the laxneſs of the membrane will certainly dead and damp the ſound. *Holder.*

TENSE. *n. ſ.* [*temps*, Fr. *tempus*, Lat.]
In grammar.] *Tenſe*, in ſtrict ſpeaking, is only a variation of the verb to ſignify time. *Clarke.*
As foreſight, when it is natural, anſwers to memory, ſo when methodical it anſwers to reminiſcence, and may be called forecaſt; all of them expreſſed in the *tenſes* given to verbs. Memory ſaith, I did ſee; reminiſcence, I had ſeen; foreſight, I ſhall ſee; forecaſt, I ſhall have ſeen. *Grew.*
Ladies, without knowing what *tenſes* and participles are, ſpeak as properly and as correctly as gentlemen. *Locke.*
He ſhould have the Latin words given him in their firſt caſe and *tenſe*, and ſhould never be left to ſeek them himſelf from a dictionary. *Watts.*

TE'NSENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *tenſe*.] Contraction; tenſion: the contrary to laxity.

Should the pain and *tenſeneſs* of the part continue, the operation muſt take place. *Sharp.*

TE'NSIBLE. *adj.* [*tenſus*, Lat.] Capable of being extended.

Gold is the cloſeſt, and therefore the heavieſt, of metals, and is likewiſe the moſt flexible and *tenſible*. *Bacon.*

TE'NSILE. *adj.* [*tenſil s*, Lat.] Capable of extenſion.

All bodies ductile and *tenſile*, as metals, that will be drawn into wires, have in them the appetite of not diſcontinuing. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

TE'NSION. *n. ſ.* [*tenſion*, Fr. *tenſus*, Lat.] The act of ſtretching; not laxation; the ſtate of being ſtretched; not laxity.

It can have nothing of vocal ſound, voice being raiſed by ſtiff *tenſion* of the larynx; and on the contrary, this ſound by a relaxed poſture of the muſcles thereof. *Holder.*

Still are the ſubtle ſtrings in *tenſion* found,
Like thoſe of lutes, to juſt proportion wound,
Which of the air's vibration is the force. *Blackmore.*

TE'NSIVE. *adj.* [*tenſus*, Lat.] Giving a ſenſation of ſtiffneſs or contraction.

From choler is a hot burning pain; a beating pain from the pulſe of the artery; a *tenſive* pain from diſtention of the parts by the fulneſs of humours. *Floyer.*

TE'NSURE. *n. ſ.* [*tenſus*, Lat.] The act of ſtretching, or ſtate of being ſtretched; the contrary to laxation or laxity.

This motion upon preſſure, and the reciprocal thereof, motion upon *tenſure*, we call motion of liberty, which is, when any body being forced to a preternatural extent, reſtoreth itſelf to the natural. *Bacon.*

TENT. *n. ſ.* [*tente*, French; *tentorium*, Lat.]

1. A ſoldier's moveable lodging-place, commonly made of canvas extended upon poles.

The Turks, the more to terrify Corfu, taking a hill not far from it, covered the ſame with *tents*. *Knolles.*

Becauſe he was of the ſame craft he wrought with them; for by occupation they were *tent* makers. *Acts* xviii. 3.

2. Any temporary habitation; a pavilion.

He ſaw a ſpacious plain, whereon
Were *tents* of various hue: by ſome were herds
Of cattle grazing. *Milton.*

To Chaſſis' pleaſing plains he took his way,
There pitch'd his *tents*, and there reſolv'd to ſtay. *Dryden.*

3. [*Tente*, French.] A roll of lint put into a ſore.

Modeſt doubt is call'd
The beacon of the wiſe: the *tent* that ſearches
To th' bottom of the worſt. *Shakeſpeare.*

A declining orifice keep open by a ſmall *tent* dipt in ſome medicaments, and after digeſtion withdraw the *tent* and heal it. *Wiſeman.*

4. [*Vino tinto*, Spaniſh.] A ſpecies of wine deeply red, chiefly from Gallicia in Spain.

To TENT. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To lodge as in a tent; to tabernacle.

The ſmiles of knaves
Tent in my cheeks, and ſchoolboy's tears take up
The glaſſes of my ſight. *Shakeſpeare.*

To TENT. *v. a.* To ſearch as with a medical tent.

I'll *tent* him to the quick; if he but blench,
I know my courſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

I have ſome wounds upon me, and they ſmart.
—Well might they feſter 'gainſt ingratitude,
And *tent* themſelves with death. *Shakeſp.*

Some ſurgeons, poſſibly againſt their own judgments, keep wounds *tented*, often to the ruin of their patient. *Wiſeman.*

TENTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*tentation*, French; *tentatio*, Lat.] Trial; temptation.

The firſt deluſion ſatan put upon Eve, and his whole *tentation*, when he ſaid ye ſhall not die, was in his equivocation, you ſhall not incur preſent death. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

TE'NTATIVE. *adj.* [*tentative*, effort, Fr. *tento*, Latin.] Trying; eſſaying.

TE'NTED. *adj.* [from *tent*.] Covered with tents.

Theſe arms of mine till now have us'd
Their deareſt action in the *tented* field. *Shakeſpea e.*

The foe deceiv'd, he paſs'd the *tented* plain,
In Troy to mingle with the hoſtile train. *Pope.*

TE'NTER. *n. ſ.* [*tendo*, *tentus*, Lat.]

1. A hook on which things are ſtretched.

2. *To be on the* TENTERS. To be on the ſtretch; to be in difficulties; to be in ſuſpenſe.

In all my paſt adventures,
I never was ſet ſo on the *tenters*;
Or taken tardy with dilemma,
That ev'ry way I turn does hem me. *Hudibras.*

To TE'NTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſtretch by hooks.

A blown bladder preſſed riſeth again, and when leather or cloth is *tentered*, it ſpringeth back. *Bacon.*

To TE'NTER. *v. n.* To admit extenſion.

Woollen cloth will *tenter*, linnen ſcarcely. *Bacon.*

TENTH. *adj.* [ꝛeoꝺa, Sax.] Firſt after the ninth; ordinal of ten.

It may be thought the leſs ſtrange if others cannot do as much at the *tenth* or twentieth trial, as we did after much practice. *Boyle.*

TENTH. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.]

1. The tenth part.

Of all the horſes,
The treaſure in the field atchiev'd, and city,
We render you the *tenth*. *Shakeſpeare.*

By decimation and a tithed death,
If thy revenges hunger for that food
Which nature loaths, take thou the deſtin'd *tenth*. *Shak.*

To purchaſe but the *tenth* of all their ſtore,
Would make the mighty Perſian monarch poor. *Dryden.*

Suppoſe half an ounce of ſilver now worth a buſhel of wheat; but ſhould there be next year a ſcarcity, five ounces of ſilver would purchaſe but one buſhel: ſo that money would be then nine *tenths* leſs worth in reſpect of food. *Locke.*

2. Tithe.

With cheerful heart
The *tenth* of thy increaſe beſtow, and own
Heav'n's bounteous goodneſs, that will ſure repay
Thy grateful duty. *Philips.*

3. *Tenths* are that yearly portion or tribute which all livings eccleſiaſtical yield to the king. The biſhop of Rome pretended right to this revenue by example of the high prieſt of the Jews, who had *tenths* from the Levites, till by Henry the eighth they were annexed perpetually to the crown. *Cowel.*

TE'NTHLY. *adv.* [from *tenth*.] In the tenth place.

TENTI'GINOUS. *adj.* [*tentiginis*, Lat.] Stiff; ſtretched.

TE'NTWORT. *n. ſ.* A plant. *Ainſ.*

TENUIFO'LIOUS. *adj.* [*tenuis* and *folium*, Lat.] Having thin leaves.

TENU'ITY. *n. ſ.* [*tenuité*, French; *tenuitas*, from *tenuis*, Lat.] Thinneſs; exility; ſmallneſs; minuteneſs; not groſſneſs.

Firs and pines mount of themſelves in height without ſide boughs; partly heat, and partly *tenuity* of juice, ſending the ſap upwards. *Bacon.*

The *tenuity* and contempt of clergymen will ſoon let them ſee what a poor carcaſs they are, when parted from the influence of that ſupremacy. *King Charles.*

Conſider the divers figurings of the brain; the ſtrings or filaments thereof; their difference in *tenuity*, or aptneſs for motion. *Glanville.*

Aliment circulating through an animal body, is reduced to an almoſt imperceptible *tenuity*, before it can ſerve animal purpoſes. *Arbuthnot.*

At the height of four thouſand miles the æther is of that wonderful *tenuity*, that if a ſmall ſphere of common air, of an inch diameter, ſhould be expanded to the thinneſs of that æther, it would more than take up the orb of Saturn, which is many million times bigger than the earth. *Bentley.*

TE'NUOUS. *adj.* [*tenuis*, Lat.] Thin; ſmall; minute.

Another way of their attraction is by a *tenuous* emanation, or continued effluvium, which after ſome diſtance retracteth unto itſelf. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

TE'NURE. *n. ſ.* [*t.nco*, Lat. *tenure*, Fr. *t.nura*, law Latin.]

Tenure is the manner whereby tenements are holden of their lords. In Scotland are four *tenures*; the firſt is pura eleemoſina, which is proper to ſpiritual men, paying nothing for it but devota animarum ſuffragia; the ſecond they call feu, which holds of the king, church, barons, or other, paying a certain duty called feudi firma; the third is a holding in blanch by payment of a penny, roſe, pair of gilt ſpurs, or ſome ſuch thing, if aſked; the fourth is by ſervice of ward and relief, where the heir being minor is in the cuſtody of his lord, together with his lands, &c. and land holden in this fourth manner is called feudum de hauberk or haubert, feudum militare or loricatum. *Tenure* in groſs is the *tenure* in capite; for the crown is called a ſeignory in groſs, becauſe a corporation of and by itſelf. *Cowel.*

The ſervice follows the *tenure* of lands; and the lands were given away by the kings of England to thoſe lords. *Spenſer.*

The uncertainty of *tenure*, by which all worldly things are held, miniſters very unpleaſant meditation. *Raleigh.*

Man muſt be known, his ſtrength, his ſtate,
And by that *tenure* he holds all of fate. *Dryden.*

TEPEFA CTION. *n. ſ.* [*tepefacio*, Latin.] The act of warming to a ſmall degree.

TE'PID. *adj.* [*tepidus*, Latin.] Lukewarm; warm in a ſmall degree.

The *tepid* caves, and fens, and ſhores,
Their brood as numerous hatch. *Milton.*

He with his *tepid* rays the roſe renews,
And licks the dropping leaves, and dries the dews. *Dryden.*

Such things as relax the ſkin are likewiſe ſudorifick; as warm water, friction, and *tepid* vapours. *Arbuthnot.*

TEPI'DITY. *n. ſ.* [from *tepid*.] Lukewarmneſs. *Ainſ.*

TE'POR. *n. ſ.* [*tepor*, Lat.] Lukewarmneſs; gentle heat.

The ſmall pox, mortal during ſuch a ſeaſon, grew more favourable by the *tepor* and moiſture in April. *Arbuthnot.*

TERATO'LOGY. *n. ſ.* [τέρας and λέγω.] Bombaſt, affectation of falſe ſublimity. *Bailey.*

TERCE. *n. ſ.* [*tierce*, Fr. *triens*, Latin.] A veſſel containing forty-two gallons of wine; the third part of a butt or pipe. *Ainſworth.*

TEREBI'NTHINATE. } *adj.* [*terebinthine*, Fr. *terebinthum*, Lat.]
TEREBI'NTHINE. } Conſiſting of turpentine; mixed with turpentine.

Salt ſerum may be evacuated by urine, by *terebinthinates*; as tops of pine in all our ale. *Floyer.*

To TE'REBRATE. *v. a.* [*terebro*, Latin.] To bore; to perforate; to pierce.

Conſider the threefold effect of Jupiter's triſulk, to burn, diſcuſs, and *terebrate*. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

Earth-worms are completely adapted to their way of life, for *terebrating* the earth and creeping. *Derham.*

TEREBRA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *terebrate*.] The act of boring or piercing.

Terebration of trees makes them proſper better; and alſo it maketh the fruit ſweeter and better. *Bacon.*

TERGE'MINOUS. *adj.* [*tergeminus*, Lat.] Threefold.

TERGIVERSA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*tergum* and *verſo*, Lat.]

1. Shift; ſubterfuge; evaſion.

Writing is to be preferred before verbal conferences, as being freer from paſſions and *tergiverſations*. *Bramhall.*

2. Change; fickleneſs.

The colonel, after all his *tergiverſations*, loſt his life in the king's ſervice. *Clarendon.*

TERM. *n. ſ.* [*terminus*, Latin.]

1. Limit; boundary.

Corruption is a recip cal to generation; and they two are as nature's two *terms* or boundaries, and the guides to life and death. *Bacon.*

2. [*Terme*, Fr.] The word by which a thing is expreſſed. A word of art.

To apply notions philoſophical to plebeian *terms*, or to ſay, where the notions cannot fitly be reconciled, that there wanteth a *term* or nomenclature for it, be but ſhifts of ignorance. *Bacon.*

Thoſe parts of nature into which the chaos was divided, they ſignified by dark and obſcure names, which we have expreſſed in their plain and proper *terms*. *Burnet.*

In painting, the greateſt beauties cannot always be expreſſed for want of *terms*. *Dryden.*

Had the Roman tongue continued vulgar, it would have been neceſſary, from the many *terms* of art required in trade and in war, to have made great additions to it. *Swift.*

3. Words; language.

Would curſes kill, as doth the mandrakes groan,
I would invent as bitter ſearching *terms*,
As curſt, as harſh, as horrible to hear. *Shakeſpeare.*
God to ſatan firſt his doom apply'd,
Though in myſterious *terms*. *Milton.*

4. Condition; ſtipulation.

Well, on my *terms* thou wilt not be my heir? *Dryden.*
Enjoy thy love, ſince ſuch is thy deſire,
Live though unhappy, live on any *terms*. *Dryden.*

Did religion beſtow heaven without any *terms* or conditions, indifferently upon all, there would be no infidel. *Bentley.*

We flattered ourſelves with reducing France to our own *terms* by the want of money, but have been ſtill diſappointed by the great ſums imported from America. *Addiſon.*

5. [*Termine*, old French.] Time for which any thing laſts; a limited time.

I am thy father's ſpirit,
Doom'd for a certain *term* to walk the night. *Shakeſp.*
Why ſhould Rome fall a moment ere her time:
No; let us draw her *term* of freedom out
In its full length, and ſpin it to the laſt. *Addiſon.*

6. [In law.] The time in which the tribunals, or places of judgment, are open to all that liſt to complain of wrong, or to ſeek their right by courſe of law or action; the reſt of the year is called vacation. Of theſe *terms* there are four in every year, during which matters of juſtice are diſpatched: one is called Hillary *term*, which begins the twenty-third of January, or, if that be Sunday, the next day following, and ends the twenty-firſt of February; another is called Eaſter *term*, which begins eighteen days after Eaſter, and ends the Monday next after Aſcenſion-day; the third is Trinity *term*, beginning the Friday next after Trinity Sunday, and ending the Wedneſday-fortnight after; the fourth is Michaelmas *term*, beginning the ſixth of November, or, if that be Sunday, the next day after, and ending the twenty-eighth of November. *Cowel.*

The *term* ſuiters may ſpeed their buſineſs: for the end of theſe ſeſſions delivereth them ſpace enough to overtake the beginning of the *terms*. *Carew.*

Too long vacation haſten'd on his *term*. *Milton.*

Thoſe men employed as juſtices daily in *term* time conſult with one another. *Hale.*

What are theſe to thoſe vaſt heaps of crimes
Which *terms* prolong. *Dryden.*

To TERM. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To name; to call.

Men *term* what is beyond the limits of the univerſe imaginary ſpace, as if no body exiſted in it. *Locke.*

TE'RMAGANCY. *n. ſ.* [from *termagant*.] Turbulence; tumultuouſneſs.

By a violent *termagancy* of temper, ſhe may never ſuffer him to have a moment's peace. *Barker.*

TE'RMAGANT. *adj.* [ꝺẏn and magan, Saxon, *eminently powerful*.]

1. Tumultuous; turbulent.

'Twas time to counterfeit, or that hot *termagant* Scot had paid me ſcot and lot too. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Quarrelſome; ſcolding; furious.

The eldeſt was a *termagant*, imperious, prodigal, profligate wench. *Arbuthnot.*

TE'RMAGANT. *n. ſ.* A ſcold; a brawling turbulent woman. It appears in *Shakeſpeare* to have been anciently uſed of men.

I could have ſuch a fellow whipt for o'erdoing *termagant*; it outherod's Herod. *Shakeſp.*

For zeal's a dreadful *termagant*,
That teaches ſaints to tear and rant. *Hudibras.*

She threw his periwig into the fire: well, ſaid he, thou art a brave *termagant*. *Tatler.*

The ſprites of fiery *termagants* in flame
Mount up, and take a ſalamander's name. *Pope.*

TE'RMER. *n. ſ.* [from *term*.] One who travels up to the term.

Nor have my title leaf on poſts or walls,
Or in cleft ſticks, advanced to make calls
For *termers*, or ſome clerk-like ſerving man. *B. Johnſon.*

TE'RMINABLE. *adj.* [from *terminate*.] Limitable; that admits of bounds.

To TE'RMINATE. *v. a.* [*termino*, Lat. *terminer*, Fr.]

1. To bound; to limit.

Bodies that are ſolid, ſeparable, *terminated* and moveable, have all ſorts of figures. *Locke.*

2. To put an end to: as, *to* terminate *any difference*.

To TE'RMINATE. *v. n.* To be limited; to end; to have an end; to attain its end.

That God was the maker of this viſible world was evident from the very order of cauſes; the greateſt argument by which natural reaſon evinces a God: it being neceſſary in ſuch a chain of cauſes to aſcend to, and *terminate* in, ſome firſt; which ſhould be the original of motion, and the cauſe of all other things, but itſelf be cauſed by none. *South.*

The wiſdom of this world, its deſigns and efficacy, *terminate* on this ſide heaven. *South.*

Ere I the rapture of my wiſh renew,
I tell you then, it *terminates* in you. *Dryden.*

TERMINA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *terminate*.]

1. The act of limiting or bounding.

2. Bound; limit.

Its earthly and ſalinous parts are ſo exactly reſolved, that its body is left imporous, and not diſcreted by atomical *terminations*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

3. End; concluſion.

4. [In grammar; *terminatio*, Latin; *terminaiſon*, Fr.] End of words as varied by their ſignifications.

Thoſe rude heaps of words and *terminations* of an unknown tongue, would have never been ſo happily learnt by heart without ſome ſmoothing artifice. *Watts.*

5. Word; term. Not in uſe.

She ſpeaks poniards, and every word ſtabs; if her breath were as terrible as her *terminations*, there were no living near her, ſhe would infect to the North ſtar. *Shakeſp.*

TERMI'NTHUS. *n. ſ.* [τέρμινθος.] A tumour.

Terminthus is of a blackiſh colour; it breaks, and within a day the puſtule comes away in a ſlough. *Wiſeman.*

TE'RMLESS. *adj.* [from *term*.] Unlimited; boundleſs.

Theſe betraying lights look not up towards *termleſs* joys, nor down towards endleſs ſorrows. *Raleigh.*

TE'RMLY. *adv.* [from *term*.] Term by term; every term.

The fees or allowances that are *termly* given to theſe deputies I pretermit. *Bacon.*

The clerks are partly rewarded by that means alſo, beſides that *termly* fee which they are allowed. *Bacon.*

TE'RNARY. *adj.* [*ternaire*, Fr. *ternarius*, Lat.] Proceeding by threes; conſiſting of three.

TE'RNARY. } *n. ſ.* [*ternarius*, Lat. *ternio*, Lat.] The num-
TE'RNION. } ber three.

Theſe nineteen conſonants ſtood in ſuch confuſed order, ſome in *ternaries*, ſome in pairs, and ſome ſingle. *Holder.*

TE'RRACE. *n. ſ.* [*terrace*, French; *terraccia*, Italian.] A ſmall mount of earth covered with graſs.

He made her gardens not only within the palaces, but upon *terraſſes* raiſed with earth over the arched roofs, planted with all ſorts of fruits. *Temple.*

Fear broke my ſlumbers, I no longer ſtay,
But mount the *terrace*, thence the town ſurvey. *Dryden.*

To TERRACE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

The reception of light into the body of the building muſt now be ſupplied, by *terracing* any ſtory which is in danger of darkneſs. *Wotton.*

Clermont's *terrac'd* height and Eſther's groves. *Thomſon.*

TERRA'QUEOUS. *adj.* [*terra* and *aqua*, Latin.] Compoſed of land and water.

The

The *terraqueous* globe is, to this day, nearly in the same condition that the universal deluge left it. *Woodward.*

TERRE'NE. *adj.* [*terrenus*, Lat.] Earthly; terrestrial.

They think that the same rules of decency which serve for things done unto *terrene* powers should universally decide what is fit in the service of God. *Hooker.*

Our *terrene* moon is now eclips'd,
And it portends alone the fall of Antony. *Shakespeare.*

God set before him a mortal and immortal life, a nature cœlestial and *terrene*; but God gave man to himself. *Raleigh.*

Over many a tract
Of heav'n they march'd, and many a province wide,
Tenfold the length of this *terrene*. *Milton.*

TE'RRE-BLUE. *n. s.* [*terre* and *bleu*, Fr.] A sort of earth.

Terre-blue is a light, loose, friable kind of lapis armenus. *Woodward's Meth. Fossils.*

TE'RRE-VERTE. *n. s.* [French.] A sort of earth.

Terre-verte owes its colour to a slight admixture of copper. *Woodward's Meth. Fossils.*

Terre-verte, or green earth, is light; it is a mean betwixt yellow ochre and ultramarine. *Dryden.*

TE'RREOUS. *adj.* [*terreus*, Lat.] Earthy; consisting of earth.

There is but little similitude betwixt a *terreous* humidity and plantal germinations. *Glanville.*

According to the temper of the *terreous* parts at the bottom, variously begin intumescencies. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

TERRE'STRIAL. *adj.* [*terrestris*, Lat.]

1. Earthly; not cœlestial.

Far passing th' height of men *terrestrial*,
Like a huge giant of the Titan race. *Spenser.*

Terrestrial heav'n! danc'd round by other heav'ns
That shine, yet bear their bright officious lamps,
Light above light. *Milton.*

Thou brought'st Briareus with his hundred hands,
So call'd in heav'n; but mortal men below
By his *terrestrial* name Ægeon know. *Dryden.*

2. Consisting of earth; terreous. Improper.

I did not confine these observations to land or *terrestrial* parts of the globe, but extended them to the fluids. *Woodw.*

To TERRE'STRIFY. *v. a.* [*terrestris* and *facio*, Latin.] To reduce to the state of earth.

Though we should affirm, that heaven were but earth celestified, and earth but heaven *terrestrified*; or, that each part above had an influence on its divided affinity below; yet to single out these relations is a work to be effected by revelation. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

TERRE'STRIOUS. *adj.* [*terrestris*, Lat. *terrestre*, Fr.] Terreous; earthy; consisting of earth.

This variation proceedeth from *terrestrious* eminences of earth respecting the needle. *Brown.*

TE'RRIBLE. *adj.* [*terrible*, Fr. from *terribilis*, Lat.]

1. Dreadful; formidable; causing fear.

Was this a face to be expos'd
In the most *terrible* and nimble stroke
Of quick, cross lightning. *Shakespeare.*

Fit love for gods
Not *terrible*, though terrour be in love. *Milton.*

Thy native Latium was thy darling care,
Prudent in peace, and *terrible* in war. *Prior.*

2. Great so as to offend: a colloquial hyperbole.

Being indispos'd by the *terrible* coldness of the season, he reposed himself till the weather should mend. *Clarendon.*

I began to be in a *terrible* fear of him, and to look upon myself as a dead man. *Tillotson.*

TE'RRIBLENESS. *n. s.* [from *terrible*.] Formidableness; the quality of being terrible; dreadfulness.

Having quite lost the way of nobleness, he strove to climb to the height of *terribleness*. *Sidney.*

Their *terribleness* is owing to the violent contusion and laceration of the parts. *Sharp.*

TE'RRIBLY. *adv.* [from *terrible*.]

1. Dreadfully; formidably; so as to raise fear.

The polish'd steel gleams *terribly* from far,
And every moment nearer shows the war. *Dryden.*

2. Violently; very much.

The poor man squalled *terribly*. *Gulliver's Travels.*

TE'RRIER. *n. s.* [*terrier*, Fr. from *terra*, earth.]

1. A dog that follows his game under-ground.

The fox is earth'd, but I shall send my two *terriers* in after him. *Dryden.*

2. [*Terrier*, Fr.] A survey or register of lands.

King James's canons require that the bishops procure a *terrier* to be taken of such lands. *Ayliffe.*

3. [From *terebro*, Lat.] A wimble; auger or borer. *Ainsw.*

TERRI'FICK. *adj.* [*terrificus*, Latin.] Dreadful; causing terrour.

The serpent, subtlest beast of all the field,
Of huge extent sometimes, with brazen eyes
And hairy mane *terrifick*. *Milton.*

The British navy through ocean vast
Shall wave her double cross, t' extremest climes
Terrifick. *Philips.*

To TE'RRIFY. *v. a.* [*terror* and *facio*, Latin.] To slight; to shock with fear; to make afraid.

Thou scarest me with dreams, and *terrifiest* me through visions. *Job* vii. 14.

Simon slandered Onias, as if he had *terrified* Heliodorus. 2 *Mac.* iv. 1.

In nothing *terrified* by your adversaries. *Phil.* i. 28.

Neither doth it beseem this most wealthy state to be *terrified* from that which is right with any charges of war. *Knolles.*

The amazing difficulty of his account will rather *terrify* than inform him, and keep him from setting heartily about such a task as he despairs ever to go through with. *South.*

Meteors for various purposes to form;
The breeze to cheer, to *terrify* the storm. *Blackmore.*

TE'RRITORY. *n. s.* [*territorium*, law Latin; *territoire*, Fr.] Land; country; dominion; district.

Linger not in my *territories* longer than swiftest expedition will give thee time to leave our royal court. *Shakespeare.*

They erected a house within their own *territory*, half way between their fort and the town. *Hayward.*

He saw wide *territory* spread
Before him, towns, and rural works between. *Milton.*

Ne'er did the Turk invade our *territory*,
But fame and terror doubl'd all their files. *Denham.*

Arts and sciences took their rise, and flourished only in those small *territories* where the people were free. *Swift.*

TE'RROUR. *n. s.* [*terror*, Lat. *terreur*, Fr.]

1. Fear communicated.

Amaze and *terrour* seiz'd the rebel host. *Milton.*

The thunder when to roll
With *terrour* through the dark aerial hall. *Milton.*

2. Fear received.

It is the cowish *terrour* of his spirit
That dares not undertake. *Shakespeare.*

They shot thorough both the walls of the town and the bulwark also, to the great *terrour* of the defendants. *Knolles.*

They with conscious *terrours* vex me round. *Milton.*

O sight
Of *terrour*, foul and ugly to behold,
Horrid to think, how horrible to feel. *Milton.*

The pleasures and *terrours* of the main. *Blackmore.*

3. The cause of fear.

Lords of the street, and *terrours* of the way. *Anonym.*

Those enormous *terrours* of the Nile. *Prior.*

So spake the grisly *terrour*. *Milton.*

TERSE. *adj.* [*ters*, Fr. *tersus*, Lat.]

1. Smooth.

Many stones precious and vulgar, although *terse* and smooth, have not this power attractive. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

2. Cleanly written; neat; elegant without pompousness.

To raw numbers and unfinish'd verse,
Sweet sound is added now to make it *terse*. *Dryden.*

These accomplishments in the pulpit appear by a quaint, *terse*, florid style, rounded into periods without propriety or meaning. *Swift.*

TE'RTIAN. *n. s.* [*tertiana*, Lat.] Is an ague intermitting but one day, so that there are two fits in three days.

Tertians of a long continuance do most menace this symptom. *Harvey.*

To TE'RTIATE. *v. a.* [*tertio*, *tertius*, Lat.] To do any thing the third time.

TESSE'LLATED. *adj.* [*tessella*, Lat.] Variegated by squares.

Van Helmont produced a stone very different from the *tessellated* pyrites. *Woodward.*

TEST. *n. s.* [*test*, Fr. *testa*, Italian.]

1. The cupel by which refiners try their metals.

2. Trial; examination: as by the cupel.

All thy vexations
Were but my trials of thy love, and thou
Hast strangely stood the *test*. *Shakespeare.*

Let there be some more *test* made of my metal,
Before so noble and so great a figure
Be stampt upon it. *Shakesp.*

They who thought worst of the Scots, did not think there would be no fruit or discovery from that *test*. *Clarendon.*

What use of oaths, of promise, or of *test*,
Where men regard no God but interest. *Waller.*

Thy virtue, prince, has stood the *test* of fortune
Like purest gold, that, tortur'd in the furnace,
Comes out more bright, and brings forth all its weight. *Add.*

3. Means of trial.

Whom should my muse then fly to, but the best
Of kings for grace; of poets for my *test*. *B. Johnson.*

To be read herself she need not fear;
Each *test*, and every light, her muse will bear. *Dryden.*

4. That with which any thing is compared in order to prove its genuineness.

Unerring Nature, still divinely bright,
One clear, unchang'd and universal light,
Life, force, and beauty, must to all impart,
At once the source, and end, and *test* of art. *Pope.*

5. Discriminative

5. Diſcriminative characteriſtick.
Our penal laws no ſons of yours adm't,
Our *teſt* excludes your tribe from benefit. *Dryden.*
6. Judgment; diſtinction.
Who would excel, when few can make a *teſt*,
Betwixt indiff'rent writing and the beſt? *Dryden.*
7. It ſeems to ſignify any veſſel that holds fire.
Your noble race
We baniſh not, but they forſake the place:
Our doors are open: True, but ere they come,
You toſs your 'cenſing *teſt*, and fume the room. *Dryden.*

TESTA'CEOUS. *adj.* [*teſtaceus*, Lat. *teſtacée*, Fr.]
1. Conſiſting of ſhells; compoſed of ſhells.
2. Having continous, not jointed ſhells; oppoſed to cruſtaceous.
Teſtaccous, with naturaliſts, is a term given only to ſuch fiſh whoſe ſtrong and thick ſhells are entire, and of a piece; becauſe thoſe which are joined, as the lobſters, are cruſtaceous: but in medicine all preparations of ſhells, and ſubſtances of the like kind, are thus called. *Quincy.*
Several ſhells were found upon the ſhores, of the cruſtaceous and *teſtaceous* kind. *Woodward.*
The mineral particles in theſe ſhells is plainly to be diſtinguiſhed from the *teſtaceous* ones, or the texture and ſubſtance of the ſhell. *Woodward.*

TE'STAMENT. *n. ſ.* [*teſtament*, Fr. *teſtamentum*, Lat.]
1. A will; any writing directing the diſpoſal of the poſſeſſions of a man deceaſed.
He bringeth arguments from the love which always the teſtator bore him, imagining that theſe, or the like proofs, will convict a *teſtament* to have that in it which other men can nowhere by reading find. *Hooker.*
All the temporal lands, which men devout
By *teſtament* have given to the church,
Would they ſtrip from us. *Shakeſpeare.*
He ordained by his laſt *teſtament*, that his Æneis ſhould be burnt. *Dryden.*
2. The name of each of the volumes of the holy ſcripture.

TESTAME'NTARY. *adj.* [*teſtamentaire*, French; *teſtamentarius*, Lat.] Given by will; contained in wills.
How many *teſtamentary* charities have been defeated by the negligence or fraud of executors? by the ſuppreſſion of a will? the ſubornation of witneſſes, or the corrupt ſentence of a judge? *Atterbury.*

TE'STATE. *adj.* [*teſtatus*, Lat.] Having made a will.
By the canon law, the biſhop had the lawful diſtribution of the goods of perſons dying *teſtate* and inteſtate. *Ayliffe.*

TESTA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [*teſtator*, Lat. *teſtateur*, French.] One who leaves a will.
He bringeth arguments from the love or good-will which always the *teſtator* bore him. *Hooker.*
The ſame is the caſe of a *teſtator* giving a legacy by kindneſs, or by promiſe and common right. *Taylor.*

TESTA'TRIX. n. ſ. [Latin.] A woman who leaves a will.

TE'STED. *adj.* [from *teſt.*] Tried by a teſt.
Not with fond ſhekels of the *teſted* gold. *Shakeſp.*

TE'STER. *n. ſ.* [*teſte*, French, a head: this coin probably being diſtinguiſhed by the head ſtamped upon it.]
1. A ſixpence.
Come manage me your caliver: hold, there is a *teſter* for thee. *Shakeſp.*
A crown goes for ſixty pence, a ſhilling for twelve pence, and a *teſter* for ſixpence. *Locke.*
Thoſe who bore bulwarks on their backs,
And guarded nations from attacks,
Now practiſe ev'ry pliant geſture,
Op'ning their trunk for ev'ry *teſter*. *Swift.*
Young man your days can ne'er be long,
In flow'r of age you periſh for a ſong;
Plums and directors, Shylock and his wife,
Will club their *teſters* now to take thy life. *Pope.*
2. The cover of a bed.

TE'STICLE. *n. ſ.* [*teſticulus*, Lat.] Stone.
That a bever, to eſcape the hunter, bites off his *teſticles* or ſtones, is a tenet very antient. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*
The more certain ſign from the pains reaching to the groins and *teſticles*. *Wiſeman.*

TESTIFICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*teſtificatio*, Lat. from *teſtify.*] The act of witneſſing.
When together we have all received thoſe heavenly myſteries wherein Chriſt imparteth himſelf unto us, and giveth viſible *teſtification* of our bleſſed communion with him, we ſhould, in hatred of all hereſies, factions, and ſchiſms, declare openly ourſelves united. *Hooker.*
In places ſolemnly dedicated for that purpoſe, is a more direct ſervice and *teſtification* of our homage to God. *South.*

TESTIFICA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [from *teſtificor*, Latin.] One who witneſſes.

TE'STIFIER. *n. ſ.* [from *teſtify.*] One who teſtifies.

To TE'STIFY. *v. n.* [*teſtificor*, Lat.] To witneſs; to prove; to give evidence.
Jeſus needed not that any ſhould *teſtify* of man; for he knew what was in man. *John* ii. 25.
One witneſs ſhall not *teſtify* againſt any, to cauſe him to die. *Num.* xxxv. 30.
Heaven and earth ſhall *teſtify* for us, that you put us to death wrongfully. 1 *Mac.* ii. 47.
Th' event was dire,
As this place *teſtifies*. *Milton.*

To TE'STIFY. *v. a.* To witneſs; to give evidence of any point.
We ſpeak that we do know, and *teſtify* that we have ſeen: and ye receive not our witneſs. *John* iii. 11.

TE'STILY. *adv.* [from *teſty.*] Fretfully; peeviſhly; moroſely.

TESTIMO'NIAL. *n. ſ.* [*teſtimonial*, Fr. *teſtimonium*, Lat.] A writing produced by any one as an evidence for himſelf.
Hoſpitable people entertain all the idle vagrant reports, and ſend them out with paſſports and *teſtimonials*, and will have them paſs for legitimate. *Govern. of the Tongue.*
It is poſſible to have ſuch *teſtimonials* of divine authority as may be ſufficient to convince the more reaſonable part of mankind, and pray what is wanting in the teſtimonies of Jeſus Chriſt? *Burnet.*
A clerk does not exhibit to the biſhop letters miſſive or *teſtimonial*, teſtifying his good behaviour. *Ayliffe.*

TE'STIMONY. *n. ſ.* [*teſtimonium*, Latin.]
1. Evidence given; proof.
The proof of every thing muſt be by the *teſtimony* of ſuch as the parties produce. *Spenſer.*
If I bring you ſufficient *teſtimony*, my ten thouſand ducats are mine. *Shakeſpeare.*
I cou'd not anſwer it to the world, if I gave not your lordſhip my *teſtimony* of being the beſt huſband. *Dryden.*
I muſt bear this *teſtimony* to Otway's memory, that the paſſions are truly touched in his Venice Preſerved. *Dryden.*
2. Publick evidences.
By his preſcript a ſanctuary is fram'd,
An ark and in the ark his *teſtimony*;
The records of his covenant. *Milton.*
3. Open atteſtation; profeſſion.
Thou for the *teſtimony* of truth haſt born
Univerſal reproach. *Milton.*

To TE'STIMONY. *v. a.* To witneſs. A word not uſed.
Let him be but *teſtimonied* in his own bringings forth, and he ſhall appear a ſcholar, a ſtateſman, and a ſoldier. *Shakeſp.*

TE'STINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *teſty.*] Moroſeneſs.
Teſtineſs is a diſpoſition or aptneſs to be angry. *Locke.*

TESTUDINATED. *adj.* [*teſtudo*, Lat.] Roofed; arched.

TESTUDI'NEOUS. *adj.* [*teſtudo*, Lat.] Reſembling the ſhell of a tortoiſe.

TE'STY. *adj.* [*teſtie*, Fr. *teſturdo*, Italian.] Fretful; peeviſh; apt to be angry.
Lead theſe *teſty* rivals ſo aſtray,
As one come not within another's way. *Shakeſp.*
Muſt I ſtand and crouch under your *teſty* humour? *Shak.*
King Pyrrhus cur'd his ſplenetick
And *teſty* courtiers with a kick. *Hudibras.*
Averſe or *teſty* in nothing they deſire. *Locke.*
In all thy humours, whether grave or mellow,
Thou'rt ſuch a touchy, *teſty*, pleaſing fellow;
Haſt ſo much wit, and mirth, and ſpleen about thee,
There is no living with thee, nor without thee. *Tatler.*

TE'TCHY. *adj.* Froward; peeviſh: a corruption of *teſty* or *touchy.*
A grievous burthen was thy birth to me,
Tetchy and wayward was thy infancy. *Shakeſp.*
A ſilly ſchool-boy, coming to ſay my leſſon to the world, that peeviſh and *tetchy* maſter. *Graunt.*

TETE A TETE. n. ſ. [French.] Cheek by jowl.
Long before the ſquire and dame
Are *tête à tête*. *Por. i'*
Deluded mortals, whom the great
Chuſe for companions *tête à tête*;
Who at their dinners, en famille,
Get leave to ſit whene'er you will. *Swift.*

TE'THER. *n. ſ.* [See TEDDER.] A ſtring by which horſes are held from paſturing too wide.
Hamlet is young,
And with a larger *tether* he may walk
Than may be given you. *Shakeſpeare.*
Fame and cenſure with a *tether*,
By fate are always link'd together. *Swift.*
Imagination has no limits; but where it is confined, we find the ſhortneſs of our *tether*. *Swift.*

To TE'THER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To tie up.

TETRA'GONAL. *adj.*] [τέτρα γωνος.] Four ſquare.
From the beginning of the diſeaſe, reckoning on unto the ſeventh day, the moon will be in a *tetragonal* or quadrate aſpect, that is, four ſigns removed from that wherein the diſeaſe began; in the fourteenth day it will be an oppoſite aſpect, and at the end of the third ſeptenary *tetragonal* again. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

TETRAPE'TALOUS. *adj.* [τέσσαρες and πέταλον.] Are ſuch flowers as conſiſt of four leaves round the ſtyle: plants having a *tetrapetalous* flower conſtitute a diſtinct kind. *Miller.*

All the *tetrapetalous* ſiliquoſe plants are alkaleſcent. *Arbuth.*

TE'TRARCH. *n. ſ.* [*tetrarcha*, Lat. *tetrarque*, Fr. τέτραρχης.] A Roman governor of the fourth part of a province.

All the earth,
Her kings and *tetrarchs*, are their tributaries:
People and nations pay them hourly ſtipends. *B. Johnſon.*

TETRA'RCHATE. } *n. ſ.* [τετραρχία.] A Roman govern-
TE'TRARCHY. } ment.

TETRA'STICK. *n. ſ.* [τετράστιχος.] An epigram or ſtanza of four verſes.

The *tetraſtick* obliged Spenſer to extend his ſenſe to the length of four lines, which would have been more cloſely confined in the couplet. *Pope.*

TE'TRICAL. } *adj.* [*tetricus*, Latin; *tetrique*, Fr.] Froward;
TE'TRICOUS. } perverſe; four.

In this the *tetrical* baſſa finding him to excel, gave him as a rare gift to Solyman. *Knolles.*

TE'TTER. *n. ſ.* [τετερ, Saxon.] A ſcab; a ſcurf; a ringworm.

A moſt inſtant *tetter* bark'd about
Moſt lazar like, with vile and loathſome cruſt,
All my ſmooth body. *Shakeſpeare.*
A ſcabby *tetter* on their pelts will ſtick. *Dryden.*

TEW. *n. ſ.* [*towe*, a hempen rope, Dutch.]

1. Materials for any thing. *Skinner.*
2. An iron chain. *Ainſ.*

To TEW. *v. a.* [тапian, Saxon.] To work; to beat ſo as to ſoften.

TE'WEL. *n. ſ.* [*tuyau*, or *tuyel*, French.]

In the back of the forge, againſt the fire-place, is fixed a thick iron plate, and a taper pipe in it above five inches long, called a *tewel*, or *tewel* iron, which comes through the back of the forge; into this *tewel* is placed the bellows. *Moxon.*

To TE'WTAW. *v. a* [formed from *tew* by reduplication.] To beat; to break.

The method and way of watering, pilling, breaking, and *tewtawing*, of hemp and flax, is a particular buſineſs. *Mort.*

TEXT. *n. ſ.* [*texte*, Fr. *textus*, Lat.]

1. That on which a comment is written.

We expect your next
Shou'd be no comment but a *text*,
To tell how modern beaſts are vext. *Waller.*

2. A ſentence of ſcripture.

In religion
What errour but ſome ſober brow
Will bleſs it, and approve it with a *text*. *Shakeſp.*
His mind he ſhould fortify with ſome few *texts*, which are home and appoſite to this caſe. *South.*

TE'XTILE. *adj.* [*textilis*, Latin.] Woven; capable of being woven.

The placing of the tangible parts in length or tranſverſe, as in the warp and woof of *textiles*. *Bacon.*
The materials of them were not from any herb, as other *textiles*, but from a ſtone called amiantus. *Wilkins.*

TE'XTMAN. *n. ſ.* [*text* and *man*.] A man ready in quotation of texts.

Mens daily occaſions require the doing of a thouſand things, which it would puzzle the beſt *textman* readily to bethink himſelf of a ſentence in the Bible, clear enough to ſatisfy a ſcrupulous conſcience of the lawfulneſs of. *Sanderſon.*

TE'XTRINE. *adj.* [*textrina*, Lat.] Relating to weaving.

It is a wonderful artifice how newly hatched maggots, not the parent animal, becauſe ſhe emits no web, nor hath any *textrine* art, can convolve the ſtubborn leaf, and bind it with the thread it weaves from its body. *Derham.*

TE'XTUARY. *adj.* [from *text*.]

1. Contained in the text.

He extends the excluſion unto twenty days, which in the *textuary* ſenſe is fully accompliſhed in one. *Brown.*

2. Serving as a text; authoritative.

I ſee no ground why his reaſon ſhould be *textuary* to ours, or that God intended him an univerſal headſhip. *Glanville.*

TE'XTUARIST. } *n. ſ.* [*textuaire*, Fr. from *text*.] One ready in
TE'XTUARY. } the text of ſcripture; a divine well verſed in ſcripture.

TE'XTURE. *n. ſ.* [*textus*, Lat.]

1. The act of weaving.

Skins, although a natural habit unto all before the invention of *texture*, was ſomething more unto Adam. *Brown.*

2. A web; a thing woven.

Others, far in the graſſy dale,
Their humble *texture* weave. *Thomſon.*

3. Manner of weaving with reſpect either to form or matter.

Under ſtate of richeſt *texture* ſpread. *Milton.*
A veil of richeſt *texture* wrought ſhe wears. *Pope.*

4. Diſpoſition of the parts of bodies; combination of parts.

Spirits not in their liquid *texture* mortal wound
Receive, no more than can third air. *Milton.*

While the particles continue entire, they may compoſe bodies of the ſame nature and *texture* now, with water and earth compoſed of entire particles in the beginning. *Newton.*

THAN. *adv.* [ðanne, Saxon.] A particle placed in compariſon after the comparative adverb.

Were we not better to fall once with virtue,
Than draw a wretched and diſhonour'd breath. *B. Johnſon.*
More true delight in that ſmall ground,
Than in poſſeſſing all the earth was found. *Daniel.*
I never met with a more unhappy conjuncture of affairs *than* in the buſineſs of that unfortunate earl. *King Charles.*
He lov'd her more *than* plunder. *Congreve.*
I love you for nothing more *than* for the juſt eſteem you have for all the ſons of Adam. *Swift.*

THANE. *n. ſ.* [ðegn, Saxon.] An old title of honour, perhaps equivalent to baron.

By Sinel's death I know I'm *thane* of Glamis;
But how of Cawdor? the *thane* of Cawdor lives. *Shakeſp.*

To THANK. *v. a.* [ðancian, Saxon; *danckeu*, Dutch; *thanken*, German.]

1. To return acknowledgments for any favour or kindneſs.

The forlorn ſoldier, that ſo nobly fought,
He would have well become this place, and grac'd
The *thankings* of a king. *Shakeſpeare.*
For your ſtubborn anſwer
The king ſhall know it, and, no doubt, *thank* you. *Shak.*
We *thank* God always for you. 2 *Theſ.*
He was ſo true a father of his country,
To *thank* me for defending ev'n his foes,
Becauſe they were his ſubjects. *Dryden.*

2. It is uſed often in a contrary or ironical ſenſe.

Ill fare our anceſtor impure,
For this we may *thank* Adam. *Milton.*
Weigh the danger with the doubtful bliſs,
And *thank* yourſelf, if ought ſhould fall amiſs. *Dryden.*

That Portugal hath yet no more than a ſuſpenſion of arms; they may *thank* themſelves, becauſe they came ſo late into the treaty; and, that they came ſo late, they may *thank* the whigs, whoſe falſe repreſentations they believed. *Swift.*

THANK. } *n. ſ.* [ðancar, Saxon; *dancke*, Dutch.] Acknow-
THANKS. } ledgment paid for favour or kindneſs; expreſſion of gratitude. *Thanks* is commonly uſed of verbal acknowledgment, *gratitude* of real repayment. It is ſeldom uſed in the ſingular.

The pooreſt ſervice is repaid with *thanks*. *Shakeſp.*
Happy be Theſeus, our renowned duke.
—*Thanks*, good Egeus, what's the news? *Shakeſpeare.*
The fool ſaith, I have no *thank* for all my good deed; and they that eat my bread ſpake evil of me. *Ecclus.*
He took bread, and gave *thanks* to God in preſence of them all. *Acts.*
Thanks be to God, which giveth us the victory. 1 *Cor.*
Some embrace ſuits which never mean to deal effectually in them; but they will win a *thank*, or take a reward. *Bacon.*
For this to th' infinitely good we owe
Immortal *thanks*. *Milton.*

THA'NKFUL. *adj.* [ðancful, Saxon.] Full of gratitude; ready to acknowledge good received.

Be *thankful* unto him, and bleſs his name. *Pſalms.*
In favour, to uſe men with much difference is good; for it maketh the perſons preferred more *thankful*, and the reſt more officious. *Bacon.*
Live, thou great encourager of arts;
Live ever in our *thankful* hearts. *Dryden.*

THA'NKFULLY. *adv.* [from *thankful*.] With lively and grateful ſenſe of good received.

Here is better than the open air; take it *thankfully*. *Shak.*
If you have liv'd, take *thankfully* the paſt;
Make, as you can, the ſweet remembrance laſt. *Dryden.*
Out of gold how to draw as many diſtinct ſubſtances as I can ſeparate from vitriol, I ſhall very *thankfully* learn. *Boyle.*

THA'NKFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *thankful*.] Gratitude; lively ſenſe or ready acknowledgment of good received.

He ſcarcely would give me thanks for what I had done, for fear that *thankfulneſs* might have an introduction of reward. *Sidney.*
Will you give me this maid your daughter?
—As freely, ſon, as God did give her me.
—Sweet prince, you learn me noble *thankfulneſs*. *Shakeſp.*
The celebration of theſe holy myſteries being ended, retire with all *thankfulneſs* of heart for having been admitted to that heavenly feaſt. *Taylor.*
Thankfulneſs and ſubmiſſion make us happy. *L'Eſtrange.*

THA'NKLESS. *adj.* [from *thank*.]

1. Unthankful; ungrateful; making no acknowledgment.

Leaſt ſo great good, as he for her had wrought,
Should die unknown, and buried be in *thankleſs* thought.
Fairy Queen, b. i.
May he feel
How ſharper than a ſerpent's tooth it is,
To have a *thankleſs* child. *Shakeſpeare.*
Bleſt in thy genius, in thy love too bleſt!
One grateful woman to thy fame ſupply'd,
What a whole *thankleſs* land to his deny'd. *Pope.*

2. Not deſerving, or not likely, to gain thanks.

The contracting and extending the lines and ſenſe of others,

if the firſt authors might ſpeak for themſelves, would appear a *thankleſs* office. *Wotton.*

Wage ſtill their wars,
And bring home on thy breaſt more *thankleſs* ſcars *Craſhaw.*

THA'NKLESSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *thankleſs*.] Ingratitude; failure to acknowledge good received.

Not t' have written then, ſeems little leſs
Than worſt of civil vices, *thankleſſneſs*. *Donne.*

THANKO'FFERING. *n. ſ.* [*thank* and *offering*.] Offering paid in acknowledgment of mercy.

A thouſand *thank-offerings* are due to that providence which has delivered our nation from theſe abſurd iniquities. *Watts.*

THANKSGI'VING. *n. ſ.* [*thanks* and *give*.] Celebration of mercy.

Theſe ſacred hymns Chriſtianity hath peculiar to itſelf, the other being ſongs too of praiſe and *thankſgiving*, wherewith as we ſerve God ſo the Jews likewiſe. *Hooker.*

Of old there were ſongs of praiſe and *thankſgiving* unto God. *Nehemiah.*

We ſhould acknowledge our obligations to God for the many favours we receive, by continual praiſes and *thankſgivings*. *Tillotſon.*

THA'NKWORTHY. *adj.* [*thank* and *worthy*.] Deſerving gratitude; meritorious.

This is *thankworthy*, if a man endure grief. 1 *Peter.*

If love be compell'd, and cannot chuſe,
How can it grateful, or *thankworthy* prove? *Davies.*

THARM. *n. ſ.* [ðeapm, Saxon; *darm*, Dutch, the gut.] Inteſtines twiſted for ſeveral uſes.

THAT. *pronoun.* [*thata*, Gothick; ðet, Saxon; *dat*, Dutch.]

1. Not this, but the other.

He wins me by *that* means I told you. *Shakeſpeare.*

Octavia, not only *that*,
That were excuſeable, *that* and thouſands more
Of ſemblable import, but he hath wag'd
New wars againſt Pompey. *Shakeſp.*

2. Which; relating to an antecedent thing.

You'll rue the time
That clogs me with this anſwer. *Shakeſp.*

Nothing they but duſt can ſhow,
Or bones *that* haſten to be ſo. *Cowley.*

3. Who; relating to an antecedent perſon.

Saints *that* taught and led the way to heav'n. *Tickel.*

4. It ſometimes ſerves to ſave the repetition of a word or words foregoing.

I'll know your buſineſs, *that* I will. *Shakeſp.*

They ſaid, what is *that* to us? ſee thou to *that*. *Matth.*

Ye defraud, and *that* your brethren. 1 *Cor.*

Yet for all *that*, when they be in the land of their enemies I will not caſt them away. *Leviticus.*

They weep as if they meant
That way at leaſt proud Nabas to prevent. *Cowley.*

This runick ſubject will occur upon *that* of poetry. *Temple.*

What is inviting in this ſort of poetry proceeds not ſo much from the idea of a country life itſelf, as from *that* of its tranquility. *Pope.*

5. Oppoſed to *this* as *the other* to *one*.

This is not fair; nor profitable *that*;
Nor t'other queſtion proper for debate. *Dryden.*

In this ſcale gold, in t'other fame does lie,
The weight of *that* mounts this ſo high. *Cowley.*

6. When *this* and *that* relate to foregoing words, *this* is referred like *hic* or *cecy* to the latter, and *that* like *ille* or *cela* to the former.

7. Such as.

By religion is meant a living up to thoſe principles, *that* is, to act conformably to our beſt reaſon, and to live as becomes thoſe who believe a God and a future ſtate. *Tillotſon.*

8. That which; what.

Sir, I think the meat wants *that* I have.
——Baſting. *Shakeſpeare.*

9. The thing.

The Nazarite hath vowed, beſides *that* that his hand ſhall get. *Numbers.*

He made *that* art which was a rage. *Cowley.*

10. The thing which then was.

Secure proud Nabas ſlept,
And dreamt, vain man, of *that* day's barb'rous ſport. *Cowley.*

11. By way of eminence.

This is *that* Jonathan, the joy and grace,
That Jonathan in whom does mixt remain
All that fond mothers wiſh. *Cowley.*

Hence love himſelf, *that* tyrant of my days. *Cowley.*

12. *In* THAT. As being.

Things are preached not *in that* they are taught, but *in that* they are publiſhed. *Hooker.*

THAT. *conjunction.*

1. Becauſe.

It is not *that* I love you leſs
Than when before your feet I lay:
But to prevent the ſad increaſe
Of hopeleſs love, I keep away. *Waller.*

Forgive me *that* I thus your patience wrong. *Cowley.*

2. Noting a conſequence.

That he ſhould dare to do me this diſgrace,
Is fool or coward writ upon my face? *Dryden.*

The cuſtom and familiarity of theſe tongues do ſometimes ſo far influence the expreſſions in theſe epiſtles, *that* one may obſerve the force of the Hebrew conjugations. *Locke.*

3. Noting indication.

We anſwered, *that* we held it ſo agreeable, as we both forgot dangers paſt and fears to come, *that* we thought an hour ſpent with him was worth years of our former life. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

4. Noting a final end.

Treat it kindly, *that* it may
Wiſh at leaſt with us to ſtay. *Cowley.*

THATCH. *n. ſ.* [ðace, Saxon, *ſtraw*, *Skinner*, from ðac, *a roof*, in Iſlandick *thak*. Mr. *Lye*.] Straw laid upon the top of a houſe to keep out the weather.

Hard by a ſtyle, beneath a roof of *thatch*
Dwelt obloquy, who in her early days
Baſkets of fiſh at Billingſgate did watch,
Cod, whiting, oyſter, mackrel, ſprat, or plaiſe. *Swift.*

A plough-boy, who has never ſeen any thing but thatched houſes, naturally imagines that *thatch* belongs to the very nature of a houſe. *Watts.*

Then came roſy Health from her cottage of *thatch*. *Smart.*

To THATCH. *v. a.* [ðaccian, Saxon.] To cover as with ſtraw.

Make falſe hair, and *thatch*
Your poor thin roofs with burthens of the dead. *Shakeſp.*

Moſs groweth chiefly upon ridges of houſes tiled or *thatched*. *Bacon.*

Then Rome was poor, and there you might behold
The palace *thatch'd* with ſtraw. *Dryden.*

Sonnets or elegies to Chloris
Might raiſe a houſe above two ſtories:
A lyrick ode would ſlate, a catch
Would tile, an epigram would *thatch*. *Swift.*

On the cottage *thatch'd*, or lordly roof
Keen faſtening. *Thomſon.*

THA'TCHER. *n. ſ.* [from *thatch*.] One whoſe trade is to cover houſes with ſtraw.

You merit new employments daily;
Our *thatcher*, ditcher, gard'ner, baily. *Swift.*

Aſh is univerſal timber; it ſerves the ſoldier, ſeaman, carpenter, *thatcher*, and huſbandman. *Mortimer.*

To THAW. *v. n.* [ðapan, Saxon; *degen*, Dutch.]

1. To grow liquid after congelation; to melt.

When thy melted maid
His letter at thy pillow hath laid:
If thou begin'ſt to *thaw* for this,
May my name ſtep in. *Donne.*

It on firm land
Thaws not but gathers heap, and ruin ſeems
Of ancient pile; all elſe deep ſnow and ice. *Milton.*

Having let that ice *thaw* of itſelf, and frozen the liquor a ſecond time, we could not diſcern any thing. *Boyle.*

2. To remit the cold which had cauſed froſt.

To THAW. *v. a.* To melt what was congealed.

Bring me the faireſt creature northward born,
Where Phœbus' fire ſcarce *thaws* the iſicles. *Shakeſp.*

Think not that Cæſar bears ſuch rebel blood,
That will be *thaw'd* from the true quality
With that which melteth fools. *Shakeſpeare.*

My love is *thaw'd*,
Which, like a waxen image 'gainſt a fire,
Bears no impreſſion of the thing it was. *Shakeſpeare.*

Burniſh'd ſteel, that caſt a glare
From far, and ſeem'd to *thaw* the freezing air. *Dryden.*

She can unlock
The claſping charm, and *thaw* the numbing ſpell. *Milton.*

Her icy heart is *thaw'd*. *Granville.*

THAW. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Liquefaction of any thing congealed; warmth ſuch as liquifies congelation.

I was the prince's jeſter, and duller than a great *thaw*. *Shakeſp. Much ado about nothing.*

A man of my kidney, that am as ſubject to heat as butter; a man of continual diſſolution and *thaw*. *Shakeſp.*

Hardens his ſtubborn heart, but ſtill as ice
More harden'd after *thaw*. *Milton.*

That cold country where diſcourſe doth freeze in the air all winter, and may be heard in the next ſummer, or at a great *thaw*. *Wilkins.*

When ſharp froſts had long conſtrain'd the earth,
A kindly *thaw* unlocks it with cold rain,
Firſt the tender blade peeps. *Dryden.*

THE. *article.* [*de*, Dutch.]

1. The article noting a particular thing.

Your ſon has paid a ſoldier's debt;
He only liv'd but till he was a man,
The which no ſooner had his proweſs confirm'd,
In *the* unſhrinking ſtation where he fought,
But like a man he dy'd. *Shakeſp.*

He put him in mind of the long pretence he had to be groom of the bed chamber, for *the* which he could not chuſe but ſay, that he had the queen's promiſe. *Clarendon.*

Unhappy ſlave, and pupil to a bell,
Unhappy till *the* laſt, *the* kind releaſing knell. *Cowley.*

I'll march *the* muſes Hannibal. *Cowley.*

The fair example of *the* heav'nly lark,
Thy fellow poet, Cowley, mark;
Above *the* ſtars let thy bold muſick ſound,
Thy humble neſt build on *the* ground. *Cowley.*

The fruit
Of that forbidden tree, whoſe mortal taſte
Brought death into *the* world. *Milton.*

Night ſhades the groves, and all in ſilence lie,
All but *the* mournful philomel and I. *Pope.*

2. Before a vowel *e* is commonly cut off in verſe.

Who had *th'* eſpecial engines been to rear
His fortunes up unto *the* ſtate they were. *Daniel.*

Th' adorning thee with ſo much art
Is but a barb'rous ſkill,
'Tis like the pois'ning of a dart,
Too apt before to kill. *Cowley.*

3. Sometimes *he* is cut off.

In this ſcale worth, in *t'other* gold does lie. *Cowley.*

4. In the following paſſage *the* is uſed according to the French idiom.

As all the conſiderable governments among the Alps are commonwealths, ſo it is a conſtitution *the* moſt adapted of any to the poverty of theſe countries. *Addiſon.*

THEA'TRAL. *adj.* [*theatral*, Fr. *theatralis*, Lat.] Belonging to a theatre.

THE'ATRE. *n. ſ.* [*theatre*, Fr. *theatrum*, Lat.]

1. A place in which ſhews are exhibited; a playhouſe.

This wiſe and univerſal *theatre*,
Preſents more woful pageants than the ſcene
Wherein we play. *Shakeſp.*

When the boats came within ſixty yards of the pillar, they found themſelves all bound, yet ſo as they might go about, ſo as they all ſtood as in a *theatre* beholding this light. *Bacon.*

2. A place riſing by ſteps like a theatre.

Shade above ſhade, a woody *theatre*
Of ſtatelieſt view. *Milton.*

In the midſt of this fair valley ſtood
A native *theatre*, which riſing ſlow,
By juſt degrees o'erlook'd the ground below. *Dryden.*

THEA'TRICK. } *adj.* [*theatrum*, Latin.] Scenick; ſuiting a
THEA'TRICAL. } theatre; pertaining to a theatre.

Theatrical forms ſtickle hard for the prize of religion: a diſtorted countenance is made the mark of an upright heart. *Decay of Piety.*

Load ſome vain church with old *theatrick* ſtate,
Turn arcs of triumph to a garden gate. *Pope.*

THEA'TRICALLY. *adv.* [from *theatrical.*] In a manner ſuiting the ſtage.

Dauntleſs her look, her geſture proud,
Her voice *theatrically* loud. *Swift.*

THEE, the oblique ſingular of *thou.*

Poet and ſaint, to *thee* alone were giv'n
The two moſt ſacred names of earth and heav'n. *Cowley.*

THEFT. *n. ſ.* [from *thief.*]

1. The act of ſtealing.

Theft is an unlawful felonious taking away of another man's goods againſt the owner's knowledge or will. *Cowel.*

His *thefts* were too open, his filching was like an unſkilful finger, he kept not time. *Shakeſp.*

Their nurſe Euriphile,
Whom for the *theft* I wedded, ſtole thoſe children. *Shak.*

2. The thing ſtolen.

If the *theft* be certainly found in his hand alive, whether ox, aſs, or ſheep, he ſhall reſtore double. *Exodus.*

THEIR. *n. ſ.* [ðeopa, *of them*, Saxon.]

1. Of them: the pronoun poſſeſſive, from *they.*

The round world ſhould have ſhook
Lions into civil ſtreets, and citizens into *their* dens. *Shak.*

For the Italians, Dante had begun to file *their* language in verſe before Boccace, who likewiſe received no little help from his maſter Petrarch; but the reformation of *their* proſe was wholly owing to Boccace. *Dryden.*

2. *Theirs* is uſed when any thing comes between the poſſeſſive and ſubſtantive.

Prayer we always have in our power to beſtow, and they never in *theirs* to refuſe. *Hooker.*

They gave the ſame names to their own idols which the Egyptians did to *theirs.* *Raleigh.*

The penalty to thy tranſgreſſion due,
And due to *theirs* which out of thine will grow. *Milton.*

Nothing but the name of zeal appears,
'Twixt our beſt actions and the worſt of *theirs.* *Denham.*

Vain are our neighbours hopes, and vain their cares,
The fault is more their languages than *their's.* *Roſcommon.*

Which eſtabliſhed law of *theirs* ſeems too ſtrict at firſt, becauſe it excludes all ſecret intrigues. *Dryden.*

And reading wiſh, like *theirs*, our fate and fame. *Pope.*

THEM, the oblique of *they.*

The materials of *them* were not from any herb. *Wilkins.*

THEME. *n. ſ.* [*theme*, Fr. from θέμα.]

1. A ſubject on which one ſpeaks or writes.

Every object of our idea is called a *theme*, whether it be a being or not being. *Watts.*

Two truths are told,
As happy prologues to the ſwelling act
Of the imperial *theme.* *Shakeſp.*

When a ſoldier was the *theme*, my name
Was not far off. *Shakeſp.*

O! could I flow like thee, and make thy ſtream
My great example, as it is my *theme:*
Though deep, yet clear; though gentle, yet not dull;
Strong without rage, without o'erflowing full. *Denham.*

Whatever near Eurota's happy ſtream,
With laurels crown'd, had been Apollo's *theme.* *Roſcommon.*

Though Tyber's ſtreams immortal Rome behold,
Though foaming Hermus ſwells with tides of gold,
From heav'n itſelf though ſeven-fold Nilus flows,
And harveſts on a hundred realms beſtows;
Theſe now no more ſhall be the muſe's *themes*,
Loſt in my fame, as in the ſea their ſtreams. *Pope.*

2. A ſhort diſſertation written by boys on any topick.

3. The original word whence others are derived.

Let ſcholars daily reduce the words to their original or *theme*, to the firſt caſe of nouns, or firſt tenſe of verbs. *Watts.*

THEMSE'LVES. *n. ſ.* [See THEY and SELF.]

1. Theſe very perſons.

Whatſoever evil befalleth in that, *themſelves* have made themſelves worthy to ſuffer it. *Hooker.*

2. The oblique caſe of *they* and *ſelves.*

They open to *themſelves* at length the way. *Milton.*

Waken children out of ſleep with a low call, and give them kind uſage till they come perfectly to *themſelves.* *Locke.*

THEN. *adv.* [*than*, Gothick; ðan, Saxon; *dan*, Dutch.]

1. At that time.

The *then* biſhop of London, Dr. Laud, attended on his majeſty throughout that whole journey. *Clarendon.*

Thee, *then* a boy, with my arms I laid. *Dryden.*

2. Afterwards; immediately afterwards; ſoon afterwards.

If an herb be cut off from the roots in winter, and *then* the earth be trodden down hard, the roots will become very big in ſummer. *Bacon.*

3. In that caſe; in conſequence.

Had not men been fated to be blind,
Then had our lances pierc'd the treach'rous wood. *Dryden.*

Had fate ſo pleas'd I had been eldeſt born,
And *then* without a crime the crown had worn. *Dryden.*

If all this be ſo, *then* man has a natural freedom. *Locke.*

4. Therefore; for this reaſon.

If *then* his providence
Out of our evil ſeek to bring forth good. *Milton.*

Now *then* be all thy weighty cares away,
Thy jealouſies and fears, and, while you may,
To peace and ſoft repoſe give all the day. *Dryden.*

5. At another time: as *now* and *then*, at one time and other.

Now ſhaves with level wing the deep, *then* ſoars. *Milton.*

One while the maſter is not aware of what is done, and *then* in other caſes it may fall out to be his own act. *L'Eſtr.*

6. That time: it has here the effect of a noun.

Till *then* who knew
The force of thoſe dire arms? *Milton.*

THENCE. *n. ſ.* [contracted, according to *Minſhew*, from *there hence.*]

1. From that place.

Faſt by the oracle of God; I *thence*
Invoke thy aid. *Milton.*

Surat he took, and *thence* preventing fame,
By quick and painful marches thither came. *Dryden.*

2. From that time.

There ſhall be no more *thence* an infant of days. *Iſa.*

3. For that reaſon.

Not to ſit idle with ſo great a gift
Uſeleſs, and *thence* ridiculous about him. *Milton.*

4. *From thence* is a barbarous expreſſion, *thence* implying the ſame.

From thence; from him, whoſe daughter
His tears proclaim'd his parting with her; *thence*
We have croſs'd. *Shakeſp.*

There plant eyes, all muſt *from thence*
Purge and diſperſe. *Milton.*

THE'NCEFORTH. *adv.* [*thence* and *forth.*]

1. From that time.

Thenceforth this land was tributary made
T' ambitious Rome. *Spenſer.*

They ſhall be placed in Leinſter, and have land given them to live upon, in ſuch ſort as ſhall become good ſubjects, to labour *thenceforth* for their living. *Spenſer.*

Wrath ſhall be no more
Thenceforth, but in thy preſence joy entire. *Milton.*

2. *From thenceforth* is a barbarous corruption crept into later books.

Avert
His holy eyes; resolving *from thenceforth*
To leave them to their own polluted ways. *Milton.*

Men grow acquainted with these self-evident truths upon their being proposed; but whosoever does so, finds in himself that he then begins to know a proposition which he knew not before, and which *from thenceforth* he never questions. *Locke.*

THENCEFO'RWARD. *adv.* [*thence* and *forward.*] On from that time.

THEO'CRACY. *n. s.* [*theocratie*, Fr. θεὸς and κρατέω.] Government immediately superintended by God.

The characters of the reign of Christ are chiefly justice, peace, and divine presence or conduct, which is called *theocracy.* *Burnet.*

THEOCRA'TICAL. *adj.* [*theocratique*, Fr. from *theocracy.*] Relating to a government administered by God.

The government is neither human nor angelical, but peculiarly *theocratical.* *Burnet.*

THEO'DOLITE. *n. s.* A mathematical instrument for taking heights and distances.

THE'OGONY. *n. s.* [*theogonie*, Fr. θεογονία.] The generation of the gods. *Bailey.*

THEOLO'GIAN. *n. s.* [*theologien*, Fr. *theologus*, Latin.] A divine; a professor of divinity.

Some *theologians* defile places erected only for religion by defending oppressions. *Hayward.*

They to their viands fell: nor seemingly
The angel, nor in mist, the common gloss
Of *theologians*, but with keen dispatch
Of real hunger. *Milton.*

THEOLO'GICAL. *adj.* [*theologique*, Fr. *theologia*, Lat.] Relating to the science of divinity.

Although some pens have only symbolized the same from the mystery of its colours, yet are there other affections might admit of *theological* allusions. *Brown.*

They generally are extracts of *theological* and moral sentences, drawn from ecclesiastical and other authors. *Swift.*

THEOLO'GICALLY. *adv.* [from *theological.*] According to the principles of theology.

THEO'LOGIST. } *n. s.* [*theologus*, Lat.] A divine; one studious
THEO'LOGUE. } in the science of divinity.

The cardinals of Rome, which are *theologues*, friars, and schoolmen, call all temporal business, of wars, embassages, shirrery, which is under-sheriffries. *Bacon.*

A *theologue* more by need than genial bent;
Int'rest in all his actions was discern'd. *Dryden.*

It is no more an order, according to popish *theologists*, than the prima tonsura, they allowing only seven ecclesiastical *theologists.* *Ayliffe.*

THE'OLOGY. *n. s.* [*theologie*, Fr. θεολογία.] Divinity.

The whole drift of the scripture of God, what is it but only to teach *theology*? *Theology*, what is it but the science of things divine? *Hooker.*

She was most dear to the king in regard of her knowledge in languages, in *theology*, and in philosophy. *Hayward.*

The oldest writers of *theology* were of this mind. *Tillotson.*

THE'OMACHIST. *n. s.* He who fights against the gods. *Bailey.*

THE'OMACHY. *n. s.* [θεὸς and μαχὴ.] The fight against the gods by the giants. *Bailey.*

THEO'RBO. *n. s.* [*tiorba*, Italian; *tuorbe*, Fr.] A large lute for playing a thorough bass, used by the Italians. *Bailey.*

He wanted nothing but a song,
And a well tun'd *theorbo* hung
Upon a bough, to ease the pain
His tugg'd ears suffer'd, with a strain. *Butler.*

THE'OREM. *n. s.* [*theoreme*, Fr. θεώρημα.] A position laid down as an acknowledged truth.

Having found this the head *theorem* of all their discourses, who plead for the change of ecclesiastical government in England, we hold it necessary that the proofs thereof be weighed. *Hooker.*

The chief points of motality are no less demonstrable than mathematicks; nor is the subtilty greater in moral *theorems* than in mathematical. *More.*

Many observations go to the making up of one *theorem*, which, like oaks fit for durable buildings, must be of many years growth. *Graunt.*

Here are three *theorems*, that from thence we may draw some conclusions. *Dryden.*

THEOREMA'TICAL. } *adj.* [from *theorem.*] Comprised in the-
THEOREMA'TICK. } orems; consisting in theorems.
THEORE'MICK.

Theoremick truth, or that which lies in the conceptions we have of things, is negative or positive. *Grew.*

THEORE'TICAL. } *adj.* [*theoretique*, French; from θεωρητικὸς.] Speculative; depending on theory or speculation; terminating in theory or speculation; not practical.
THEORE'TICK.
THEO'RICAL.
THEO'RICK. [*theorique*, Fr. from θεωρία.]

When he speaks,
The air, a charter'd libertine, is still;
And the mute wonder lurking in mens ears,
To steal his sweet and honied sentences:
So that the act and practick part of life
Must be the mistress to this *theorique.* *Shakespeare.*

The *theorical* part of the inquiry being interwoven with the historical conjectures, the philosophy of colours will be promoted by indisputable experiments. *Boyle.*

For *theoretical* learning and sciences there is nothing yet complete. *Burnet.*

THEO'RICK. *n. s.* [from the adjective.] A speculatist; one who knows only speculation, not practice.

The bookish *theorick*,
Wherein the toged consuls can propose
As masterly as he; meer prattle, without practice,
Is all his soldiership. *Shakespeare.*

THEORE'TICALLY. } *adj.* { [from *theoretick.*] } Speculative-
THEO'RICALLY. } { [from *theorick.*] } ly; not practically.

THE'ORIST. *n. s.* [from *theory.*] A speculatist; one given to speculation.

The greatest *theorists* have given the preference to such a form of government as that which obtains in this kingdom. *Addison's Freeholder.*

THE'ORY. *n. s.* [*theorie*, Fr. θεωρία.] Speculation; not practice; scheme; plan or system yet subsisting only in the mind.

If they had been themselves to execute their own *theory* in this church, they would have seen being nearer at hand. *Hooker. b.* v.

In making gold, the means hitherto propounded to effect it are in the practice full of errour, and in the *theory* full of unsound imagination. *Bacon.*

Practice alone divides the world into virtuous and vicious; but as to the *theory* and speculation of virtue and vice, mankind are much the same. *South.*

THERAPE'UTICK. *adj.* [θεραπευτικὸς.] Curative; teaching or endeavouring the cure of diseases.

Therapeutick or curative physick restoreth the patient into sanity, and taketh away diseases actually affecting. *Brown.*

The practice and *therapeutick* is distributed into the conservative, preservative, and curative. *Harvey.*

Medicine is justly distributed into prophylactick, or the art of preserving health; and *therapeutick*, or the art of restoring it. *Watts.*

THERE. *adv.* [*thar*, Gothick; θǽr, Saxon; *daer*, Dutch; *der*, Danish.]

1. In that place.

If they come to sojourn at my house,
I'll not be *there.* *Shakesp.*

Exil'd by thee from earth to deepest hell,
In brazen bonds shall barb'rous discord dwell;
Gigantick pride, pale terror, gloomy care,
And mad ambition shall attend her *there.* *Pope.*

2. It is opposed to *here.*

To see thee fight, to see thee traverse, to see thee here, to see thee *there.* *Shakesp.*

Could their relishes be as different *there* as they are here, yet the manna in heaven will suit every palate. *Locke.*

Darkness *there* might well seem twilight here. *Milton.*

3. An exclamation directing something at a distance.

Your fury hardens me.
A guard *there*; seize her. *Dryden.*

4. It is used at the beginning of a sentence with the appearance of a nominative case, but serves only to throw the nominative behind the verb: as, *a man came*, or *there came a man.* It adds however some emphasis, which, like many other idioms in every language, must be learned by custom, and can hardly be explained. It cannot always be omitted without harshness: as, *in old times* there *was a great king.*

For reformation of errour *there* were that thought it a part of Christian charity to instruct them. *Hooker.*

There cannot in nature be a strength so great, as to make the least moveable to pass in an instant, or all together, through the least place. *Digby on the Soul.*

There have been that have delivered themselves from their ills by their good fortune or virtue. *Suckling.*

In human actions *there* are no degrees described, but a latitude is indulged. *Bishop Taylor.*

Wherever *there* is sense or perception, there some idea is actually produced. *Locke.*

5. In composition it means *that*: as *thereby*, *by that.*

THE'REABOUT. } *adv.* [*there* and *about*, *thereabouts* is there-
THE'REABOUTS. } fore less proper.]

1. Near that place.

One speech I lov'd: 'twas Æneas's tale to Dido; and *thereabout* of it especially, where he speaks of Priam's slaughter. *Shakesp.*

2. Nearly; near that number, quantity, or state.

Between the twelfth of king John and thirty-sixth of king Edward the third, containing one hundred and fifty years or *thereabouts*, there was a continual bordering war. *Davies.*

Find a house to lodge a hundred and fifty persons, whereof twenty or *thereabout* may be attendants. *Milton.*

Some

Some three months ſince, or *thereabout*,
She found me out. *Suckling.*

Water is thirteen times rarer, and its reſiſtance leſs than that of quickſilver *thereabouts*, as I have found by experiments with pendulums. *Newton.*

3. Concerning that matter.

As they were much perplexed *thereabout*, two men ſtood by. *Luke.*

THEREA'FTER. *adv.* [*there* and *after*.] According to that; accordingly.

When you can draw the head indifferent well, proportion the body *thereafter*. *Peacham.*

If food were now before thee ſet,
Wou'dſt thou not eat? *thereafter* as I like
The giver. *Milton.*

THEREA'T. *adj.* [*there* and *at*.]

1. At that; on that account.

Every errour is a ſtain to the beauty of nature; for which cauſe it bluſheth *thereat*, but glorieth in the contrary. *Hooker.*

2. At that place.

Wide is the gate, and broad is the way that leadeth to deſtruction, and many go in *thereat*. *Matthew.*

THEREBY'. *adv.* [*there* and *by*.] By that; by means of that; in conſequence of that.

Some parts of our liturgy conſiſt in the reading of the word of God, and the proclaiming of his law, that the people may *thereby* learn what their duties are towards him. *Hooker.*

Therewith at laſt he forc'd him to untie
One of his graſping feet, him to defend *thereby*. *Spenſer.*

Being come to the height, they were *thereby* brought to an abſolute neceſſity. *Davies on Ireland.*

Dare to be true; nothing can need a lie,
A fault, which needs it moſt, grows two *thereby*. *Herbert.*

If the paper be placed beyond the focus, and then the red colour at the lens be alternately intercepted and let paſs, the violet on the paper will not ſuffer any change *thereby*. *Newton.*

THE'REFORE. *adv.* [*there* and *fore*.]

1. For that; for this; for this reaſon; in conſequence.

This is the lateſt parley we will admit;
Therefore to our beſt mercy give yourſelves. *Shakeſpeare.*

Falſtaff is dead,
And we muſt yern *therefore*. *Shakeſp.*

Therefore ſhall a man leave father and mother and cleave to his wife. *Geneſis.*

The herd that ſeeks after ſenſual pleaſure is ſoft and unmanly; and *therefore* I compoſe myſelf to meet a ſtorm. *Lucas.*

He bluſhes; *therefore* he is guilty. *Spectator.*

The wreſtlers ſprinkled duſt on their bodies to give better hold: the glory *therefore* was greater to conquer without powder. *Weſt's Pindar.*

2. In return for this; in recompence for this or for that.

We have forſaken all and followed thee, what ſhall we have *therefore*? *Matthew.*

THEREFRO'M. *adv.* [*there* and *from*.] From that; from this.

Be ye therefore very couragious to do all that is written in the law, that ye turn not aſide *therefrom*, to the right hand or to the left. *Joſ.*

The leaves that ſpring *therefrom* grow white. *Mortimer.*

THEREI'N. *adv.* [*there* and *in*.] In that; in this.

Therein our letters do not well agree. *Shakeſpeare.*

The matter is of that nature, that I find myſelf unable to ſerve you *therein* as you deſire. *Bacon.*

All the earth
To thee, and to thy race, I give: as lords
Poſſeſs it, and all things that *therein* live. *Milton.*

After having well examined them, we ſhall *therein* find many charms. *Dryden.*

THEREINTO'. *adv.* [*there* and *into*.] Into that.

Let not them that are in the countries enter *thereinto*. *Luke.*

Though we ſhall have occaſion to ſpeak of this, we will now make ſome entrance *thereunto*. *Bacon.*

THEREO'F. *adv.* [*there* and *of*.] Of that; of this.

Conſidering how the caſe doth ſtand with this preſent age, full of tongue and weak of brain, behold we yield to the ſtream *thereof*. *Hooker.*

'Tis vain to think that laſting which muſt end;
And when 'tis paſt, not any part remains
Thereof, but the reward which virtue gains. *Denham.*

I ſhall begin with Greece, where my obſervations ſhall be confined to Athens, though ſeveral inſtances might be brought from other ſtates *thereof*. *Swift.*

THEREO'N. *adv.* [*there* and *on*.] On that.

You ſhall bereave yourſelf
Of my good purpoſes, and put your children
To that deſtruction which I'll guard them from,
If *thereon* you rely. *Shakeſp.*

Peter called to mind the word that Jeſus ſaid; and when he thought *thereon* he wept. *Mark.*

Its foundation is laid *thereon*. *Woodward.*

THE'REOUT. *adv.* [*there* and *out*.] Out of that.

Thereout a ſtrange beaſt with ſeven heads aroſe,
That towns and caſtles under her breaſt did cour. *Spenſer.*

THERETO'. } *adv.* [*there* and *to*, or *unto*.] To that.
THEREUNTO'. }

Is it in regard then of ſermons only, that apprehending the goſpel of Chriſt we yield *thereunto* our unfeigned aſſent as to a thing infallibly true. *Hooker.*

This ſort of baſe people doth not for the moſt part rebel of themſelves, having no heart *thereunto*, but are by force drawn by the grand rebels into their action. *Spenſer.*

Next *thereunto* did grow a goodly tree. *Spenſer.*

That thereby we reaſon, live and be
Within ourſelves we ſtrangers are *thereto*. *Davies.*

A larger form of ſpeech were ſafer than that which punctually prefixeth a conſtant day *thereto*. *Brown.*

What might his force have done, being brought *thereto*,
When that already gave ſo much to do? *Daniel.*

That it is the appointment of God, might be argument enough to perſuade us *thereunto*. *Tillotſon.*

THEREUPO'N. *adv.* [*there* and *upon*.]

1. Upon that; in conſequence of that.

Grace having not in one thing ſhewed itſelf, nor for ſome few days, but in ſuch ſort ſo long continued, our manifold ſins ſtriving to the contrary, what can we leſs *thereupon* conclude, than that God would at leaſt-wiſe, by tract of time, teach the world, that the thing which he bleſſeth cannot but be of him. *Hooker.*

He hopes to find you forward
And *thereupon* he ſends you this good news. *Shakeſp.*

Let that one article rank with the reſt;
And *thereupon* give me your daughter. *Shakeſp.*

Though grants of extraordinary liberties made by a king to his ſubjects do no more diminiſh his greatneſs than when one torch lighteth another, yet many times inconveniencies do ariſe *thereupon*. *Davies on Ireland.*

Children are chid for having failed in good manners, and have *thereupon* reproofs and precepts heaped upon them. *Locke.*

Solon finding the people engaged in two violent factions, of the poor and the rich, and in great confuſion *thereupon*, made due proviſions for ſettling the balance of power. *Swift.*

2. Immediately.

THEREU'NDER. *adv.* [*there* and *under*.] Under that.

Thoſe which come nearer unto reaſon, find paradiſe under the equinoctial line, judging that *thereunder* might be found moſt pleaſure and the greateſt fertility. *Raleigh.*

THEREWI'TH. *adv.* [*there* and *with*.]

1. With that.

Germany had ſtricken off that which appeared corrupt in the doctrine of the church of Rome, but ſeemed in diſcipline ſtill to retain *therewith* very great conformity. *Hooker.*

All things without, which round about we ſee,
We ſeek to know, and have *therewith* to do. *Davies.*

Therewith at laſt he forc'd him to untie
One of his graſping feet, him to defend thereby. *Spenſer.*

2. Immediately.

THEREWITHA'L. *adv.* [*there* and *withal*.]

1. Over and above.

Therewithal the execrable act
On their late murther'd king they aggravate. *Daniel.*

2. At the ſame time.

Well, give her that ring, and give *therewithal*
That letter. *Shakeſp.*

3. With that.

His hideous tail then hurled he about,
And *therewithal* enwrapt the nimble thighs
Of his froth-foamy ſteed. *Spenſer.*

THERI'ACAL. *adj.* [θηριακὸς; from *theriaca*, Lat.] Medicinal; phyſical.

The virtuous bezoar is taken from the beaſt that feedeth upon the mountains, where there are *theriacal* herbs. *Bacon.*

THERMO'METER. *n. ſ.* [*thermometre*, Fr. [θερμὸς and μέτρον.] An inſtrument for meaſuring the heat of the air, or of any matter.

The greateſt heat is about two in the afternoon, when the ſun is paſt the meridian, as is evident from the *thermometer*, or obſervations of the weather-glaſs. *Brown.*

THERMOME'TRICAL. *adj.* [from *thermometer*.] Relating to the meaſure of heat.

His heat raiſes the liquor in the *thermometrical* tubes. *Cheyne.*

THE'RMOSCOPE. *n. ſ.* [*thermoſcope*, Fr. θερμὸς and σκοπέω.] An inſtrument by which the degrees of heat are diſcovered; a thermometer.

By the trial of the *thermoſcope*, fiſhes have more heat than the element which they ſwim in. *Arbuthnot.*

THESE, pronoun, the plural of *this*.

1. Oppoſed to *thoſe*.

Did we for *theſe* barbarians plant and ſow
On *theſe*, on *theſe* our happy fields beſtow? *Dryden.*

2. *Theſe* relates to the perſons or things laſt mentioned; and *thoſe* to the firſt.

More rain falls in June and July than in December and January; but it makes a much greater ſhew upon the earth in *theſe* months than in *thoſe*, becauſe it lies longer upon it. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

THE'SIS. *n. ſ.* [*theſe*, Fr. Θέσις.] A poſition; ſomething laid down affirmatively or negatively.

The truth of what you here lay down,
By ſome example ſhould be ſhewn.
An honeſt, but a ſimple pair,
May ſerve to make this *theſis* clear. *Prior.*

THE'SMOTHETE. *n. ſ.* [*theſmothete*, Fr. Θεσμοθέτης; Θεσμὸς and τίθημι.] A lawgiver.

THE'URGY. *n. ſ.* [Θεουργία.] The power of doing ſupernatural things by lawful means, as by prayer to God. *Bailey.*

THEW. *n. ſ.* [Θeap, Saxon.]

1. Quality; manners; cuſtoms; habit of life; form of behaviour.

Home report theſe happy news,
For well yee worthy been for worth and gentle *thewes*.
Fairy Queen, b. i.

From mother's pap I taken was unfit,
And ſtreight deliver'd to a fairy knight,
To be upbrought in gentle *thewes* and martial might.
Fairy Queen. b. i.

2. In *Shakeſpeare* it ſeems to ſignify brawn, or bulk, from the Saxon Θeop, *the thigh*, or ſome ſuch meaning.

Nature creſcent does not grow alone
In *thews* and bulk; but, as this temple waxes,
The inward ſervice of the mind and ſoul
Grows wide withal. *Shakeſpeare.*

Will you tell me, maſter Shallow, how to chuſe a man? Care I for the limbs, the *thewes*, the ſtature, bulk and big ſemblance of a man? give me the ſpirit, maſter Shallow.
Shakeſpeare's Henry IV.

THE'WED. *adj.* [from *thew.*] Educated; habituated; accuſtomed.

But he was wiſe and wary of her will,
And ever held his hand upon his heart;
Yet would not ſeem ſo rude, and *thewed* in ill,
As to deſpiſe ſo courteous ſeeming part. *Spenſer.*

THEY. *n. ſ.* in the oblique caſe *them*, the plural of *he* or *ſhe*. [Θi, Saxon.]

1. The men; the women; the perſons.

They are in a moſt warlike preparation. *Shakeſp.*

Why do you keep alone?
Of ſorrieſt fancies your companions making,
Uſing thoſe thoughts, which ſhould indeed have died
With them *they* think on. *Shakeſp.*

The Spaniard
Muſt now confeſs, if *they* have any goodneſs,
The trial juſt and noble. *Shakeſp.*

They eat on beds of ſilk and gold,
At ivory tables, or wood ſold
Dearer than it. *Ben. Johnſon.*

They know
To joy the friend and grapple with the foe. *Prior.*

2. Thoſe men; thoſe women: oppoſed to ſome others.

Only *they*
That come to hear a merry play,
Will be deceiv'd. *Shakeſp.*

'Tis remarkable, that *they*
Talk moſt who have the leaſt to ſay. *Prior.*

3. It is uſed indefinitely; as the French *on dit*.

There, as *they* ſay, perpetual night is found
In ſilence brooding on th' unhappy ground. *Dryden.*

THI'BLE. *n. ſ.* A ſlice; a ſcummer; a ſpatula. *Ainſ.*

THICK *adj.* [Θicce, Saxon; *dick*, Dutch; *dyck*, Daniſh; *thickur*, Iſlandick.]

1. Not thin.
2. Denſe; not rare; groſs; craſs.

God cauſed the wind to blow, to dry up the abundant ſlime of the earth, make the land more firm, and cleanſe the air of *thick* vapours and unwholeſome miſts. *Raleigh.*

To warm milk pour ſpirit of nitre; the milk preſently after will become *thicker* than it was. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Not clear; not tranſparent; muddy; feculent.

Why haſt thou loſt the freſh blood in thy cheeks,
And given my treaſures and my rights of thee,
To *thick* ey'd muſing and curs'd melancholy? *Shakeſp.*

A fermentation makes all the wine in the veſſel *thick* or foul; but when that is paſt, it grows clear of itſelf. *Temple.*

Encumber'd in the mud, their oars divide
With heavy ſtroaks the *thick* unwieldy tide. *Addiſon.*

4. Great in circumference; not ſlender.

My little finger ſhall be *thicker* than his loins. 1 *Kings.*

Thou art waxen fat; thou art grown *thick*, covered with fatneſs. *Deuteronomy.*

5. Frequent; in quick ſucceſſion; with little intermiſſion.

They charged the defendants with their ſmall ſhot and Turkey arrows as *thick* as hail. *Knolles.*

Favours came *thick* upon him, liker main ſhowers than ſprinkling drops or dews; for the next St. George's day he was knighted, made gentleman of the king's bed-chamber, and an annual penſion given him. *Wotton.*

This being once a week, came too *thick* and too often about. *Spelman.*

His pills as *thick* as handgranado's flew,
And where they fell as certainly they ſlew. *R ſcommon.*

6. Cloſe; not divided by much ſpace; crowded.

It brought them to a hollow cave,
Amid the *thickeſt* woods. *Spenſer.*

The people were gathered *thick* together. *Luke.*

Not *thicker* billows beat the Libyan main,
Nor *thicker* harveſts on rich Hermus riſe,
Than ſtand theſe troops. *Dryden.*

He fought ſecure of fortune as of fame;
Still by new maps the iſland might he ſhewn:
Conqueſts he ſtrew'd where'er he came,
Thick as the galaxy with ſtars is ſown. *Dryden.*

Objects of pain or pleaſure do not lie *thick* enough together in life to keep the ſoul in conſtant action. *Addiſon.*

7. Not eaſily pervious; ſet with things cloſe to each other.

He through a little window caſt his ſight,
Though *thick* of bars that gave a ſcanty light. *Dryden.*

The ſpeedy horſe
Watch each entrance of the winding wood,
Black was the foreſt, *thick* with beech it ſtood. *Dryden.*

Next the proud palace of Salerno ſtood
A mount of rough aſcent, and *thick* with wood. *Dryden.*

Bring it near ſome *thick*-headed tree. *Mortimer.*

8. Coarſe; not thin.

It taſteth a little of the wax, which in a pomegranate, or ſome ſuch *thick*-coated fruit, it would not. *Bacon.*

Thick-leaved weeds amongſt the graſs will need more drying than ordinary graſs. *Mortimer.*

9. Without proper intervals of articulation.

Speaking *thick*, which nature made his blemiſh,
Became the accents of the valiant,
To ſeem like him. *Shakeſp.*

THICK. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.]

1. The thickeſt part or time when any thing is thickeſt.

Achimetes having with a mine ſuddenly blown up a great part of the wall of the Spaniſh ſtation, in the *thick* of the duſt and ſmoak preſently entered his men. *Knolles.*

2. THICK *and thin.* Whatever is in the way.

Through perils both of wind and limb,
Through *thick and thin* ſhe followed him. *Hudibras.*

When firſt the down appears upon his chin,
For a ſmall ſum to ſwear through *thick and thin*. *Dryden.*

THICK. *adv.* [It is not always eaſy to diſtinguiſh the adverb from the adjective.]

1. Frequently; faſt.

'Tis ſome diſaſter,
Or elſe he would not ſend ſo *thick*. *Denham.*

I hear the trampling of *thick* beating feet;
This way they move. *Dryden.*

2. Cloſely.

The neighb'ring plain with arms is cover'd o'er;
The vale an iron harveſt ſeems to yield,
Of *thick* ſprung lances in a waving field. *Dryden.*

A little plat of ground *thick* ſown, is better than a great field which lies fallow. *Norris.*

3. To a great depth.

If you apply it *thick* ſpread, it will eat to the bone. *Wiſm.*

Cato has piercing eyes, and will diſcern
Our frauds, unleſs they're cover'd *thick* with art. *Addiſon.*

4. THICK *and threefold.* In quick ſucceſſion; in great numbers.

They came *thick and threefold* for a time, till one experienced ſtager diſcovered the plot. *L'Eſtrange.*

To THI'CKEN. *v. a.* [from *thick.*]

1. To make thick.
2. To make cloſe; to fill up interſtices.

Waters evaporated and mounted up into the air, *thicken* and cool it. *Woodward.*

3. To condenſe; to concrete.

The white of an egg gradually diſſolves by heat, exceeding a little the heat of a human body; a greater degree of heat will *thicken* it into a white, dark-coloured, dry, viſcous maſs. *Arbuthnot.*

4. To ſtrengthen; to confirm.

'Tis a ſhrewd doubt, though it be but a dream;
And this may help to *thicken* other proofs,
That to demonſtrate thinly. *Shakeſpeare.*

5. To make frequent.
6. To make cloſe or numerous.

To THI'CKEN. *v. n.*

1. To grow thick.
2. To grow denſe or muddy.

Thy luſtre *thickens*
When he ſhines by. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. To concrete; to be conſolidated.

Water ſtopt gives birth
To graſs and plants, and *thickens* into earth. *Prior.*

4. To grow cloſe or numerous.

The preſs of people *thickens* to the court,
Th' impatient crowd devouring the report. *Dryden.*

He ſaw the crowd *thickening*, and deſired to know how many there were. *Tatler.*

5 To grow quick.

The combat *thickens*; like the ſtorm that flies
From weſtward when the ſhow'ry kids ariſe,
Or patt'ring hail comes pouring on the main,
When Jupiter deſcends in harden'd rain. *Addiſon.*

THI'CKET. *n. ſ.* [ðicceꝛu, Saxon.] A cloſe knot or tuft of trees; a cloſe wood or copſe.

I drew you hither,
Into the chieſeſt *thicket* of the park. *Shakeſpeare.*

Within a *thicket* I repos'd; and found
Let fall from heav'n a ſleep interminate. *Chapman.*

Chus, or any of his, could not in haſte creep through thoſe deſart regions, which the length of one hundred and thirty years after the flood had fortified with *thickets*, and permitted every buſh and briar, reed and tree, to join themſelves into one main body and foreſt. *Raleigh.*

How often, from the ſteep
Of echoing hill, or *thicket*, have we heard
Cœleſtial voices, to the midnight air,
Sole, or reſponſive, each to other's note,
Singing their great Creator? *Milton.*

My brother ſtept to the next *thicket* ſide
To bring me berries. *Milton.*

Now Leda's twins
Their trembling lances brandiſh'd at the foe;
Nor had they miſs'd, but he to *thickets* fled,
Conceal'd from aiming ſpears, not pervious to the ſteed. *Dryden.*

I've known young Juba riſe before the ſun,
To beat the *thicket* where the tyger ſlept,
Or ſeek the lion in his dreadful haunts. *Addiſon.*

THI'CKLY. *adv.* [from *thick.*] Deeply; to a great quantity.

Mending cracked receivers, having *thickly* overlaid them with diachylon, we could not perceive leaks. *Boyle.*

THI'CKNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *thick.*]

1. The ſtate of being thick; denſity.
2. Quantity of matter interpoſed; ſpace taken up by matter interpoſed.

In the darkened room, againſt the hole at which the light entered, I could eaſily ſee through the whole *thickneſs* of my hand the motions of a body placed beyond it. *Boyle.*

3. Quantity laid on quantity to ſome conſiderable depth.

Poll a tree, and cover it ſome *thickneſs* with clay on the top, and ſee what it will put forth. *Bacon.*

4. Conſiſtence; groſſneſs; not rareneſs; ſpiſſitude.

Nitre mingled with water to the *thickneſs* of honey, and anointed on the bud after the vine is cut, it will ſprout forth. *Bacon.*

Diſeaſes imagined to come from the *thickneſs* of blood, come often from the contrary courſe. *Arbuthnot.*

5. Impervioufneſs; cloſeneſs.

The banks of the river and the *thickneſs* of the ſhades drew into them all the birds of the country. *Addiſon.*

6. Want of ſharpneſs; want of quickneſs.

A perſon found in himſelf, being at ſome times ſubject to a *thickneſs* of hearing, the like effect. *Holder.*

What you write is printed in large letters; otherwiſe between the weakneſs of my eyes and *thickneſs* of hearing, I ſhould loſe the greateſt pleaſure. *Swift.*

THI'CK-SCULLED. *adj.* Dull; ſtupid.

Pleas'd to hear their *thick-ſcull'd* judges cry,
Well mov'd! oh finely ſaid! *Dryden.*

This downright fighting fool, this *thick-ſcull'd* hero,
This blunt unthinking inſtrument of death,
With plain dull virtue has outgone my wit. *Dryden.*

THI'CKSET. *adj.* [*thick* and *ſet.*] Cloſe planted.

His eye-balls glare with fire, ſuffus'd with blood,
His neck ſhoots up a *thickſet* thorny wood;
His briſtled back a trench impal'd appears,
And ſtands erected, like a field of ſpears. *Dryden.*

The world is ſo *thickſet* with the numerous productions of the creatures, that beſides the apparent beauty of things viewed by all, there are thoſe ſecret graces in every part of nature, which ſome few alone have the ſkill to diſcern. *Grew.*

THI'CKSKIN. *n. ſ.* [*thick* and *ſkin.*] A coarſe groſs man; a numſkul.

The ſhallow'ſt *thickſkin* of that barren ſort,
Who Pyramus preſented in their ſport,
Forſook his ſcene and enter'd in a brake. *Shakeſp.*

THIEF. *n. ſ.* [*thiubs*, Gothick; ðeıf, Saxon; *dief*, Dutch. It was antiently written *thieof*, and ſo appeareth to have been of two ſyllables; *thie* was wont to be taken for *thrift*, ſo that *thie of* is he that takes *of* or from a man his *thie*, that is, his *thrift* or *means* whereby he *thrives*.]

1. One who takes what belongs to another: *the thief* ſteals by ſecrecy, and *the robber* by violence; but theſe ſenſes are confounded.

Take heed, have open eye; for *thieves* do foot by night. *Shakeſpeare.*

This he ſaid becauſe he was a *thief*, and had the bag. *John.*

Can you think I owe a *thief* my life,
Becauſe he took it not by lawleſs force?
Am I oblig'd by that t' aſſiſt his rapines,
And to maintain his murders? *Dryden.*

2. An excreſcence in the ſnuff of a candle.

Their burning lamps the ſtorm enſuing ſhow,
Th' oil ſparkles, *thieves* about the ſnuff do grow. *May.*

THIEF-CATCHER. } *n. ſ.* { [*thief* and *catch.*] } One whoſe buſineſs is to detect thieves, and bring them to juſtice.
THIEF-LEADER. } { [*thief* and *lead.*] }
THIEF-TAKER. } { [*thief* and *take.*] }

A wolf paſſed by as the *thief-leaders* were dragging a fox to execution. *L'Eſtrange.*

My ev'nings all I would with ſharpers ſpend,
And make the *thief-catcher* my boſom friend. *Bramſton.*

To THIEVE. *v. n.* [from *thief.*] To ſteal; to practiſe theft.

THI'EVERY. *n. ſ.* [from *thieve.*]

1. The practice of ſtealing.

Ne how to ſcape great puniſhment and ſhame,
For their falſe treaſon and vile *thievery*. *Spenſer.*

Maſter, be one of them; 'tis an honourable kind of *thievery*. *Shakeſp.*

Do villainy, do, ſince you profeſs to do't,
Like workmen; I'll example you with *thievery*. *Shakeſp.*

He makes it a help unto *thievery*; for thieves having a deſign upon a houſe, make a fire at the four corners thereof, and caſt therein the fragments of loadſtone, which raiſeth fume. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Amongſt the Spartans, *thievery* was a practice morally good and honeſt. *South.*

2. That which is ſtolen.

Injurious time now, with a robber's haſte,
Crams his rich *thiev'ry* up he knows not how. *Shakeſp.*

THI'EVISH. *adj.* [from *thief.*]

1. Given to ſtealing; practiſing theft.

What, would'ſt thou have me go and beg my food?
Or with a baſe and boiſt'rous ſword enforce
A *thieviſh* living on the common road. *Shakeſp.*

O *thieviſh* night,
Why ſhould'ſt thou, but for ſome felonious end,
In thy dark lanthorn thus cloſe up the ſtars,
That nature hung in heav'n, and fill'd their lamps
With everlaſting oil, to give due light
To the miſled and lonely traveller? *Milton.*

The *thieviſh* God ſuſpected him, and took
The hind aſide, and thus in whiſpers ſpoke;
Diſcover not the theft. *Addiſon.*

2. Secret; ſly.

Four and twenty times the pilot's glaſs
Hath told the *thieviſh* minutes how they paſs. *Shakeſp.*

THI'EVISHLY. *adv.* [from *thieviſh.*] Like a thief.

They lay not to live by their worke,
But *thieviſhly* loiter and lurke. *Tuſſer.*

THI'EVISHNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *thieviſh.*] Diſpoſition to ſteal; habit of ſtealing.

THIGH. *n. ſ.* [ðeoh, Saxon; *thieo*, Iſlandick; *die*, Dutch.] The *thigh* includes all between the buttocks and the knee. The *thigh* bone is the longeſt of all the bones in the body: its fibres are cloſe and hard: it has a cavity in its middle: it is a little convex and round on its foreſide, but a little hollow, with a long and ſmall ridge on its backſide. *Quincy.*

He touched the hollow of his *thigh*, and it was out of joint. *Geneſis.*

The fleſh diſſolved, and left the *thigh* bone bare. *Wiſeman.*

THILK. pronoun. [ðilc, Saxon.] That ſame. Obſolete.

I love *thilk* laſs: alas, why do I love!
She deigns not my good will, but doth reprove,
And of my rural muſick holdeth ſcorn. *Spenſer.*

THILL. *n. ſ.* [ðille, Saxon, a piece of timber cut.] The ſhafts of a wagon; the arms of wood between which the laſt horſe is placed.

More eaſily a waggon may be drawn in rough ways if the fore wheels were as high, as the hinder wheels, and if the *thills* were fixed under the axis. *Mortimer.*

THILL-HORSE. } *n. ſ.* [*thill* and *horſe.*] The laſt horſe; the
THI'LLER. } horſe that goes between the ſhafts.

Whoſe bridle and ſaddle, whitlether and nal,
With collars and harneiſs for *thiller* and al. *Tuſſer.*

What a beard haſt thou got? thou haſt got more hair on thy chin, than Dobbin my *thill-horſe* has on his tail. *Shak.*

THI'MBLE. *n. ſ.* [This is ſuppoſed by *Minſhew* to be corrupted from *thum hell.*] A metal cover by which women ſecure their fingers from the needle when they ſew.

Your ladies and pale viſag'd maids,
Like Amazons, come tripping after drums;
Their *thimbles* into armed gantlets change,
Their needles to lances. *Shakeſpeare.*

Examine Venus and the Moon,
Who ſtole a *thimble* or a ſpoon. *Hudibras.*

Veins that run perpendicular to the horizon, have valves ſticking to their ſides like ſo many *thimbles*; which, when the blood preſſes back, ſtop its paſſage, but are compreſſed by the forward motion of the blood. *Cheyne.*

THIME. *n. ſ.* [*thymus*, Lat. *thym*, Fr.] A fragrant herb from which the bees are ſuppoſed to draw honey. This ſhould be written *thyme*, which ſee.

Fair marigolds, and bees alluring *thyme*. *Spenſer.*

THIN. *adj.* [ðinn, Saxon; *thunnur*, Iſlandick; *dunn*, Dutch.]

1. Not thick.

Beat gold into *thin* plates, and cut it into wires. *Exod.*

2. Rare; not denſe.

The hope of the ungodly is like *thin* froth, that is blown away with the wind. *Wiſdom.*

In the day when the air is more *thin*, the ſecond pierceth better; but when the air is more thick, as in the night, the ſound ſpendeth and ſpreadeth abroad leſs. *Bacon.*

Underſtand the ſame
Of fiſh within their wat'ry reſidence;
Not hither ſummon'd, ſince they cannot change
Their element, to draw the *thinner* air. *Milton.*

The waters of Boriſthenes are ſo *thin* and light, that they ſwim upon the top of the ſtream of the river Hypanis. *More.*

To warm new milk pour any alkali, the liquor will remain at reſt, though it appear ſomewhat *thinner*. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Not cloſe; ſeparate by large ſpaces.

He pleas'd the *thin* and baſhful audience
Of our well-meaning, frugal anceſtors. *Roſcommon.*

Thou art weak, and full of art is he;
Elſe how could he that hoſt ſeduce to ſin,
Whoſe fall has left the heav'nly nation *thin*? *Dryden.*

Northward, beyond the mountains we will go,
Where rocks lie cover'd with eternal ſnow,
Thin herbage in the plains, and fruitleſs fields,
The ſand no gold, the mine no ſilver yields. *Dryden.*

Thin on the tow'rs they ſtand; and ev'n thoſe few,
A feeble, fainting, and dejected crew. *Dryden.*

Already Cæſar
Has ravag'd more than half the globe; and ſees
Mankind grown *thin* by his deſtructive ſword. *Addiſon.*

4. Not cloſely compacted or accumulated.

Seven *thin* ears blaſted with the eaſt wind ſprung up. *Gen.*

Remove the ſwelling epithets, thick laid
As varniſh on a harlot's cheek; the reſt
Thin ſown with ought of profit or delight. *Milton.*

Thin leaved arbute hazle-graffs receives,
And planes huge apples bear that bore but leaves. *Dryden.*

5. Exile; ſmall.

I hear the groans of ghoſts;
Thin, hollow ſounds, and lamentable ſcreams. *Dryden.*

6. Not coarſe; not groſs in ſubſtance.

7. Not abounding.

Spain is *thin* ſown of people, by reaſon of the ſterility of the ſoil and the natives being exhauſted in ſuch vaſt territories as they poſſeſs. *Bacon.*

Ferrara is very large, but extremely *thin* of people. *Addiſon.*

8. Not fat; not bulky; lean; ſlim; ſlender.

A ſlim *thin* gutted fox made a hard ſhift to wriggle his body into a hen-rooſt, and when he had ſtuffed his guts well, the hole was too little to get out again. *L'Eſtrange.*

THIN. *adv.* Not thickly.

Fame is the ſpur, that the clear ſpirit doth raiſe,
That laſt infirmity of noble mind,
To ſcorn delights, and live laborious days;
But the fair guerdon when we hope to find,
And think to burſt out into ſudden blaze,
Comes the blind fury with th' abhorred ſheers,
And ſlits the *thin* ſpun life. *Milton.*

A country gentlewoman, if it be like to rain, goes not abroad *thin* clad. *Locke.*

To THIN. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To make thin or rare; not to thicken.

The ſerum of the blood is neither acid nor alkaline: oil of vitriol thickens, and oil of tartar *thins* it a little. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To make leſs cloſe or numerous.

The bill againſt root and branch never paſſed till both houſes were ſufficiently *thinned* and overawed. *King Charles.*

T' unload the branches, or the leaves to *thin*
That ſuck the vital moiſture of the vine. *Dryden.*

'Tis Cæſar's ſword has made Rome's ſenate little,
And *thinn'd* its ranks. *Addiſon.*

3. To attenuate.

The vapours by the ſolar heat
Thinn'd and exhal'd, riſe to their airy ſeat. *Blackmore.*

THI'NLY. *adv.* [from *thin*.] Not thickly; not cloſely; not denſely; not numerouſly.

It is commonly opinioned, that the earth was *thinly* inhabited before the flood. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

THINE, pronoun. [*thein*, Gothick; ðin, Saxon; *dijn*, Dutch.] Belonging or relating to thee; the pronoun poſſeſſive of *thou*. It is uſed for *thy* when the ſubſtantive is divided from it: as, *this is* thy *houſe*; thine *is this houſe*; *this houſe is* thine.

Thou haſt her, France; let her be *thine*, for we
Have no ſuch daughter. *Shakeſpeare.*

THING. *n. ſ.* [ðing, Saxon; *ding*, Dutch.]

1. Whatever is; not a perſon. A general word.

Do not you chide; I have a *thing* for you.
——You have a *thing* for me?
It is a common *thing*——
——Ha?
——To have a fooliſh wife. *Shakeſpeare.*

The great maſter he found buſy in packing up his *things* againſt his departure. *Knolles.*

The remnant of the meat-offering is a *thing* moſt holy. *Lev.* ii. 3.

Says the maſter, you devour the ſame *things* that they would have eaten, mice and all. *L'Eſtrange.*

A *thing* by neither man nor woman priz'd,
And ſcarcely known enough to be deſpis'd. *Dryden.*

I ſhould bluſh to own ſo rude a *thing*,
As it is to ſhun the brother of my king. *Dryden.*

Wicked men, who underſtand any *thing* of wiſdom, may ſee the imprudence of worldly and irreligious courſes. *Tillotſon.*

2. It is uſed in contempt.

I have a *thing* in proſe, begun above twenty-eight years ago, and almoſt finiſhed: it will make a four ſhilling volume. *Swift.*

3. It is uſed of perſons in contempt, or ſometimes with pity.

See, ſons, what *things* you are! how quickly nature
Falls to revolt, when gold becomes her object?
For this the fooliſh over-careful fathers
Have broke their ſleeps with thought, their brains with care. *Shakeſp.*

Never any *thing* was ſo unbred as that odious man. *Congr.*

The poor *thing* ſighed, and with a bleſſing expreſſed with the utmoſt vehemence turned from me. *Addiſon.*

I'll be this abject *thing* no more.
Love give me back my heart again. *Granville.*

4. It is uſed by *Shakeſpeare* once in a ſenſe of honour.

I lov'd the maid I married; never man
Sigh'd truer breath: but that I ſee thee here,
Thou noble *thing*! more dances my wrapt heart. *Shakeſp.*

To THINK. *v. n.* preter. *thought*. [*thenkan*, Gothick; ðencean, Saxon; *dencken*, Dutch.]

1. To have ideas to compare terms or things; to reaſon; to cogitate; to perform any mental operation.

Thinking, in the propriety of the Engliſh tongue, ſignifies that ſort of operation of the mind about its ideas, wherein the mind is active; where it, with ſome degree of voluntary attention, conſiders any thing. *Locke.*

What am I? or from whence? for that I am
I know, becauſe I *think*; but whence I came,
Or how this frame of mine began to be,
What other being can diſcloſe to me? *Dryden.*

Thoſe who perceive dully, or retain ideas in their minds ill, will have little matter to *think* on. *Locke.*

It is an opinion that the ſoul always *thinks*, and that it has the actual perception of ideas in itſelf conſtantly, and that actual *thinking* is as inſeparable from the ſoul, as actual extenſion is from the body. *Locke.*

Theſe are not matters to be ſlightly and ſuperficially *thought* upon. *Tillotſon.*

His experience of a good prince muſt give great ſatisfaction to every *thinking* man. *Addiſon.*

2. To judge; to conclude; to determine.

Let them marry to whom they *think* beſt; only to their father's tribe ſhall they marry. *Numbers.*

I fear we ſhall not find
This long deſired king ſuch as was *thought*. *Daniel.*

3. To intend.

Thou *thought'ſt* to help me, and ſuch thanks I give,
As one near death to thoſe that wiſh him live. *Shakeſp.*

4. To imagine; to fancy.

Something ſince his coming forth is *thought* of, which
Imports the kingdom ſo much fear and danger,
That is return was moſt requir'd. *Shakeſp.*

Edmund, I *think*, is gone,
In pity of his miſery, to diſpatch
His nighted life. *Shakeſp.*

We may not be ſtartled at the breaking of the exterior earth; for the face of nature hath provoked men to *think* of and obſerve ſuch a thing. *Burnet.*

Thoſe who love to live in gardens, have never *thought* of contriving a winter garden. *Spectator.*

5. To muſe; to meditate.

You pine, you languiſh, love to be alone,
Think much, ſpeak little, and in ſpeaking ſigh. *Dryden.*

6. To recollect; to obſerve.

We are come to have the warrant.
——Well *thought* upon; I have it here about me. *Shakeſp.*

Think upon me, my God, for good, according to all that I have done. *Nehemiah.*

7. To judge; to conclude.

If your general acquaintance be among ladies, provided they have no ill reputation, you *think* you are ſafe. *Swift.*

Still the work was not complete,
When Venus *thought* on a deceit. *Swift.*
The opinions of others whom we know and *think* well of are no ground of aſſent. *Locke.*

8. To conſider; to doubt.
Any one may *think* with himſelf, how then can any thing live in Mercury and Saturn. *Bentley.*

To THINK. *v. a.*

1. To imagine; to image in the mind; to conceive.
Royal Lear,
Whom I have ever honour'd as my king,
And as my patron *thought* on in my prayer. *Shakeſpeare.*
Charity *thinketh* no evil. 1 *Cor.* xiii. 5.

2. To believe; to eſteem.
Me *thought* I ſaw the grave where Laura lay. *Sidney.*
Me *thinketh* the running of the foremoſt is like that of Ahimaaz. 2 *Sam.* xviii. 27.
Nor *think* ſuperfluous others aid. *Milton.*

3. *To* THINK *much.* To grudge.
He *thought* not *much* to clothe his enemies. *Milton.*
If we conſider our infinite obligations to God, we have no reaſon to *think* much to ſacrifice to him our deareſt intereſts in this world. *Tillotſon.*

4. *To* THINK *ſcorn.* To diſdain.
He *thought ſcorn* to lay hands on Mordecai alone. *Eſther.*

THI'NKER. *n. ſ.* [from *think.*] One who thinks in a certain manner.
No body is made any thing by hearing of rules, or laying them up in his memory; practice muſt ſettle the habit: you may as well hope to make a good muſician by a lecture in the art of muſick, as a coherent *thinker*, or ſtrict reaſoner, by a ſet of rules. *Locke.*
If a man had an ill-favoured noſe, deep *thinkers* would impute the cauſe to the prejudice of his education. *Swift.*

THI'NKING. *n. ſ.* [from *think.*] Imagination; cogitation; judgment.
He put it by once; but, to my *thinking*, he would fain have had it. *Shakeſpeare.*
If we did think,
His contemplations were above the earth,
And fix'd on ſpiritual objects, he ſhould ſtill
Dwell in his muſings; but I am afraid
His *thinkings* are below the moon, nor worth
His ſerious conſidering. *Shakeſpeare.*
I heard a bird ſo ſing,
Whoſe muſick, to my *thinking*, pleas'd the king. *Shakeſp.*
I was a man, to my *thinking*, very likely to get a rich widow. *Addiſon.*

THI'NLY. *adv.* [from *thin.*]

1. Not thickly.
2. Not cloſely; not numerouſly.
It is opinioned, that the earth was *thinly* inhabited before the flood. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*
Our walls are *thinly* mann'd; our beſt men ſlain:
The reſt, an heartleſs number, ſpent with watching. *Dryd.*

THI'NNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *thin.*]

1. The contrary to thickneſs; exility; tenuity.
Tickling is moſt in the ſoles, arm-holes and ſides, becauſe of the *thinneſs* of the ſkin. *Bacon.*
No breach, but an expanſion,
Like gold to airy *thinneſs* beat: *Donne.*
Tranſparent ſubſtances, as glaſs, water, air, *&c.* when made very thin by being blown into bubbles, or otherwiſe formed into plates, do exhibit various colours according to their various *thinneſs*, although at a greater thickneſs they appear very clear and colourleſs. *Newton.*
Such depend upon a ſtrong projectile motion of the blood, and too great *thinneſs* and delicacy of the veſſels. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Paucity; ſcarcity.
The buzzard
Invites the feather'd Nimrods of his race,
To hide the *thinneſs* of their flock from ſight,
And all together make a ſeeming goodly flight. *Dryden.*
In country villages pope Leo the ſeventh indulged a practice through the *thinneſs* of the inhabitants, which opened a way for pluralities. *Ayliffe.*

3. Rareneſs; not ſpiſſitude.
Thoſe pleaſures that ſpring from honour the mind can nauſeate, and quickly feel the *thinneſs* of a popular breath. *South.*

THIRD. *adj.* [ðṗiddа, Saxon.] The firſt after the ſecond; the ordinal of three.
This is the *third* time: I hope good luck lies in odd numbers. *Shakeſpeare.*

THIRD. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.]

1. The third part.
To thee and thine hereditary ever,
Remain this ample *third* of our fair kingdom. *Shakeſpeare.*
Men of their broken debtors take a *third*,
A ſixth, a tenth, letting them thrive again. *Shakeſpeare.*
The proteſtant ſubjects of the abbey make up a *third* of its people. *Addiſon.*

No ſentence can ſtand that is not confirmed by two *thirds* of the council. *Addiſon.*
Such clamours are like the feigned quarrels of combined cheats, to delude ſome *third* perſon. *Decay of Piety.*

2. The ſixtieth part of a ſecond.
Divide the natural day into twenty-four equal parts, an hour into ſixty minutes, a minute into ſixty ſeconds, a ſecond into ſixty *thirds.* *Holder.*

THI'RDBOROUGH. *n. ſ.* [*third* and *borough.*] An under-conſtable.

THI'RDLY. *adv.* [from *third.*] In the third place.
Firſt, metals are more durable than plants; ſecondly, they are more ſolid; *thirdly*, they are wholly ſubterrany. *Bacon.*

To THIRL. *v. a.* [ðyɲlian, Sax.] To pierce; to perforate. *Ainſ.*

THIRST. *n. ſ.* [ðyꝛꝛ, Saxon; *dorſt*, Dutch.]

1. The pain ſuffered for want of drink; want of drink.
But fearleſs they perſue, nor can the flood
Quench their dire *thirſt*; alas! they thirſt for blood. *Denh.*
Thus accurs'd,
In midſt of water I complain of *thirſt*. *Dryden.*
Thirſt and hunger denote the ſtate of ſpittle and liquor of the ſtomach. *Thirſt* is the ſign of an acrimony commonly alkaleſcent or muriatick. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Eagerneſs; vehement deſire.
Not hope of praiſe, nor *thirſt* of worldly good,
Enticed us to follow this emprize. *Fairfax.*
Thou haſt allay'd the *thirſt* I had of knowledge. *Milton.*
Say is't thy bounty, or thy *thirſt* of praiſe. *Granville.*
This is an active and ardent *thirſt* after happineſs, or after a full, beautifying object. *Cheyne.*

3. Draught.
The rapid current, through veins
Of porous earth with kindly *thirſt* up drawn,
Roſe a freſh fountain. *Milton.*

To THIRST. *v. n.* [ðyꝛꝛan, Saxon; *derſten*, Dutch.]

1. To feel want of drink; to be thirſty or athirſt.
They ſhall not hunger nor *thirſt*. *Iſa.* xlix. 10.
The people *thirſted* there for water. *Exod.* xvii. 3.
They as they *thirſted* ſcoop the brimming ſtream. *Milt.*

2. To have a vehement deſire for any thing.
They knew how the ungodly were tormented, *thirſting* in another manner than the juſt. *Wiſdom* xi. 9.
My ſoul *thirſteth* for the living God. *Pſalm* xlii. 2.
Till a man hungers and *thirſts* after righteouſneſs, till he feels an uneaſineſs in the want of it, his will will not be determined to any action in purſuit of this confeſſed, greater good. *Locke.*
But furious *thirſting* thus for gore,
The ſons of men ſhall ne'er approach thy ſhore. *Pope.*

To THIRST. *v. a.* To want to drink.
Untam'd and fierce the tyger ſtill remains:
For the kind gifts of water and of food,
He ſeeks his keeper's fleſh, and *thirſts* his blood. *Prior.*

THI'RSTINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *thirſt.*] The ſtate of being thirſty.
Next they will want a ſucking and ſoaking *thirſtineſs*, or a fiery appetite to drink in the lime. *Wotton.*

THI'RSTY. *adj.* [ðuɲꝛtiȝ, Saxon.]

1. Suffering want of drink; pained for want of drink.
Thy brother's blood the *thirſty* earth hath drank,
Broach'd with the ſteely point of Clifford's lance. *Shakeſp.*
Give me a little water to drink, for I am *thirſty*. *Judges* iv.
Unworthy was thy fate,
To fall beneath a baſe aſſaſſin's ſtab,
Whom all the *thirſty* inſtruments of death
Had in the field of battle ſought in vain. *Rowe.*

2. Poſſeſſed with any vehement deſire: as, *blood* thirſty.

THIRTE'EN. *adj.* [ðꝛeoꝛine, Saxon.] Ten and three.
Speaking at the one end, I heard it return the voice *thirteen* times. *Bacon.*

THIRTE'ENTH. *adj.* [from *thirteen*; ðꝛeoꝛeoða, Saxon.] The third after the tenth.
The *thirteenth* part difference bringeth the buſineſs but to ſuch a paſs, that every woman may have an huſband. *Graunt.*

THI'RTIETH. *adj.* [from *thirty*; ðuɲꝛeȝoða, Saxon.] The tenth thrice told; the ordinal of thirty.
Henry ſhall eſpouſe the lady Margaret ere the *thirtieth* of May next enſuing. *Shakeſpeare.*
A *thirtieth* part of the ſun's revolution. *Hale.*
More will wonder at ſo ſhort an age,
To find a blank beyond the *thirtieth* page. *Dryden.*

THI'RTY. *adj.* [ðuɲꝛtiȝ, Saxon.] Thrice ten.
I have ſlept fifteen years.
—Ay, and the time ſeems *thirty* unto me. *Shakeſpeare.*
The Claudian aqueduct ran *thirty*-eight miles. *Addiſon.*

THIS. pronoun. [ðiſ, Saxon.]

1. That which is preſent; what is now mentioned.
Bardolph and Nim had more valour than *this*, yet they were both hang'd: and ſo would *this* be, if he durſt ſteal. *Shak.*
Come a little nearer *this* ways. *Shakeſpeare.*
Within *this* three mile may you ſee it coming;
I ſay a moving grove. *Shakeſp.*

Muſt I endure all *this?* *Shakeſpeare.*
This ſame ſhall comfort us concerning our toil. *Geneſis.*
This is not the place for a large reduction. *Hale.*
There is a very great inequality among men as to their internal endowments, and their external conditions, in *this* life. *Calamy.*

2. The next future.
Let not the Lord be angry, and I will ſpeak yet but *this* once: peradventure ten ſhall be found there. *Geneſis.*

3. *This* is uſed for *this time.*
By *this* the veſſel half her courſe had run. *Dryden.*

4. The laſt paſt.
I have not wept *this* forty years; but now
My mother comes afreſh into my eyes. *Dryden.*

5. It is often oppoſed to *that.*
As when two winds with rival force contend,
This way and that, the wav'ring ſails they bend,
While freezing Boreas and black Eurus blow,
Now here, now there, the reeling veſſel throw. *Pope.*
According as the ſmall parts of matter are connected together after *this* or that determinate manner, a body of *this* or that denomination is produced. *Boyle.*
Do we not often hear of *this* or that young heir? are not his riches and his lewdneſſes talkt of together? *South.*
This way and that the impatient captives tend,
And preſſing for releaſe the mountains rend. *Dryden.*

6. When *this* and *that* reſpect a former ſentence, *this* relates to the latter, *that* to the former member.
Their judgment in *this* we may not, and in *that* we need not, follow. *Hooker.*

7. Sometimes it is oppoſed to *the other.*
Conſider the arguments which the author had to write *this*, or to deſign *the other*, before you arraign him. *Dryden.*
With endleſs pain *this* man perſues
What, if he gain'd, he could not uſe:
And *t'other* fondly hopes to ſee
What never was, nor e'er ſhall be. *Prior.*

THI'STLE. *n. ſ.* [ðiꝛꝛel, Saxon; *dieſtel*, Dutch; *carduus*, Lat.] A prickly weed growing in corn fields.
The leaves of the *thiſtle* grow alternately on the branches, and are prickly; and the heads are, for the moſt part, ſquamoſe and prickly. *Miller.*
Hateful docks, rough *thiſtles*, keckſies, burs. *Shakeſp.*
Get you ſome carduus benedictus, and lay it to your heart.——There thou prick'ſt her with a *thiſtle.* *Shakeſp.*
Thorns alſo and *thiſtles* it ſhall bring thee forth. *Milton.*
Tough *thiſtles* choak'd the fields, and kill'd the corn,
And an unthrifty crop of weeds was born. *Dryden.*
Rie graſs will kill *thiſtles.* *Mortimer.*

THI'STLE, *golden. n. ſ.* A plant.
The *golden thiſtle* hath the appearance of a thiſtle: the flower conſiſts of many half florets, which reſt on the embrios; each of theſe are ſeparated by a thin leaf, and on the top of each embrio is faſtened a little leaf. *Miller.*

THI'STLY. *adj.* [from *thiſtle.*] Overgrown with thiſtles.
Wide o'er the *thiſtly* lawn as ſwells the breeze,
A whitening ſhower of vegetable down
Amuſive floats. *Thomſon.*

THI'THER. *adv.* [þiðep, Saxon.]
1. To that place: it is oppoſed to *hither.*
We're coming *thither.* *Shakeſpeare.*
When, like a bridegroom from the Eaſt, the ſun
Sets forth; he *thither*, whence he came, doth run. *Denham.*
There Phœnix and Ulyſſes watch the prey;
And *thither* all the wealth of Troy convey. *Dryden.*
2. To that end; to that point.

THI'THERTO. *adv.* [*thither* and *to.*] To that end; ſo far.

THI'THERWARD. *adv.* [*thither* and *ward.*] Towards that place.
Ne would he ſuffer ſleep once *thitherward*
Approach, albe his drowſy den were next. *Spenſer.*
Madam, he's gone to ſerve the duke of Florence:
We met him *thitherward*, for thence we came. *Shakeſp.*
By quick inſtinctive motion, up I ſprung,
As *thitherward* endeavouring. *Milton.*
The fooliſh beaſts went to the lion's den, leaving very goodly footſteps of their journey *thitherward*, but not the like of their return. *L'Eſtrange.*
A tuft of daiſies on a flow'ry lay
They ſaw, and *thitherward* they bent their way. *Dryden.*

THO. *adv.* [ðonne, Saxon.]
1. Then. *Spenſer.*
2. *Tho'* contracted for *though.*

To THOLE. *v. n.* To wait awhile.

THONG. *n. ſ.* [ðpang, ðpong, Saxon.] A ſtrap, or ſtring of leather.
The Tuſcan king
Laid by the lance and took him to the ſling;
Thrice whirl'd the *thong* about his head, and threw
The heated lead half melted as it flew. *Dryden.*
The ancient ceſtus only conſiſted of ſo many large *thongs* about the hand, without any lead at the end. *Addiſon.*
The ſmiths and armourers on palfreys ride,
And nails for looſen'd ſpears, and *thongs* for ſhields provide. *Dryden.*

THORA'CICK. *adj.* [from *thorax.*] Belonging to the breaſt.
The chyle grows grey in the *thoracick* duct. *Arbuthnot.*

THO'RAL. *adj.* [from *thorus*, Lat.] Relating to the bed.
The puniſhment of adultery, according to the Roman law, was ſometimes made by a *thoral* ſeparation. *Ayliffe.*

THORN. *n. ſ.* [*thaurns*, Gothick; ðopn, Saxon; *doorne*, Dutch.]
1. A prickly tree of ſeveral kinds.
Thorns and thiſtles ſhall it bring forth. *Geneſis.*
2. A prickle growing on the thorn buſh.
The moſt upright is ſharper than a *thorn* hedge. *Mic.* vii.
Flowers of all hue, and without *thorn* the roſe. *Milton.*
3. Any thing troubleſome.
The guilt of empire; all its *thorns* and cares
Be only mine. *Southern.*

THO'RNAPPLE. *n. ſ.* A plant.
The *thornapple* is of two ſorts; the greater, which riſes up with a ſtrong round ſtalk, and the leſſer differs from the other in the ſmallneſs of the leaves. *Mortimer.*

THO'RNBACK. *n. ſ.* A ſea-fiſh.
The *thornback* when dried taſtes of ſal ammoniac. *Arbuth.*

THO'RNBUT. *n. ſ.* A ſort of ſea-fiſh, *Ainſ.* which he diſtinguiſhes from thornback. A birt or turbot.

THO'RNY. *adj.* [from *thorn.*]
1. Full of thorns; ſpiny; rough; prickly.
Not winding ivy, nor the glorious bay;
He wore, ſweet head, a *thorny* diadem. *Sandolph.*
The boar's eye-balls glare with fire,
His neck ſhoots up a thickſet *thorny* wood;
His briſtled back a trench impal'd appears. *Dryden.*
The wiſer madmen did for virtue toil
A *thorny*, or at beſt a barren ſoil. *Dryden.*
They on the bleaky top
Of rugged hills, the *thorny* bramble crop. *Dryden.*
2. Pricking; vexatious.
No diſlike againſt the perſon
Of our good queen, but the ſharp *thorny* points
Of my alleged reaſons drive this forward. *Shakeſp.*
3. Difficult; perplexing.
By how many *thorny* and hard ways they are come thereunto, by how many civil broils. *Spenſer.*

THO'ROUGH. *prepoſ.* [the word *through* extended into two ſyllables.]
1. By way of making paſſage or penetration.
2. By means of.
Mark Antony will follow
Thorough the hazards of this untrod ſtate,
With all true faith. *Shakeſpeare.*

THO'ROUGH. *adj.* [The adjective is always written *thorough*, the prepoſition commonly *through.*]
1. Complete; full; perfect.
The Iriſh horſeboys, in the *thorough* reformation of that realm, ſhould be cut off. *Spenſer.*
He did not deſire a *thorough* engagement till he had time to reform ſome whom he reſolved never more to truſt. *Clarendon.*
A *thorough* tranſlator muſt be a *thorough* poet. *Dryden.*
A *thorough* practice of ſubjecting ourſelves to the wants of others, would extinguiſh in us pride. *Swift.*
2. Paſſing through.
Let all three ſides be a double houſe, without *thorough* lights on the ſides. *Bacon.*

THORO'UGHFARE. *n. ſ.* [*thorough* and *fare.*] A paſſage through; a paſſage without any ſtop or let.
Th' Hyrcanian deſerts are as *thoroughfares* now
For princes to come view fair Portia. *Shakeſpeare.*
His body is a paſſable carcaſe if he be not hurt: it is a *thoroughfare* for ſteel, if it be not hurt. *Shakeſpeare.*
Hell, and this world, one realm, one continent
Of eaſy *thoroughfare.* *Milton.*
The ungrateful perſon is a monſter, which is all throat and belly; a kind of *thoroughfare*, or common ſhore for the good things of the world to paſs into. *South.*
The courts are fill'd with a tumultuous din
Of crouds, or iſſuing forth, or ent'ring in:
A *thoroughfare* of news; where ſome deviſe
Things never heard; ſome mingle truth with lies. *Dryden.*

THO'ROUGHLY. *adv.* [from *thorough.*] Completely; fully.
Look into this buſineſs *thoroughly.* *Shakeſpeare.*
We can never be grieved for their miſeries who are *thoroughly* wicked, and have thereby juſtly called their calamities on themſelves. *Dryden.*
One would think that every member of the community, who embraces with vehemence the principles of either party, had *thoroughly* ſifted and examined them. *Addiſon.*
They had forgotten their ſolemn vows as *thoroughly* as if they had never made them. *Atterbury.*

THO'ROUGHSPED. *adj.* [*thorough* and *ſped.*] Finiſhed in principles; thoroughpaced.

Our *thoroughsped* republick of whigs, which contains the bulk of all hopers, pretenders, and professors, are most highly useful to princes. *Swift.*

THOROUGHPA'CED. *adj.* [*thorough* and *pace.*] Perfect in what is undertaken; complete; thoroughsped. Generally in a bad sense.

When it was proposed to repeal the test clause, the ablest of those who were reckoned the most stanch and *thoroughpaced* whigs fell off at the first mention of it. *Swift.*

THOROUGHSTI'TCH. *adv.* [*thorough* and *stitch.*] Completely; fully. A low word.

Perseverance alone can carry us *thoroughstitch.* *L'Estrange.*

THORP. *n. s.*

Thorp, throp, threp, trep, trop, are all from the Saxon ðorp, which signifies a village. *Gibson.*

THOSE. *pron.* the plural of *that.*

Make all our trumpets speak, give them all breath,
Those clam'rous harbingers of blood and death. *Shakesp.*

The fibres of this muscle act as *those* of others. *Cheyne.*

Sure there are poets which did never dream
Upon Parnassus, nor did taste the stream
Of Helicon, we therefore may suppose
Those made not poets, but the poets *those.* *Denham.*

THOU. *n. s.* [ðu, Saxon; *du,* Dutch; in the oblique cases singular *thee,* ðe, Saxon; in the plural *ye,* ge, Saxon; in the oblique cases plural *you,* eop, Saxon.]

1. The second pronoun personal.

Is this a dagger which I see before me,
The handle tow'rd my hand? Come let me clutch *thee.*
I have *thee* not, and yet I see *thee* still.
Art *thou* not, fatal vision, sensible
To feeling as to sight. *Shakespeare.*

I am as like to call *thee* so again,
To spit on *thee* again, to spurn *thee* too,
If *thou* wilt lend this money lend it not
As to thy friend. *Shakespeare.*

Thou, if there be a *thou* in this base town,
Who dares with angry Eupolis to frown;
Who at enormous villany turns pale,
And steers against it with a full-blown sail. *Dryden.*

2. It is used only in very familiar or very solemn language. When we speak to equals or superiors we say *you*; but in solemn language, and in addresses of worship, we say *thou.*

To THOU. *v. a.* [from *thou.*] To treat with familiarity.

Taunt him with the licence of ink; if thou *thou'st* him some thrice, it shall not be amiss. *Shakespeare.*

THOUGH. *conjunction.* [ðeah, Saxon; *thauh,* Gothick.]

1. Notwithstanding that; although.

Not that I so affirm, *though* so it seem. *Milton.*

The sound of love makes your soft heart afraid,
And guard itself, *though* but a child invade. *Waller.*

I can desire to perceive those things that God has prepared for those that love him, *though* they be such as eye hath not seen, ear heard, nor hath it entered into the heart of man to conceive. *Locke.*

Though the name of abstracted ideas is attributed to universal ideas, yet this abstraction is not great. *Watts.*

2. *As* THOUGH. As if; like as if.

In the vine were three branches; and it was *as though* it budded. *Genesis.*

3. It is used in the end of a sentence in familiar language: however; yet.

You shall not quit Cydaria for me:
'Tis dangerous *though* to treat me in this sort,
And to refuse my offers, though in sport. *Dryden.*

A good cause wou'd do well *though*;
It gives my sword an edge. *Dryden.*

THOUGHT, the *preterite* and *part pass.* of *think.*

I told him what I *thought.* *Shakespeare.*

Are my friends embark'd?
Can any thing be *thought* of for their service?
Whilst I yet live, let me not live in vain. *Addison.*

No other tax could have been *thought* of, upon which so much money would have been immediately advanced. *Addis.*

THOUGHT. *n. s.* [from the preterite of *to think.*]

1. The operation of the mind; the act of thinking.

2. Idea; image formed in the mind.

Sulph'rous and *thought* executing fires
Singe my white head. *Shakespeare.*

For our instruction to impart
Things above earthly *thought.* *Milton.*

3. Sentiment; fancy; imagery.

Thought, if translated truly, cannot be lost in another language; but the words that convey it to our apprehension, which are the image and ornament of that *thought,* may be so ill-chosen as to make it appear unhandsome. *Dryden.*

One may often find as much *thought* on the reverse of a medal as in a canto of Spenser. *Addison.*

Thoughts come crouding in so fast upon me, that my only difficulty is to choose or to reject. *Dryden.*

The *thoughts* of a soul that perish in thinking. *Locke.*

4. Reflection; particular consideration.

Why do you keep alone?
Of sorriest fancies your companions making,
Using those *thoughts* which should indeed have died
With them they think on. *Shakespeare.*

5. Conception; preconceived notion.

Things to their *thought*
So unimaginable as hate in heaven. *Milton.*

6. Opinion; judgment.

He that is ready to slip, is as a lamp despised in the *thought* of him that is at ease. *Job.*

They communicated their *thoughts* on this subject to each other; and therefore their reasons are little different. *Dryden.*

Thus Bethel spoke, who always speaks his *though*;
And always thinks the very thing he ought. *Pope.*

7. Meditation; serious consideration.

Pride, of all others the most dangerous fault,
Proceeds for want of sense or want of *thought.* *Roscommon.*

Nor was godhead from her *thought.* *Milton.*

8. Design; purpose.

The *thoughts* I think towards you are *thoughts* of peace, and not evil. *Jeremiah.*

9. Silent contemplation.

Who is so gross
That cannot see this palpable device?
Yet who so bold, but says, he sees it not?
Bad is the world; and all will come to nought,
When such ill dealing must be seen in *thought.* *Shakesp.*

10. Sollicitude; care; concern.

Let us return, lest he leave caring for the asses and take *thought* for us. *Samuel.*

Hawis was put in trouble, and died with *thought* and anguish before his business came to an end. *Bacon.*

Adam took no *thought,* eating his fill. *Milton.*

11. Expectation.

The main descry
Stands on the hourly *thought.* *Shakespeare.*

12. A small degree; a small quantity.

His face was a *thought* longer than the exact symmetrians would allow. *Sidney.*

If our own be but equal, the law of common indulgence alloweth us to think them at least half a *thought* the better, because they are our own. *Hooker.*

A needle pierced through a globe of cork, cut away by degrees, will swim under water, yet not sink unto the bottom: if the cork be a *thought* too light to sink under the surface, the water may be attenuated with spirits of wine. *Bro.*

My giddiness seized me, and though I now totter, yet I think I am a *thought* better. *Swift.*

THO'UGHTFUL. *adj.* [*thought* and *full.*]

1. Contemplative; full of reflection; full of meditation.

On these he mus'd within his *thoughtful* mind,
And then resolv'd what Faunus had divin'd. *Dryden.*

2. Attentive; careful.

Thoughtful of thy gain, I all the live-long day
Consume in meditation deep. *Philips.*

3. Promoting meditation; favourable to musing.

Unspotted long with human blood:
War, horrid war, your *thoughtful* walks invades,
And steel now glitters in the muses shades. *Pope.*

4. Anxious; sollicitous.

In awful pomp, and melancholy state,
See settled reason on the judgment-seat;
Around her croud distrust, and doubt and fear,
And *thoughtful* foresight, and tormenting care. *Prior.*

THO'UGHTFULLY. *adv.* [from *thoughtful.*] With thought or consideration; with sollicitude.

THO'UGHTFULNESS. *n. s.* [from *thoughtful.*]

1. Deep meditation.

2. Anxiety; sollicitude.

THO'UGHTLESS. *adj.* [from *thought.*]

1. Airy; gay; dissipated.

2. Negligent; careless.

It is something peculiarly shocking to see gray hairs without remorse for the past, and *thoughtless* of the future. *Rogers.*

3. Stupid; dull.

His goodly fabrick fills the eye,
And seems design'd for *thoughtless* majesty:
Thoughtless as monarch oaks that shade the plain,
And spread in solemn state supinely reign. *Dryden.*

THO'UGHTLESSLY. *adv.* [from *thought.*] Without thought; carelessly; stupidly.

In restless hurries *thoughtlessly* they live,
At substance oft unmov'd, for shadows grieve. *Garth.*

THO'UGHTLESSNESS. *n. s.* [from *thoughtless.*] Want of thought; absence of thought.

THO'UGHTSICK. *adj.* [*thought* and *sick.*] Uneasy with reflection.

Heav'n's face doth glow
With triftful visage; and, as 'gainst the doom,
Is *thoughtsick* at the act. *Shakespeare.*

THO'USAND. *adj.* or *n. s.* [ðu-send, Saxon; *dusend,* Dutch.]

1. The number of ten hundred.

About three *thouſand* years ago, navigation of the world for remote voyages was greater than at this day. *Bacon.*

2. Proverbially, a great number.

So fair, and *thouſand*, *thouſand* times more fair
She ſeem'd, when ſhe preſented was to fight. *Spenſer.*

For harbour at a *thouſand* doors they knock'd,
Not one of all the *thouſand* but was lock'd. *Dryden.*

Search the herald's roll,
Where thou ſhalt find thy famous pedigree,
Drawn from the root of ſome old Tuſcan tree,
And thou, a *thouſand* off, a fool of long degree. *Dryden.*

Though he regulates himſelf by juſtice, he finds a *thouſand* occaſions for generoſity and compaſſion. *Addiſon.*

How many *thouſands* pronounce boldly on the affairs of the publick, whom God nor men never qualified for ſuch judgment. *Watts.*

THO'USANDTH. *adj.* [from *thouſand.*] The hundredth ten times told; the ordinal of a thouſand.

He that will divide a minute into a thouſand parts, and break but a part of a *thouſandth* part in the affairs of love, it may be ſaid of him, that Cupid hath clapt him o' th' ſhoulder, but I'll warrant him heart whole. *Shakeſpeare.*

Such is the poet's lot: what luckier fate
Does on the works of grave hiſtorians wait:
More time they ſpend, in greater toils engage,
Their volumes ſwell beyond the *thouſandth* page. *Dryden.*

The French hugonots are many thouſand witneſſes to the contrary; and I wiſh they deſerved the *thouſandth* part of the good treatment they have received. *Swift.*

THOWL. *n. ſ.* A piece of timber by which oars are kept in their places when a rowing. *Ainſworth.*

THRALL. *n. ſ.* [ðnæl, Saxon.]

1. A ſlave; one who is in the power of another.

No *thralls* like them that inward bondage have. *Sidney.*

But ſith ſhe will the conqueſt challenge need,
Let her accept me as her faithful *thrall.* *Spenſer.*

Look gracious on thy proſtrate *thrall.* *Shakeſpeare.*

The two delinquents
That were the ſlaves of drink, and *thralls* of ſleep. *Shakeſp.*

I know I'm one of nature's little kings;
Yet to the leaſt and vileſt things am *thrall.* *Davies.*

That we may ſo ſuffice his vengeful ire
Or do him mightier ſervice, as his *thralls*
By right of war, whate'er his buſineſs be. *Milton.*

2. Bondage; ſtate of ſlavery or confinement.

And laid about him, till his noſe
From *thrall* of ring and cord broke looſe. *Hudibras.*

To THRALL. *v. a. Spenſer.* [from the noun.] To enſlave; to bring into the power of another.

Let me be a ſlave t' atchieve the maid,
Whoſe ſudden ſight hath *thrall'd* my wounded eye. *Shakeſp.*

Stateſmen purge vice with vice, and may corrode
The bad with bad, a ſpider with a toad.
For ſo ill *thralls* not them, but they tame ill,
And make her do much good againſt her will. *Donne.*

The author of nature is not *thralled* to the laws of nature. *Drummond.*

THRA'LDOM. *n. ſ.* [from *thrall.*] Slavery; ſervitude.

How far am I inferior to thee in the ſtate of the mind? and yet know I that all the heavens cannot bring me to ſuch *thraldom.* *Sidney.*

He ſwore with ſobs,
That he would labour my delivery.
—Why, ſo he doth, when he delivers you
From this earth's *thraldom* to the joys of heav'n. *Shakeſp.*

This country, in a great part deſolate, groaneth under the Turkiſh *thraldom.* *Sandys.*

He ſhall rule, and ſhe in *thraldom* live. *Dryden.*

They tell us we are all born ſlaves; life and *thraldom* we entered into together, and can never be quit of the one till we part with the other. *Locke.*

THRA'PPLE. *n. ſ.* The windpipe of any animal. They ſtill retain it in the Scottiſh dialect.

To THRASH. *v. a.* [ðarꝛcan, Saxon; *derſchen*, Dutch.]

1. To beat corn to free it from the chaff. This is written variouſly *thraſh* or *threſh*, but *thraſh* is agreeable to etymology.

Firſt *thraſh* the corn, then after burn the ſtraw *Shakeſp.*

Gideon *threſhed* wheat to hide it. *Judges.*

Here be oxen for burnt ſacrifice, and *threſhing* inſtruments for wood. *2 Samuel.*

In the ſun your golden grain diſplay,
And *thraſh* it out, and winnow it by day. *Dryden.*

This is to preſerve the ends of the bones from an incaleſcency, which they being hard bodies would contract from a ſwift motion; ſuch as that of running or *threſhing.* *Ray.*

Out of your clover well dried in the ſun, after the firſt *threſhing*, get what ſeed you can. *Mortimer.*

2. To beat; to drub.

Thou ſcurvy valiant aſs! thou art here but to *thraſh* Trojans, and thou art bought and ſold among thoſe of any wit like a Barbarian ſlave. *Shakeſpeare.*

To THRASH. *v. n.* To labour; to drudge.

I rather wou'd be Mevius, *threſh* for rhimes
Like his, the ſcorn and ſcandal of the times,
Than that Philippick fatally divine,
Which is inſcrib'd the ſecond, ſhould be mine. *Dryden.*

THRA'SHER. *n. ſ.* [from *thraſh.*] One who thraſhes corn.

Our ſoldiers, like a lazy *thraſher* with a flail,
Fell gently down, as if they ſtruck their friends. *Shakeſp.*

Not barely the plowman's pains, the reaper's and *threſher's* toil, and the baker's ſweat, is to be counted into the bread we eat: the labour of thoſe employed about the utenſils muſt all be charged. *Locke.*

THRA'SHING-FLOOR. *n. ſ.* An area on which corn is beaten.

In vain the hinds the *threſhing-floor* prepare,
And exerciſe their flails in empty air. *Dryden.*

Delve of convenient depth your *threſhing-floor*
With temper'd clay, then fill and face it o'er. *Dryden.*

THRASO'NICAL. *adj.* [from *Thraſo*, a boaſter in old comedy.] Boaſtful; bragging.

His humour is lofty, his diſcourſe peremptory, his general behaviour vain, ridiculous, and *thraſonical.* *Shakeſpeare.*

There never was any thing ſo ſudden but the fight of two rams, and Cæſar's *thraſonical* brag of, I came, ſaw, and overcame. *Shakeſpeare.*

THRAVE. *n. ſ.* [ðnaꝛ, Saxon.]

1. A herd; a drove. Out of uſe.

2. The number of two dozen.

THREAD. *n. ſ.* [ðnæb, Saxon; *draed*, Dutch.]

1. A ſmall line; a ſmall twiſt.

Let not Bardolph's vital *thread* be cut
With edge of penny cord and vile reproach. *Shakeſp.*

Though the ſlender *thread* of dyed ſilk looked on ſingle ſeem devoid of redneſs, yet when numbers of theſe *threads* are brought together, their colour becomes notorious. *Boyle.*

He who ſat at a table but with a ſword hanging over his head by one ſingle *thread* or hair, ſurely had enough to check his appetite. *South.*

The art of pleaſing is the ſkill of cutting to a *thread*, betwixt flattery and ill-manners. *L'Eſtrange.*

2. Any thing continued in a courſe; uniform tenor.

The eagerneſs and trembling of the fancy doth not always regularly follow the ſame even *thread* of diſcourſe, but ſtrikes upon ſome other thing that hath relation to it. *Burnet.*

The gout being a diſeaſe of the nervous parts, makes it ſo hard to cure; diſeaſes are ſo as they are more remote in the *thread* of the motion of the fluids. *Arbuthnot.*

THRE'ADBARE. *adj.* [*thread* and *bare.*]

1. Deprived of the nap; worn to the naked threads.

Threadbare coat, and cobbled ſhoes he ware. *Spenſer.*

The clothier means to dreſs the commonwealth, and ſet a new nap upon it: ſo he had need; for 'tis *threadbare.* *Shakeſp.*

Will any freedom here from you be borne,
Whoſe cloaths are *threadbare*, and whoſe cloaks are torn?
Dryden's Juvenal.

He walk'd the ſtreets, and wore a *threadbare* cloak;
He din'd and ſupp'd at charge of other folk. *Swift.*

2. Worn out; trite.

A hungry lean-fac'd villain,
A mere anatomy, a mountebank,
A *threadbare* juggler, and a fortune-teller. *Shakeſp.*

Many writers of moral diſcourſes run into ſtale topicks and *threadbare* quotations, not handling their ſubject fully and cloſely. *Swift.*

If he underſtood trade, he would not have mentioned this *threadbare* and exploded project. *Child.*

To THREAD. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To paſs through with a thread.

The largeſt crooked needle, with a ligature of the ſize of that I have *threaded* it with in taking up the ſpermatick veſſels. *Sharp.*

2. To paſs through; to pierce through.

Thus out of ſeaſon *threading* dark-ey'd night. *Shakeſp.*

Being preſt to th' war,
Ev'n when the nave of the ſtate was touch'd,
They would not *thread* the gates. *Shakeſp.*

THRE'ADEN. *adj.* [from *thread.*] Made of thread.

Behold the *threaden* ſails,
Borne with th' inviſible and creeping wind,
Draw the huge bottoms through the furrow'd ſea: *Shakeſp.*

To THREAP. *v. a.* A country word denoting to argue much or contend. *Ainſworth.*

THREAT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Menace; denunciation of ill.

There is no terror, Caſſius, in your *threats.* *Shakeſp.*

The emperor perceiving that his *threats* were little regarded, regarded little to threaten any more. *Hayward.*

Do not believe
Thoſe rigid *threats* of death: ye ſhall not die. *Milton.*

To THREAT. } *v. a.* [ðneatian, Saxon: *threat* is ſeldom
To THRE'ATEN. } uſed but in poetry.]

1. To

1. To menace; to denounce evil.
Death to be wiſh'd
Though *threaten'd*, which no worſe than this can bring. *Milton.*

2. To menace; to terrify, or attempt to terrify, by denouncing evil.
What *threat* you me with telling of the king?
Tell him and ſpare not. *Shakeſpeare.*
That it ſpread no further, ſtraitly *threaten* them that they ſpeak henceforth to no man in this name. *Acts.*
The void profound
Wide gaping, and with utter loſs of being
Threatens him. *Milton.*
Æneas their aſſault undaunted did abide,
And thus to Lauſus, loud with friendly *threat'ning* cry'd. *Dryden's Virgil.*
This day black omens *threat* the brighteſt fair,
That e'er deſerv'd a watchful ſpirit's care. *Pope.*

3. To menace by action.
Void of fear,
He *threaten'd* with his long protended ſpear. *Dryden.*
The noiſe increaſes as the billows roar,
When rowling from afar they *threat* the ſhore. *Dryden.*

THRE'ATENER. *n. ſ.* [from *threaten.*] Menacer; one that threatens.
Be ſtirring as the time; be fire with fire;
Threaten the *threatener*, and outface the brow
Of bragging horrour. *Shakeſpeare.*
The fruit, it gives you life
To knowledge by the *threat'ner*? *Milton.*

THRE'ATENINGLY. *adv.* [from *threaten.*] With menace; in a threatening manner.
The honour that thus flames in your fair eyes,
Before I ſpeak, too *threat'ningly* replies. *Shakeſp.*

THRE'ATFUL. *adj.* [*threat* and *full.*] Full of threats; minacious.
Like as a warlike brigandine applide
To fight, lays forth her *threatful* pikes afore,
The engines which in them ſad death do hide. *Spenſer.*

THREE. *adj.* [ðnie, Saxon; *dry*, Dutch; *tri*, Welſh and Erſe; *tres*, Lat.] Two and one.
Prove this a proſp'rous day, the *three*-nook'd world
Shall bear the olive freely. *Shakeſpeare.*
If you ſpeak *three* words, it will *three* times report you the whole *three* words. *Bacon.*
Great Atreus ſons, Tydides fixt above,
With *three*-ag'd Neſtor. *Creech.*
Jove hurls the *three*-fork'd thunder from above. *Addiſon.*
Theſe *three* and *three* with oſier bands we ty'd. *Pope.*
Down to theſe worlds I trod the diſmal way,
And dragg'd the *three*-mouth'd dog to upper day. *Pope.*
A ſtrait needle, ſuch as glovers uſe, with a *three*-edged point, uſeful in ſewing up dead bodies. *Sharp.*

2. Proverbially a ſmall number.
Away, thou *three*-inch'd fool; I am no beaſt. *Shakeſp.*
A baſe, proud, ſhallow, beggarly, *three*-ſuited, filthy, worſted ſtocking knave. *Shakeſpeare.*

THRE'EFOLD. *adj.* [ðnieopealð, Saxon.] Thrice repeated; conſiſting of three.
A *threefold* cord is not eaſily broken. *Eccluſ.* iv. 12.
By a *threefold* juſtice the world hath been governed from the beginning: by a juſtice natural, by which the parents and elders of families governed their children, in which the obedience was called natural piety: again, by a juſtice divine, drawn from the laws of God; and the obedience was called conſcience: and laſtly, by a juſtice civil, begotten by both the former; and the obedience to this we call duty. *Raleigh.*
A *threefold* off'ring to his altar bring,
A bull, a ram, a boar. *Pope.*

THRE'EPENCE. *n. ſ.* [*three* and *pence.*] A ſmall ſilver coin valued at thrice a penny.
A *threepence* bow'd would hire me,
Old as I am to queen it. *Shakeſpeare.*
Laying a cauſtick, I made an eſcar the compaſs of a *threepence*, and gave vent to the matter. *Wiſeman.*

THRE'EPENNY. *adj.* [*triobolaris*, Lat.] Vulgar; mean.

THRE'EPILE. *n. ſ.* [*three* and *pile.*] An old name for good velvet.
I, in my time, wore *threepile*, but am out of ſervice. *Shak.*

THREEPI'LED. *adj.* Set with a thick pile; in another place it ſeems to mean piled one on another.
Thou art good velvet; thou'rt a *threepil'd* piece: I had as lief be Engliſh kerſey, as be pil'd as thou art. *Shakeſp.*
Threepil'd hyperboles; ſpruce affectation. *Shakeſp.*

THREESCO'RE. *adj.* [*three* and *ſcore.*] Thrice twenty; ſixty.
Threeſcore and ten I can remember well. *Shakeſp.*
Their lives before the flood were abbreviated after, and contracted unto hundreds and *threeſcores*. *Brown.*
By chace our long-liv'd fathers earn'd their food;
Toil ſtrung the nerves, and purify'd the blood:
But we their ſons, a pamper'd race of men,
Are dwindl'd down to *threeſcore* years and ten. *Dryden.*

THRENO'DY. *n. ſ.* [ðpnvωδία.] A ſong of lamentation.

THRE'SHER. *n. ſ.* properly *thraſher.*
Here too the *threſher* brandiſhing his flail,
Beſpeaks a maſter. *Dodſley.*

THRE'SHING. See to THRASH.
The careful ploughman doubting ſtands,
Leſt on the *threſhing* floor his ſheaves prove chaff. *Milton.*
Gideon was taken from *threſhing*, as well as Cincinnatus from the plough, to command armies. *Locke.*

THRE'SHOLD. *n. ſ.* [ðnerpalð, Saxon.] The ground or ſtep under the door; entrance; gate; door.
Fair marching forth in honourable wiſe,
Him at the *threſhold* met ſhe well did enterprize. *Spenſer.*
Many men, that ſtumble at the *threſhold*,
Are well foretold that danger lurks within. *Shakeſp.*
Not better
Than ſtill at hell's dark *threſhold* t' have ſat watch,
Unnam'd, undreaded, and thyſelf half ſtarv'd? *Milton.*
Before the ſtarry *threſhold* of Jove's court
My manſion is, where thoſe immortal ſhapes
Of bright aereal ſpirits live inſpher'd
In regions mild, of calm and ſerene air. *Milton.*
There ſought the queen's apartment, ſtood before
The peaceful *threſhold*, and beſieg'd the door. *Dryden.*

THREW, preterite of *throw.*
A broken rock the force of Pyrrhus *threw*:
Full on his ankle fell the pond'rous ſtone,
Burſt the ſtrong nerves, and craſh'd the ſolid bone. *Pope.*

THRICE. *adv.* [from *three.*]

1. Three times.
Thrice he aſſay'd it from his foot to draw,
And *thrice* in vain to draw it did aſſay,
It booted nought to think, to rob him of his prey. *Spenſer.*
Thrice within this hour
I ſaw him down; *thrice* up again and fighting. *Shakeſp.*

2. A word of amplification.
Thrice noble lord, let me entreat of you
To pardon me. *Shakeſpeare.*
Thrice, and four times happy thoſe
That under Ilian walls before their parents dy'd. *Dryden.*

To THRID. *v. a.* [this is corrupted from *thread*; in French *enfiler.*] To ſlide through a narrow paſſage.
Some *thrid* the mazy ringlets of her hair,
Some hang upon the pendents of her ear. *Pope.*

THRIFT. *n. ſ.* [from *thrive.*]

1. Profit; gain; riches gotten; ſtate of proſpering.
He came out with all his clowns, horſt upon ſuch cart jades, and ſo furniſhed, as I thought with myſelf if that were *thrift*, I wiſht none of my friends or ſubjects ever to thrive. *Sidney.*
You ſome permit
To ſecond ills with ills, each worſe than other,
And make them dreaded to the doer's *thrift*. *Shakeſp.*
Had I but the means
To hold a rival place with one of them,
I have a mind preſages me ſuch *thrift*,
That I ſhould be fortunate. *Shakeſpeare.*
Should the poor be flatter'd;
No; let the candied tongue lick abſurd pomp,
And crook the pregnant hinges of the knee,
Where *thrift* may follow fawning. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Parſimony; frugality; good huſbandry.
The reſt unable to ſerve any longer, or willing to fall to *thrift*, prove very good huſbands. *Spenſer.*
Out of the preſent ſparing and untimely *thrift*, there grow many future inconveniences and continual charge in repairing and re-edifying ſuch imperfect ſlight-built veſſels. *Raleigh.*
Thus heaven, though all-ſufficient, ſhows a *thrift*
In his œconomy, and bounds his gift. *Dryden.*

3. A plant.
The *thrift* is a plant with a flower gathered into an almoſt ſpherical head, furniſhed with a common ſcaly empalement: this head is compoſed of ſeveral clove-gilliflower flowers: conſiſting of ſeveral leaves in a proper empalement, ſhaped like a funnel; in like manner the pointal riſes out of the ſame empalement, and afterwards turns to an oblong ſeed, wrapt up in the empalement, as in a huſk. *Miller.*

THRI'FTILY. *adv.* [from *thrifty.*] Frugally; parſimoniouſly.
Cromartie after fourſcore went to his country-houſe to live *thriftily*, and ſave up money to ſpend at London. *Swift.*

THRI'FTINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *thrifty.*] Frugality; huſbandry.
If any other place you have,
Which aſks ſmall pains but *thriftineſs* to ſave. *Spenſer.*
Some are cenſured for keeping their own, whom tenderneſs how to get honeſtly teacheth to ſpend diſcreetly; whereas ſuch need no great *thriftineſs* in preſerving their own, who aſſume more liberty in exacting from others. *Wotton.*

THRI'FTLESS. *adj.* [from *thrift.*] Profuſe; extravagant.
They in idle pomp and wanton play
Conſumed had their goods and *thriftleſs* hours,
And thrown themſelves into theſe heavy ſtowers. *Spenſer.*

He ſhall ſpend mine honour with his ſhame,
As *thriftleſs* ſons their ſcraping fathers gold. *Shakeſp.*

THRI'FTY. *adj.* [from *thrift.*]

1. Frugal; ſparing; not profuſe; not laviſh.
Though ſome men do, as do they would,
Let *thrifty* do, as do they ſhould. *Tuſſer.*
Nature never lends
The ſmalleſt ſcruple of her excellence,
But like a *thrifty* goddeſs ſhe determines
Herſelf the glory of a creditor,
Thanks and uſe. *Shakeſpeare.*
Leſt he ſhould neglect his ſtudies
Like a young heir, the *thrifty* goddeſs,
For fear young maſter ſhould be ſpoil'd,
Would uſe him like a younger child. *Swift.*
I am glad he has ſo much youth and vigour left, of which he hath not been *thrifty*; but wonder he has no more diſcretion. *Swift.*

2. Well-huſbanded.
I have five hundred crowns,
The *thrifty* hire I ſav'd under your father. *Shakeſp.*

To THRILL. *v. a.* [Þýlian, Saxon; *drilla*, Swediſh] To pierce; to bore; to penetrate; to drill.
The cruel word her tender heart ſo *thrill'd*,
That ſudden cold did run through every vein,
And ſtormy horrour all her ſenſes fill'd
With dying fit, that down ſhe fell for pain. *Spenſer.*
He pierced through his chaffed cheſt
With *thrilling* point of deadly iron brand,
And lanc'd his lordly heart. *Spenſer.*
A ſervant that he bred, *thrill'd* with remorſe,
Oppos'd againſt the act; bending his ſword
To his great maſter. *Shakeſpeare.*
Nature, that heard ſuch ſound,
Beneath the hollow round
Of Cynthia's ſeat, the airy region *thrilling*,
Now was almoſt won,
To think her part was done. *Milton.*

To THRILL. *v. n.*

1. To have the quality of piercing.
The knight his *thrillant* ſpear again aſſay'd,
In his braſs-plated body to emboſs. *Spenſer.*
With that, one of his *thrillant* darts he threw,
Headed with ire and vengeable deſpite. *Spenſer.*

2. To pierce or wound the ear with a ſharp ſound.
The piteous maiden, careful, comfortleſs,
Does throw out *thrilling* ſhrieks, and ſhrieking cries. *Spenſer.*

3. To feel a ſharp tingling ſenſation.
To ſeek ſweet ſafety out,
In vaults and priſons; and to *thrill* and ſhake,
Ev'n at the crying of our nation's crow,
Thinking his voice an armed Engliſhman. *Shakeſp.*
Art thou not horribly afraid? Doth not thy blood *thrill* at it? *Shakeſpeare.*

4. To paſs with a tingling ſenſation.
A faint cold fear *thrills* through my veins,
That almoſt freezes up the heat of life. *Shakeſp.*
A ſudden horror chill
Ran through each nerve, and *thrill'd* in ev'ry vein. *Addiſon.*

To THRIVE. *v. n.* pret. *throve*, and ſometimes leſs properly *thrived.* part. *thriven.* [Of this word there is found no ſatisfactory etymology: in the northern dialect they uſe *throdden*, *to make grow*; perhaps *throve* was the original word, from *throa*, Iſlandick, *to encreaſe.*] To proſper; to grow rich; to advance in any thing deſired.
He came forth with his clowns horſt on poor cart-jades, and ſo furniſhed, that if this be thrift, I wiſh my ſubjects never *thrive.* *Sidney.*
The better thou *thriveſt*, the gladder am I. *Tuſſer.*
If lord Percy *thrive* not, ere the king
Diſmiſs his power, he means to viſit us. *Shakeſp.*
It grew amongſt buſhes, where commonly plants do not *thrive.* *Bacon.*
They by vices *thrive*,
Sail on ſmooth ſeas, and at their port arrive. *Sandys.*
O ſon! why ſit we here, each other viewing
Idly, while Satan, our great author, *thrives*
In other worlds, and happier ſeat provides
For us, his offſpring dear? *Milton.*
Thoſe who have reſolved upon the *thriving* ſort of piety, ſeldom embark all their hopes in one bottom. *Decay of Piety.*
A careful ſhepherd not only turns his flock into a common paſture, but with particular advertence obſerves the *thriving* of every one. *Decay of Piety.*
Growth is of the very nature of ſome things: to be and to *thrive* is all one with them; and they know no middle ſeaſon between their ſpring and their fall. *South.*
Experienc'd age in deep deſpair was loſt,
To ſee the rebel *thrive*, the loyal croſt. *Dryden.*
Se'dom a *thriving* man turns his land into money to make the greater advantage. *Locke.*
The *thriven* calves in meads their food forſake,
And render their ſweet ſouls before the plenteous rack. *Dryden's Virgil.*
A little hope——but I have none.
On air the poor cameleons *thrive*,
Deny'd ev'n that my love can live. *Granville.*
Such a care hath always been taken of the city charities, that they have *thriven* and proſpered gradually from their infancy, down to this very day. *Atterbury.*
In the fat age of pleaſure, wealth and eaſe,
Sprung the rank weed, and *thriv'd* with large increaſe. *Pope's Eſſay on Criticiſm.*
Diligence and humility is the way to *thrive* in the riches of the underſtanding, as well as in gold. *Watts.*

THRI'VER. *n. ſ.* [from *thrive.*] One that proſpers; one that grows rich.
He had ſo well improved that little ſtock his father left, as he was like to prove a *thriver* in the end. *Hayward.*

THRI'VINGLY. *adv.* [from *thriving.*] In a proſperous way.

THRO'. contracted by barbarians from *through.*
What thanks can wretched fugitives return,
Who ſcatter'd *thro'* the world in exile mourn. *Dryden.*

THROAT. *n. ſ.* [Þrote, Þrota, Saxon.]

1. The forepart of the neck; the paſſages of nutriment and breath.
The gold, I give thee, will I melt and pour
Down thy ill-uttering *throat.* *Shakeſpeare.*
Wherefore could I not pronounce, amen?
I had moſt need of bleſſing, and amen
Stuck in my *throat.* *Shakeſpeare.*

2. The main road of any place.
Her honour, and her courage try'd,
Calm and intrepid in the very *throat*
Of ſulphurous war, on Teniers dreadful field. *Thomſon.*

3. *To cut the* THROAT. To murder; to kill by violence.
Theſe bred up amongſt the Engliſhmen, when they become kern, are made more fit *to cut their throats.* *Spenſer.*
A trumpeter that was made priſoner, when the ſoldiers were about *to cut his throat*, ſays, why ſhould you kill a man that kills nobody? *L'Eſtrange.*

THRO'ATPIPE. *n. ſ.* [*throat* and *pipe.*] The weaſon; the windpipe.

THRO'ATWORT. *n. ſ.* [*throat* and *wort.*] A plant.
The *throatwort* hath a funnel-ſhaped flower, conſiſting of one leaf, and cut into ſeveral parts at the top, whoſe empalement becomes a membranaceous fruit, often triangular, and divided into three cells, full of ſmall ſeeds. *Miller.*

To THROB. *v. n.* [from Þopbeſan, *Minſhew* and *Junius*; formed in imitation of the ſound, *Skinner*; perhaps contracted from *throw up.*]

1. To heave; to beat; to riſe as the breaſt with ſorrow or diſtreſs.
Here may his head live on my *throbbing* breaſt. *Shakeſp.*
My heart *throbs* to know one thing:
Shall Banquo's iſſue ever reign? *Shakeſp.*
'Twas the claſh of ſwords: my troubled heart
Is ſo caſt down, and ſunk amidſt its ſorrows,
It *throbs* with fear, and akes at every ſound. *Addiſon.*
How that warm'd me! How my *throbbing* heart
Leapt to the image of my father's joy,
When you ſhou'd ſtrain me in your folding arms. *Smith.*

2. To beat; to palpitate.
In the depending orifice there was a *throbbing* of the arterial blood, as in an aneuriſm, the blood being choaked in by the contuſed fleſh. *Wiſeman.*

THROB. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Heave; beat; ſtroke of palpitation.
She ſigh'd from bottom of her wounded breaſt,
And after many bitter *throbs* did throw,
With lips full pale, and fault'ring tongue oppreſt. *Spenſer.*
Thou talk'ſt like one who never felt
Th' impatient *throbs* and longings of a ſoul,
That pants and reaches after diſtant good. *Addiſon.*

THROE. *n. ſ.* [from Þpopian, *to ſuffer*, Saxon.]

1. The pain of travail; the anguiſh of bringing children: it is likewiſe written *throw.*
Lucina lent not me her bed,
But took me in my *throes.* *Shakeſpeare.*
My womb pregnant, and now exceſſive grown,
Prodigious motion felt and rueful *throes.* *Milton.*
Not knowing 'twas my labour, I complain
Of ſudden ſhootings, and of grinding pains,
My *throes* come thicker and my cries increas'd. *Dryden.*
Reflect on that day, when earth ſhall be again in travail with her ſons, and at one fruitful *throe* bring forth all the generations of learned and unlearned, noble and ignoble duſt. *Rogers.*

2. Any extreme agony; the final and mortal ſtruggle.
O man! have mind of that moſt bitter *throe*,
For as the tree does fall ſo lies it ever low. *Spenſer.*
To eaſe them of their griefs,
Their fears of hoſtile ſtrokes, their arches, loſſes,

Their pangs of love, with other incident *throes*,
That nature's fragile veſſel doth ſuſtain
In life's uncertain voyage, I will do
Some kindneſs to them. *Shakeſpeare.*

To THROE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put in agonies.
The ſetting of thine eye and cheek proclaim a birth,
Which *throes* thee much to yield. *Shakeſpeare.*

THRONE. *n. ſ.* [*thronus*, Lat. θρόνος.]

1. A royal ſeat; the ſeat of a king.
Boundleſs intemperance hath been
'Th' untimely emptying of the happy *throne*,
And full of many kings. *Shakeſpeare.*
Th' eternal father from his *throne* beheld
Their multitude. *Milton.*
Stonehenge once thought a temple, you have found
A *throne* were kings were crown'd. *Dryden.*

2. The ſeat of a biſhop.
In thoſe times the biſhops preached on the ſteps of the altar ſtanding, having not as yet aſſumed the ſtate of a *throne*. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

To THRONE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To enthrone; to ſet on a royal ſeat.
They have, as who have not, whom their great ſtars
Thron'd and ſet high? *Shakeſpeare.*
True image of the father, whether *thron'd*
In the boſom of bliſs and light of light,
Conceiving or remote from heav'n, enſhrin'd
In fleſhy tabernacle and human form. *Milton.*
O prince! O chief of many *throned* powers. *Milton.*
Thron'd in glaſs and nam'd it Caroline. *Pope.*

THRONG. *n. ſ.* [ϑnang, Saxon, from ϑningan, *to preſs*.] A croud; a multitude preſſing againſt each other.
Let us on heaps go offer up our lives:
We are enow yet living in the field,
To ſmother up the Engliſh in our *throngs*. *Shakeſpeare.*
A *throng*
Of thick ſhort ſobs in thund'ring volleys float,
And roul themſelves over her lubrick throat
In panting murmurs. *Craſhaw.*
This book, the image of his mind,
Will make his name not hard to find.
I wiſh the *throng* of great and good
Made it leſs eas'ly underſtood. *Waller.*
With ſtudious thought obſerv'd th' illuſtrious *throng*,
In nature's order as they paſs'd along;
Their names, their fates. *Dryden.*

To THRONG. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To croud; to come in tumultuous multitudes.
I have ſeen
The dumb men *throng* to ſee him, and the blind
To hear him ſpeak. *Shakeſpeare.*
His mother could not longer bear the agitations of ſo many paſſions as *throng'd* upon her, but fell upon his neck, crying out, my ſon. *Tatler.*

To THRONG. *v. a.* To oppreſs or incommode with crouds or tumults.
I'll ſay, thou haſt gold;
Thou wilt be *throng'd* too ſhortly. *Shakeſpeare.*
The multitude *throng* thee and preſs thee. *Luke.*
All acceſs was *throng'd*, the gates
Thick ſwarm'd. *Milton.*

THRO'STLE. *n. ſ.* [ϑnoꝛꝛle, Saxon.] The thruſh; a ſmall ſinging bird.
The *throſtle* with his note ſo true,
The wren with little quill. *Shakeſpeare.*
The black-bird and *throſtel* with their melodious voices bid welcome to the cheerful ſpring. *Walton.*

THRO'TTLE. *n. ſ.* [from *throat*.] The windpipe.
At the upper extreme it hath no larinx or *throttle* to qualify the ſound. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To THRO'TTLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To choak; to ſuffocate; to kill by ſtopping the breath.
I have ſeen them ſhiver and look pale,
Make periods in the midſt of ſentences,
Throttle their practis'd accents in their fears,
And, in concluſion, dumbly have broke off. *Shakeſp.*
As when Antæus in Iraſſa ſtrove
With Jove's Alcides, and oft foil'd ſtill roſe,
Receiving from his mother earth new ſtrength,
Freſh from his fall and fiercer grapple join'd,
Throttled at length in th' air, expir'd and fell. *Milton.*
His throat half *throttl'd* with corrupted phlegm,
And breathing through his jaws a belching ſteam. *Dryden.*
The *throttling* quinſey 'tis my ſtar appoints,
And rheumatiſm I ſend to rack the joints. *Dryden.*
Throttle thyſelf with an ell of ſtrong tape,
For thou haſt not a groat to attone for a rape. *Swift.*

THROVE, the preterite of *thrive*.
England never *throve* ſo well, nor was there ever brought into England ſo great an increaſe of wealth ſince. *Locke.*

THROUGH. *prep.* [ϑuꝛh, Saxon; *door*, Dutch; *durch*, German.]

1. From end to end of.
He hath been ſo ſucceſsful with common heads, that he hath led their belief *through* all the works of nature. *Brown.*
A ſimplicity ſhines *through* all he writes. *Dryden.*
Fame of th' aſſerted ſea *through* Europe blown,
Made France and Spain ambitious of his love. *Dryden.*

2. Noting paſſage.
Through the gates of iv'ry he diſmiſs'd
His valiant offspring. *Dryden.*
The ſame thing happened when I removed the priſm out of the ſun's light, and looking *through* it upon the hole ſhining by the light of the clouds beyond it. *Newton.*

3. By tranſmiſſion.
Through theſe hands this ſcience has paſſed with great applauſe. *Temple.*
Material things are preſented only *through* their ſenſes; they have a real influx on theſe, and all real knowledge of material things is conveyed into the underſtanding *through* theſe ſenſes. *Cheyne.*

4. By means of.
The ſtrong *through* pleaſure ſooneſt falls, the weak *through* ſmart. *Spenſer.*
Something you may deſerve of him *through* me. *Shakeſp.*
By much ſlothfulneſs the building decayeth, and *through* idleneſs of the hands the houſe droppeth *through*. *Eccluſ.*
You will not make this a general rule to debar ſuch from preaching the goſpel, as have *through* infirmity fallen. *Whitgift.*
Some *through* ambition, or *through* thirſt of gold,
Have ſlain their brothers, and their country ſold. *Dryden.*
To him, to him 'tis giv'n
Paſſion, and care, and anguiſh to deſtroy:
Through him ſoft peace and plenitude of joy
Perpetual o'er the world redeem'd ſhall flow. *Prior.*

THROUGH. *adv.*

1. From one end or ſide to the other.
You'd be ſo lean, that blaſts of January
Would blow you *through* and *through*. *Shakeſpeare.*
Inquire how metal may be tinged *through* and *through*, and with what, and into what colours? *Bacon.*
Pointed ſatire runs him *through* and *through*. *Oldham.*
To underſtand the mind of him that writ, is to read the whole letter *through*, from one end to the other. *Locke.*

2. To the end of any thing.
Every man brings ſuch a degree of this light into the world with him, that though it cannot bring him to heaven, yet it will carry him ſo far, that if he follows it faithfully he ſhall meet with another light, which ſhall carry him quite *through*. *South.*

THRO'UGHBRED. *adj.* [*through* and *bred*, commonly *thorough-bred*.] Completely educated; completely taught.
A *through-bred* ſoldier weighs all preſent circumſtances and all poſſible contingents. *Grew.*

THROUGHLI'GHTED. *adj.* [*through* and *light*.] Lighted on both ſides.
That the beſt pieces be placed where are the feweſt lights; therefore not only rooms windowed on both ends, called *throughlighted*, but with two or more windows on the ſame ſide are enemies to this art. *Wotton.*

THRO'UGHLY. *adv.* [from *through*. It is commonly written *thoroughly*, as coming from *thorough*.]

1. Completely; fully; entirely; wholly.
The ſight ſo *throughly* him diſmay'd,
That nought but death before his eyes he ſaw. *Spenſer.*
Rice muſt be *throughly* boiled in reſpect of its hardneſs. *Bac.*
No leſs wiſdom than what made the world can *throughly* underſtand ſo vaſt a deſign. *Tillotſon.*

2. Without reſerve; ſincerely.
Though it be ſomewhat ſingular for men truly and *throughly* to live up to the principles of their religion, yet ſingularity in this is a ſingular commendation. *Tillotſon.*

THROUGHO'UT. *prep.* [*through* and *out*.] Quite through; in every part of.
Thus it fareth even clean *throughout* the whole controverſy about that diſcipline which is ſo earneſtly urged. *Hooker.*
There followed after the defeat an avoiding of all Spaniſh forces *throughout* Ireland. *Bacon.*
O for a clap of thunder, as loud
As to be heard *throughout* the univerſe,
To tell the world the fact, and to applaud it. *B. Johnſon.*
Impartially inquire how we have behaved ourſelves *throughout* the courſe of this long war. *Atterbury.*

THROUGHO'UT. *adv.* Everywhere; in every part.
Subdue it, and *throughout* dominion hold
Over fiſh of the ſea and fowl of the air. *Milton.*
His youth and age
All of a piece *throughout*, and all divine. *Dryden.*

THROUGHPA'CED. *adj.* [*through* and *pace*.] Perfect; complete.
He is very dextrous in puzzling others, if they be not *throughpaced* ſpeculators in thoſe great theories. *More.*

To THROW. preter. *threw*. part. paſſ. *thrown*. *v. a.* [ϑnapan, Saxon.]

1. To

1. To fling; to caſt; to ſend to a diſtant place by any projectile force.

Preianes *threw* down upon the Turks fire and ſcalding oil. *Knolles.*

His head ſhall be *thrown* to thee over the wall. 2 *Samuel.*

Shimei *threw* ſtones at him and caſt duſt. 2 *Samuel.*

A poor widow *threw* in two mites, which make a farthing. *Mark.*

He fell
From heav'n, they fabled, *thrown* by angry Jove
Sheer o'er the cryſtal battlements. *Milton.*

Calumniate ſtoutly; for though we wipe away with never ſo much care the dirt *thrown* at us, there will be left ſome ſulliage behind. *Decay of Piety.*

Arioſto, in his voyage of Aſtolpho to the moon, has a fine allegory of two ſwans, who, when time had *thrown* the writings of many poets into the river of oblivion, were ever in a readineſs to ſecure the beſt, and bear them aloft into the temple of immortality. *Dryden.*

When Ajax ſtrives ſome rock's vaſt weight to *throw*,
The line too labours, and the words move ſlow. *Pope.*

The air-pump, barometer, and quadrant, were *thrown* out to thoſe buſy ſpirits, as tubs and barrels are to a whale, that he may let the ſhip ſail on while he diverts himſelf with thoſe innocent amuſements. *Addiſon.*

2. To toſs; to put with any violence or tumult. It always compriſes the idea of haſte, force or negligence.

To threats the ſtubborn ſinner oft is hard,
Wrap'd in his crimes againſt the ſtorm prepar'd;
But when the milder beams of mercy play,
He melts, and *throws* his cumb'rous cloak away. *Dryden.*

The only means for bringing France to our conditions, is to *throw* in multitudes upon them, and overpower them with numbers. *Addiſon.*

Labour caſts the humours into their proper channels, *throws* off redundancies, and helps nature. *Addiſon.*

Make room for merit, by *throwing* down the worthleſs and depraved part of mankind from thoſe conſpicuous ſtations to which they have been advanced. *Addiſon.*

The iſland Inarime contains, within the compaſs of eighteen miles, a wonderful variety of hills, vales, rocks, fruitful plains, and barren mountains, all *thrown* together in a moſt romantick confuſion. *Berkley to Pope.*

3. To lay carelefly, or in haſte.

His majeſty departed to his chamber, and *threw* himſelf upon his bed, lamenting with much paſſion, and abundance of tears, the loſs of an excellent ſervant. *Clarendon.*

At th' approach of night,
On the firſt friendly bank he *throws* him down,
Or reſts his head upon a rock till morn. *Addiſon.*

4. To venture at dice.

Learn more than thou troweſt,
Set leſs than thou *throweſt*. *Shakeſpeare.*

5. To caſt; to ſtrip off.

There the ſnake *throws* the enamell'd ſkin,
Weed wide enough to wrap a fairy in. *Shakeſpeare.*

6. To emit in any manner.

To arms; for I have *thrown*
A brave defiance in king Henry's teeth. *Shakeſpeare.*

One of the Greek orator's antagoniſts reading over the oration that procured his baniſhment, and ſeeing his friends admire it, aſked them, if they were ſo much affected by the bare reading, how much more they would have been alarmed if they had heard him actually *throwing* out ſuch a ſtorm of eloquence. *Addiſon.*

There is no need to *throw* words of contempt on ſuch a practice; the very deſcription of it carries reproof. *Watts.*

7. To ſpread in haſte.

O'er his fair limbs a flow'ry veſt he *threw*,
And iſſu'd like a god to mortal view. *Pope.*

8. To overturn in wreſtling.

If the ſinner ſhall not only wreſtle with this angel, but *throw* him too, and win ſo complete a victory over his conſcience, that all theſe conſiderations ſhall be able to ſtrike no terrour into his mind, he is too ſtrong for grace. *South.*

9. To drive; to ſend by force.

Myſelf diſtreſt, an exile and unknown,
Debarr'd from Europe, and from Aſia *thrown*,
In Libyan deſarts wander thus alone. *Dryden.*

When ſeamen are *thrown* upon any unknown coaſt in America, they never venture upon the fruit of any tree, unleſs they obſerve it marked with the pecking of birds. *Addiſon.*

Poor youth! how canſt thou *throw* him from thee?
Lucia, thou know'ſt not half the love he bears thee. *Add.*

10. To make to act at a diſtance.

Throw out our eyes for brave Othello,
Even till we make th' aerial blue
An indiſtinct regard. *Shakeſpeare.*

11. To repoſe.

In time of temptation be not buſy to diſpute, but rely upon the concluſion, and *throw* your ſelf upon God, and contend not with him but in prayer. *Taylor.*

12. To change by any kind of violence.

A new title, or an unſuſpected ſucceſs, *throws* us out of ourſelves, and in a manner deſtroys our identity. *Addiſon.*

To *throw* his language more out of proſe, Homer affects the compound epithets. *Pope.*

13. To turn. [*tornare*, Lat.]

14. *To* THROW *away*. To loſe; to ſpend in vain.

He warms 'em to avoid the courts and camps,
Where dilatory fortune plays the jilt
With the brave, noble, honeſt, gallant man,
To *throw* herſelf *away* on fools and knaves. *Otway.*

In vain on ſtudy time *away* we *throw*,
When we forbear to act the things we know. *Denham.*

A man had better *throw away* his care upon any thing elſe than upon a garden on wet or moiſt ground. *Temple.*

Had we but laſting youth and time to ſpare,
Some might be *thrown away* on fame and war. *Dryden.*

He ſigh'd, breath'd ſhort, and wou'd have ſpoke,
But was too fierce to *throw away* the time. *Dryden.*

The next in place and puniſhment are they
Who prodigally *throw* their ſouls *away*;
Fools who, repining at their wretched ſtate,
And loathing anxious life, ſuborn'd their fate. *Dryden.*

In poetry the expreſſion beautifies the deſign; if it be vicious or unpleaſing, the coſt of colouring is *thrown away* upon it. *Dryden.*

The well-meaning man ſhould rather conſider what opportunities he has of doing good to his country, than *throw away* his time in deciding the rights of princes. *Addiſon.*

She *threw away* her money upon roaring bullies, that went about the ſtreets. *Arbuthnot.*

15. *To* THROW *away*. To reject.

He that will *throw away* a good book becauſe it is not gilded, is more curious to pleaſe his eye than underſtanding. *Taylor.*

16. *To* THROW *by*. To reject; to lay aſide as of no uſe.

It can but ſhew
Like one of Juno's diſguiſes; and,
When things ſucceed, be *thrown by*, or let fall. *B. Johnſ.*

He that begins to have any doubt of his tenets, received without examination, ought, in reference to that queſtion, to *throw* wholly *by* all his former notions. *Locke.*

17. *To* THROW *down*. To ſubvert; to overturn.

Muſt one raſh word, th' infirmity of age,
Throw down the merit of my better years:
This the reward of a whole life of ſervice? *Addiſon.*

18. *To* THROW *off*. To expel.

The ſalts and oils in the animal body, as ſoon as they putrefy, are *thrown off*, or produce mortal diſtempers. *Arbuth.*

19. *To* THROW *off*. To reject; to renounce: as, *to* throw off *an acquaintance.*

'Twou'd be better
Cou'd you provoke him to give you th' occaſion,
And then to *throw* him *off*. *Dryden.*

Can there be any reaſon why the houſhold of God alone ſhould *throw off* all that orderly dependence and duty, by which all other houſes are beſt governed? *Sprat.*

20. *To* THROW *out*. To exert; to bring forth into act.

She *throws out* thrilling ſhrieks and ſhrieking cries. *Spenſ.*

The gods in bounty work up ſtorms about us,
That give mankind occaſion to exert
Their hidden ſtrength, and *throw out* into practice
Virtues which ſhun the day. *Addiſon.*

21. *To* THROW *out*. To diſtance; to leave behind.

When e'er did Juba, or did Portius, ſhow
A virtue that has caſt me at a diſtance,
And *thrown* me *out* in the purſuits of honour? *Addiſon.*

22. *To* THROW *out*. To eject; to expel.

The other two whom they had *thrown out* they were content ſhould enjoy their exile. *Swift.*

23. *To* THROW *out*. To reject; to exclude.

The oddneſs of the propoſition taught others to reflect a little; and the bill was *thrown out*. *Swift.*

24. *To* THROW *up*. To reſign angrily.

Bad games are *thrown up* too ſoon,
Until they're never to be won. *Hudibras.*

Experienced gameſters *throw up* their cards when they know the game is in the enemy's hand, without unneceſſary vexation in playing it out. *Addiſon.*

Life we muſt not part with fooliſhly: it muſt not be *thrown up* in a pet, nor ſacrificed to a quarrel. *Collier.*

25. *To* THROW *up*. To emit; to eject; to bring up.

Judge of the cauſe by the ſubſtances the patient *throws up*. *Arbuthnot.*

To THROW. *v. n.*

1. To perform the act of caſting.
2. To caſt dice.
3. *To* THROW *about*. To caſt about; to try expedients.

Now unto deſpair I 'gin to grow,
And mean for better wind *about to throw*. *Spenſer.*

THROW. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A caſt; the act of caſting or throwing.

He heav'd a ſtone, and riſing to the *throw*
He ſent it in a whirlwind at the foe;
A tow'r aſſaulted by ſo rude a ſtroke,
With all its lofty battlements had ſhook. *Addiſon.*

2. A caſt of dice; the manner in which the dice fall when they are caſt.
If Hercules and Lichas play at dice
Which is the better man, the greater *throw*
May turn by fortune from the weaker hand:
So is Alcides beaten by his page. *Shakeſpeare.*
If they err finally, it is like a man's miſſing his caſt when he throws dice for his life; his being, his happineſs, and all is involved in the errour of one *throw*. *South.*
Suppoſe any particular order of the alphabet to be aſſigned, and the twenty-four letters caſt at a venture, ſo as to fall in a line; it is many million of millions odds to one againſt any ſingle *throw*, that the aſſigned order will not be caſt. *Bentley.*

3. The ſpace to which any thing is thrown.
I have ever narrified my friends,
Like to a bowl upon a ſubtle ground
I've tumbled paſt the *throw*; and in his praiſe
Have, almoſt, ſtamp'd the leaſing. *Shakeſp.*
The Sirenum Scopuli are two or three ſharp rocks that ſtand about a ſtone's *throw* from the ſouth ſide of the iſland. *Addiſon.*

4. Stroke; blow.
So fierce he laid about him, and dealt blows
On either ſide, that neither mail could hold,
Ne ſhield defend the thunder of his *throws*. *Spenſer.*

5. Effort; violent ſally.
Your youth admires
The *throws* and ſwellings of a Roman ſoul;
Cato's bold flights, the extravagance of virtue. *Addiſon.*

6. The agony of childbirth: in this ſenſe it is written *throe*. See THROE.
The moſt pregnant wit in the world never brings forth any thing great without ſome pain and travail, pangs and *throws* before the delivery. *South.*
But when the mother's *throws* begin to come,
The creature, pent within the narrow room,
Breaks his blind priſon. *Dryden.*
Say, my friendſhip wants him
To help me bring to light a manly birth;
Which to the wond'ring world I ſhall diſcloſe;
Or if he fail me, periſh in my *throws*. *Dryden.*

THRO'WER. *n. ſ.* [from *threw*.] One that throws.
Antigonus,
Since fate, againſt thy better diſpoſition,
Hath made thy perſon for the *thrower* out
Of my poor babe;
Places remote enough are in Bohemia,
There weep, or leave it crying. *Shakeſpeare.*

THRUM. *n. ſ.* [*thraum*, Iſlandick, the end of any thing.]
1. The ends of weavers threads.
2. Any coarſe yarn.
There's her *thrum* hat, and her muffler too. *Shakeſpeare.*
O fates, come, come,
Cut thread and *thrum*,
Quail, cruſh, conclude and quell. *Shakeſpeare.*
All moſs hath here and there little ſtalks, beſides the low *thrum*. *Bacon.*
Wou'd our *thrum*-cap'd anceſtors find fault
For want of ſugar tongs, or ſpoons for ſalt. *King.*

To THRUM. *v. a.* To grate; to play coarſly.
Blunderbuſſes planted in every loop-hole, go off conſtantly at the ſqueaking of a fiddle and the *thrumming* of a guittar. *Dryden.*

THRUSH. *n. ſ.* [ðrꝛyꝛe, Saxon.]
1. A ſmall ſinging bird.
Of ſinging birds they have linnets, goldfinches, blackbirds and *thriſhes*. *Carew.*
Pain, and a fine *thruſh*, have been ſeverally endeavouring to call off my attention; but both in vain. *Pope.*

2. [From *thruſt*: as we ſay, a *puſh*; a *breaking out*.] By this name are called ſmall, round, ſuperficial ulcerations, which appear firſt in the mouth; but as they proceed from the obſtruction of the emiſſaries of the ſaliva, by the lentor and viſcoſity of the humour, they may affect every part of the alimentary duct except the thick guts: they are juſt the ſame in the inward parts as ſcabs in the ſkin, and fall off from the inſide of the bowels like a cruſt: the nearer they approach to a white colour the leſs dangerous. *Arbuthnot.*

To THRUST. *v. a.* [*truſito*, Lat.]
1. To puſh any thing into matter, or between cloſe bodies.
Thruſt in thy ſickle and reap. *Rev.* xiv. 15.

2. To puſh; to remove with violence; to drive. It is uſed of perſons or things.
They ſhould not only not be *thruſt* out, but alſo have eſtates and grants of their lands new made to them. *Spenſer.*
When the king comes, offer him no violence,
Unleſs he ſeek to *thruſt* you out by force. *Shakeſpeare.*
Lock up my doors; and when you hear the drum,
Clamber not you up to the caſements then,
Nor *thruſt* your head into the publick ſtreets. *Shakeſp.*
When the aſs ſaw the angle, ſhe *thruſt* herſelf unto the wall, and cruſht Balaam's foot. *Num.* xxii. 22.
On this condition will I make a covenant with you, that I may *thruſt* out all your right eyes. 1 *Sam.* xi. 2.
She caught him by the feet; but Gehazi came near to *thruſt* her away. 2 *Kings* iv. 27.
Thou ſhalt ſtone him that he die; becauſe he hath ſought to *thruſt* thee away from the Lord. *Deut.* xiii. 10.
The prince ſhall not take of the people's inheritance, by oppreſſion to *thruſt* them out. *Iſa.* xlvi. 18.
Thou Capernaum, which are exalted to heaven, ſhalt be *thruſt* down to hell. *Luke* x. 15.
The ſons of Belial ſhall be as thorns *thruſt* away. 2 *Sam.*
Rich, then lord chancellor, a man of quick and lively delivery of ſpeech, but as of mean birth ſo prone to *thruſt* forwards the ruin of great perſons, in this manner ſpake. *Hayw.*
They
In hate of kings ſhall caſt anew the frame,
And *thruſt* out Collatine that bore their name. *Dryden.*
To juſtify his threat, he *thruſts* aſide
The croud of centaurs; and redeems the bride. *Dryden.*

3. To ſtab.
Phineas *thruſt* both of them through: *Num.* xxv. 8.

4. To compreſs.
He *thruſt* the fleece together, and wringed the dew out of it. *Judg.* vi. 38.

5. To impel; to urge.
We make guilty of our diſaſters, the ſun, the moon, and ſtars, as if we were villains on neceſſity, and all that we are evil in, by a divine *thruſting* on. *Shakeſpeare.*

6. To obtrude; to intrude.
Who's there, I ſay? How dare you *thruſt* yourſelves
Into my private meditations? *Shakeſp.*
I go to meet
The noble Brutus, *thruſting* this report
Into his ears. *Shakeſpeare.*
Should he not do as rationally, who, upon this aſſurance, took phyſick from any one who had taken on himſelf the name of phyſician, or *thruſt* himſelf into that employment. *Locke.*

To THRUST. *v. n.*
1. To make a hoſtile puſh; to attack with a pointed weapon.
2. To ſqueeze in; to put himſelf into any place by violence.
I'll be a Spartan while I live on earth;
But when in heav'n, I'll ſtand next Hercules,
And *thruſt* between my father and the god. *Dryden.*

3. To intrude.
Not all,
Who like intruders *thruſt* into their ſervice,
Participate their ſacred influence. *Rowe.*

4. To puſh forwards; to come violently; to throng; to preſs.
Young, old, *thruſt* there,
In mighty concourſe. *Chapman.*
The miſerable men which ſhrunk from the work were again beaten forward, and preſently ſlain, and freſh men ſtill *thruſt* on. *Knolles.*

THRUST. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Hoſtile attack with any pointed weapon.
Zelmane hearkening to no more, began with ſuch witty fury to purſue him with blows and *thruſts*, that nature and virtue commanded him to look to his ſafety. *Sidney.*
That *thruſt* had been mine enemy indeed,
But that my coat is better than thou know'ſt. *Shakeſp.*
Polites Pyrrhus, with his lance, purſues,
And often reaches, and his *thruſts* renews. *Dryden.*

2. Aſſault; attack.
There is one *thruſt* at your pure, pretended mechaniſm. *More's Divine Dialogues.*

THRU'STER. *n. ſ.* [from *thruſt*.] He that thruſts.

THRU'STLE. *n. ſ.* [from *thruſh*.] Thruſh; throſtle.
No *thruſtles* ſhrill the bramble buſh forſake;
No chirping lark the welkin ſheen invokes. *Gay.*

To THRYFA'LLOW. *v. a.* [*thrice* and *fallow*.] To give the third plowing in ſummer.
Thryfallow betime for deſtroying of weed,
Leſt thiſtle and dock fal a blooming and ſeed. *Tuſſer.*

THUMB. *n. ſ.* [ðuma, Saxon.] The ſhort ſtrong finger anſwering to the other four.
Here I have a pilot's *thumb*,
Wreck'd as homeward he did come. *Shakeſp.*
When he is dead you will wear him in *thumb* rings, as the Turks did Scanderbeg. *Dryden.*
Every man in Turkey is of ſome trade: Sultan Achmet was a maker of ivory rings, which the Turks wear upon their *thumbs* when they ſhoot their arrows. *Broome.*
It is divided into four fingers bending forwards, and one oppoſite bending backwards called the *thumb*, to join with them ſeverally or united, whereby it is fitted to lay hold of objects. *Ray.*

THU'MB-BAND. *n. ſ.* [*thumb* and *band.*] A twiſt of any materials made thick as a man's thumb.
Tie *thumb-bands* of hay round them. *Mortimer.*

To THUMB. *v. n.* To handle aukwardly.

THU'MBSTAL. *n. ſ.* [*thumb* and *ſtall.*] A thimble.

THUMP. *n. ſ.* [*thombo*, Italian.] A hard heavy dead dull blow with ſomething blunt.
And blund'ring ſtill with ſmarting rump,
He gave the knight's ſteed ſuch a *thump*
As made him reel. *Hudibras.*
Before, behind, the blows are dealt; around
Their hollow ſides the rattling *thumps* reſound. *Dryden.*
Their *thumps* and bruiſes might turn to account, if they could beat each other into good manners. *Addiſon.*
The watchman gave ſo great *thump* at my door, that I awaked at the knock. *Tatler.*

To THUMP. *v. a.* To beat with dull heavy blows.
Thoſe baſtard Britons whom our fathers
Have in their land beaten, bobb'd, and *thump'd.* *Shakeſp.*

To THUMP. *v. n.* To fall or ſtrike with a dull heavy blow.
A ſtone
Levell'd ſo right, it *thump'd* upon
His manly paunch, with ſuch a force
As almoſt beat him off his horſe. *Hudibras.*
A watchman at midnight *thumps* with his pole. *Swift.*

THU'MPER. *n. ſ.* [from *thump.*] The perſon or thing that thumps.

THUNDER. *n. ſ.* [Ƿunꝺeꝛ, Ƿunoꝛ, Saxon; *dunder*, Swediſh; *donder*, Dutch; *tonnere*, Fr.]
Thunder is a moſt bright flame riſing on a ſudden, moving with great violence, and with a very rapid velocity, through the air, according to any determination, upwards from the earth, horizontally, obliquely, downwards, in a right line, or in ſeveral right lines, as it were in ſerpentine tracts, joined at various angles, and commonly ending with a loud noiſe or rattling. *Muſchenbroek.*

2. In popular and poetick language *thunder* is commonly the noiſe, and *lightning* the flaſh; though *thunder* is ſometimes taken for both.
I do not bid the *thunder* bearer ſhoot,
Nor tell tales of thee to high-judging Jove. *Shakeſp.*
No more, thou *thunder* maſter, ſhew
Thy ſpite on mortal flies. *Shakeſpeare.*
The revenging gods
'Gainſt parricides all the *thunder* bend. *Shakeſp.*
The *thunder*
Wing'd with red light'ning and impetuous rage,
Perhaps hath ſpent his ſhafts, and ceaſes now
To bellow through the vaſt and boundleſs deep. *Milton.*

3. Any loud noiſe or tumultuous violence.
So fierce he laid about him, and dealt blows
On either ſide, that neither mail could hold
Ne ſhield defend the *thunder* of his throws. *Spenſer.*
Here will we face this ſtorm of inſolence,
Nor fear the noiſy *thunder*; let it roll,
Then burſt, and ſpend at once its idle rage. *Rowe.*

To THU'NDER. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To make thunder.
His nature is too noble for the world:
He would not flatter Neptune for his trident,
Nor Jove for's power to *thunder.* *Shakeſp.*

2. To make a loud or terrible noiſe.
So ſoon as ſome few notable examples had *thundered* a duty into the ſubjects hearts, he ſoon ſhewed no baſeneſs of ſuſpicion. *Sidney.*
His dreadful name late through all Spain did *thunder*,
And Hercules' two pillars ſtanding near,
Did make to quake and fear. *Spenſer.*
His dreadful voice no more
Would *thunder* in my ears. *Milton.*
Like a black ſheet the whelming billow ſpread,
Burſt o'er the float, and *thunder'd* on his head. *Pope.*

To THU'NDER. *v. a.*

1. To emit with noiſe and terrour.
Oracles ſevere,
Were daily *thunder'd* in our general's ear,
That by his daughter's blood we muſt appeaſe
Diana's kindled wrath. *Dryden.*

2. To publiſh any denunciation or threat.
An archdeacon, as being a prelate, may *thunder* out an eccleſiaſtical cenſure. *Ayliffe.*

THU'NDERBOLT. *n. ſ.* [*thunder*, and *bolt*, as it ſignifies an arrow.]

1. Lightning; the arrows of heaven.
If I had a *thunderbolt* in mine eye, I can tell who ſhould down. *Shakeſpeare.*
Let the lightning of this *thunderbolt*, which hath been ſo ſevere a puniſhment to one, be a terrour to all. *K. Charles.*
My heart does beat,
As if 'twere forging *thunderbolts* for Jove. *Denham.*
Who can omit the Gracchi, who declare
The Scipios' worth, thoſe *thunderbolts* of war? *Dryden.*
The moſt remarkable piece in Atonine's pillar, is Jupiter Pluvius ſending down rain on the fainting army of Marcus Aurelius and *thunderbolts* on his enemies; which is the greateſt confirmation of the ſtory of the Chriſtian legion. *Addiſon.*

2. Fulmination; denunciation properly eccleſiaſtical.
He ſeverely threatens ſuch with the *thunderbolt* of excommunication. *Hakewill.*

THU'NDERCLAP. *n. ſ.* [*thunder* and *clap.*] Exploſion of thunder.
The kindly bird that bears Jove's *thunderclap*,
One day did ſcorn the ſimple ſcarabee,
Proud of his higheſt ſervice, and good hap,
That made all other fowls his thralls to be. *Spenſer.*
When ſome dreadful *thunderclap* is nigh,
The winged fire ſhoots ſwiftly through the ſky;
Strikes and conſumes ere ſcarce it does appear,
And, by the ſudden ill, prevents the fear. *Dryden.*
When ſuddenly the *thunderclap* was heard,
It took us unprepar'd, and out of guard. *Dryden.*

THU'NDERER. *n. ſ.* [from *thunder.*] The power that thunders.
How dare you, ghoſts,
Accuſe the *thunderer*, whoſe bolt you know,
Sky-planted, batters all rebelling coaſts? *Shakeſp.*
Had the old Greeks diſcover'd your abode,
Crete had'nt been the cradle of their god;
On that ſmall iſland they had look'd with ſcorn,
And in Great Britain thought the *thunderer* born. *Waller.*
When the bold Typheus
Forc'd great Jove from his own heav'n to fly,
The leſſer gods that ſhar'd his proſp'rous ſtate,
All ſuffer'd in the exil'd *thunderer*'s fate. *Dryden.*

THU'NDEROUS. *adj.* [from *thunder.*] Producing thunder.
Look in and ſee each bliſsful deity,
How he before the *thunderous* throne doth lie. *Milton.*

THU'NDERSHOWER. *n. ſ.* [*thunder* and *ſhower.*] A rain accompanied with thunder.
The conceit is long in delivering, and at laſt it comes like a *thundershower*, full of ſulphur and darkneſs, with a terrible crack. *Stillingfleet.*
In *thundershowers* the wind and clouds are oftentimes contrary to one another, eſpecially if hail falls, the ſultry weather below directing the wind one way, and the cold above the clouds another. *Derham.*

THU'NDERSTONE. *n. ſ.* [*thunder* and *ſtone.*] A ſtone fabulouſly ſuppoſed to be emitted by thunder; thunderbolt.
Fear no more the light'ning flaſh,
Nor th' all-dreaded *thunderſtone.* *Shakeſp.*

To THU'NDERSTRIKE. *v. a.* [*thunder* and *ſtrike.*] To blaſt or hurt with lightning.
I remained as a man *thunderſtricken*, not daring, nay not able, to behold that power. *Sidney.*
The overthrown he rais'd, and as a herd
Of goats, or tim'rous flock, together throng'd,
Drove them before him *thunderſtruck.* *Milton.*
With the voice divine
Nigh *thunderſtruck*, th' exalted man, to whom
Such high atteſt was giv'n, a while ſurvey'd
With wonder. *Milton.*
'Tis ſaid that *thunderſtruck* Enceladus
Lies ſtretch'd ſupine. *Addiſon.*

THURI'FEROUS. *adj.* [*thurifer*, Lat.] Bearing frankincenſe.

THURIFICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*thuris* and *facio*, Latin.] The act of fuming with incenſe; the acts of burning incenſe.
The ſeveral acts of worſhip which were required to be performed to images are proceſſions, genuflections, *thurifications*, deoſculations, and oblations. *Stillingfleet.*

THU'RSDAY. *n. ſ.* [*thorſgday*, Daniſh; from *thor*. *Thor* was the ſon of Odin, yet in ſome of the northern parts they worſhipped the ſupreme deity under his name, attributing the power over all things, even the inferior deities, to him. *Stillingfleet.*] The firſt day of the week.

THUS. *adv.* [ƿuꝺ, Saxon.]

1. In this manner; in this wiſe.
It cannot be that they who ſpeak *thus*, ſhould *thus* judge. *Hooker.*
The knight him calling, aſked who he was,
Who lifting up his head, him anſwered *thus.* *Spenſer.*
I return'd with ſimilar proof enough,
With tokens *thus*, and *thus.* *Shakeſpeare.*
To be *thus* is nothing;
But to be ſafely *thus.* *Shakeſp.*
I have ſinned againſt the Lord, and *thus* or *thus* have I done. *Joſ.* vii. 23.
That the principle that ſets on work theſe organs, is nothing elſe but the modification of matter *thus* or *thus* poſited, is falſe. *Hale.*
Beware, I warn thee yet, to tell thy griefs
In terms becoming majeſty to hear:
I warn thee *thus*, becauſe I know thy temper
Is inſolent. *Dryden.*

Thus in the triumphs of ſoft peace I reign. *Dryden.*
All were attentive to the godlike man,
When from his lofty couch he *thus* began. *Dryden.*

2. To this degree; to this quantity.
A counſellor of ſtate in Spain ſaid to his maſter, I will tell your majeſty *thus* much for your comfort, your majeſty hath but two enemies; whereof the one is all the world, and the other your own miniſters. *Bacon.*
He ſaid *thus* far extend, *thus* far thy bounds. *Milton.*
Thus much concerning the firſt earth, and its production and form. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*
No man reaſonably pretends to know *thus* much, but he muſt pretend to know all things. *Tillotſon.*
This you muſt do to inherit life; and if you have come up *thus* far, firmly perſevere in it. *Wake.*

To THWACK. *v. a.* [ðaccian, Saxon.] To ſtrike with ſomething blunt and heavy; to threſh; to bang; to belabour.
He ſhall not ſtay;
We'll *thwack* him hence with diſtaffs. *Shakeſpeare.*
Nick fell foul upon John Bull, to ſnatch the cudgel he had in his hand, that he might *thwack* Lewis with it. *Arbuthnot.*
Theſe long fellows, as ſightly as they are, ſhould find their jackets well *thwack'd*. *Arbuthnot.*

THWACK. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A heavy hard blow.
But Talgol firſt with a hard *thwack*
Twice bruis'd his head, and twice his back. *Hudibras.*
They place ſeveral pots of rice, with cudgels in the neighbourhood of each pot; the monkeys deſcend from the trees, take up the arms, and belabour one another with a ſtorm of *thwacks*. *Addiſon.*

THWART. *adj.* [ðpýn, Saxon; *dwars*, Dutch.]
1. Tranſverſe; croſs to ſomething elſe.
This elſe to ſeveral ſpheres thou muſt aſcribe,
Mov'd contrary with *thwart* obliquities. *Milton.*
2. Perverſe; inconvenient; miſchievous.

To THWART. *v. a.*
1. To croſs; to lie or come croſs any thing.
Swift as a ſhooting ſtar
In autumn *thwarts* the night. *Milton.*
Yon ſtream of light, a thouſand ways
Upward and downward *thwarting* and convolv'd. *Thomſon.*
2. To croſs; to oppoſe; to traverſe; to contravene.
Some ſixteen months and longer might have ſtaid,
If crooked fortune had not *thwarted* me. *Shakeſp.*
Leſſer had been
The *thwartings* of your diſpoſitions, if
You had not ſhew'd how you were diſpos'd
Ere they lack'd power to croſs you. *Shakeſpeare.*
The underſtanding and will never diſagreed; for the propoſals of the one never *thwarted* the inclinations of the other. *South's Sermons.*
The rays both good and bad, of equal pow'r,
Each *thwarting* other made a mingled hour. *Dryden.*
In vain did I the godlike youth deplore,
The more I begg'd, they *thwarted* me the more. *Addiſon.*
Neptune aton'd, his wrath ſhall now refrain,
Or *thwart* the ſynod of the gods in vain. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

To THWART. *v. n.* To be oppoſite.
It is eaſy to be imagined what reception any propoſition ſhall find, that ſhall at all *thwart* with theſe internal oracles. *Locke.*

THWA'RTINGLY. *adv.* [from *thwarting.*] Oppoſitely; with oppoſition.

THY. *pronoun.* [ðin, Saxon.] Of thee; belonging to thee; relating to thee.
Whatever God did ſay,
Is all *thy* clear and ſmooth uninterrupted way. *Cowley.*
Th' example of the heav'nly *lark*,
Thy fellow poet Cowley mark. *Cowley.*
Theſe are *thy* works parent of good. *Milton.*

THYSE'LF. *pronoun reciprocal.* [*thy* and *ſelf.*]
1. It is commonly uſed in the oblique caſes, or following the verb.
Come high or low,
Thyſelf and office deftly ſhow. *Shakeſpeare.*
It muſt and ſhall be ſo; content *thyſelf*. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. In poetical or ſolemn language it is ſometimes uſed in the nominative.
Theſe goods *thyſelf* can on *thyſelf* beſtow. *Dryden.*

THYINE *wood. n. ſ.* A precious wood.
The merchandize of gold and all *thyine wood* are departed from thee. *Rev.* xviii. 12.

THYME. *n. ſ.* [*thym*, Fr. *thymus*, Lat.] A plant.
The *thyme* hath a labiated flower, conſiſting of one leaf, whoſe upper-lip is erect, and generally ſplit in two, and the under-lip is divided into three parts; out of the flower-cup raiſes the pointal, accompanied by four embrios, which afterward become ſo many ſeeds, incloſed in a huſk, which before was the flower-cup; to theſe marks muſt be added hard ligneous ſtalks, and the flowers gathered into heads. *Miller.*

No more, my goats, ſhall I behold you climb
The ſteepy cliffs, or crop the flow'ry *thyme*. *Dryden.*

TI'AR. } *n. ſ.* [*tiare*, Fr. *tiara*, Lat.] A dreſs for the head;
TIA'RA. } a diadem.
His back was turn'd, but not his brightneſs hid;
Of beaming ſunny rays a golden *tiar*
Circled his head. *Milton.*
This royal robe, and this *tiara* wore
Old Priam, and this golden ſcepter bore
In full aſſemblies. *Dryden.*
A *tiar* wreath'd her head with many a fold,
Her waſte was circled with a zone of gold. *Pope.*
Fairer ſhe ſeem'd, diſtinguiſh'd from the reſt,
And better mien diſclos'd, as better dreſt:
A bright *tiara* round her forehead ty'd,
To juſter bounds confin'd its riſing pride. *Prior.*

To TICE. *v. a.* [from *entice.*] To draw; to allure.
Lovely enchanting language, ſugar-cane,
Honey of roſes, whither wilt thou flie?
Hath ſome fond lover *tic'd* thee to thy bane?
And wilt thou leave the church, and love a ſtie? *Herbert.*

TICK. *n. ſ.* [This word ſeems contracted from *ticket*, a tally on which debts are ſcored.]
1. Score; truſt.
If thou haſt the heart to try't,
I'll lend thee back thyſelf awhile,
And once more for that carcaſe vile
Fight upon *tick*. *Hudibras.*
When the money is got into hands that have bought all that they have need of, whoever needs any thing elſe muſt go on *tick*, or barter for it. *Locke.*
You would ſee him in the kitchen weighing the beef and butter, paying ready money, that the maids might not run a *tick* at the market. *Arbuthnot's Hiſt. of John Bull.*
2. [*Tique*, Fr. *teke*, Dutch.] The louſe of dogs or ſheep.
Would the fountain of your mind were clear again, that I might water an aſs at it! I had rather be a *tick* in a ſheep, than ſuch a valiant ignorance. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. The caſe which holds the feathers of a bed.

To TICK. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To run on ſcore.
2. To truſt; to ſcore.
The money went to the lawyers; council wont *tick*. *Arb.*

TI'CKEN. } *n. ſ.* The ſame with *tick*. A ſort of ſtrong
TI'CKING. } linen for bedding. *Bailey.*

TI'CKET. *n. ſ.* [*etiquet*, Fr.] A token of any right or debt upon the delivery of which admiſſion is granted, or a claim acknowledged.
There ſhould be a paymaſter appointed, of ſpecial truſt, which ſhould pay every man according to his captain's *ticket*, and the accout of the clerk of his band. *Spenſer.*
In a lottery with one prize, a ſingle *ticket* is only enriched, and the reſt are all blanks. *Collier on Envy.*
Let fops or fortune fly which way they will,
Diſdains all loſs of *tickets* or codille. *Pope.*

To TI'CKLE. *v. a.* [*titillo*, Lat.]
1. To affect with a purient ſenſation by ſlight touches.
Diſſembling courteſy! How fine this tyrant
Can *tickle* where ſhe wounds. *Shakeſpeare.*
The mind is moved in great vehemency only by *tickling* ſome parts of the body. *Bacon.*
There is a ſweetneſs in good verſe, which *tickles* even while it hurts; and no man can be heartily angry with him who pleaſes him againſt his will. *Dryden.*
It is a good thing to laugh at any rate; and if a ſtraw can *tickle* a man, it is an inſtrument of happineſs. *Dryden.*
2. To pleaſe by ſlight gratification.
Dametas, that of all manners of ſtile could beſt conceive of golden eloquence, being withal *tickled* by Muſidorus's praiſes, had his brain ſo turned, that he became ſlave to that which he that ſued to be his ſervant offered to give him. *Sidney.*
Expectation *tickling* ſkittiſh ſpirits
Sets all on hazard. *Shakeſpeare.*
Such a nature
Tickled with good ſucceſs, diſdains the ſhadow
Which it treads on at noon. *Shakeſpeare.*
I cannot rule my ſpleen;
My ſcorn rebels, and *tickles* me within. *Dryden.*
Dunce at the beſt; in ſtreets but ſcarce allow'd
To tickle on thy ſtraw, the ſtupid crowd. *Dryden.*
A drunkard, the habitual thirſt after his cups drives to the tavern, though he has in his view the loſs of health, and perhaps of the joys of another life, the leaſt of which is ſuch a good as he confeſſes is far greater than the *tickling* of his palate with a glaſs of wine. *Locke.*

To TI'CKLE. *v. n.* To feel titillation.
He with ſecret joy therefore
Did *tickle* inwardly in every vein,
And his falſe heart, fraught with all treaſon's ſtore,
Was fill'd with hope, his purpoſe to obtain. *Spenſer.*

TI'CKLE. *adj.* [I know not whence to deduce the ſenſe of this word.] Tottering; unfixed; unſtable; eaſily overthrown.

When the laſt O Neal began to ſtand upon ſome *tickle* terms, this fellow, called baron of Dunganon, was ſet up to beard him. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

Thy head ſtands ſo *tickle* on thy ſhoulders, that a milk-maid, if ſhe be in love, may ſigh it off. *Shakeſpeare.*

The ſtate of Normandy
Stands on a *tickle* point, now they are gone. *Shakeſp.*

TI'CKLISH. *adj.* [from *tickle.*]

1. Senſible to titillation; eaſily tickled.

The palm of the hand, though it hath as thin a ſkin as the other parts, yet is not *tickliſh*; becauſe it is accuſtomed to be touched. *Bacon.*

2. Tottering; uncertain; unfixed.

Ireland was a *tickliſh* and unſettled ſtate, more eaſy to receive diſtempers and mutations than England was. *Bacon.*

Did it ſtand upon ſo *tickliſh* and tottering a foundation as ſome men's fancy hath placed it, it would be no wonder ſhould it frequently vary. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſt. p.* i.

3. Difficult; nice.

How ſhall our author hope a gentle fate,
Who dares moſt impudently not tranſlate;
It had been civil in theſe *tickliſh* times,
To fetch his fools and knaves from foreign climes. *Swift.*

TI'CKLISHNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *tickliſh.*] The ſtate of being tickliſh.

TI'CKTACK. *n. ſ.* [*tricſac*, Fr.] A game at tables. *Bailey.*

TID. *adj.* [tyddep, Saxon.] Tender; ſoft; nice.

To TI'DDLE. } *v. a.* [from *tid.*] To uſe tenderly; to fondle.
To TI'DDER. }

TIDE. *n. ſ.* [tyb, Saxon; *tijd*, Dutch and Iſlandick.]

1. Time; ſeaſon; while.

There they alight in hope themſelves to hide
From the fierce heat, and reſt their weary limbs a *tide.*
Fairy Queen, b. i.

They two forth paſſing,
Received thoſe two fair brides, their love's delight,
Which, at the appointed *tide*,
Each one did make his bride. *Spenſer.*

What hath this day deſerv'd,
That it in golden letter ſhould be ſet,
Among the high *tides* in the kalendar. *Shakeſpeare.*

At New-year's *tide* following the king choſe him maſter of the horſe. *Wotton.*

2. Alternate ebb and flow of the ſea.

That motion of the water called *tides* is a riſing and falling of the ſea: the cauſe of this is the attraction of the Moon, whereby the part of the water in the great ocean which is neareſt the Moon, being moſt ſtrongly attracted, is raiſed higher than the reſt; and the part oppoſite to it being leaſt attracted, is alſo higher than the reſt; and theſe two oppoſite riſes of the ſurface of the water in the great ocean following the motion of the Moon from Eaſt to Weſt, and ſtriking againſt the large coaſts of the continents, from thence rebounds back again, and ſo makes floods and ebbs in narrow ſeas and rivers. *Locke.*

3. Flood.

As in the *tides* of people once up there want not ſtirring winds to make them more rough, ſo this people did light upon two ring-leaders. *Bacon.*

4. Stream; courſe.

Thou art the ruins of the nobleſt man,
That ever lived in the *tide* of times. *Shakeſp.*

The rapid currents drive
Towards the retreating ſea their furious *tide.* *Milton.*

But let not all the gold which Tagus hides,
And pays the ſea in tributary *tides*,
Be bribe ſufficient to corrupt thy breaſt,
Or violate with dreams thy peaceful reſt. *Dryden.*

Continual *tide*
Flows from th' exhilarating fount. *Philips.*

To TIDE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To drive with the ſtream.

Their images, the relicks of the wreck,
Torn from the naked poop, are *tided* back
By the wild waves, and rudely thrown aſhore. *Dryden.*

To TIDE. *v. n.* To pour a flood; to be agitated by the tide.

When from his dint, the foe ſtill backward ſhrunk,
Wading within the Ouſe, he dealt his blows,
And ſent them, rolling, to the *tiding* Humber. *Philips.*

TI'DEGATE. *n. ſ.* [*tide* and *gate.*] A gate through which the tide paſſes into a baſon. *Bailey.*

TI'DESMAN. *n. ſ.* [*tide* and *man.*] A tidewaiter or cuſtom-houſe officer, who watches on board of merchant ſhips till the duty of goods be paid and the ſhips unloaded. *Bailey.*

TI'DE'WAITER. *n. ſ.* [*tide* and *wait.*] An officer who watches the landing of goods at the cuſtomhouſe.

Employments will be in the hands of Engliſhmen; nothing left for Iriſhmen but vicarages and *tidewaiters* places. *Swift.*

TI'DILY. *adv.* [from *tidy.*] Neatly; readily.

TI'DINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *tidy.*] Neatneſs; readineſs.

TI'DINGS. *n. ſ.* [tiban, Saxon, *to happen, to betide*; *tidende*, Iſlandick.] News; an account of ſomething that has happened.

When her eyes ſhe on the dwarf had ſet,
And ſaw the ſigns that deadly *tidings* ſpake,
She fell to ground for ſorrowful regret. *Fairy Qu. b.* i.

I ſhall make my maſter glad with theſe *tidings.* *Shakeſp.*

They win
Great numbers of each nation to receive,
With joy, the *tidings* brought from heav'n. *Milton.*

Portius, thy looks ſpeak ſomewhat of importance:
What *tidings* doſt thou bring? methinks I ſee
Unuſual gladneſs ſparkling in thy eyes. *Addiſon.*

The meſſenger of theſe glad *tidings*, by whom this covenant of mercy was propoſed and ratified, was the eternal ſon of his boſom. *Rogers's Sermons.*

TI'DY. *adj.* [*tidt*, Iſlandick.]

1. Seaſonable.

If weather be faire and *tidie*, thy grain
Make ſpeedilie carriage, for feare of a raine. *Tuſſer.*

2. Neat; ready.

Whenever by yon barley-mow I paſs,
Before my eyes will trip the *tidy* laſs. *Gay's Paſt.*

3. It ſeems to be here put by miſtake for *untidy.*

Thou whorſon *tidy* Bartholomew boar pig, when wilt thou leave fighting. *Shakeſp.*

To TIE. *v. a.* [tian, tigan, Saxon.]

1. To bind; to faſten with a knot.

Tie the kine to the cart, and bring their calves home from them. 1 *Sam.* vi. 7.

Thouſands of men and women, *tied* together in chains, were, by the cruel Turks, enforced to run as faſt as their horſes. *Knolles's Hiſt. of the Turks.*

2. To knit; to complicate.

We do not *tie* this knot with an intention to puzzle the argument; but the harder it is *tied*, we ſhall feel the pleaſure more ſenſibly when we come to looſe it. *Burnet.*

3. To hold; to faſten.

In bond of virtuous love together *tied*,
Together ſerv'd they, and together died. *Fairfax.*

The intermediate ideas *tie* the extremes ſo firmly together, and the probability is ſo clear, that aſſent neceſſarily follows it. *Locke.*

Certain theorems reſolve propoſitions which depend on them, and are as firmly made out from thence, as if the mind went afreſh over every link of the whole chain that *ties* them to firſt ſelf-evident principles. *Locke.*

4. To hinder; to obſtruct.

Death that hath ta'n her hence to make me wail,
Ties up my tongue and will not let me ſpeak. *Shakeſp.*

Melantius, ſtay,
You have my promiſe, and my haſty word
Reſtrains my tongue, but ties not up my ſword. *Waller.*

Honour and good-nature may *tie* up his hands; but as theſe would be very much ſtrengthned by reaſon and principle, ſo without them they are only inſtincts. *Addiſon.*

5. To oblige; to conſtrain; to reſtrain; to confine.

Although they profeſs they agree with us touching a preſcript form of prayer to be uſed in the church, they have declared that it ſhall not be preſcribed as a thing whereunto they will *tie* their miniſters. *Hooker.*

It is the cowiſh terrour of his ſpirit,
That dares not undertake; he'll not feel wrongs
Which *tie* him to an anſwer. *Shakeſpeare.*

Cannot God make any of the appropriate acts of worſhip to become due only to himſelf; cannot he *tie* us to perform them to him. *Stillingfleet.*

They *tie* themſelves ſo ſtrictly to unity of place, that you never ſee in any of their plays a ſcene change in the middle of an act. *Dryden.*

Not *tied* to rules of policy, you find
Revenge leſs ſweet than a forgiving mind. *Dryden.*

No one ſeems leſs *tied* up to a form of words. *Locke.*

The mind ſhould, by ſeveral rules, be *tied* down to this, at firſt, uneaſy taſk; uſe will give it facility. *Locke.*

They have no uneaſy expectations of what is to come, but are ever *tied* down to the preſent moment. *Atterbury.*

A healthy man ought not to *tie* himſelf up to ſtrict rules, nor to abſtain from any ſort of food in common uſe. *Arbuth.*

6. It may be obſerved of *tie*, that it has often the particles *up* and *down* joined to it, which are, for the moſt part, little more than emphatical.

TIE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Knot; faſtening.

2. Bond; obligation.

The rebels that had ſhaken off the great yoke of obedience, had likewiſe caſt away the leſſer *tie* of reſpect. *Bacon.*

No foreſt, cave, or ſavage den,
Holds more pernicious beaſts than men;
Vows, oaths, and contracts, they deviſe,
And tell us they are ſacred *ties.* *Waller.*

'Tis

'Tis not the coarſer *tie* of human law
That binds their peace, but harmony itſelf
Attuning all their paſſions into love. *Thomſon.*

TIER. *n. ſ.* [*tiere, tieire,* old Fr. *tuyer,* Dutch.] A row; a rank.

Fornovius, in his choler, diſcharged a *tier* of great ordnance amongſt the thickeſt of them. *Knolles.*

TIERCE. *n. ſ.* [*tiers, tiercier,* Fr.] A veſſel holding the third part of a pipe

Go now deny his *tierce.* *Benj. Johnſon.*

Wit, like *tierce* claret, when't begins to pall,
Neglected lies, and 's of no uſe at all;
But in its full perfection of decay
Turns vinegar, and comes again in play. *Dorſet.*

TI'ERCET. *n. ſ.* [from *tiers,* Fr.] A triplet; three lines.

TIFF. *n. ſ.* [A low word, I ſuppoſe without etymology.]

1. Liquor; drink.

I, when griping penury ſurrounds,
And hunger, ſure attendant upon want,
With ſcanty offals, and ſmall acid *tiff,*
Wretched repaſt! my meagre corps ſuſtain. *Philips.*

2. A fit of peeviſhneſs or ſullenneſs; a pet.

To TIFF. *v. n.* To be in a pet; to quarrel. A low word.

TI'FFANY. *n. ſ.* [*tiffer,* to dreſs up, old Fr. *Skinner.*] Very thin ſilk.

The ſmoak of ſulphur will not black a paper, and is commonly uſed by women to whiten *tiffanies.* *Brown.*

TIGE. *n. ſ.* [In architecture.] The ſhaft of a column from the aſtragal to the capital. *Bailey.*

TI'GER. *n. ſ.* [*tigre,* Fr. *tigris,* Latin.] A fierce beaſt of the leonine kind.

When the blaſt of war blows in your ear,
Then imitate the action of the *tiger:*
Stiffen the ſinews, ſummon up the blood. *Shakeſpeare.*

Approach thou like the rugged Ruſſian bear,
The arm'd rhinoceros, or Hyrcanian *tiger;*
Take any ſhape but that, and my firm nerves
Shall never tremble. *Shakeſpeare.*

This *tiger*-footed rage, when it ſhall find
The harm of unſkain'd ſwiftneſs, will, too late,
Tie leaden pounds to's heels. *Shakeſpeare.*

Tigris, in the medals of Trajan, is drawn like an old man, and by his ſide a *tiger.* *Peacham.*

Has the ſteer,
At whoſe ſtrong cheſt the deadly *tiger* hangs,
E'er plow'd for him. *Thomſon.*

TIGHT. *adj.* [*dicht,* Dutch]

1. Tenſe; cloſe; not looſe.

If the centre holes be not very deep, and the pikes fill them not very *tight,* the ſtrength of the ſtring will alter the centre holes. *Moxon.*

I do not like this running knot, it holds too *tight*; I may be ſtifled all of a ſudden. *Arbuthnot.*

Every joint was well grooved; and the door did not move on hinges, but up and down like a ſaſh, which kept my cloſet ſo *tight* that very little water came in. *Gulliver's Travels.*

2. Free from fluttering rags; leſs than neat.

A *tight* maid ere he for wine can aſk,
Gueſſes his meaning, and unoils the flaſk. *Dryden.*

The girl was a *tight* clever wench as any. *Arbuthnot.*

O Thomas, I'll make a loving wife;
I'll ſpin and card, and keep our children *tight.* *Gay.*

Dreſt her again genteel and neat,
And rather *tight* than great. *Swift.*

To TI'GHTEN. *v. a.* [from *tight.*] To ſtraiten; to make cloſe.

TIGHTER. *n. ſ.* [from *tighten.*] A ribband or ſtring by which women ſtraiten their cloaths.

TI'GHTLY. *adv.* [from *tight.*]

1. Cloſely; not looſely.

2. Neatly; not idly.

Hold, ſirrah, bear you theſe letters *tightly;*
Sail, like my pinnace, to theſe golden ſhores. *Shakeſpeare.*

Handle your pruning-knife with dexterity: *tightly,* I ſay, go *tightly* to your buſineſs; you have coſt me much. *Dryden.*

TI'GHTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *tight.*] Cloſeneſs; not looſeneſs.

The bones are inflexible, which ariſes from the greatneſs of the number of corpuſcles that compoſe them, and the firmneſs and *tightneſs* of their union. *Woodward.*

TI'GRESS. *n. ſ.* [from *tiger.*] The female of the tiger.

It is reported of the *tigreſs,* that ſeveral ſpots riſe in her ſkin when ſhe is angry. *Addiſon.*

TIKE. *n. ſ.* [*tik,* Swediſh; *teke,* Dutch; *tique,* Fr.]

1. The louſe of dogs or ſheep. See TICK.

Lice and *tikes* are bred by the ſweat cloſe kept, and ſomewhat arefied by the hair. *Bacon.*

2. It is in *Shakeſpeare* the name of a dog, in which ſenſe it is uſed in Scotland. [from *tijk,* Runick, a little dog.]

Avaunt, ye curs!
Hound or ſpaniel, brache or hym,
Or bobtail *tike,* or trundle tail. *Shakeſpeare.*

TILE. *n. ſ.* [*tigle,* Saxon; *tegel,* Dutch; *tuile,* Fr. *tegola,* Italian.] Thin plates of baked clay uſed to cover houſes.

The roof is all *tile,* or lead, or ſtone. *Bacon.*

Earth turned into brick ſerveth for building as ſtone doth; and the like of *tile.* *Bacon.*

In at the window he climbs, or o'er the *tiles.* *Milton.*

Worſe than all the clatt'ring *tiles,* and worſe
Than thouſand padders was the poet's curſe. *Dryden.*

Tile pins, made of oak or fir, they drive into holes made in the plain *tiles,* to hang them upon their lathing. *Moxon.*

To TILE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover with tiles.

Moſs groweth chiefly upon ridges of houſes *tiled* or thatched. *Bacon.*

Sonnets or elegies to Chloris,
Might raiſe a houſe above two ſtories;
A lyrick ode wou'd ſlate, a catch
Wou'd *tile,* an epigram wou'd thatch. *Swift.*

2. To cover as tiles.

The rafters of my body, bone,
Being ſtill with you, the muſcle, ſinew and vein,
Which *tile* this houſe, will come again. *Donne.*

TI'LER. *n. ſ.* [*tu lier,* Fr. from *tile.*] One whoſe trade is to cover houſes with tiles.

A Flemiſh *tiler,* falling from the top of a houſe upon a Spaniard, killed him; the next of the blood proſecuted his death; and when he was offered pecuniary recompence, nothing would ſerve him but *lex talionis:* whereupon the judge ſaid to him, he ſhould go up to the top of the houſe, and then fall down upon the *tiler.* *Bacon.*

TI'LING. *n. ſ.* [from *tile.*] The roof covered with tiles.

They went upon the houſe-top, and let him down through the *tiling* with his couch before Jeſus. *Luke* v. 19.

TILL. *n. ſ.* A money box.

They break up counters, doors and *tills,*
And leave the empty cheſts in view. *Swift.*

TILL. *prep.* [til, Saxon.] To the time of.

Unhappy ſlave, and pupil to a bell,
Unhappy *till* the laſt, the kind releaſing knell. *Cowley.*

TILL *now.* To the preſent time.

Pleaſure not known *till now.* *Milton.*

TILL *then.* To that time.

The earth *till then* was deſert. *Milton.*

TILL. *conjunction.*

1. To the time.

Wood and rocks had ears
To rapture, *till* the ſavage clamour drown'd
Both harp and voice. *Milton.*

The unity of place we neither find in Ariſtotle, Horace, or any who have written of it, *till* in our age the French poets firſt made it a precept of the ſtage. *Dryden.*

2. To the degree that.

Meditate ſo long *till* you make ſome act of prayer to God, or glorification of him. *Taylor.*

Goddeſs, ſpread thy reign *till* Iſis elders reel. *Pope.*

To TILL. *v. a.* [tylian, Saxon; *tenlen,* Dutch.] To cultivate; to huſband: commonly uſed of the huſbandry of the plow.

This paradiſe I give thee, count it thine,
To *till,* and keep, and of the fruit to eat. *Milton.*

Send him from the garden forth, to *till*
The ground whence he was taken. *Milton.*

TI'LLABLE. *adj.* [from *till.*] Arable; fit for the plow.

The *tillable* fields are ſo hilly, that the oxen can hardly take ſure footing. *Carew.*

TI'LLAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *till.*] Huſbandry; the act or practice of plowing or culture.

Tillage will enable the kingdom for corn for the natives, and to ſpare for exportation. *Bacon.*

A ſweaty reaper from his *tillage* brought
Firſt-fruits, the green ear, and the yellow ſheaf. *Milton.*

Incite them to improve the *tillage* of their country, to recover the bad ſoil, and to remedy the waſte. *Milton.*

Bid the laborious hind,
Whoſe harden'd hands did long in *tillage* toil,
Neglect the promis'd harveſt of the ſoil. *Dryden.*

That there was *tillage* Moſes intimates; but whether beſtowed on all, or only upon ſome parts of that earth, as alſo what ſort of *tillage* that was, is not expreſſed. *Woodward.*

TI'LLER. *n. ſ.* [from *till.*]

1. Huſbandman; ploughman.

They bring in ſea-ſand, partly after their nearneſs to the places, and partly by the good huſbandry of the *tiller.* *Carew.*

Abel was a keeper of ſheep, but Cain was a *tiller* of the ground. *Gen.* iv. 2.

The worm that gnaws the ripening fruit, ſad gueſt!
Canker or locuſt hurtful to infeſt
The blade; while huſks elude the *tiller*'s care,
And eminence of want diſtinguiſhes the year. *Prior.*

2. A till; a ſmall drawer.

Search her cabinet, and thou ſhalt find
Each *tiller* there with love epiſtles lin'd. *Dryden.*

TI'LLYFALLY. } *adj.* A word uſed formerly when any thing
TI'LLYVALLEY. } ſaid was rejected as trifling or impertinent.
Am not I conſanguinious? am not I of her blood? *tilly-valley* lady. *Shakeſpeare.*
Tillyfally, ſir John, never tell me; your ancient ſwaggerer comes not in my doors. *Shakeſpeare.*

TI'LMAN. *n. ſ.* [*till* and *man.*] One who tills; an huſbandman.
Good ſhepherd, good *tilman*, good Jack and good Gil,
Makes huſband and huſwife their coffers to fil. *Tuſſer.*

TILT. *n. ſ.* [ꝛýlb, Saxon.]
1. A tent; any covering over head.
The roof of linnen
Intended for a ſhelter!
But the rain made an aſs
Of *tilt* and canvas,
And the ſnow which you know is a melter. *Denham.*
2. The cover of a boat.
It is a ſmall veſſel, like in proportion to a Graveſend *tilt-boat.* *Sandys.*
The rowing crew,
To tempt a fare, clothe all their *tilts* in blue. *Gay.*
3. A military game at which the combatants run againſt each other with lances on horſeback.
His ſtudy is his *tilt*-yard, and his loves
Are brazen images of canonized ſaints. *Shakeſpeare.*
He talks as familiarly of John of Gaunt, as if he had been ſworn brother to him; and he never ſaw him but once in the *tilt*-yard, and then he broke his head. *Shakeſpeare.*
Images repreſenting the forms of Hercules, Apollo, and Diana, he placed in the *tilt*-yard at Conſtantinople. *Knolles.*
The ſpouſals of Hippolite the queen,
What *tilts* and tourneys at the feaſt were ſeen. *Dryden.*
In *tilts* and tournaments the valiant ſtrove,
By glorious deeds to purchaſe Emma's love. *Prior.*
4. A thruſt.
His majeſty ſeldom diſmiſſed the foreigner till he had entertained him with the ſlaughter of two or three of his liege ſubjects, whom he very dextrouſly put to death with the *tilt* of his lance. *Addiſon.*

To TILT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To cover like a tilt of a boat.
2. To carry as in tilts or tournaments.
Ajax interpos'd
His ſevenfold ſhield, and ſcreen'd Laertes' ſon,
When the inſulting Trojans urg'd him ſore
With *tilted* ſpears. *Philips.*
3. To point as in tilts.
Now horrid ſlaughter reigns,
Sons againſt fathers *tilt* the fatal lance,
Careleſs of duty, and their native grounds
Diſtain with kindred blood. *Philips.*
4. [*Tillen*, Dutch.] To turn up ſo as to run out.

To TILT. *v. n.*
1. To run in tilts.
To deſcribe races and games,
Or *tilting* furniture, emblazon'd ſhields. *Milton.*
2. To fight with rapiers.
Friends all but even now; and then, but now—
Swords out and *tilting* one at other's breaſts,
In oppoſition bloody. *Shakeſpeare.*
Scow'ring the watch grows out of faſhion wit:
Now we ſet up for *tilting* in the pit,
Where 'tis agreed by bullies, chicken-hearted,
To fright the ladies firſt, and then be parted. *Dryden.*
It is not yet the faſhion for women of quality to *tilt*. *Collier.*
Satire's my weapon, but I'm too diſcreet
To run a muck, and *tilt* at all I meet;
I only wear it in a land of Hectors. *Pope.*
3. To ruſh as in combat.
Some ſay the ſpirits *tilt* ſo violently, that they make holes where they ſtrike. *Collier.*
4. To play unſteadily.
The floating veſſel ſwam
Uplifted; and ſecure with beaked prow
Rode *tilting* o'er the waves. *Milton.*
The fleet ſwift *tilting* o'er the ſurges flew,
Till Grecian cliffs appear'd. *Pope.*
5. To fall on one ſide.
As the trunk of the body is kept from *tilting* forward by the muſcles of the back, ſo from falling backward by thoſe of the belly. *Grew.*

TI'LTER. *n. ſ.* [from *tilt.*] One who tilts; one who fights.
A puiſny *tilter*, that ſpurs his horſe on one ſide, breaks his ſtaff like a noble gooſe. *Shakeſpeare.*
He us'd the only antique philters,
Deriv'd from old heroick *tilters*. *Hudibras.*
If war you chuſe, and blood muſt needs be ſpilt here,
Let me alone to match your *tilter*. *Granville.*

TILTH. *n. ſ.* [from *till.*] Huſbandry; culture.
Bourn, bound of land, *tilth*, vineyard, none;
No uſe of metal, corn, or wine, or oil. *Shakeſpeare.*

Her plenteous womb
Expreſſeth its full *tilth* and huſbandry. *Shakeſpeare.*

TILTH. *adj.* [from *till.*] Arable; tilled.
He beheld a field,
Part arable and *tilth*; whereon were ſheaves
New reap'd. *Milton.*

TI'MBER. *n. ſ.* [ꝛýmbꝛian, Saxon, *to build.*]
1. Wood fit for building.
I learn'd of lighter *timber* cotes to frame,
Such as might ſave my ſheep and me from ſhame. *Spenſer.*
For the body of the ſhips no nation doth equal England for the oaken *timber* wherewith to build them; but there muſt be a great providence uſed, that our ſhip *timber* be not unneceſſarily waſted. *Bacon.*
The ſtraw was laid below,
Of chips and ſere wood was the ſecond row;
The third of greens, and *timber* newly fell'd. *Dryden.*
There are hardly any countries that are deſtitute of *timber* of their own growth. *Woodward.*
Upon theſe walls they plant quick and *timber* trees, which thrive exceedingly. *Mortimer.*
Who ſet the twigs, ſhall he remember,
That is in haſte to fell the *timber*?
And what ſhall of thy woods remain,
Except the box that threw the main? *Prior.*
2. The main trunk of a tree.
We take
From every tree, lop, bark, and part o' th' *timber*,
And though we leave it with a root thus hackt,
The air will drink the ſap. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. The main beams of a fabrick.
4. Materials ironically.
Such diſpoſitions are the very errors of human nature, and yet they are the fitteſt *timber* to make politicks of, like to knee *timber*, that is good for ſhips to be toſſed, but not for houſes that ſhall ſtand firm. *Bacon.*

To TI'MBER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To light on a tree. A cant word.
The one took up in a thicket of bruſh-wood, and the other *timbered* upon a tree hard by. *L'Eſtrange.*

To TI'MBER. *v. a.* To furniſh with beams or timber.

TI'MBERED. *adj.* [from *timber*; *timbré*, Fr.] Built; formed; contrived.
He left the ſucceſſion to his ſecond ſon; not becauſe he thought him the beſt *timbered* to ſupport it. *Wotton.*
Many heads that undertake learning were never ſquared nor *timbered* for it. *Brown.*

TI'MBERSOW. *n. ſ.* A worm in wood.
Divers creatures, though they be ſomewhat loathſome to take, are of this kind; as earth worms, *timberſows*, ſnails. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

TI'MBREL. *n. ſ.* [*timbre*, Fr. *tympanum*, Latin.] A kind of muſical inſtrument played by pulſation.
The damſels they delight,
When they their *timbrels* ſmite,
And thereunto dance and carrol ſweet. *Spenſer.*
In their hands ſweet *timbrels* all upheld on hight. *Spenſer.*
Praiſe with *timbrels*, organs, flutes;
Praiſe with violins and lutes. *Sandys.*
For her through Egypt's fruitful clime renown'd,
Let weeping Nilus hear the *timbrel* ſound. *Pope.*

TIME. *n. ſ.* [ꝛima, Saxon; *tym*, Erſe.]
1. The meaſure of duration.
This conſideration of duration, as ſet out by certain periods, and marked by certain meaſures or epochas, is that which moſt properly we call *time*. *Locke.*
Time is like a faſhionable hoſt,
That ſlightly ſhakes his parting gueſt by th' hand,
But with his arms out-ſtretch'd, as he would fly,
Graſps the incomer. *Shakeſpeare.*
Come what come may,
Time and the hour runs through the rougheſt day. *Shakeſp.*
Nor will poliſhed amber, although it ſend forth a groſs exhalement, be found a long *time* defective upon the exacteſt ſcale. *Brown.*
Time, which conſiſteth of parts, can be no part of infinite duration, or of eternity; for then there would be infinite *time* paſt to-day, which to-morrow will be more than infinite. *Time* is therefore one thing, and infinite duration is another. *Grew.*
2. Space of time.
Daniel deſired that he would give him *time*, and that he would ſhew him the interpretation. *Dan.* ii. 16.
He for the *time* remain'd ſtupidly good. *Milton.*
No *time* is allowed for digreſſions. *Swift.*
3. Interval.
Pomanders, and knots of powders, you may have continually in your hand; whereas perfumes you can take but at *times*. *Bacon.*
4. Seaſon; proper time.
To every thing there is a ſeaſon, and a *time* to every purpoſe. *Eccleſ.* iii. 1.

They

They were cut down out of *time*, whoſe foundation was overflown with a flood. *Job* xxii. 16.

He found nothing but leaves on it; for the *time* of figs was not yet. *Mar.* xi. 13.

Knowing the *time*, that it is high *time* to awake out of ſleep. *Rom.* xiii. 11.

Short were her marriage joys; for in the prime
Of youth her lord expir'd before his *time*. *Dryden.*

I hope I come in *time*, if not to make,
At leaſt to ſave your fortune and your honour:
Take heed you ſteer your veſſel right. *Dryden.*

The *time* will come when we ſhall be forced to bring our evil ways to remembrance, and then conſideration will do us little good. *Calamy.*

5. A conſiderable ſpace of duration; continuance; proceſs of time.

Fight under him, there's plunder to be had;
A captain is a very gainful trade:
And when in ſervice your beſt days are ſpent,
In *time* you may command a regiment. *Dryden.*

In *time* the mind reflects on its own operations about the ideas got by ſenſation, and thereby ſtores itſelf with a new ſet of ideas, ideas of reflection. *Locke.*

One imagines, that the terreſtrial matter which is ſhowered down along with rain enlarges the bulk of the earth, and that it will in *time* bury all things under ground. *Woodward.*

I have reſolved to take *time*, and, in ſpite of all misfortunes, to write to you, at intervals, a long letter. *Swift.*

6. Age; particular part of time.

When that company died, what *time* the fire devoured two hundred and fifty men. *Num.* xxvi. 10.

They ſhall be given into his hand until a *time* and *times*. *Dan.* vii. 25.

If we ſhould impute the heat of the ſeaſon unto the co-operation of any ſtars with the ſun, it ſeems more favourable for our *times* to aſcribe the ſame unto the conſtellation of Leo. *Brown.*

The way to pleaſe being to imitate nature, the poets and the painters, in ancient *times*, and in the beſt ages, have ſtudied her. *Dryden.*

7. Paſt time.

I was the man in th' moon when *time* was. *Shakeſpeare.*

8. Early time.

Stanley at Boſworth field, though he came *time* enough to ſave his life, yet he ſtaid long enough to endanger it. *Bacon.*

If they acknowledge repentance, and a more ſtrict obedience to be one time or other neceſſary, they imagine it is *time* enough yet to ſet about theſe duties. *Rogers.*

9. Time conſidered as affording opportunity:

The earl loſt no *time*, but marched day and night. *Clarend.*

He continued his delights till all the enemies horſe were paſſed through his quarters; nor did then purſue them in any *time*. *Clarendon.*

Time is loſt, which never will renew,
While we too far the pleaſing path purſue,
Surveying nature. *Dryden.*

10. Particular quality of the preſent.

Comets, importing change of *times* and ſtates,
Brandiſh your cryſtal treſſes in the ſky. *Shakeſpeare.*

All the prophets in their age, the *times*
Of great Meſſiah ſing. *Milton.*

If any reply, that the *times* and manners of men will not bear ſuch a practice, that is an anſwer from the mouth of a profeſſed *time*-ſerver. *South.*

11. Particular time.

Give order, that no ſort of perſon
Have, any *time*, recourſe unto the princes. *Shakeſpeare.*

The worſt on me muſt light, when *time* ſhall be. *Milton.*

A *time* will come when my maturer muſe,
In Cæſar's wars a nobler theme ſhall chuſe. *Dryden.*

Theſe reſervoirs of ſnow they cut, diſtributing them to ſeveral ſhops, that from *time* to *time* ſupply Naples. *Addiſon.*

12. Hour of childbirth.

She intended to ſtay till delivered; for ſhe was within one month of her *time*. *Clarendon.*

The firſt time I ſaw a lady dreſſed in one of theſe petticoats, I blamed her for walking abroad when ſhe was ſo near her *time*; but ſoon I found all the modiſh part of the ſex as far gone as herſelf. *Addiſon.*

13. Repetition of any thing, or mention with reference to repetition.

Four *times* he croſs'd the car of night. *Milton.*

Every ſingle particle would have a ſphere of void ſpace around it many hundred thouſand million million *times* bigger than the dimenſions of that particle. *Bentley.*

Lord Oxford, I have now the third *time* mentioned in this letter, expects you. *Swift.*

14. Muſical meaſure.

Muſick do I hear!
Ha, ha! keep *time*. How ſour ſweet muſick is
When *time* is broke and no proportion kept. *Shakeſpeare.*

You by the help of tune and *time*
Can make that ſong which was but rhime. *Waller.*

On their exalted wings
To the cœleſtial orbs they climb,
And with th' harmonious ſpheres keep *time*. *Denham.*

Heroes who o'ercome, or die,
Have their hearts hung extremely high;
The ſtrings of which in battle's heat
Againſt their very corſlets beat;
Keep *time* with their own trumpet's meaſure,
And yield them moſt exceſſive pleaſure. *Prior.*

To TIME. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To adapt to the time; to bring or do at a proper time.

There is no greater wiſdom than well to *time* the beginnings and onſets of things. *Bacon.*

The *timing* of things is a main point in the diſpatch of all affairs. *L'Eſtrange.*

This 'tis to have a virtue out of ſeaſon:
Mercy is good, but kings miſtake its *timing*. *Dryden.*

A man's conviction ſhould be ſtrong, and ſo well *timed*, that worldly advantages may ſeem to have no ſhare in it. *Addiſon.*

2. To regulate as to time.

To the ſame purpoſe old Epopeus ſpoke,
Who overlook'd the oars, and *tim'd* the ſtroke. *Addiſon.*

3. To meaſure harmonically.

He was a thing of blood, whoſe every motion
Was *tim'd* with dying cries. *Shakeſpeare.*

TI'MEFUL. *adj.* [*time* and *full.*] Seaſonable; timely; early.

If this arch-politician find in his pupils any remorſe, any feeling of God's future judgments, he perſuades them that God hath ſo great need of mens ſouls, that he will accept them at any time, and upon any condition; interrupting, by his vigilant endeavours, all offer of *timeful* return towards God. *Raleigh.*

TI'MELESS. *adj.* [from *time.*]

1. Unſeaſonable; done at an improper time.

Nor fits it to prolong the heav'nly feaſt
Timeleſs, indecent, but retire to reſt. *Pope.*

2. Untimely; immature; done before the proper time.

A pack of ſorrows, which would preſs you down,
If unprevented, to your *timeleſs* grave. *Shakeſpeare.*

Noble Glo'ſter's death,
Who wrought it with the king, and who perform'd
The bloody office of his *timeleſs* end. *Shakeſpeare.*

TI'MELY. *adj.* [from *time.*] Seaſonable; ſufficiently early.

The Weſt glimmers with ſome ſtreaks of day,
Now ſpurs the lated traveller apace
To gain the *timely* inn. *Shakeſpeare.*

Happy were I in my *timely* death,
Could all my travels warrant me they live. *Shakeſpeare.*

Leſt heat ſhould hinder us, his *timely* care
Hath unbeſought provided. *Milton.*

I'll to my charge,
And ſhow my duty by my *timely* care. *Dryden.*

TI'MELY. *adv.* [from *time.*] Early; ſoon.

The beds i' th' Eaſt are ſoft, and thanks to you,
That call'd me *timelier* than my purpoſe hither. *Shakeſp.*

Sent to forewarn
Us *timely* of what elſe might be our loſs. *Milton.*

Timely advis'd, the coming evil ſhun;
Better not do the deed, than weep it done. *Prior.*

TI'MEPLEASER. *n. ſ.* [*time* and *pleaſe.*] One who complies with the prevailing notions whatever they be.

Scandal, the ſuppliants for the people, call them
Timepleaſers, flatterers, foes to nobleneſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

TI'MESERVING. *adj.* [*time* and *ſerve.*] Meanly complying with preſent power.

If ſuch by trimming and *timeſerving*, which are but two words for the ſame thing, abandon the church of England, this will produce confuſion. *South.*

TI'MID. *adj.* [*timide*, Fr. *timidus*, Lat.] Fearful; timorous; wanting courage; wanting boldneſs.

Poor is the triumph o'er the *timid* hare. *Thomſon.*

TIMI'DITY. *n. ſ.* [*timidité*, Fr. *timiditas*, Latin; from *timid.*] Fearfulneſs; timorouſneſs; habitual cowardice.

The hare figured puſillanimity and *timidity* from its temper. *Brown.*

TI'MOROUS. *adj.* [*timor*, Latin.] Fearful; full of fear and ſcruple.

Prepoſſeſſed heads will ever doubt it, and *timorous* beliefs will never dare to try it. *Brown.*

The infant flames, whilſt yet they were conceal'd
In *tim'rous* doubts, with pity I beheld;
With eaſy ſmiles diſpell'd the ſilent fear,
That durſt not tell me what I dy'd to hear. *Prior.*

TI'MOROUSLY. *adv.* [from *timorous.*] Fearfully; with much fear.

We would have had you heard
The traitor ſpeak, and *tim'rouſly* confeſs
The manner and the purpoſe of his treaſons. *Shakeſpeare.*

Though they had ideas enough to diſtinguiſh gold from a ſtone, and metal from wood, yet they but *timorouſly* ventured on ſuch terms which ſhould pretend to ſignify their real eſſences. *Locke.*

Let daſtard ſouls be *timorouſly* wiſe:
But tell them, Pyrrhus knows not how to form
Far-fancy'd ills, and dangers out of ſight. *A. Phil'ps.*

TI'MOROUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *timorous.*] Fearfulneſs.

The clergy, through the *timorouſneſs* of many among them, were refuſed to be heard by their council. *Swift.*

TI'MOUS. *adj.* [from *time.*] Early; timely; not innate.

By a wiſe and *timous* inquiſition, the peccant humours and humouriſts muſt be diſcovered, purged, or cut off. *Bacon.*

TIN. *n. ſ.* [*tin*, Dutch.]

1. One of the primitive metals called by the chemiſts jupiter.

Quickſilver, lead, iron, and *tin*, have opacity or blackneſs. *Peacham.*

Tin ore ſometimes holds about one ſixth of *tin*. *Woodward.*

2. Thin plates of iron covered with tin.

To TIN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover with tin.

To keep the earth from getting into the veſſel, he employed a plate of iron *tinned* over and perforated. *Boyle.*

The cover may be *tinned* over only by nailing of ſingle tin-plates over it. *Mortimer.*

New *tinning* a ſaucepan is chargeable. *Swift.*

TI'NCAL. *n. ſ.* A mineral.

The *tincal* of the Perſians ſeems to be the chryſocolla of the ancients, and what our borax is made of. *Woodward.*

To TINCT. *v. a.* [*tinctus*, Latin; *teint*, French.]

1. To ſtain; to colour; to ſpot; to die.

Some bodies have a more departible nature than others in colouration; for a ſmall quantity of ſaffron will *tinct* more than a very great quantity of wine. *Bacon.*

Some were *tincted* blue, ſome red, others yellow. *Brown.*

I diſtilled ſome of the *tincted* liquor, and all that came over was as limpid as rock water. *Boyle.*

Thoſe who have preſerved an innocence, would not ſuffer the whiter parts of their ſoul to be diſcoloured or *tincted* by the reflection of one ſin. *Decay of Piety.*

2. To imbue with a taſte.

We have artificial wells made in imitation of the natural, as *tincted* upon vitriol, ſulphur, and ſteel. *Bacon.*

TINCT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Colour; ſtain; ſpot.

That great med'cine hath
With his *tinct* gilded thee. *Shakeſpeare.*

Of evening *tinct*
The purple ſtreaming amethyſt is thine: *Thomſon.*

The firſt ſcent of a veſſel laſts, and the *tinct* the wool firſt appears of. *Benj. Johnſon.*

TI'NCTURE. *n. ſ.* [*teinture*, French; *tinctura*, from *tinctus*, Latin.]

1. Colour or taſte ſuperadded by ſomething.

The ſight muſt be ſweetly deceived by an inſenſible paſſage from bright colours to dimmer, which Italian artizans call the middle *tinctures*. *Witton.*

Hence the morning planet gilds her horn,
By *tincture* or reflection they augment
Their ſmall peculiar. *Milton.*

'Tis the fate of princes that no knowledge
Come pure to them, but paſſing through the eyes
And ears of other men, it takes a *tincture*
From every channel. *Denham.*

That beloved thing engroſſes him, and, like a coloured glaſs before his eyes, caſts its own colour and *tincture* upon all the images of things. *South.*

To begin the practice of an art with a light *tincture* of the rules, is to expoſe ourſelves to the ſcorn of thoſe who are judges. *Dryden.*

Malignant tempers, whatever kind of life they are engaged in, will diſcover their natural *tincture* of mind. *Addiſon.*

Few in the next generation who will not write and read, and have an early *tincture* of religion. *Addiſon.*

Sire of her joy and ſource of her delight;
O! wing'd with pleaſure take thy happy flight,
And give each future morn a *tincture* of thy white. *Prior.*

All manners take a *tincture* from our own,
Or come diſcolour'd through our paſſions ſhown. *Pope.*

Have a care leſt ſome darling ſcience ſo far prevail over your mind, as to give a ſovereign *tincture* to all your other ſtudies, and diſcolour all your ideas. *Watts.*

2. Extract of ſome drug made in ſpirits; an infuſion.

In *tinctures* drawn from vegetables, the ſuperfluous ſpirit of wine diſtilled off, leaves the extract of the vegetable. *Boyle.*

To TI'NCTURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To imbue or impregnate with ſome colour or taſte.

The bright ſun compacts the precious ſtone,
Imparting radiant luſtre like his own:
He *tinctures* rubies with their roſy hue,
And on the ſaphire ſpreads a heavenly blue. *Blackmore.*

A little black paint will *tincture* and ſpoil twenty gay colours. *Watts.*

2. To imbue the mind.

Early were our minds *tinctured* with a diſtinguiſhing ſenſe of good and evil; early were the ſeeds of a divine love, and holy fear of offending, ſown in our hearts. *Atterbury.*

To TIND. *v. a.* [*tendan*, Gothick; *tendan*, Sax.] To kindle; to ſet on fire.

TI'NDER. *n. ſ.* [*tynder*, *tendre*, Sax.] Any thing eminently inflammable placed to catch fire.

Strike on the *tinder*, ho!
Give me a taper. *Shakeſpeare.*

To theſe ſhameleſs paſtimes were their youth admitted, thereby adding, as it were, fire to *tinder*. *Hakewill.*

Where ſparks and fire do meet with *tinder*,
Thoſe ſparks more fire will ſtill engender. *Suckling.*

Whoever our trading with England would hinder,
To inflame both the nations do plainly conſpire;
Becauſe Iriſh linen will ſoon turn to *tender*,
And wool it is greaſy, and quickly takes fire. *Swift.*

TI'NDERBOX. *n. ſ.* [*tinder* and *box*.] The box for holding tinder.

That worthy patriot, once the bellows,
And *tinderbox* of all his fellows. *Hudibras.*

He might even as well have employed his time in catching moles, making lanterns and *tinderboxes*. *Atterbury.*

TINE. *n. ſ.* [*tinn*, Iſlandick.]

1. The tooth of a harrow; the ſpike of a fork.

In the ſouthern parts of England they deſtroy moles by traps that fall on them, and ſtrike ſharp *tines* or teeth through them. *Mortimer.*

2. Trouble; diſtreſs.

The root whereof, and tragical effect,
Vouchſafe, O thou the mournful'ſt muſe of nine,
That wont'ſt the tragick ſtage for to direct,
In funeral complaints and wailful *tine*. *Spenſer.*

To TINE. *v. a.* [*tynan*, Saxon.]

1. To kindle; to light; to ſet on fire.

Striſeful Atin in their ſtubborn mind
Coals of contention and hot vengeance *tin'd*. *Spenſer.*

The clouds
Juſtling or puſh'd with winds, rude in their ſhock,
Tine the ſlant lightning; whoſe thwart flame driv'n down,
Kindles the gummy bark of fir. *Milton.*

The prieſt with holy hands was ſeen to *tine*
The cloven wood, and pour the ruddy wine. *Dryden.*

2. [*tynan*, Saxon, *to ſhut.*] To ſhut.

To TINE. *v. n.*

1. To rage; to ſmart. *Spenſer.*

2. To fight.

Eden ſtain'd with blood of many a band
Of Scots and Engliſh both, that *tined* on his ſtrand. *Spenſer.*

To TINGE. *v. a.* [*tingo*, Latin.] To impregnate or imbue with a colour or taſte.

Sir Roger is ſomething of an humouriſt; and his virtues as well as imperfections are *tinged* by a certain extravagance, which makes them particularly his, *Addiſon.*

A red powder mixed with a little blue, or a blue with a little red, doth not preſently loſe its colour; but a white powder mixed with any colour is preſently *tinged* with that colour, and is equally capable of being *tinged* with any colour whatever. *Newton.*

If the eye be *tinged* with any colour, as in the jaundice, ſo as to *tinge* pictures in the bottom of the eye with that colour, all objects appear *tinged* with the ſame colour. *Newton.*

Still lays ſome uſeful bile aſide,
To *tinge* the chyle's inſipid tide;
Elſe we ſhould want both gibe and ſatire,
And all be burſt with pure good-nature. *Prior.*

The infuſions of rhubarb and ſaffron *tinge* the urine with a high yellow. *Arbuthnot.*

TI'NGENT. *adj.* [*tingens*, Lat.] Having the power to tinge.

This wood, by the tincture it afforded, appeared to have its coloured part genuine; but as for the white part, it appears much leſs enriched with the *tingent* property. *Boyle.*

TI'NGLASS. *n. ſ.* [*tin* and *glaſs.*] Biſmuth.

To TI'NGLE. *v. n.* [*tingelen*, Dutch.]

1. To feel a ſound, or the continuance of a ſound, in the ears. This is perhaps rather *tinkle.*

When our ear *tingleth*, we uſually ſay that ſomebody is talking of us; which is an ancient conceit. *Brown.*

2. To feel a ſharp quick pain with a ſenſation of motion.

The pale boy ſenator yet *tingling* ſtands. *Pope.*

3. To feel either pain or pleaſure with a ſenſation of motion. The ſenſe of this word is not very well aſcertained.

They ſuch pollution through their *tingling* veins. *Tickell.*

In a palſy, ſometimes the ſenſation or feeling is either totally aboliſhed, or dull with a ſenſe of *tingling*. *Arbuthnot.*

To TINK. *v. n.* [*tinnio*, Latin; *tincian*, Welſh.] To make a ſharp ſhrill noiſe.

TI'NKER. *n. ſ.* [from *tink*, becauſe their way of proclaiming their trade is to beat a kettle, or becauſe in their tink they make a tinkling noiſe.] A mender of old braſs.

Am not I old Sly's ſon, by education a cardmaker, and now by preſent profeſſion a *tinker*? *Shakeſpeare.*

My

My copper medals by the pound,
May be with learned juſtice weigh'd:
To turn the balance, Otho's head
May be thrown in: and for the mettle
The coin may mend a *tinker*'s kettle. *Prior.*

To TI'NKLE. *v. n.* [*tinter*, French; *tinnio*, Latin.]
1. To make a ſharp quick noiſe; to clink.
The daughters of Zion are haughty, and walk with ſtretched out necks, making a *tinkling* with their feet. *Iſa.*
His feeble hand a javelin threw,
Which flutt'ring, ſeem'd to loiter as it flew:
Juſt, and but barely, to the mark it held,
And faintly *tinkl'd* on the brazen ſhield. *Dryden.*
The ſprightly horſe
Moves to the muſick of his *tinkling* bells. *Dodſley.*
2. It ſeems to have been improperly uſed by *Pope.*
The wand'ring ſtreams that ſhine between the hills,
The grots that echo to the *tinkling* rills. *Pope.*
3. To hear a low quick noiſe.
With deeper brown the grove was overſpread,
A ſudden horrour ſeiz'd his giddy head,
And his ears *tinkled*, and the colour fled. *Dryden.*

TI'NMAN. *n. ſ.* [*tin* and *man.*] A manufacturer of tin, or iron tinned over.
Didſt thou never pop
Thy head into a *tinman*'s ſhop? *Prior.*

TI'NPENNY. *n. ſ.* A certain cuſtomary duty anciently paid to the tithingmen. *Bailey.*

TI'NWORM. *n. ſ.* An inſect. *Bailey.*

TI'NNER. *n. ſ.* [from *tin*; tin, Saxon.] One who works in the tin mines.
The Corniſh men, many of them could for a need live under ground, that were *tinners*. *Bacon.*

TI'NSEL. *n. ſ.* [*etincelle*, French.]
1. A kind of ſhining cloth.
A *tinſel* vail her amber locks did ſhrowd,
That ſtrove to cover what it could not hide. *Fairfax.*
It's but a night-gown in reſpect of your's; cloth of gold and cuts, underborne with a bluiſh *tinſel*. *Shakeſpeare.*
By Thetis' *tinſel* ſlipper'd feet,
And the ſongs of ſirens ſweet. *Milton.*
2. Any thing ſhining with falſe luſtre; any thing ſhewy and of little value.
For favours cheap and common who would ſtrive?
Yet ſcatter'd here and there I ſome behold,
Who can diſcern the *tinſel* from the gold. *Dryden.*
If the man will too curiouſly examine the ſuperficial *tinſel* good, he undeceives himſelf to his own coſt. *Norris.*
No glittering *tinſel* of May fair,
Could with this rod of Sid compare. *Swift.*
Ye *tinſel* inſects, whom a court maintains,
That counts your beauties only by your ſtains,
Spin all your cobwebs o'er the eyes of day,
The muſe's wing ſhall bruſh you all away. *Pope.*

To TI'NSEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To decorate with cheap ornaments; to adorn with luſtre that has no value.
Hence you phantaſtick poſtillers in ſong,
My text defeats your arts, 'tis nature's tongue,
Scorns all her *tinſoil'd* metaphors of pelf,
Illuſtrated by nothing but herſelf. *Cleaveland.*
She, *tinſell'd* o'er in robes of varying hues,
With ſelf-applauſe her wild creation views,
Sees momentary monſters riſe and fall,
And with her own fool's colours gilds them all. *Pope.*

TINT. *n. ſ.* [*teinte*, French; *tinta*, Italian.] A dye; a colour.
Whether thy hand ſtrike out ſome free deſign,
Where life awakes, and dawns at ev'ry line;
Or blend in beauteous *tint* the colour'd maſs,
And from the canvas call the mimick face. *Pope.*

TI'NY. *adj.* [*tint*, *tynd*, Daniſh.] Little; ſmall; puny. A burleſque word.
Some pigeons, Davy, and any pretty little *tiny* kickſhaws. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV.
When that I was a little *tiny* boy,
A fooliſh thing was but a toy. *Shakeſpeare.*
But ah! I fear thy little fancy roves,
On little females and on little loves;
Thy pigmy children, and thy *tiny* ſpouſe,
The baby playthings that adorn thy houſe. *Swift.*

TIP. *n. ſ.* [*tip*, *tipken*, Dutch.] Top; end; point; extremity.
The *tip* no jewel needs to wear,
The *tip* is jewel of the ear. *Sidney.*
They touch the beard with the *tip* of their tongue, and wet it. *Bacon.*
Thrice upon thy fingers *tip*,
Thrice upon thy rubied lip. *Milton.*
All the pleaſure dwells upon the *tip* of his tongue. *South.*
She has fifty private amours, which nobody yet knows any thing of but herſelf, and thirty clandeſtine marriages that have not been touched by the *tip* of the tongue. *Addiſon.*
I no longer look upon lord Plauſible as ridiculous, for admiring a lady's fine *tip* of an ear and pretty elbow. *Pope.*

To TIP. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To top; to end; to cover on the end.
One had in his hand a tipſtaff of a yellow cane, *tipped* at both ends with blue. *Bacon.*
In his hand a reed
Stood waving, *tipp'd* with fire. *Milton.*
With truncheon *tipp'd* with iron head,
The warriour to the liſts he led. *Hudibras.*
How would the old king ſmile
To ſee you weigh the paws, when *tipp'd* with gold,
And throw the ſhaggy ſpoils about your ſhoulders. *Addiſon.*
Quarto's, octavo's ſhape the leſs'ning pyre,
And laſt a little Ajax *tips* the ſpire. *Pope.*
Behold the place, where if a poet
Shin'd in deſcription, he might ſhow it;
Tell how the moon-beam trembling falls,
And *tips* with ſilver all the walls. *Pope.*
Tipt with jet,
Fair ermines ſpotleſs as the ſnows they preſs. *Thomſon.*
2. To ſtrike ſlightly; to tap.
She writes love-letters to the youth in grace,
Nay, *tips* the wink before the cuckold's face. *Dryden.*
The pert jackanapes *tipped* me the wink, and put out his tongue at his grandfather. *Tatler.*
A third rogue *tips* me by the elbow. *Swift.*
Their judgment was, upon the whole,
That lady is the dulleſt ſoul;
Then *tipt* their forehead in a jeer,
As who ſhould ſay, ſhe wants it here. *Swift.*
When I ſaw the keeper frown,
Tipping him with half a crown,
Now, ſaid I, we are alone,
Name your heroes one by one. *Swift.*

TI'PPET. *n. ſ.* [tæppez, Sax.] Something worn about the neck.
His turban was white, with a ſmall red croſs on the top: he had alſo a *tippet* of fine linnen. *Bacon.*

To TI'PPLE. *v. n.* [*tepel*, a dug, old Teutonick.] To drink luxuriouſly; to waſte life over the cup.
Let us grant it is not amiſs to ſit,
And keep the turn of *tippling* with a ſlave,
To reel the ſtreets at noon. *Shakeſpeare.*

To TI'PPLE. *v. a.* To drink in luxury or exceſs.
While his canting drone-pipe ſcan'd
The myſtick figures of her hand,
He *tipples* palmeſtry, and dines
On all her fortune-telling lines. *Cleaveland.*
To a ſhort meal he makes a tedious grace,
Before the barley-pudding comes in place;
Then bids fall on; himſelf for ſaving charges
A peel'd ſlic'd onion eats, and *tipples* verjuice. *Dryden.*
If a ſlumber haply does invade
My weary limbs, my fancy's ſtill awake,
Thoughtful of drink, and eager in a dream,
Tipples imaginary pots of ale. *Philips.*

TI'PPLE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Drink; liquor.
While the *tipple* was paid for, all went merrily on. *L'Eſtr.*

TI'PPLED. *adj.* [from *tipple.*] Tipſy; drunk.
Merry, we ſail from the Eaſt,
Half *tippled* at a rainbow feaſt. *Dryden.*

TI'PPLER. *n. ſ.* [from *tipple.*] A ſottiſh drunkard; an idle drunken fellow.

TI'PSTAFF. *n. ſ.* [*tip* and *ſtaff.*]
1. An officer with a ſtaff tipped with metal.
2. The ſtaff itſelf ſo tipt.
One had in his hand a *tipſtaff* of a yellow cane, tipped at both ends with blue. *Bacon.*

TI'PSY. *adj.* [from *tipple.*] Drunk; overpowered with exceſs of drink.
The riot of the *tipſy* bacchanals,
Tearing the Thracian ſinger in their rage. *Shakeſpeare.*
Welcome joy and feaſt,
Midnight ſhout and revelry,
Tipſy dance and jollity. *Milton.*

TI'PTOE. *n. ſ.* [*tip* and *toe.*] The end of the toe.
Where the fond ape himſelf uprearing high,
Upon his *tiptoes* ſtalketh ſtately by. *Spenſer.*
He that outlives this day, and comes ſafe home,
Will ſtand a *tiptoe* when this day is nam'd,
And rouze him at the name of Criſpian. *Shakeſpeare.*
Night's candles are burnt out, and jocund day
Stands *tiptoe* on the miſty mountains tops. *Shakeſpeare.*
Religion ſtands on *tiptoe* in our land,
Ready to paſs to the American ſtrand. *Herbert.*
Ten ruddy wildings in the wood I found,
And ſtood on *tiptoes* from the ground. *Dryden.*

TIRE. *n. ſ.* [*tuyr*, Dutch.]
1. Rank; row.
Your loweſt *tire* of ordnance muſt lie four foot clear above water, when all loading is in, or elſe thoſe your beſt pieces will

will be of ſmall uſe at ſea, in any grown weather that makes the billows to riſe. *Raleigh.*

Stood rank'd of ſeraphim another row,
In poſture to diſplode their ſecond *tire*
Of thunder. *Milton.*

In all thoſe wars there were few triremes, moſt of them being of one *tire* of oars of fifty banks. *Arbuthnot.*

2. [Corrupted from *tiar* or *tiara*, or *attire*.] A head-dreſs.

On her head ſhe wore a *tire* of gold,
Adorn'd with gems and ouches. *Spenſer.*

Here is her picture: let me ſee;
If I had ſuch a *tire*, this face of mine
Were full as lovely as is this of her's. *Shakeſpeare.*

The judge of torments, and the king of tears,
Now fills a burniſh'd throne of quenchleſs fire,
And for his old fair robes of light he wears
A gloomy mantle of dark flame, the *tire*
That crowns his hated head on high, appears. *Craſhaw.*

When the fury took her ſtand on high,
A hiſs from all the ſnaky *tire* went round. *Pope.*

3. Furniture; apparatus.

Saint George's worth
Enkindles like deſire of high exploits:
Immediate ſieges, and the *tire* of war
Rowl in thy eager mind. *Philips.*

When they firſt peep forth of the ground, they ſhew their whole *tire* of leaves, then flowers, next ſeeds. *Woodward.*

To TIRE. *v. a.* [ꝥiꝛian, Saxon.]

1. To fatigue; to make weary; to harraſs; to wear out with labour or tedioufneſs.

Tir'd with toil, all hopes of ſafety paſt,
From pray'rs to wiſhes he deſcends at laſt. *Dryden.*

For this a hundred voices I deſire,
To tell thee what a hundred tongues wou'd *tire*;
Yet never could be worthily expreſt,
How deeply thou art ſeated in my breaſt. *Dryden.*

2. It has often *out* added to intend the ſignification.

Often a few that are ſtiff do *tire out* a greater number that are more moderate. *Bacon.*

A lonely way
The cheerleſs Albion wander'd half a day;
Tir'd out, at length a ſpreading ſtream he 'ſpy'd. *Tickell.*

3. [From *attire* or *tire*, from *tiara*.] To dreſs the head.

Jezebel painted her face and *tired* her head. 2 *Kings* ix. 30.

To TIRE. *v. n.* [ꝥeoꝛian, Saxon.] To fail with wearineſs.

TI'REDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *tired*.] State of being tired; wearineſs.

It is not through the *tiredneſs* of the age of the earth, but through our own negligence that it hath not ſatisfied us bountifully. *Hakewill.*

TI'RESOME. *adj.* [from *tire*.] Wearifome; fatiguing; tedious.

Since the inculcating precept upon precept will prove *tireſome* to the reader, the poet muſt ſometimes relieve the ſubject with a pleaſant and pertinent digreſſion. *Addiſon.*

Nothing is ſo *tireſome* as the works of thoſe criticks who write in a dogmatick way, without language, genius, or imagination. *Addiſon.*

TI'RESOMENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *tireſome*.] Act or quality of being tireſome.

TI'REWOMAN. *n. ſ.* [*tire* and *woman*.] A woman whoſe buſineſs is to make dreſſes for the head.

Why ſhould they not value themſelves for this outſide faſhionableneſs of the *tirewoman*'s making, when their parents have ſo early inſtructed them to do ſo? *Locke.*

TI'RINGHOUSE. } *n. ſ.* [*tire* and *houſe*, or *room*.] The room in
TI'RINGROOM. } which players dreſs for the ſtage.

This green plot ſhall be our ſtage, this hawthorn brake our *tiringhouſe*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Man's life's a tragedy; his mother's womb,
From which he enters, is the *tiringroom*;
This ſpacious earth the theatre, and the ſtage
That country which he lives in; paſſions, rage,
Folly, and vice, are actors. *Wotton.*

TI'RWIT. *n. ſ.* A bird. *Ainſworth.*

'TIS, contracted for *it is*.

'Tis deſtiny unſhunable. *Shakeſpeare.*

TI'SICAL. *adj.* [for *phthiſical*.] Conſumptive.

TI'SICK. *n. ſ.* [corrupted from *phthiſick*.] Conſumption; morbid waſte.

TI'SSUE. *n. ſ.* [*tiſſue*, French; ꝥiꝛan, *to weave*, Norman Saxon.] Cloth interwoven with gold or ſilver.

In their glittering *tiſſues* emblaz'd
Holy memorials, acts of zeal and love,
Recorded eminent. *Milton.*

A robe of *tiſſue*, ſtiff with golden wire;
An upper veſt, once Helen's rich attire;
From Argos by the fam'd adultreſs brought,
With golden flow'rs and winding foliage wrought. *Dryden.*

To TI'SSUE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To interweave; to variegate.

The chariot was covered with cloth of gold *tiſſued* upon blue. *Bacon.*

They have been always frank of their bleſſings to countenance any great action; and then, according as it ſhould proſper, to *tiſſue* upon it ſome pretence or other. *Wotton.*

Mercy will ſit between,
Thron'd in cœleſtial ſheen,
With radiant feet the *tiſſued* clouds down ſteering. *Milton.*

TIT. *n. ſ.*

1. A ſmall horſe: generally in contempt.

No ſtoring of paſture with baggagely *tit*,
With ragged, with aged, and evil at hit. *Tuſſer.*

Thou might'ſt have ta'en example
From what thou read'ſt in ſtory;
Being as worthy to ſit
On an ambling *tit*,
As thy predeceſſor Dory. *Denham.*

2. A woman: in contempt.

What does this envious *tit*, but away to her father with a tale. *L'Eſtrange.*

A willing *tit* that will venture her corps with you. *Dryden.*

Short pains for thee, for me a ſon and heir:
Girls coſt as many throes in bringing forth;
Beſide, when born, the *tits* are little worth. *Dryden.*

3. A *titmouſe* or *tomtit*. A bird.

TI'TBI'T. *n. ſ.* [properly *tidbit*; *tid*, *tender*, and *bit*.] Nice bit; nice food.

John pampered eſquire South with *titbits* till he grew wanton. *Arbuthnot.*

TITHE. *n. ſ.* [ꝥeoðа, Saxon, *tenth*.]

1. The tenth part; the part aſſigned to the maintenance of the miniſtry.

Many have made witty invectives againſt uſury: they ſay, that it is pity the devil ſhould have God's part, which is the *tithe*. *Bacon.*

Sometimes comes ſhe with a *tithe* pig's tail,
Tickling the parſon as he lies aſleep,
Then dreams he of another benefice. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. The tenth part of any thing.

I have ſearched man by man, boy by boy; the *tithe* of a hair was never loſt in my houſe before. *Shakeſpeare.*

Since the firſt ſword was drawn about this queſtion,
Ev'ry *tithe* ſoul 'mongſt many thouſand diſmes
Hath been as dear as Helen. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. Small part; ſmall portion.

Offenſive wars for religion are ſeldom to be approved, unleſs they have ſome mixture of civil *tithes*. *Bacon.*

To TITHE. *v. a.* [ꝥeoðian, Saxon.] To tax; to pay the tenth part.

When I come to the *tithing* of them, I will *tithe* them one with another, and will make an Iriſhman the tithingman. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

By decimation and a *tithed* death,
If thy revenges hunger for that food
Which nature loaths, take thou the deſtin'd tenth. *Shakeſp.*

When thou haſt made an end of *tithing* all the tithes of thine increaſe, the third year, the year of *tithing*, give unto the Levite, ſtranger, fatherleſs and widow. *Deut.* xxvi. 12.

To TITHE. *v. n.* To pay tithe.

For lambe, pig, and calf, and for other the like,
Tithe ſo as thy cattle the lord do not ſtrike. *Tuſſer.*

TI'THEABLE. *adj.* [from *tithe*.] Subject to the payment of tithes; that of which tithes may be taken.

The popiſh prieſt ſhall, on taking the oath of allegiance to his majeſty, be entitled to a tenth part or tithe of all things *tithable* in Ireland belonging to the papiſts, within their reſpective pariſhes. *Swift.*

TI'THER. *n. ſ.* [from *tithe*.] One who gathers tithes.

TI'THING. *n. ſ.* [*tithinga*, law Latin; from *tithe*.]

1. *Tithing* is the number or company of ten men with their families knit together in a ſociety, all of them being bound to the king for the peaceable and good behaviour of each of their ſociety: of theſe companies there was one chief perſon, who, from his office, was called (toothingman) tithingman; but now he is nothing but a conſtable. *Cowel.*

Poor Tom, who is whipt from *tithing* to *tithing*, and ſtock puniſhed and impriſoned. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Tithe; tenth part due to the prieſt.

Though vicar be bad, or the parſon evil,
Go not for thy *tithing* thyſelf to the devil. *Tuſſer.*

TI'THINGMAN. *n. ſ.* [*tithing* and *man*.] A petty peace officer; an under-conſtable.

His hundred is not at his command further than his prince's ſervice; and alſo every *tithingman* may control him. *Spenſer.*

TI'THYMAL. *n. ſ.* [*tithymalle*, French; *tithymallus*, Lat.] An herb. *Ainſ.*

To TI'TILLATE. *v. n.* [*titillo*, Latin.] To tickle.

Juſt where the breath of life his noſtrils drew,
A charge of ſnuff the wily virgin threw;
The gnomes direct to ev'ry atom juſt,
The pungent grains of *titillating* duſt. *Pope.*

TITILLA'TION.

TITILLA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*titillation*, French; *titillatio*, Lat. from *titillate*.]
1. The act of tickling.
Tickling cauſeth laughter: the cauſe may be the emiſſion of the ſpirits, and ſo of the breath, by a flight from *titillation*. *Bacon.*
2. The ſtate of being tickled.
In ſweets the acid particles ſeem ſo attenuated in the oil as only to produce a ſmall and grateful *titillation*. *Arbuthnot.*
3. Any ſlight or petty pleaſure.
The delights which reſult from theſe nobler entertainments, our cool thoughts need not be aſhamed of, and which are dogged by no ſuch ſad ſequels as are the products of thoſe *titillations*, that reach no higher than the ſenſes. *Glanville.*

TI'TLARK. *n. ſ.* A bird.
The ſmaller birds do the like in their ſeaſons; as the leverock, *titlark*, and linnet. *Walton.*

TI'TLE. *n. ſ.* [*titelle*, old French; *titulus*, Latin.]
1. A general head compriſing particulars.
Three draw the experiments of the former four into *titles* and tables, for the better drawing of obſervations; theſe we call compilers. *Bacon.*
Among the many preferences that the laws of England have above others, I ſhall ſingle out two particular *titles*, which give a handſome ſpecimen of their excellencies above other laws in other parts or *titles* of the ſame. *Hale.*
2. An appellation of honour.
To leave his wife, to leave his babes,
His manſion, and his *titles*, in a place
From whence himſelf does fly. *Shakeſpeare.*
Man over men
He made not lord: ſuch *title* to himſelf
Reſerving. *Milton.*
3. A name; an appellation.
My name's Macbeth.
—The devil himſelf could not pronounce a *title*
More hateful to mine ear. *Shakeſpeare.*
Ill worthy I ſuch *title* ſhould belong
To me tranſgreſſor. *Milton.*
4. The firſt page of a book, telling its name and generally its ſubject; an inſcription.
This man's brow, like to a *title* leaf,
Foretels the nature of a tragick volume. *Shakeſpeare.*
Our adverſaries encourage a writer who cannot furniſh out ſo much as a *title* page with propriety. *Swift.*
5. A claim of right.
Let the *title* of a man's right be called in queſtion; are we not bold to rely and build upon the judgment of ſuch as are famous for their ſkill in the laws? *Hooker.*
Is a man impoveriſhed by purchaſe? it is becauſe he paid his money for a lye, and took a bad *title* for a good. *South.*
'Tis our duty
Such monuments, as we can build, to raiſe;
Leſt all the world prevent what we ſhould do,
And claim a *title* in him by their praiſe. *Dryden.*
To revenge their common injuries, though you had an undoubted *title* by your birth, you had a greater by your courage. *Dryden.*
Conti would have kept his *title* to Orange. *Addiſon.*
O the diſcretion of a girl! ſhe will be a ſlave to any thing that has not a *title* to make her one. *Southern.*

To TI'TLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To entitle; to name; to call.
To theſe, that ſober race of men, whoſe lives
Religious, *titled* them the ſons of God,
Shall yield up all their virtue, all their fame,
Ignobly! *Milton.*

TI'TLELESS. *adj.* [from *title*] Wanting a name or appellation. Not in uſe.
He was a kind of nothing, *titleleſs*,
Till he had forg'd himſelf a name o' th' fire
Of burning Rome. *Shakeſpeare.*

TI'TLEPAGE. *n. ſ.* [*title* and *page*.] The page containing the title of a book.
We ſhould have been pleaſed to have ſeen our own names at the bottom of the *titlepage*. *Dryden.*

TI'TMOUSE, or *Tit*. *n. ſ.* [*tijt*, Dutch, a chick or ſmall bird; *titlingicr*, Iſlandick, a little bird: *tit* ſignifies *little* in the Teutonick dialects.] A ſmall ſpecies of birds.
The nightingale is ſovereign of ſong,
Before him fits the *titmouſe* ſilent be,
And I unfit to thruſt in ſkilful throng,
Should Colin make judge of my foolerie. *Spenſer.*
The *titmouſe* and the pecker's hungry brood,
And Progne with her boſom ſtain'd in blood. *Dryden.*

To TI'TTER. *v. n.* [formed, I ſuppoſe, from the ſound.] To laugh with reſtraint; to laugh without much noiſe.
In flow'd at once a gay embroider'd race,
And *titt'ring* puſh'd the pedants off the place. *Dunciad.*

TI'TTER. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. A reſtrained laugh.
2. I know not what it ſignifies in *Tuſſer*:
From wheat go and rake out the *titters* or tine,
If eare be no forth, it will riſe again fine. *Tuſſer.*

TI'TTLE. *n. ſ.* [I ſuppoſe from *tit*.] A ſmall particle; a point; a dot.
In the particular which concerned the church, the Scots would never depart from a *tittle*. *Clarendon.*
Angels themſelves diſdaining
T' approach thy temple, give thee in command
What to the ſmalleſt *tittle* thou ſhalt ſay
To thy adorers. *Milton.*
They thought God and themſelves linked together in ſo faſt a covenant, that although they never performed their part, God was yet bound to make good every *tittle* of his. *South's Sermons.*
Ned Faſhion hath been bred about court, and underſtands to a *tittle* all the punctilios of a drawing-room. *Swift.*

TI'TTLETATTLE. *n. ſ.* [A word formed from *tattle* by a ludicrous reduplication.] Idle talk; prattle; empty gabble.
As the foe drew near
With love, and joy, and life and dear,
Our don, who knew this *tittletattle*,
Did, ſure as trumpet, call to battle. *Prior.*
For every idle *tittletattle* that went about, Jack was ſuſpected for the author. *Arbuthnot.*

To TI'TTLETATTLE. *v. n.* [from *tattle*.] To prate idly.
You are full in your *tittletattlings* of Cupid: here is Cupid, and there is Cupid: I will tell you now what a good old woman told me. *Sidney.*

TITUBA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*titubo*, Lat.] The act of ſtumbling.

TI'TULAR. *adj.* [*titulaire*, French; from *titulus*, Latin.] Nominal; having or conferring only the title.
They would deliver up the kingdom to the king of England to ſhadow their rebellion, and to be *titular* and painted head of thoſe arms. *Bacon.*
Thrones, virtues, powers,
If theſe magnifick titles yet remain,
Not merely *titular*. *Milton.*
Both Valerius and Auſtin were *titular* biſhops. *Ayliffe.*

TITULA'RITY. *n. ſ.* [from *titular*.] The ſtate of being titular.
Julius, Auguſtus, and Tiberius, with great humility received the name of imperator; but their ſucceſſors retain the ſame even in its *titularity*. *Brown.*

TI'TULARY. *adj.* [*titulaire*, Fr. from *titulus*, Lat.]
1. Conſiſting in a title.
The malecontents of his kingdom have not been baſe nor *titulary* impoſtors, but of an higher nature. *Bacon.*
2. Relating to a title.
William the Conqueror, howſoever he uſed the power of a conqueror to reward his Normans, yet mixed it with a *titulary* pretence, grounded upon the Confeſſor's will. *Bacon.*

TI'TULARY. *n. ſ.* [from the adj.] One that has a title or right.
The perſons deputed for the celebration of theſe maſſes were neither *titularies* nor perpetual curates, but perſons entirely conductitious. *Ayliffe.*

TI'VY. *adj.* [A word expreſſing ſpeed, from *tantivy*, the note of a hunting horn.]
In a bright moon-ſhine while winds whiſtle loud,
Tivy, tivy, tivy, we mount and we fly,
All rocking in a downy white cloud:
And leſt our leap from the ſky ſhould prove too far,
We ſlide on the back of a new-falling ſtar. *Dryden.*

To. *adv.* [to, Saxon; *te*, Dutch.]
1. A particle coming between two verbs, and noting the ſecond as the object of the firſt.
The delay of our hopes teaches us *to* mortify our deſires. *Smallridge.*
2. It notes the intention.
Ambitious fool! with horny hoofs to paſs
O'er hollow arches of reſounding braſs,
To rival thunder. *Dryden.*
She rais'd a war
In Italy, *to* call me back. *Dryden.*
Urg'd by deſpair, again I go *to* try
The fate of arms, reſolv'd in fight *to* die. *Dryden.*
I have done my utmoſt *to* lead my life ſo pleaſantly as to forget all misfortunes. *Pope.*
3. After an adjective it notes its object.
We ready are *to* try our fortunes
To the laſt man. *Shakeſpeare.*
The lawleſs ſword his childrens blood ſhall ſhed,
Increaſt for ſlaughter, born *to* beg their bread. *Sandys.*
4. Noting futurity.
It is not blood and bones that can be conſcious of their own hardneſs and redneſs; and we are ſtill *to* ſeek for ſomething elſe in our frame that receives thoſe impreſſions. *Bentley.*
5. { To *and again*. / To *and fro*. } Backward and forward.
Iſmay binds and looſeth ſouls condemn'd to woe,
And ſends the devils on errands *to and fro*. *Fairfax.*
The ſpirits perverſe
With eaſy intercourſe paſs *to and fro*,
To tempt or puniſh mortals. *Milton.*

Dreſs it not till the ſeventh day, and then move the joint *to and fro*. *Iſeman.*

Maſſes of marble, originally beat off from the ſtrata of the neighbouring rocks, rolled *to and again* till they were rounded to the form of pebbles. *Woodward.*

The winds in diſtant regions blow,
Moving the world of waters *to and fro*. *Addiſon.*

To. *preposition.*

1. Noting motion *towards*: oppoſed to *from*.

With that ſhe *to* him afreſh, and ſurely would have put out his eyes. *Sidney.*

Tybalt fled;
But by and by comes back *to* Romeo,
And *to*'t they go like lightning. *Shakeſpeare.*

Give not over ſo; *to* him again, intreat him,
Kneel down before him. *Shakeſpeare.*

She's coming; *to* her, coz. *Shakeſpeare.*

I'll *to* him again in the name of Brook; he'll tell me all his purpoſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

I'll *to* the woods among the happier brutes:
Come, let's away. *Smith.*

2. Noting accord or adaptation.

Thus they with ſacred thought
Mov'd on in ſilence *to* ſoft pipes. *Milton.*

3. Noting addreſs or compellation.

To you, my noble lord of Weſtmorland.
——I pledge your grace. *Shakeſpeare.*

Here's *to* you all, gentlemen, and let him that's good-natur'd in his drink pledge me. *Denham.*

Now, *to* you, Raymond: can you gueſs no reaſon
Why I repoſe ſuch confidence in you? *Dryden.*

4. Noting attention or application.

Turn out, you rogue! how like a beaſt you lie!
Go buckle *to* the law. *Dryden.*

Sir Roger's kindneſs extends *to* their childrens children. *Addiſon.*

5. Noting addition or accumulation.

Wiſdom he has, and *to* his wiſdom courage;
Temper *to* that, and unto all ſucceſs. *Denham.*

6. Noting a ſtate or place whither any one goes.

Take you ſome company and away *to* horſe. *Shakeſp.*

He ſent his coachman's grandchild *to* prentice. *Addiſon.*

7. Noting oppoſition.

No foe unpuniſh'd in the fighting field,
Shall dare thee foot *to* foot with ſword and ſhield. *Dryden.*

8. Noting amount.

There were *to* the number of three hundred horſe, and as many thouſand foot Engliſh. *Bacon.*

9. Noting proportion; noting amount.

Enoch whoſe days were, though many in reſpect of ours, yet ſcarce as three *to* nine, in compariſon of theirs with whom he lived. *Hooker.*

With theſe bars againſt me,
And yet to win her--all the world *to* nothing. *Shakeſp.*

Twenty *to* one offend more in writing too much than too little; even as twenty *to* one fall into ſickneſs rather by overmuch fulneſs than by any lack. *Aſcham.*

The burial muſt be by the ſmallneſs of the proportion as fifty *to* one; or it muſt be holpen by ſomewhat which may fix the ſilver never to be reſtored when it is incorporated. *Bacon.*

With a funnel filling bottles; *to* their capacity they will all be full. *Ben. Johnſon.*

Phyſicians have two women patients *to* one man. *Graunt.*

When an ambaſſador is diſpatched to any foreign ſtate, he ſhall be allowed *to* the value of a ſhilling a day. *Addiſon.*

Among the ancients the weight of oil was to that of wine as nine *to* ten. *Arbuthnot.*

Suppoſing them to have an equal ſhare, the odds will be three *to* one on their ſide. *Swift.*

10. Noting poſſeſſion or appropriation.

Still a greater difficulty upon tranſlators ariſes from the peculiarities every language hath *to* itſelf. *Felton.*

11. Noting perception.

The flow'r itſelf is glorious to behold,
Sharp *to* the taſte. *Dryden.*

12. Noting the ſubject of an affirmation.

I truſt, I may not truſt thee; for thy word
Is but the vain breath of a common man:
Believe me, I do not believe thee, man;
I have a king's oath *to* the contrary. *Shakeſpeare.*

13. In compariſon of.

All that they did was piety *to* this. *Benj. Johnſon.*

There is no fool *to* the ſinner, who every moment ventures his ſoul. *Tillotſon.*

14. As far as.

Some Americans, otherwiſe of quick parts, could not count *to* one thouſand, nor had any diſtinct idea of it, though they could reckon very well *to* twenty. *Locke.*

Coffee exhales in roaſting *to* the abatement of near one fourth of its weight. *Arbuthnot.*

15. Noting intention.

This the conſul ſees, yet this man lives!
Partakes the publick cares; and with his eye
Marks and points out each man of us *to* ſlaughter. *B. Johnſ.*

16. After an adjective it notes the object.

Draw thy ſword in right.
I'll draw it as apparent *to* the crown,
And in that quarrel uſe it to the death. *Shakeſpeare.*

Fate and the dooming gods are deaf *to* tears. *Dryden.*

All were attentive *to* the godlike man,
When from his lofty couch he thus began. *Dryden.*

17. Noting obligation.

Almanzor is taxed with changing ſides, and what tie has he on him *to* the contrary: he is not born their ſubject, and he is injured by them to a very high degree. *Dryden.*

18. Reſpecting.

He walk'd the way of nature;
And *to* our purpoſes he lives no more. *Shakeſpeare.*

The effects of ſuch a diviſion are pernicious *to* the laſt degree, not only with regard *to* thoſe advantages which they give the common enemy, but *to* thoſe private evils which they produce in every particular. *Addiſon.*

19. Noting conſequence.

Factions carried too high are much *to* the prejudice of the authority of princes. *Bacon.*

Under how hard a fate are women born,
Priz'd *to* their ruin, or expos'd *to* ſcorn! *Waller.*

Thus, *to* their fame, when finiſh'd was the fight,
The victors from their lofty ſteeds alight. *Dryden.*

Oh frail eſtate of human things,
Now *to* our coſt your emptineſs we know. *Dryden.*

A Britiſh king obliges himſelf by oath to execute juſtice in mercy, and not to exerciſe either *to* the total excluſion of the other. *Addiſon.*

It muſt be confeſſed, *to* the reproach of human nature, that this is but too juſt a picture of itſelf. *Broome.*

20. Towards.

She ſtretch'd her arms *to* heav'n. *Dryden.*

21. Noting preſence

She ſtill beareth him an invincible hatred, and revileth him *to* his face. *Swift.*

22. Noting effect.

He was wounded tranſverſe the temporal muſcle, and bleeding almoſt *to* death. *Wiſeman.*

By the diſorder in the retreat great numbers were crowded *to* death. *Clarendon.*

Ingenious *to* their ruin, ev'ry age
Improves the act and inſtruments of rage. *Waller.*

To prevent the aſperſion of the Roman majeſty, the offender was whipt *to* death. *Dryden.*

The abuſe reigns chiefly in the country, as I found *to* my vexation when I was laſt there, in a viſit I made to a neighbour. *Swift.*

I read my ruin in ev'ry cringing bow and fawning ſmile:
Why with malignant elogies encreaſe
The people's fears, and praiſe me *to* my ruin? *Smith.*

23. After a verb *to* notes the object.

Give me ſome wine; fill full:
I drink *to* th' general joy of the whole table,
And to our dear friend Banquo. *Shakeſpeare.*

Had the methods of education been directed *to* their right end, this ſo neceſſary could not have been neglected. *Locke.*

Many of them have expoſed *to* the world the private misfortunes of families. *Pope.*

24. Noting the degree.

This weather-glaſs was ſo placed in the cavity of a ſmall receiver, that only the ſlender part of the pipe, *to* the height of four inches, remained expoſed to the open air. *Boyle.*

Tell her thy brother languiſhes *to* death. *Addiſon.*

A crow, though hatched under a hen, and who never has ſeen any of the works of its kind, makes its neſt the ſame, *to* the laying of a ſtick, with all the neſts of that ſpecies. *Addiſon.*

If he employs his abilities *to* the beſt advantage, the time will come when the ſupreme governor of the world ſhall proclaim his worth before men and angels. *Addiſon.*

25. Before *day*, *to* notes the preſent day; before *morrow*, the day next coming; before *night*, either the preſent night, or night next coming.

Banquo, thy ſoul's flight,
If it find heav'n muſt find it out *to night*. *Shakeſpeare.*

To day they chas'd the boar. *Otway.*

This ought rather to be called a full purpoſe of committing ſin *to day*, than a reſolution of leaving it *to morrow*. *Calamy.*

26. *To day*, *to night*, *to morrow*, are uſed, not very properly, as ſubſtantives in the nominative and other caſes.

To morrow, and *to morrow*, and *to morrow*,
Creeps in this petty pace from day to day;
And all our yeſterdays have lighted fools
The way to duſky death. *Shakeſpeare.*

The father of Solomon's houſe will have private conference with one of you the next day after *to morrow*. *Bacon.*

To day is ours, why do we fear?
To day is ours, we have it here;
Let's baniſh buſ'neſs, baniſh ſorrow,
To the gods belongs *to morrow*. *Cowley.*
To morrow will deliver all her charms
Into my arms, and make her mine for ever. *Dryden.*
For what *to morrow* ſhall diſcloſe,
May ſpoil what you *to night* propoſe:
England may change, or Cloe ſtray;
Love and life are for *to day*. *Prior.*

TOAD. *n. ſ.* [ꝛaðe, Saxon.] An animal reſembling a frog; but the frog leaps, the toad crawls: the toad is accounted venomous, I believe truly.
From th' extreameſt upward of thy head,
To the deſcent and duſt below thy foot;
A moſt *toad*-ſpotted traitor. *Shakeſpeare.*
I had rather be a *toad*,
And live upon the vapour of a dungeon,
Than keep a corner in a thing I love
For others uſe. *Shakeſpeare.*
In the great plague there were ſeen, in divers ditches about London, many *toads* that had tails three inches long, whereas *toads* uſually have no tails. *Bacon.*
In hollow caverns vermin make abode,
The hiſſing ſerpent, and the ſwelling *toad*. *Dryden.*

TO'ADFISH. *n. ſ.* A kind of ſea-fiſh.

TO'ADFLAX. *n. ſ.* A plant.

TO'ADSTONE. *n. ſ.* [*toad* and *ſtone*.] A concretion ſuppoſed to be found in the head of a toad.
The *toadſtone* preſumed to be found in the head of that animal, is not a thing impoſſible. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

TO'ADSTOOL. *n. ſ.* [*toad* and *ſtool*.] A plant like a muſhroom.
The griſly *todeſtool* grown there mought I ſee,
And loathing paddocks lording on the ſame. *Spenſer.*
Another imperfect plant like a muſhroom, but ſometimes as broad as a hat, called *toadſtool*, is not eſculent. *Bacon.*

To TOAST. *v. a.* [*torreo*, *toſtum*, Lat.]
1. To dry or heat at the fire.
Put up thy ſword betime,
Or I'll ſo maul you and your *toaſting* iron. *Shakeſp.*
His breath ſtinks with eating *toaſted* cheeſe. *Shakeſp.*
The earth whereof the graſs is ſoon parched with the ſun, and *toaſted*, is commonly forced earth. *Bacon.*
To allure mice I find no other magick, than to draw out a piece of *toaſted* cheeſe. *Brown.*
2. To name when a health is drunk. *To toaſt* is uſed commonly when women are named.
Several popiſh gentlemen *toaſted* many loyal healths. *Add.*
We'll try the empire you ſo long have boaſted;
And if we are not prais'd, we'll not be *toaſted*. *Prior.*

TOAST. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Bread dried before the fire.
You are both as rheumatick as two dry *toaſts*; you cannot one bear with another's confirmities. *Shakeſp.*
Every third day take a ſmall *toaſt* of manchet, dipped in oil of ſweet almonds new drawn, and ſprinkled with loaf ſugar. *Bacon.*
2. Bread dried and put into liquor.
Where's then the ſaucy boat
Co-rival'd greatneſs? or to harbour fled,
Or made a *toaſt* for Neptune? *Shakeſpeare.*
Some ſquire, perhaps, you take delight to rack;
Whoſe game is whiſk, whoſe treat a *toaſt* in ſack. *Pope.*
3. A celebrated woman whoſe health is often drunk.
I ſhall likewiſe mark out every *toaſt*, the club in which ſhe was elected, and the number of votes that were on her ſide. *Addiſon.*
Say, why are beauties prais'd and honour'd moſt,
The wiſe man's paſſion, and the vain man's *toaſt*?
Why deck'd with all that land and ſea afford,
Why angels call'd, and angel-like ador'd? *Pope.*

TO'ASTER. *n. ſ.* [from *toaſt*.] He who toaſts.
We ſimple *toaſters*, take delight
To ſee our women's teeth look white;
And ev'ry ſaucy ill-bred fellow
Sneers at a mouth profoundly yellow: *Prior.*

TOBA'CCO. *n. ſ.* [from *Tobaco* or *Tobago* in America.]
The flower of the *tobacco* conſiſts of one leaf, is funnel-ſhaped, and divided at the top into five deep ſegments, which expand like a ſtar; the ovary becomes an oblong roundiſh membranaceous fruit, which is divided into two cells by an intermediate partition, and is filled with ſmall roundiſh ſeeds. *Miller.*
It is a planet now I ſee;
And, if I err not, by his proper
Figure, that's like a *tobacco*-ſtopper. *Hudibras.*
Bread or *tobacco* may be neglected; but reaſon at firſt recommends their trial, and cuſtom makes them pleaſant. *Locke.*
Salts are to be drained out of the clay by water, before it be fit for the making *tobacco*-pipes or bricks. *Woodward.*

TOBA'CCONIST. *n. ſ.* [from *tobacco*.] A preparer and vender of tobacco.

TOD. *n. ſ.* [*totte haar*, a lock of hair, German. *Skinner.* I believe rightly.]

1. A buſh; a thick ſhrub.
Within the ivie *tod*,
Where ſhrouded was the little god;
I heard a buſy buſtling. *Spenſer.*
2. A certain weight of wool, twenty eight pounds.
Every eleven weather *tods*, every *tod* yields a pound and odd ſhillings. *Shakeſp.*

TOE. *n. ſ.* [ꝛa, Saxon; *teen*, Dutch.] The divided extremities of the feet; the fingers of the feet.
Come all you ſpirits,
And fill me from the crown to th' *toe*, topful
Of direct cruelty. *Shakeſp.*
Sport that wrinkled care derides,
And laughter holding both his ſides;
Come and trip it as you go,
On the light fantaſtick *toe*. *Milton.*
Laſt to enjoy her ſenſe of feeling,
A thouſand little nerves ſhe ſends
Quite to our *toes*, and fingers ends. *Prior.*

TOFO'RE. *adv.* [ꝛoꝛonan, Saxon.] Before. Obſolete.
It is an epilogue to make plain
Some obſcure precedence that hath *tofore* been ſain. *Shak.*
So ſhall they depart the manor with the corn and the bacon *tofore* him that hath won it. *Spectator.*

TOFT. *n. ſ.* [*toftum*, law Latin.] A place where a meſſuage has ſtood. *Cowel and Ainſ.*

TO'GED. *adj.* [*togatus*, Lat.] Gowned; dreſſed in gowns.
The bookiſh theorick,
Wherein the *toged* conſuls can propoſe
As maſterly as he; meer prattle, without practice,
Is all his ſoldierſhip. *Shakeſp.*

TOGE'THER. *adv.* [ꝛoᵹæðene, Saxon.]
1. In company.
We turn'd o'er many books *together*. *Shakeſp.*
Both *together* went into the wood. *Milton.*
2. Not apart; not in ſeparation.
That king joined humanity and policy *together*. *Bacon.*
3. In the ſame place.
She lodgeth heat and cold, and moiſt and dry,
And life and death, and peace and war *together*. *Davies.*
4. In the ſame time.
While he and I live *together*, I ſhall not be thought the worſt poet. *Dryden.*
5. Without intermiſſion.
The Portugueſe expected his return for almoſt an age *together* after the battle. *Dryden.*
They had a great debate concerning the puniſhment of one of their admirals, which laſted a month *together*. *Addiſon.*
6. In concert.
The ſubject is his confederacy with Henry the eighth, and the wars they made *together* upon France. *Addiſon.*
7. In continuity.
Some tree's broad leaves *together* ſew'd,
And girded on our loins, may cover round. *Milton.*
8. TOGETHER *with*. In union with; in a ſtate of mixture with.
Take the bad *together with* the good. *Dryden.*

To TOIL. *v. n.* [ꝛilian, Saxon; *tuylen*, Dutch.] To labour; perhaps originally, to labour in tillage.
This Percy was the man neareſt my ſoul;
Who, like a brother, *toil'd* in my affairs,
And laid his love and life under my foot. *Shakeſp.*
Others ill-fated are condemn'd to *toil*
Their tedious life, and mourn their purpoſe blaſted
With fruitleſs act. *Prior.*
He views the main that ever *toils* below. *Thomſon.*

To TOIL. *v. a.*
1. To labour; to work at.
Toil'd out my uncouth paſſage, forc'd to ride
Th' untractable abyſs. *Milton.*
2. To weary; to overlabour.
Then, *toil'd* with works of war, retir'd himſelf
To Italy. *Shakeſp.*

TOIL. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Labour; fatigue.
They live to their great, both *toil* and grief, where the blaſphemies of Arians are renewed. *Hooker.*
Not to irkſome *toil*, but to delight
He made us. *Milton.*
2. [*Toile*, *toiles*, Fr. *tela*, Latin.] Any net or ſnare woven or meſhed.
She looks like ſleep,
As ſhe would catch another Antony
In her ſtrong *toil* of grace. *Shakeſp.*
He had ſo placed his horſemen and footmen in the woods, that he ſhut up the Chriſtians as it were in a *toil*. *Knolles.*
All great ſpirits
Bear great and ſudden change with ſuch impatience
As a Numidian lion, when firſt caught,
Endures the *toil* that holds him. *Denham.*
A fly falls into the *toil* of a ſpider. *L'Eſtrange.*
Fantaſtick honour, thou haſt fram'd a *toil*
Thyſelf, to make thy love thy virtues ſpoil. *Dryden.*

To'ILET. *n. ſ.* [*toilette*, Fr.] A dreſſing table.
The merchant from the exchange returns in peace,
And the long labours of the *toilet* ceaſe. *Pope.*

To'ILSOME. *n. ſ.* [from *toil.*] Laborious; weary.
This were it *toilſome*, yet with thee were ſweet. *Milton.*
While here we dwell,
What can be *toilſome* in theſe pleaſant walks? *Milton.*
Abſent or dead, ſtill let a friend be dear,
A ſigh the abſent claims, the dead a tear;
Recal thoſe nights that clos'd thy *toilſome* days,
Still hear thy Parnel in his living lays. *Pope.*

To'ILSOMENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *toilſome.*] Weariſomeneſs; laborioufneſs.

To'KEN. *n. ſ.* [*taikns*, Gothick; *tacn*, Saxon; *teycken*, Dutch.]
1. A ſign.
Shew me a *token* for good, that they which hate me may ſee it. *Pſalms.*
2. A mark.
Whereſoever you ſee ingratitude, you may as infallibly conclude, that there is a growing ſtock of ill-nature in that breaſt, as you may know that man to have the plague upon whom you ſee the *tokens*. *South.*
3. A memorial of friendſhip; an evidence of remembrance.
Here is a letter from queen Hecuba,
A *token* from her daughter, my fair love. *Shakeſpeare.*
Whence came this?
This is ſome *token* from a newer friend. *Shakeſpeare.*
Pigwiggen gladly would commend
Some *token* to queen Mab to ſend,
Were worthy of her wearing. *Drayton.*

To To'KEN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make known. Not in uſe.
What in time proceeds,
May *token* to the future our paſt deeds. *Shakeſpeare.*

TOLD. pret. and part. paſſ. of *tell.* Mentioned; related.
The acts of God to human ears
Cannot, without proceſs of ſpeech, be *told*. *Milton.*

To TOLE. *v. a.* [This ſems to be ſome barbarous provincial word.] To train; to draw by degrees.
Whatever you obſerve him to be more frighted at than he ſhould, *tole* him on to by inſenſible degrees, till at laſt he maſters the difficulty. *Locke.*

To'LERABLE. *adj.* [*tolerable*, Fr. *tolerabilis*, Lat.]
1. Supportable; that may be endured or ſupported.
Yourſelves, who have ſought them, ye ſo excuſe, as that ye would have men to think ye judge them not allowable, but *tolerable* only, and to be borne with, for the furtherance of your purpoſes, till the corrupt eſtate of the church may be better reformed. *Hooker.*
It ſhall be more *tolerable* for Sodom in the day of judgment than for that city. *Matthew.*
Cold and heat ſcarce *tolerable*. *Milton.*
There is nothing of difficulty in the external performance, but what hypocriſy can make *tolerable* to itſelf. *Tillotſon.*
2. Not excellent; not contemptible; paſſable.
The reader may be aſſured of a *tolerable* tranſlation. *Dryd.*
Princes have it in their power to keep a majority on their ſide by any *tolerable* adminiſtration, till provoked by continual oppreſſions. *Swift.*

To'LERABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *tolerable.*] The ſtate of being tolerable.

To'LERABLY. *adv.* [from *tolerable.*]
1. Supportably; in a manner that may be endured.
2. Paſſably; neither well nor ill; moderately well.
Sometimes are found in theſe laxer ſtrata bodies that are ſtill *tolerably* firm. *Woodward.*
The perſon to whom this head belonged laughed frequently, and on particular occaſions had acquitted himſelf *tolerably* at a ball. *Addiſon.*

To'LERANCE. *n. ſ.* [*tolerantia*, Lat. *tolerance*, Fr.] Power of enduring; act of enduring.
Diogenes one froſty morning came into the market-place ſhaking, to ſhew his *tolerance*; many of the people came about him, pitying him: Plato paſſing by, and knowing he did it to be ſeen, ſaid, if you pity him indeed, let him alone to himſelf. *Bacon.*
There wants nothing but conſideration of our own eternal weal, a *tolerance* or endurance of being made happy here, and bleſſed eternally. *Hammond.*

To To'LERATE. *v. a.* [*tolero*, Lat. *tolérer*, Fr.] To allow ſo as not to hinder; to ſuffer.
Inaſmuch as they did reſolve to remove only ſuch things of that kind as the church might beſt ſpare, retaining the reſidue; their whole counſel is, in this point, utterly condemned, as having either proceeded from the blindneſs of thoſe times, or from negligence, or from deſire of honour and glory, or from an erroneous opinion that ſuch things might be *tolerated* for a while. *Hooker.*
We ſhall *tolerate* flying horſes, harpies, and ſatyrs; for theſe are poetical fancies, whoſe ſhaded moralities requite their ſubſtantial falſities. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*
Men ſhould not *tolerate* themſelves one minute in any known ſin. *Decay of Piety.*
Crying ſhould not be *tolerated* in children. *Locke.*
We are fully convinced that we ſhall always *tolerate* them, but not that they will *tolerate* us. *Swift.*

To'LERA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*tolero*, Latin.] Allowance given to that which is not approved.
I ſhall not ſpeak againſt the indulgence and *toleration* granted to theſe men. *South.*

TOLL. *n. ſ.* [This word ſeems derived from *tollo*, Lat. toll, Saxon; *tol*, Dutch; *told*, Daniſh; *toll*, Welſh; *taille*, Fr.] An exciſe of goods; a ſeizure of ſome part for permiſſion of the reſt.
Toll, in law, has two ſignifications: firſt, a liberty to buy and ſell within the precincts of a manor, which ſeems to import as much as a fair or market; ſecondly, a tribute or cuſtom paid for paſſage. *Cowel.*
Empſon and Dudley the people eſteemed as his horſeleaches, bold men, that took *toll* of their maſter's griſt. *Bacon.*
The ſame Pruſias joined with the Rhodians againſt the Byzantines, and ſtopped them from levying the *toll* upon their trade into the Euxine. *Arbuthnot.*

To TOLL. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To pay toll or tallage.
I will buy me a ſon-in-law in a fair, and *toll* for him: for this I'll none of him. *Shakeſp.*
Where, when, by whom, and what y' were ſold for,
And in the open market *toll'd* for? *Hudibras.*
2. To take toll or tallage.
The meale the more yeeldeth, if ſervant be true,
And miller that *tolleth* takes none but his due. *Tuſſer.*
3. [I know not whence derived.] To ſound as a ſingle bell.
The firſt bringer of unwelcome news
Hath but a loſing office; and his tongue
Sounds ever after as a ſullen bell,
Remember'd *tolling* a departed friend. *Shakeſpeare.*
Our going to church at the *tolling* of a bell, only tells us the time when we ought to go to worſhip God. *Stillingfleet.*
Toll, toll,
Gentle bell, for the ſoul
Of the pure ones. *Denham.*
You love to hear of ſome prodigious tale,
The bell that *toll'd* alone, or Iriſh whale. *Dryden.*
They give their bodies due repoſe at night:
When hollow murmurs of their ev'ning bells
Diſmiſs the ſleepy ſwains, and *toll* them to their cells. *Dryden.*
All the bells *tolled* in different notes. *Pope.*
With horns and trumpets now to madneſs ſwell,
Now ſink in ſorrows with a *tolling* bell. *Pope.*
The maid aſks who the bell *toll'd* for? *Swift.*

To TOLL. *v. a.* [*tollo*, Lat.]
1. To ring a bell.
When any one dies, then by *tolling* or ringing of a bell the ſame is known to the ſearchers. *Graunt.*
2. To take away; to vacate; to annul. A term only uſed in the civil law: in this ſenſe the *o* is ſhort, in the former long.
An appeal from ſentence of excommunication does not ſuſpend it, but then devolves it to a ſuperior judge, and *tolls* the preſumption in favour of a ſentence. *Ayliffe.*
3. To take away. Obſolete.
The adventitious moiſture which hangeth looſe in a body, betrayeth and *tolleth* forth the innate and radical moiſture along with it. *Bacon.*

To'LLBOOTH. *n. ſ.* [*toll* and *booth.*] A priſon. *Ainſ.*

To To'LLBOOTH. *v. a.* To impriſon in a tollbooth.
To theſe what did he give? why a hen,
That they might *tollbooth* Oxford men. *Biſhop Corbet.*

TOLLGA'THERER. *n. ſ.* [*toll* and *gather.*] The officer that takes toll.

To'LSEY. *n. ſ.* The ſame with *tollbooth*. *Dict.*

TOLUTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*toluto*, Latin.] The act of pacing or ambling.
They move *per latera*, that is, two legs of one ſide together, which is *tolutation* or ambling. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*
Authors have not writ
Whether *tolutation* or ſuccuſſation. *Butler.*

TOMB. *n. ſ.* [*tombe*, *tombeau*, Fr. *tumba*, low Lat.] A monument in which the dead are incloſed.
Methinks, I ſee thee, now thou art below,
As one dead in the bottom of a *tomb*. *Shakeſpeare.*
Time is drawn upon *tombs* an old man bald, winged, with a ſithe and an hour-glaſs. *Peacham on Drawing.*
Poor heart! ſhe ſlumbers in her ſilent *tomb*,
Let her poſſeſs in ſpace that narrow room. *Dryden.*
The ſecret wound with which I bleed
Shall lie wrapt up, ev'n in my herſe,
But on my *tomb*-ſtone thou ſhalt read
My anſwer to thy dubious verſe. *Prior.*

To TOMB. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bury; to entomb.
Souls of boys were there,
And youths, that *tomb'd* before their parents were. *May.*

TO'MBLESS. *adj.* [from *tomb.*] Wanting a tomb; wanting a ſepulchral monument.

Lay theſe bones in an unworthy urn,
Tombleſs, with no remembrance over them. *Shakeſpeare.*

TO'MBOY. *n. ſ.* [*Tom*, a diminutive of *Thomas*, and *boy.*] A mean fellow; ſometimes a wild coarſe girl.

A lady
Faſten'd to an empery, to be partner'd
With *tomboys*, hir'd with that ſelf-exhibition
Which your own coffers yield! *Shakeſpeare.*

TOME. *n. ſ.* [Fr. τομὸς.]

1. One volume of many.
2. A book.

All thoſe venerable books of ſcripture, all thoſe ſacred *tomes* and volumes of holy writ, are with ſuch abſolute perfection framed. *Hooker.*

TOMTI'T. *n. ſ.* [See TI'TMOUSE.] A titmouſe; a ſmall bird.

You would fancy him a giant when you looked upon him, and a *tomtit* when you ſhut your eyes. *Spectator.*

TON. *n. ſ.* [*tonne*, Fr. See TUN.] A meaſure or weight.

Spain was very weak at home, or very ſlow to move, when they ſuffered a ſmall fleet of Engliſh to fire, ſink, and carry away, ten thouſand *ton* of their great ſhipping. *Bacon.*

TON. } In the names of places, are derived from the Saxon
TUN. } tun, a hedge or wall, and this ſeems to be from bun, a hill, the towns being anciently built on hills for the ſake of defence and protection in times of war. *Gibſon.*

TONE. *n. ſ.* [*ton*, Fr. *tonus*, Lat.]

1. Note; ſound.

Sounds called *tones* are very equal. *Bacon.*

The ſtrength of a voice or ſound makes a difference in the loudneſs or ſoftneſs, but not in the *tone*. *Bacon.*

In their motions harmony divine
So ſmooths her charming *tones*, that God's own ear
Liſtens delighted. *Milton.*

2. Accent; ſound of the voice.

Palamon replies,
Eager his *tone*, and ardent were his eyes. *Dryden.*

3. A whine; a mournful cry.

Made children, with your *tones*, to run for't
As bad as bloody-bones, or Lunsford. *Hudibras.*

4. A particular or affected ſound in ſpeaking.
5. Elaſticity; power of extenſion and contraction.

Drinking too great quantities of this decoction may weaken the *tone* of the ſtomach. *Arbuthnot.*

TONG. *n. ſ.* [See TONGS.] The catch of a buckle. This word is uſually written *tongue*, but, as its office is to hold, it has probably the ſame original with *tongs*, and ſhould therefore have the ſame orthography.

Their hilts were burniſh'd gold, and handle ſtrong
Of mother pearl, and buckled with a golden *tong*. *Spenſer.*

TONGS. *n. ſ.* [ꝥanꝛ, Saxon; *tang*, Dutch.] An inſtrument by which hold is taken of any thing: as of coals in the fire.

Another did the dying brands repair
With iron *tongs*, and ſprinkled oft the ſame
With liquid waves. *Spenſer.*

They turn the glowing maſs with crooked *tongs*;
The fiery work proceeds. *Dryden.*

Get a pair of *tongs* like a ſmith's *tongs*, ſtronger and toothed. *Mortimer.*

TONGUE. *n. ſ.* [ꝥunꝛ, Saxon; *tonghe*, Dutch.]

1. The inſtrument of ſpeech in human beings.

My conſcience hath a thouſand ſeveral *tongue*,
And ev'ry *tongue* brings in a ſev'ral tale,
And ev'ry tale condemns me for a villain. *Shakeſp.*

Who with the *tongue* of angels can relate. *Milton.*

The terror of thy power or potent *tongue*. *Milton.*

They are *tongue*-valiant, and as bold as Hercules where there's no danger. *L'Eſtrange.*

My ears ſtill ring with noiſe, I'm vext to death,
Tongue kill'd, and have not yet recover'd breath. *Dryden.*

Tongue-valiant hero, vaunter of thy might,
In threats the foremoſt; but the lag in fight. *Dryden.*

There have been female Pythagoreans, notwithſtanding that philoſophy conſiſted in keeping a ſecret, and the diſciple was to hold her *tongue* five years together. *Addiſon.*

I ſhould make but a poor pretence to true learning, if I had not clear ideas under the words my *tongue* could pronounce. *Watts.*

2. The organ by which animals lick.

Hiſs for hiſs returned with forked *tongue*
To forked *tongue*. *Milton.*

3. Speech; fluency of words.

Tongue-doughty giant, how doſt thou prove? *Milton.*

Much *tongue* and much judgment ſeldom go together; for talking and thinking are too quite differing faculties. *L'Eſtr.*

Parrots, imitating human *tongue*,
And ſinging-birds in ſilver cages hung. *Dryden.*

Firſt in the council-hall to ſteer the ſtate,
And ever foremoſt in a *tongue* debate. *Dryden.*

Though they have thoſe ſounds ready at their *tongue*'s end, yet there are no determined ideas. *Locke.*

4. Speech, as well or ill uſed.

Give me thy hand; I am ſorry I beat thee: but, while thou liv'ſt, keep a good *tongue* in thy head. *Shakeſpeare.*

On evil days though fallen and evil *tongues*. *Milton.*

5. A language.

The Lord ſhall bring a nation againſt thee, whoſe *tongue* thou ſhalt not underſtand. *Deuteronomy.*

With wond'rous gifts endu'd,
To ſpeak all *tongues* and do all miracles. *Milton.*

An acquaintance with the various *tongues* is nothing but a relief againſt the miſchie fswhich the building of Babel introduced. *Watts.*

6. Speech as oppoſed to thoughts.

Let us not love in word, neither in *tongue*, but in deed and in truth. 1 *John.*

7. A nation diſtinguiſhed by their language. A ſcriptural term.

The Lord ſhall deſtroy the *tongue* of the Egyptian ſea. *Iſa.*

8. A ſmall point: as, *the* tongue *of a balance.*
9. *To hold the* TONGUE. To be ſilent.

'Tis ſeldom ſeen that ſenators ſo young
Know when to ſpeak, and when to *hold their tongue*. *Dryd.*

Whilſt I live I muſt not *hold my tongue*,
And languiſh out old age in his diſpleaſure. *Addiſon.*

To TONGUE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To chide; to ſcold.

But that her tender ſhame
Will not proclaim againſt her maiden loſs,
How might ſhe *tongue* me. *Shakeſpeare.*

To TONGUE. *v. n.* To talk; to prate.

'Tis ſtill a dream; or elſe ſuch ſtuff, as madmen
Tongue, and brain not. *Shakeſp.*

TO'NGUED. *adj.* [from *tongue.*] Having a tongue.

Tongu'd like the night-crow. *Donne.*

TO'NGUELESS. *adj.* [from *tongue.*]

1. Wanting a tongue; ſpeechleſs.

What *tongueleſs* blocks, would they not ſpeak? *Shakeſp.*

Our grave,
Like Turkiſh mute, ſhall have a *tongueleſs* mouth. *Shak.*

That blood, like ſacrificing Abel's, cries,
Even from the *tongueleſs* caverns of the earth,
To me, for juſtice. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Unnamed; not ſpoken of.

One good deed, dying *tongueleſs*,
Slaughters a thouſand waiting upon that. *Shakeſpeare.*

TO'NGUEPAD. *n. ſ.* [*tongue* and *pad.*] A great talker.

She who was a celebrated wit at London is, in that dull part of the world, called a *tonguepad*. *Tatler.*

TONGUETI'ED. *adj.* [*tongue* and *tie.*] Having an impediment of ſpeech.

Love, and *tonguety'd* ſimplicity,
In leaſt ſpeak moſt to my capacity. *Shakeſpeare.*

They who have ſhort tongues, or are *tonguetied*, are apt to fall ſhort of the appulſe of the tongue to the teeth, and oftner place it on the gums, and ſay *t* and *d* inſtead of *th* and *dh*; as moder for mother. *Holder.*

He ſpar'd the bluſhes of the *tonguety'd* dame. *Tickel.*

TO'NICK. } *adj.* [*tonique*, Fr. τείνω.]
TO'NICAL. }

1. Being extended; being elaſtick.

Station is no reſt, but one kind of motion, relating unto that which phyſicians, from Galen, do name extenſive or *tonical*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

2. Relating to tones or ſounds.

TO'NNAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *ton.*] A cuſtom or impoſt due for merchandiſe brought or carried in tons from or to other nations, after a certain rate in every ton. *Cowel.*

Tonnage and poundage upon merchandizes were collected, refuſed to be ſettled by act of parliament. *Clarendon.*

TO'NSIL. *n. ſ.* [*tonſille*, Fr. *tonſillæ*, Lat.]

Tonſils or almonds are two round glands placed on the ſides of the baſis of the tongue, under the common membrane of the fauces, with which they are covered; each of them hath a large oval ſinus, which opens into the fauces, and in it there are a great number of leſſer ones, which diſcharge themſelves, through the great ſinus, of a mucous and ſlippery matter, into the fauces, larynx, and œſophagus, for the moiſtening and lubricating theſe parts. *Quincy.*

TO'NSURE. *n. ſ.* [*tonſure*, Fr. *tonſura*, Lat.] The act of clipping the hair; the ſtate of being ſhorn.

The veſtals, after having received the *tonſure*, ſuffered their hair to come again, being here full grown, and gathered under the veil. *Addiſon.*

TOO. *adv.* [ꝥo, Saxon.]

1. Over and above; overmuch; more than enough. It is uſed to augment the ſignification of an adjective or adverb to a vicious degree.

Groundleſs prejudices and weakneſſes of conſcience, inſtead of tenderneſs, miſlead *too* many others, *too* many, otherwiſe good men. *Sprat.*

It is *too* much to build a doctrine of ſo mighty conſequence upon ſo obſcure a place of ſcripture. *Locke.*

Theſe ridiculous ſtories abide with us *too* long, and *too* far influence the weaker part of mankind. *Watts.*

2. It is ſometimes doubled to encreaſe its emphaſis; but this reduplication always ſeems harſh, and is therefore laid aſide.

Oh, that this *too too* ſolid fleſh would melt. *Shakeſpeare.*

Sometimes it would be full, and then
Oh! *too too* ſoon decreaſe again;
Eclips'd ſometimes, that 'twou'd ſo fall,
There wou'd appear no hope at all. *Suckling.*

3. Likewiſe; alſo.

See what a ſcourge is laid upon your hate;
And I, for winking at your diſcords *too*,
Have loſt a brace of kinſmen. *Shakeſpeare.*

Let on my cup no wars be found,
Leſt thoſe incite to quarrels *too*,
Which wine itſelf enough can do. *Oldham.*

The aſriving to ſuch a diſpoſition of mind as ſhall make a man take pleaſure in other mens ſins, is evident from the text and from experience too. *South.*

It is better than letting our trade fall for want of current pledges, and better *too* than borrowing money of our neighbours. *Locke.*

Let thoſe eyes that view
The daring crime, behold the vengeance *too*. *Pope.*

TOOK, the preterite, and ſometimes the participle paſſive of *take*.

Thy ſoldiers
All levied in my name, have in my name
Took their diſcharge. *Shakeſp.*

He is God in his friendſhip as well as in his nature, and therefore we ſinful creatures are not *took* upon advantages, nor conſumed in our provocations. *South.*

Suddenly the thunder-clap
Took us unprepar'd. *Dryden.*

The ſame device encloſed the aſhes of men or boys, maids or matrons; for when the thought *took*, though at firſt it received its riſe from ſuch a particular occaſion, the ignorance of the ſculptors applied it promiſcuouſly. *Addiſon.*

This *took* up ſome of his hours every day. *Spectator.*

The riders would leap them over my hand; and one of the emperor's huntſmen, upon a large courſer, *took* my foot, ſhoe and all. *Swift.*

Leaving Polybus, I *took* my way
To Cyrrha's temple. *Pope.*

TOOL. *n. ſ.* [ꝛol, ꝛool, Saxon.]

1. Any inſtrument of manual operation.

In mulberries the ſap is towards the bark only, into which if you cut a little it will come forth; but if you pierce it deeper with a *tool* it will be dry. *Bacon.*

Arm'd with ſuch gard'ning *tools* as art, yet rude,
Guiltleſs of fire had form'd. *Milton.*

The ancients had ſome ſecret to harden the edges of their *tools*. *Addiſon.*

2. A hireling; a wretch who acts at the command of another.

He'd chooſe
To talk with wits in dirty ſhoes;
And ſcorn the *tools* with ſtars and garters,
So often ſeen careſſing Chartres. *Swift.*

To TOOT. *v. n.* [Of this word, in this ſenſe, I know not the derivation: perhaps ꝛoꝛan, Saxon, contracted from ꝛopeꝛan, *to know* or *examine*.] To pry; to peep; to ſearch narrowly and ſlily. It is ſtill uſed in the provinces, otherwiſe obſolete.

I caſt to go a ſhooting,
Long wand'ring up and down the land,
With bow and bolts on either hand,
For birds and buſhes *tooting*. *Spenſer.*

TOOTH. *n. ſ.* plural *teeth*. [ꝛoð, Saxon; *tand*, Dutch.]

The *teeth* are the hardeſt and ſmootheſt bones of the body; they are formed in the cavities of the jaws, and about the ſeventh or eighth month after birth they begin to pierce the edge of the jaw, tear the perioſteum and gums, which being very ſenſible create a violent pain: the *dentes inciſivi*, or fore *teeth* of the upper jaw, appear firſt, and then thoſe of the lower jaw, becauſe they are the thinneſt and the ſharpeſt; after them come out the *canini* or eye *teeth*, and laſt of all the *molares* or grinders, becauſe they are thickeſt and bluntest: about the ſeventh year of age they are thruſt out by new *teeth* which they begin to ſprout, and if theſe *teeth* be loſt they never grow again; but ſome have been obſerved to ſhed their *teeth* twice: about the one and-twentieth year the two laſt of the *molares* ſpring up, and they are called *dentes ſapientiæ*. *Quincy.*

Avaunt, you curs!
Be thy mouth or black or white,
Tooth that poiſons if it bite. *Shakeſp.*

Deſert deſerves with characters of braſs
A forted reſidence againſt the *tooth* of time,
And azure of oblivion. *Shakeſp.*

The *teeth* alone among the bones continue to grow in length during a man's whole life, as appears by the unſightly length of one *tooth* when its oppoſite happens to be pulled out. *Ray.*

2. Taſte; palate.

Theſe are not diſhes for thy dainty *tooth*;
What, haſt thou got an ulcer in thy mouth?
Why ſtand's thou picking? *Dryden.*

3. A tine, prong, or blade, of any multifid inſtrument.

The prieſts ſervant came while the fleſh was in ſeething, with a fleſh hook of three *teeth*. 1 *Samuel.*

I made an inſtrument in faſhion of a comb, whoſe *teeth*, being in number ſixteen, were about an inch and an half broad, and the intervals of the *teeth* about two inches wide. *Newton's Opticks.*

4. The prominent part of wheels, by which they catch upon correſpondent parts of other bodies.

The edge whereon the *teeth* are is always made thicker than the back, becauſe the back follows the edge. *Moxon.*

In clocks, though the ſcrews and *teeth* be never ſo ſmooth, yet if they be not oiled will hardly move, though you clog them with never ſo much weight; but apply a little oil they whirl about very ſwiftly with the tenth part of the force. *Ray.*

5. TOOTH *and nail*. With one's utmoſt violence; with every means of attack or defence.

A lion and bear were at *tooth and nail* which ſhould carry off a fawn. *L'Eſtrange.*

6. *To the* TEETH. In open oppoſition.

It warms the very ſickneſs in my heart,
That I ſhall live and tell him *to his teeth*,
Thus diddeſt thou. *Shakeſp.*

The action lies
In his true nature, and we ourſelves compell'd,
Ev'n *to the teeth* and forehead of our faults,
To give in evidence. *Shakeſpeare.*

The way to our horſes lies back again by the houſe, and then we ſhall meet 'em full *in the teeth*. *Dryden.*

7. *To caſt in the* TEETH. To inſult by open exprobration.

A wiſe body's part it were not to put out his fire, becauſe his fond and fooliſh neighbour, from whom he borrowed wherewith to kindle it, might *caſt* him therewith *in the teeth*, ſaying, were it not for me thou wouldſt freeze, and not be able to heat thyſelf. *Hooker.*

8. *In ſpite of the teeth*. Notwithſtanding threats expreſſed by ſhewing teeth; notwithſtanding any power of injury or defence.

The guiltineſs of my mind drove the groſſneſs of the foppery into a received belief, in *deſpight of the teeth* of all rhime and reaſon, that they were fairies. *Shakeſpeare.*

The only way is not to grumble at the lot they muſt bear *in ſpite of their teeth*. *L'Eſtrange.*

To TOOTH. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To furniſh with teeth; to indent.

Then ſaws were *tooth'd*, and ſounding axes made. *Dryd.*

The point hooked down like that of an eagle; and both the edges *tooth'd*, as in the Indian crow. *Grew.*

Get a pair of tongs like a ſmith's tongs, ſtronger and *toothed* at the end. *Mortimer.*

2. To lock in each other.

It is common to *tooth* in the ſtretching courſe two inches with the ſtretcher only. *Moxon.*

TOOTHA'CH. *n. ſ.* [*tooth* and *ach*.] Pain in the teeth.

There never yet was the philoſopher
That could endure the *toothach* patiently,
However at their eaſe they talk'd like gods. *Shakeſpeare.*

He that ſleeps feels not the *toothach*. *Shakeſp.*

I have the *toothach*.
——What, ſigh for the *toothach*!
Which is but an humour or a worm. *Shakeſpeare.*

One was grown deſperate with the *toothach*. *Temple.*

TO'OTHDRAWER. *n. ſ.* [*tooth* and *draw*.] One whoſe buſineſs is to extract painful teeth.

Nature with Scots, as *toothdrawers*, hath dealt,
Who uſe to ſtring their teeth upon their belt. *Cleaveland.*

When the teeth are to be diſlocated, a *toothdrawer* is conſulted. *Wiſeman.*

TO'OTHED. *adj.* [from *tooth*.] Having teeth.

TO'OTHLESS. *adj.* [from *tooth*.] Wanting teeth; deprived of teeth.

Deep-dinted wrinkles on her cheek ſhe draws,
Sunk are her eyes, and *toothleſs* are her jaws. *Dryden.*

They are fed with fleſh minced ſmall, having not only a ſharp head and ſnout, but a narrow and *toothleſs* mouth. *Ray.*

TO'OTHPICK. } *n. ſ.* [*tooth* and *pick*.] An inſtrument by
TO'OTHPICKER. } which the teeth are cleanſed from any thing ſticking between them.

I will fetch you a *toothpicker* from the fartheſt inch of Aſia. *Shakeſp. Much ado about nothing.*

He and his *toothpick* at my worſhip's meſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

Preſerve my woods, whereof, if this courſe hold, there will hardly be found in ſome places enough to make a *toothpick*. *Howel.*

Lentiſck excels; if *toothpicks* of the lentiſck be wanting, of a quill theu make a *toothpick*. *Sandys.*

Lentiſe

Lentiſe is a beautiful ever-green, and makes the beſt *tooth-pickens*. *Mortimer.*

To'OTHSOME. *adj.* [from *tooth.*] Palatable; pleaſing to the taſte.

Some are good to be eaten while young, but nothing *toothſome* as they grow old. *Carew.*

To'OTHSOMENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *toothſome.*] Pleaſantneſs to the taſte.

To'OTHWORT. *n. ſ.* [*dentaria*, Lat.] A plant.

The *toothwort* hath a fleſhy root, which is ſcaly, and cut in, as it were, with teeth: the flower conſiſts of four leaves, placed in form of a croſs; this is ſucceeded by a long pod, divided into two cells by an intermediate partition, and when ripe twiſted up like a ſcrew, and diſcharges the ſeeds with violence. *Miller.*

TOP. *n. ſ.* [*topp*, Welſh; *zop*, Saxon; *top*, Dutch and Daniſh; *topper*, a creſt, Iſlandick.]

1. The higheſt part of any thing.

I ſhould not ſee the ſandy hour-glaſs run,
But I ſhould think of ſhallows and of flats,
And ſee my wealthy Andrew dock'd in ſand,
Vailing her high *top* lower than her ribs. *Shakeſp.*

He wears upon his baby brow the round
And *top* of ſovereignty. *Shakeſpeare.*

Here Sodom's tow'rs raiſe their proud *tops* on high,
The tow'rs as well as men outbrave the ſky. *Cowley.*

Thou nor on the *top* of old Olympus dwell'ſt. *Milton.*

That government which takes in the conſent of the greateſt number of the people, may juſtly be ſaid to have the broadeſt bottom; and if it terminate in the authority of one ſingle perſon, it may be ſaid to have the narroweſt *top*, and ſo makes the firmeſt pyramid. *Temple.*

Syſiphus no ſooner carries his ſtone up to the *top* of the hill but it tumbles to the bottom. *Addiſon.*

So up the ſteepy hill with pain
The weighty ſtone is rowl'd in vain;
Which having touch'd the *top* recoils,
And leaves the labourer to renew his toils. *Granville.*

Marine bodies are found upon hills, and at the bottom only ſuch as have fallen down from their *tops*. *Woodward.*

The ſurface; the ſuperficies.

Plants that draw much nouriſhment from the earth hurt all things that grow by them, eſpecially ſuch trees as ſpread their roots near the *top* of the ground. *Bacon.*

Shallow brooks that flow'd ſo clear,
The bottom did the *top* appear. *Dryden.*

3. The higheſt place.

He that will not ſet himſelf proudly at the *top* of all things, but will conſider the immenſity of this fabrick, may think, that in other manſions there may be other and different intelligent beings. *Locke.*

What muſt he expect, when he ſeeks for preferment, but univerſal oppoſition, when he is mounting the ladder, and every hand ready to turn him off when he is at the *top*? *Sw.*

4. The higheſt perſon.

How would you be,
If he, which is the *top* of judgment, ſhould
But judge you as you are? *Shakeſpeare.*

5. The utmoſt degree.

Zeal being the *top* and perfection of ſo many religious affections, the cauſes of it muſt be moſt eminent. *Sprat.*

If you attain the *top* of your deſires in fame, all thoſe who envy you will do you harm; and of thoſe who admire you few will do you good. *Pope.*

The *top* of my ambition is to contribute to that work. *Pope.*

6. The higheſt rank.

Take a boy from the *top* of a grammar ſchool, and one of the ſame age bred in his father's family, and bring them into good company together, and then ſee which of the two will have the more manly carriage. *Locke.*

7. The crown of the head.

All the ſtor'd vengeance of heaven fall
On her ingrateful *top* *Shakeſpeare.*

Arm'd, ſay you?
——Arm'd, my lord.
——From *top* to toe? *Shakeſpeare.*

'Tis a per'lous boy,
Bold, quick, ingenious, forward, capable;
He's all the mother's from the top to toe. *Shakeſpeare.*

8. The hair on the crown of the head; the forelock.

Let's take the inſtant by the forward *top*,
For we are old, and on our quick'ſt degrees
Th' inaudible and noiſeleſs foot of time
Steals, ere we can affect them. *Shakeſpeare.*

9. The head of a plant.

The buds made our food are called heads or *tops*; as cabbage heads. *Watts.*

10. [*Top*, Daniſh.] An inverted conoid which children ſet to turn on the point, continuing its motion with a whip.

Since I pluckt geeſe, play'd truant, and whipt *top*, I knew not what it was to be beaten till lately. *Shakeſpeare.*

For as whipp'd *tops*, and bandied balls,
The learned hold, are animals:
So horſes they affirm to be
Mere engines made by geometry. *Hudibras.*

As young ſtriplings whip the *top* for ſport
On the ſmooth pavement of an empty court,
The wooden engine flies and whirls about,
Admir'd with clamours of the beardleſs rout. *Dryden.*

Still humming on their drowſy courſe they keep,
And laſh'd ſo long, like *tops*, are laſh'd aſleep. *Pope.*

A *top* may be uſed with propriety in a ſimilitude by a Virgil, when the ſun may be diſhonoured by a Mævius. *Broome.*

11. *Top* is ſometimes uſed as an adjective to expreſs lying on the top, or being at the top.

The *top* ſtones laid in clay are kept together. *Mortimer.*

To TOP. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To riſe aloft; to be eminent.

Thoſe long ridges of lofty and *topping* mountains which run Eaſt and Weſt, ſtop the evagation of the vapours to the North and South in hot countries. *Derham.*

Some of the letters diſtinguiſh themſelves from the reſt, and *top* it over their fellows; theſe are to be conſidered as letters and as cyphers. *Addiſon.*

2. To predominate.

The thoughts of the mind are uninterruptedly employed by the determinations of the will, influenced by that *topping* uneaſineſs while it laſts. *Locke.*

3. To do his beſt.

But write thy beſt and *top*, and in each line
Sir Formal's oratory will be thine. *Dryden.*

To TOP *v. a.*

1. To cover on the top; to tip; to defend or decorate with ſomething extrinſick on the upper part.

The glorious temple rear'd
Her pile, far off appearing like a mount
Of alabaſter, *topp'd* with golden ſpires. *Milton.*

To him the faireſt nymphs do ſhow
Like moving mountains *topt* with ſnow. *Waller.*

There are other churches in the town, and two or three palaces, which are of a more modern make, and built with a good fancy; I was ſhown the little Notre Dame; that is handſomely deſigned, and *topp'd* with a cupola. *Addiſon.*

Top the bank with the bottom of the ditch. *Mortimer.*

2. To riſe above.

A gourd planted cloſe by a large pine, climbing by the boughs twined about them, till it *topped* and covered the tree. *L'Eſtrange.*

3. To outgo; to ſurpaſs.

He's poor in no one fault, but ſtor'd with all.
——Eſpecially, in pride.
——And *topping* all others in boaſting. *Shakeſpeare.*

So far he *topp'd* my thought,
That I in forgery of ſhapes and tricks
Come ſhort of what he did. *Shakeſpeare.*

I am, cries the envious, of the ſame nature with the reſt: why then ſhould ſuch a man *top* me? where there is equality of kind, there ſhould be no diſtinction of privilege. *Collier.*

4. To crop.

Top your roſe trees a little with your knife near a leaf bud. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

5. To riſe to the top of.

If ought obſtruct thy courſe, yet ſtand not ſtill,
But wind about till thou haſt *topp'd* the hill. *Denham.*

6. To perform eminently: as, *he* tops *his part.* This word, in this ſenſe, is ſeldom uſed but on light or ludicrous occaſions.

To'PFUL. *adj.* [*top* and *full.*] Full to the top; full to the brim.

Fill me from the crown to the toe, *topful*
Of direct cruelty. *Shakeſpeare.*

'Tis wonderful
What may be wrought out of their diſcontent;
Now that their ſouls are *topful* of offence. *Shakeſpeare.*

Till a conſiderable part of the air was drawn out of the receiver, the tube continued *topful* of water as at firſt. *Boyle.*

One was ingenious in his thoughts and bright in his language; but ſo *topful* of himſelf, that he let it ſpill on all the company. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

Fill the largeſt tankard-cup *topfull.* *Swift.*

TOPGA'LLANT. *n. ſ.* [*top* and *gallant.*]

1. The higheſt ſail.

2. It is proverbially applied to any thing elevated.

A roſe grew out of another, like honeyſuckles, called top and *topgallants*. *Bacon.*

I dare appeal to the conſcience of *topgallant* ſparks. *L'Eſtr.*

TOPHE'AVY. *adj.* [*top* and *heavy.*] Having the upper part too weighty for the lower.

A roof ſhould not be too heavy nor too light; but of the two extremes a houſe *topheavy* is the worſt. *Wotton.*

Topheavy drones, and always looking down,
As over-ballaſted within the crown,
Mutt'ring betwixt their lips ſome myſtick thing. *Dryden*

TRAGICO'MICALLY. *adv.* [from *tragicomical.*] In a tragicomical manner.

Laws my Pindarick parents matter'd not,
So I was *tragicomically* got. *Bramſton.*

To TRAJE'CT. *v. a.* [*trajectus*, Latin.] To caſt through; to throw.

The diſputes of thoſe aſſuming confidents, that think ſo highly of their attainments, are like the controverſy of thoſe in Plato's den, who having never ſeen but the ſhadow of an horſe *trajected*, eagerly contended, whether its neighing proceeded from its appearing mane or tail. *Glanville.*

If there are different kinds of æther, they have a different degree of rarity; by which it becomes ſo fit a medium for *trajecting* the light of all cœleſtial bodies. *Grew.*

If the ſun's light be *trajected* through three or more croſs priſms ſucceſſively, thoſe rays which in the firſt priſm are refracted more than others, are in all the following priſms refracted more than others in the ſame proportion. *Newton.*

TRAJE'CT. *n. ſ.* [*trajet*, Fr. *trajectus*, Latin.] A ferry; a paſſage for a water-carriage.

What notes and garments he doth give thee,
Bring to the *traject*, to the common ferry,
Which trades to Venice. *Shakeſp.*

TRAJE'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*trajectio*, Lat.]

1. The act of darting through.

Later aſtronomers have obſerved the free motion of ſuch comets as have, by a *trajection* through the æther, wandered through the cœleſtial or interſtellar part of the univerſe. *Boyle.*

2. Emiſſion.

The *trajections* of ſuch an object more ſharply pierce the martyred ſoul of John, than afterwards did the nails the crucified body of Peter. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To TRAIL. *v. a.* [*trailler*, Fr.]

1. To hunt by the track.
2. To draw along the ground.

Beat thou the drum, that it ſpeak mournfully:
Trail your ſteel pikes. *Shakeſpeare.*

Faintly he ſtaggered through the hiſſing throng,
And hung his head, and *trail'd* his legs along. *Dryden.*

3. To draw after in a long floating or waving body.

What boots the regal circle on his head,
That long behind he *trails* his pompous robe,
And, of all monarchs, only graſps the globe? *Pope.*

4 [*Treglen*, Dutch.] To draw; to drag.

Becauſe they ſhall not *trail* me through the ſtreets
Like a wild beaſt, I am content to go. *Milton.*

Thrice happy poet, who may *trail*
Thy houſe about thee like a ſnail?
Or harneſs'd to a nag, at eaſe
Take journies in it like a chaiſe;
Or in a boat, whene'er thou wilt,
Canſt make it ſerve thee for a tilt. *Swift.*

To TRAIL. *v. n.* To be drawn out in length;

When his brother ſaw the red blood *trail*
Adown ſo faſt, and all his armour ſteepe,
For very felneſs loud he 'gan to weep. *Spenſer.*

Since the flames purſu'd the *trailing* ſmoke,
He knew his boon was granted. *Dryden.*

From o'er the roof the blaze began to move,
And *trailing* vaniſh'd in th' Idean grove.
It ſwept a path in heav'n, and ſhone a guide,
Then in a ſteaming ſtench of ſulphur dy'd. *Dryden.*

TRAIL. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Scent left on the ground by the animal perſued; track followed by the hunter.

See but the iſſue of my jealouſy: if I cry out thus upon no *trail*, never truſt me when I open again. *Shakeſp.*

How chearfully on the falſe *trail* they cry!
Oh, this is counter, you falſe Daniſh dogs. *Shakeſp.*

I do think, or elſe this brain of mine
Hunts not the *trail* of policy ſo ſure
As I have us'd to do, that I have found
The very cauſe of Hamlet's lunacy. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Any thing drawn to length.

From thence the fuming *trail* began to ſpread,
And lambent glories danc'd about her head. *Dryden.*

When light'ning ſhoots in glitt'ring *trails* along:
It ſhines; 'tis true, and gilds the gloomy night;
But when it ſtrikes, 'tis fatal. *Rowe.*

3. Any thing drawn behind in long undulations.

And round about her work ſhe did empale
With a fair border wrought of ſundry flow'rs;
Enwoven with an ivy winding *trail.* *Spenſer.*

A ſudden ſtar it ſhot through liquid air,
And drew behind a radiant *trail* of hair. *Pope.*

To TRAIN. *v. a.* [*trainer*, Fr.]

1. To draw along.

In hollow cube he *train'd*
His deviliſh enginry. *Milton.*

2. To draw; to entice; to invite.

If but twelve French
Were there in arms, they would be as a call
To *train* ten thouſand Engliſh to their ſide. *Shakeſp.*

3. To draw by artifice or ſtratagem.

For that cauſe I *train'd* thee to my houſe. *Shakeſp.*

Oh *train* me not, ſweet mermaid, with thy note!
To drown me in thy ſiſter's flood of tears.
Sing, Syren, to thyſelf, and I will doat:
Spread o'er the ſilver waves thy golden hair,
And as a bed I'll take thee, and there lie. *Shakeſp.*

4. To draw from act to act by perſuaſion or promiſe:

We did *train* him on,
And his corruption being ta'en from us,
We as the ſpring of all ſhall pay for all. *Shakeſp.*

5. To educate; to bring up: commonly with *up.*

I can ſpeak Engliſh,
For I was *train'd up* in the Engliſh court. *Shakeſp.*

A moſt rare ſpeaker,
To nature none more bound; his *training* ſuch
That he may furniſh and inſtruct great teachers. *Shakeſp.*

A place for exerciſe and *training up* of youth in the faſhion of the heathen. 2 *Mac.* iv. 9.

Call ſome of young years to *train* them *up* in that trade, and ſo fit them for weighty affairs. *Bacon.*

Spirits *train'd up* in feaſt and ſong. *Milton.*

The firſt Chriſtians were by great hardſhips *trained up* for glory. *Tillotſon.*

6. To breed, or form to any thing.

Abram armed his *trained* ſervants born in his houſe, and purſued. *Gen.* xiv. 14.

The warrior horſe here bred he's taught to *train.* *Dryd.*

The young ſoldier is to be *trained* on to the warfare of life; wherein care is to be taken that more things be not repreſented as dangerous than really are ſo. *Locke.*

TRAIN. *n. ſ.* [*train*, Fr.]

1. Artifice; ſtratagem of enticement.

He caſt by treaty and by *trains*
Her to perſuade. *Spenſer.*

Their general did with due care provide,
To ſave his men from ambuſh and from *train.* *Fairfax.*

This mov'd the king,
To lay to draw him in by any *train.* *Daniel.*

Swol'n with pride into the ſnare I fell
Of fair fallacious looks, venereal *trains*,
Soft'ned with pleaſure and voluptuous life. *Milton.*

Now to my charms
And to my wily *trains!* I ſhall ere long
Be well ſtock'd with as fair a herd as graz'd
About my mother Circe. *Milton.*

The practice begins of crafty men upon the ſimple and good; theſe eaſily follow and are caught, while the others lay *trains* and purſue a game. *Temple.*

2. The tail of a bird.

Contracting their body, and being forced to draw in their fore parts to eſtabliſh the hinder in the elevation of the *train*, if the fore parts do part and incline to the ground, the hinder grow too weak, and ſuffer the *train* to fall. *Brown.*

The bird guideth her body with her *train*, and the ſhip is ſteered with the rudder. *Hakewill.*

Th' other, whoſe gay *train*
Adorns him colour'd with the florid hue
Of rainbows and ſtarry eyes. *Milton.*

Rivers now ſtream and draw their humid *train.* *Milton.*

The *train* ſteers their flights, and turns their bodies like the rudder of a ſhip; as the kite, by a light turning of his *train*, moves his body which way he pleaſes. *Ray.*

3. The part of a gown that falls behind upon the ground.

A thouſand pounds a year, for pure reſpect!
That promiſes more thouſands: honour's *train*
Is longer than his fore ſkirts. *Shakeſp.*

Coſtly followers are not to be liked, leſt while a man makes his *train* longer he makes his wings ſhorter. *Bacon.*

4. A ſeries; a conſecution.

Diſtinct gradual growth in knowledge carries its own light with it, in every ſtep of its progreſſion, in an eaſy and orderly *train.* *Locke.*

If we reflect on what is obſervable in ourſelves, we ſhall find our ideas always paſſing in *train*, one going and another coming, without intermiſſion. *Locke.*

They laboured in vain ſo far to reach the apoſtle's meaning, all along in the *train* of what he ſaid. *Locke.*

Some truths reſult from any ideas, as ſoon as the mind puts them into propoſitions; other truths require a *train* of ideas placed in order, a due comparing of them, and deductions made with attention. *Locke.*

What would'ſt thou have me do? conſider well
The *train* of ills our love would draw behind it. *Addiſon.*

The author of your beings can by a glance of the eye, or a word ſpeaking, enlighten your mind, and conduct you to a *train* of happy ſentiments. *Watts.*

5. Proceſs; method; ſtate of procedure.

If things were once in this *train*, if virtue were eſtabliſhed as neceſſary to reputation, and vice not only loaded with infamy, but made the infallible ruin of all mens pretenſions, our duty would take root in our nature. *Swift.*

6. A retinue;

Art thou come to *torment* us before the time? *Mat.* viii.

2. To teaze; to vex with importunity.
3. To put into great agitation. [*tormente*, Fr. a great ſtorm.]

They ſoaring on main wing
Tormented all the air. *Milton.*

TO'RMENT. *n. ſ.* [*tourment*, French.]

1. Any thing that gives pain.

They brought unto him all ſick people that were taken with divers diſeaſes and *torments*, and he healed them. *Mat.*

2. Pain; miſery; anguiſh.
3. Penal anguiſh; torture.

No priſoners there, inforc'd by *torments*, cry;
But fearleſs by their old tormentors lie. *Sandys's Paraph.*

Not ſharp revenge, not hell itſelf can find
A fiercer *torment* than a guilty mind,
Which day and night doth dreadfully accuſe,
Condemns the wretch, and ſtill the charge renews. *Dryd.*

TO'RMENTOR. *n. ſ.* [from *torment*.]

1. One who torments; one who gives pain.

He called to me for ſuccour, deſiring me at leaſt to kill him, to deliver him from thoſe *tormentors*. *Sidney.*

Let his *tormentor* conſcience find him out. *Milton.*

The commandments of God being conformable to the dictates of right reaſon, man's judgment condemns him when he violates any of them; and ſo the ſinner becomes his own *tormentor*. *South's Sermons.*

2. One who inflicts penal tortures.

No priſoners there, enforc'd by torments, cry,
But fearleſs by their old *tormentors* lie. *Sandys on Job.*

Hadſt thou full pow'r to kill,
Or meaſure out his torments by thy will;
Yet, what could'ſt thou, *tormentor*, hope to gain,
Thy loſs continues unrepaid by pain. *Dryden.*

The ancient martyrs paſſed through ſuch new inventions and varieties of pain as tired their *tormentors*. *Addiſon.*

TO'RMENTIL. *n. ſ.* [*tormentille*, Fr. *tormentilla*, Lat.] Septfoil. A plant.

The root has been uſed for tanning of leather, and accounted the beſt aſtringent in the whole vegetable kingdom. *Miller.*

Refreſh the ſpirits externally by ſome epithemata of balm, bugloſs, with the powder of the roots of *tormentil*. *Wiſeman.*

TORN, part. paſſ. of *tear*.

Ye ſhall not eat any fleſh that is *torn* of beaſts. *Exod.* xxii.

TORNA'DO. *n. ſ.* [*tornado*, Spaniſh.] A hurricane; a whirlwind.

Nimble coruſcations ſtrike the eye,
And bold *tornado*'s bluſter in the ſky. *Garth.*

TORPE'DO. *n. ſ.* [Lat.] A fiſh which while alive, if touched even with a long ſtick, benumbs the hand that ſo touches it, but when dead is eaten ſafely.

TO'RPENT. *adj.* [*torpens*, Latin.] Benumbed; ſtruck motionleſs; not active; incapable of motion.

A comprehenſive expedient to aſſiſt the frail and *torpent* memory through ſo multifarious an employment. *Evelyn.*

TO'RPID. *adj.* [*torpidus*, Latin.] Numbed; motionleſs; ſluggiſh; not active.

Without heat all things would be *torpid* and without motion. *Ray on the Creation.*

The ſun awakes the *torpid* ſap. *Thomſon.*

TO'RPIDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *torpid*.] The ſtate of being torpid.

Though the object about which it is exerciſed be poor, little, and low, yet a man hath this advantage by the exerciſe of this faculty about it, that it keeps it from reſt and *torpidneſs*, it enlargeth and habituates it for a due improvement even about nobler objects. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

TO'RPITUDE. *n. ſ.* [from *torpid*.] State of being motionleſs; numbneſs; ſluggiſhneſs.

Some, in their moſt perfect ſtate, ſubſiſt in a kind of *torpitude* or ſleeping ſtate. *Derham.*

TO'RPOR. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] Dulneſs; numbneſs; inability to move; dulneſs of ſenſation.

Motion diſcuſſes the *torpor* of ſolid bodies, which, beſide their motion of gravity, have in them a natural appetite not to move at all. *Bacon.*

TORREFA'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*torrefaction*, Fr. *torrefacio*, Latin.] The act of drying by the fire.

When torrified ſulphur makes bodies black, why does *torrefaction* make ſulphur itſelf black. *Boyle on Colours.*

If it have not a ſufficient inſolation it looketh pale; if it be ſunned too long it ſuffereth *torrefaction*. *Brown.*

To TORREFY. *v. a.* [*torrifier*, Fr. *torrefacio*, Lat.] To dry by the fire.

In the ſulphur of bodies *torrified* conſiſt the principles of inflammability. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The Africans are more peculiarly ſcorched and *torrefied* from the ſun by addition of dryneſs from the ſoil. *Brown.*

Divers learned men aſſign, for the cauſe of blackneſs, the ſooty ſteam of aduſt, or *torrefied* ſulphur. *Boyle on Colours.*

Torrified ſulphur makes bodies black; I deſire to know why torrefaction makes ſulphur itſelf black? *Boyle.*

Another cliſter is compoſed of two heminæ of white wine, half a hemina of honey, Ægyptian nitre *torrefied* a quadrant. *Arbuthnot.*

TO'RRENT. *n. ſ.* [*torrent*, Fr. *torrens*, Lat.]

1. A ſudden ſtream raiſed by ſummer ſhowers.

The near in blood,
Forſake me like the torrent of a flood. *Sandys on Job.*

Will no kind flood, no friendly rain,
Diſguiſe the marſhal's plain diſgrace;
No *torrents* ſwell the low Mohayne,
The world will ſay he durſt not paſs. *Prior.*

2. A violent and rapid ſtream; tumultuous current.

Not far from Caucaſus are certain ſteep falling *torrents*, which waſh down many grains of gold, as in many other parts of the world; and the people there inhabiting uſe to ſet many fleeces of wool in theſe deſcents of waters, in which the grains of gold remain, and the water paſſeth through, which Strabo witneſſeth to be true. *Raleigh.*

The memory of thoſe who, out of duty and conſcience, oppoſed that *torrent* which did overwhelm them, ſhould not loſe the recompence due to their virtue. *Clarendon.*

When ſhrivell'd herbs on with'ring ſtems decay,
The wary ploughman, on the mountain's brow,
Undams his wat'ry ſtores, huge *torrents* flow,
Temp'ring the thirſty fever of the field. *Dryden.*

Eraſmus, that great injur'd name,
Stemm'd the wild *torrent* of a barb'rous age. *Pope.*

TO'RRENT. *adj.* [*torrens*, Lat.] Rolling in a rapid ſtream.

Fierce Phlegeton,
Whoſe waves of *torrent* fire inflame with rage. *Milton.*

TO'RRID. *adj.* [*torride*, Fr. *torridus*, Lat.]

1. Parched; dried with heat.

Galen's commentators mention a twofold dryneſs; the one concomitated with a heat, which they call a *torrid* tabes; the other with a coldneſs, when the parts are conſumed through extinction of their native heat. *Harvey on Conſump.*

2. Burning; violently hot.

This with *torrid* heat,
And vapours as the Lybian air aduſt,
Began to parch that temperate clime. *Milton.*

3. It is particularly applied to the regions or zone between the tropicks.

Columbus firſt
Found a temp'rate in a *torrid* zone;
The fev'riſh air fann'd by a cooling breeze. *Dryden.*

Thoſe who amidſt the *torrid* regions live,
May they not gales unknown to us receive?
See daily ſhow'rs rejoice the thirſty earth,
And bleſs the flow'ry buds ſucceeding birth. *Prior.*

TO'RSEL. *n. ſ.* [*torſe*, Fr.] Any thing in a twiſted form.

When you lay any timber or brickwork, as *torſels* for mantle trees to lie on, or lintols over windows, lay them in loam. *Moxon's Mechan. Exerciſes.*

TO'RSION. *n. ſ.* [*torſio*, Lat.] The act of turning or twiſting.

TORT. *n. ſ.* [*tort*, Fr. *tortum*, low Lat.] Miſchief; injury; calamity. Obſolete.

Then gan triumphant trumpets ſound on high,
That ſent to heaven the echoed report
Of their new joy and happy victory
Againſt him that had been long oppreſt with *tort*,
And faſt impriſoned in fieged fort. *Spenſer.*

He dreadleſs bad them come to court,
For no wild beaſts ſhould do them any *tort*. *Spenſer.*

Your diſobedience and ill managing
Of actions, loſt for want of due ſupport,
Refer I juſtly to a further ſpring,
Spring of ſedition, ſtrife, oppreſſion, *tort*. *Fairfax.*

TO'RTILE. *adj.* [*tortilis*, Lat.] Twiſted; wreathed.

TO'RTION. *n. ſ.* [from *tortus*, Latin.] Torment; pain. Not in uſe.

All purgers have a raw ſpirit or wind, which is the principal cauſe of *tortion* in the ſtomach and belly. *Bacon.*

TO'RTIOUS. *adj.* [from *tort*.] Injurious; doing wrong. *Spenſ.*

TO'RTIVE. *adj.* [from *tortus*, Lat.] Twiſted; wreathed.

Knots by the conflux of meeting ſap,
Infect the ſound pine, and divert his grain
Tortive and errant from his courſe of growth. *Shakeſp.*

TO'RTOISE. *n. ſ.* [*tortue*, French.]

1. An animal covered with a hard ſhell: there are tortoiſes both of land and water.

In his needy ſhop a *tortoiſe* hung,
An aligator ſtuft. *Shakeſpeare.*

A living *tortoiſe* being turned upon its back, not being able to make uſe of its paws for the returning of itſelf, becauſe they could only bend towards the belly, it could help itſelf only by its neck and head; ſometimes one ſide, ſometimes another, by puſhing againſt the ground, to rock itſelf as in a cradle, to find out where the inequality of the ground might permit it to roll its ſhell. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. A form into which the ancient ſoldiers uſed to throw their troops, by bending down and holding their bucklers above their heads ſo that no darts could hurt them.

Their targets in a *tortoiſe* caſt, the foes
Secure advancing, to the turrets roſe. *Dryden.*

TORTUO'SITY. *n. ſ.* [from *tortuous.*] Wreath; flexure.
Theſe the midwife contriveth unto a knot cloſe unto the body of the infant, from whence enſueth that *tortuoſity*, or complicated nodoſity called the navel. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

To'RTUOUS. *adj.* [*tortueux*, Fr. from *tortuoſus*, *tortus*, Lat.]
1. Twiſted; wreathed; winding.
So vary'd he, and of his *tortuous* train
Curl'd many a wanton wreath. *Milton.*
Aqueous vapours, like a dry wind, paſs through ſo long and *tortuous* a pipe of lead. *Boyle.*
2. Miſchievous. [Thus I explain it, on ſuppoſition that it is derived from *tort*, wrong; but it may mean *crooked*: as we ſay, *crooked* ways for *bad* practices, *crooked* being regularly enough oppoſite to *right*. This in ſome copies is *tortious*, and therefore from *tort*.]
Ne ought he car'd whom he endamaged
By *tortuous* wrong, or whom bereav'd of right. *Spenſer.*

To'RTURE. *n. ſ.* [*torture*, Fr. *tortura*, Lat.]
1. Torments judicially inflicted; pain by which guilt is puniſhed, or confeſſion extorted.
Heccate
Then led me trembling through thoſe dire abodes,
And taught the *tortures* of th' avenging gods. *Dryden.*
2. Pain; anguiſh; pang.
Better be with the dead,
Than on the *torture* of the mind to lie
In reſtleſs extaſy. *Shakeſpeare.*
Ghaſtly ſpaſm or racking *torture*. *Milton.*

To TORTURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To puniſh with tortures.
Hipparchus my enfranchis'd bondman,
He may at pleaſure whip, or hang, or *torture*. *Shakeſp.*
The ſcourge inexorable and the *torturing* hour. *Milton.*
2. To vex; to excruciate; to torment.
Still muſt I cheriſh the dear, ſad remembrance
At once to *torture*, and to pleaſe my ſoul. *Addiſon.*
3. To keep on the ſtretch.
The bow *tortureth* the ſtring continually, and thereby holdeth it in a continual trepidation. *Bacon.*

To'RTURER. *n. ſ.* [from *torture.*] He who tortures; tormenter.
I play the *torturer* by ſmall and ſmall,
To lengthen out the worſt that muſt be ſpoken. *Shakeſp.*
When king Edward the ſecond was amongſt his *torturers*, the more to diſgrace his face, they ſhaved him, and waſhed him with cold water; the king ſaid, well, yet I will have warm water, and ſo ſhed abundance of tears. *Bacon.*
Turning our tortures into horrid arms
Againſt the *torturer*. *Milton.*

To'RVITY. *n. ſ.* [*torvitas*, Lat.] Sourneſs; ſeverity of countenance.

To'RVOUS. *adj.* [*torvus*, Lat.] Sour of aſpect; ſtern; ſevere of countenance.
That *torvous* ſour look produced by anger, and that gay and pleaſing countenance accompanying love. *Derham.*

To'RY. *n. ſ.* [A cant term, derived, I ſuppoſe, from an Iriſh word ſignifying a ſavage.] One who adheres to the antient conſtitution of the ſtate, and the apoſtolical hierarchy of the church of England, oppoſed to a whig.
The knight is more a *tory* in the country than the town, becauſe it more advances his intereſt. *Addiſon.*
To confound his hated coin, all parties and religions join, whigs, *tories*. *Swift.*

To TOSE. *v. n.* [Of the ſame original with *teize.*] To comb wool.

To TOSS. *v. a.* [*taſſer*, Dutch; *taſſer*, French, to accumulate; *Minſheu.* Θεῶσαι, to dance; *Meric Caſaubon. Toſen*, German, to make a noiſe; *Skinner*: perhaps from *to us*, a word uſed by thoſe who would have any thing thrown to them.]
1. To throw with the hand, as a ball at play.
With this ſhe ſeem'd to play, and as in ſport,
Toſs'd to her love in preſence of the court. *Dryden.*
A ſhepherd diverted himſelf with *toſſing* up eggs and catching them again. *Addiſon.*
2. To throw with violence.
Back do I *toſs* theſe treaſons to thy head. *Shakeſpeare.*
Vulcano's diſcharge forth with the fire not only metallick and mineral matter, but huge ſtones, *toſſing* them up to a very great height in the air. *Woodward.*
3. To lift with a ſudden and violent motion.
Behold how they *toſs* their torches on high,
How they point to the Perſian abodes. *Dryden.*
I call'd to ſtop him, but in vain:
He *toſt* his arm aloft, and proudly told me,
He would not ſtay. *Addiſon.*
So talk too idle buzzing things;
Toſs up their heads, and ſtretch their wings. *Prior.*
4. To agitate; to put into violent motion.
The getting of treaſures by a lying tongue is a vanity *toſſed* to and fro. *Prov.* xxi. 6.
Things will have their firſt or ſecond agitation; if they be not *toſſed* upon the arguments of counſel, they will be *toſſed* upon the waves of fortune, and be full of inconſtancy, doing and undoing. *Bacon.*
Cowls, hoods, and habits, with their wearers *toſt*,
And flutter'd into rags. *Milton.*
I have made ſeveral voyages upon the ſea, often been *toſſed* in ſtorms. *Addiſon.*
5. To make reſtleſs; to diſquiet.
She did love the knight of the red croſs,
For whoſe dear ſake ſo many troubles her did *toſs*. *Spenſer.*
Calm region once,
And full of peace, now *toſt* and turbulent. *Milton.*
6. To keep in play; to tumble over.
That ſcholar ſhould come to a better knowledge in the Latin tongue than moſt do, that ſpend four years in *toſſing* all the rules of grammar in common ſchools. *Aſchan.*

To TOSS. *v. n.*
1. To fling; to winch; to be in violent commotion.
Dire was the *toſſing!* deep the groans! deſpair
Tended the ſick, buſieſt from couch to couch. *Milton.*
Galen tells us of a woman patient of his whom he found very weak in bed, continually *toſſing* and tumbling from one ſide to another, and totally deprived of her reſt. *Harvey.*
To *toſs* and fling, and to be reſtleſs, only frets and enrages our pain. *Tillotſon.*
And thou, my ſire, not deſtin'd by thy birth,
To turn to duſt and mix with common earth,
How wilt thou *toſs* and rave, and long to die,
And quit thy claim to immortality. *Addiſon.*
2. To be toſſed.
Your mind is *toſſing* on the ſea,
There where your argoſies
Do overpeer the petty traffickers. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. *To* TOSS *up*. To throw a coin into the air, and wager on what ſide it ſhall fall.
I'd try if any pleaſure could be found,
In *toſſing up* for twenty thouſand pound. *Bramſton.*

TOSS. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. The act of toſſing.
The diſcus that is to be ſeen in the hand of the celebrated Caſtor at Don Livio's is perfectly round; nor has it any thing like a ſling faſtened to it, to add force to the *toſs*. *Addiſon.*
2. An affected manner of raiſing the head.
His various modes from various fathers follow;
One taught the *toſs*, and one the new French wallow:
His ſword-knot this, his cravat that deſign'd. *Dryden.*
There is hardly a polite ſentence in the following dialogues which doth not require ſome ſuitable *toſs* of the head. *Swift.*

To'SSEL. *n. ſ.* See TASSEL.
Tie at each lower corner a handful of hops with a piece of packthread to make a *toſſel*, by which you may conveniently liſt the bag when full. *Mortimer.*

To'SSER. *n. ſ.* [from *toſs.*] One who throws; one who flings and writhes.

To'SSPOT. *n. ſ.* [*toſs* and *pot.*] A toper and drunkard.

TOST. preterite and part. paſſ. of *toſs*.
In a troubled ſea of paſſion *toſt*. *Milton.*

To'TAL. *adj.* [*totus*, Lat. *total*, Fr.]
1. Whole; complete; full.
They ſet and riſe;
Leſt *total* darkneſs ſhould by night regain
Her old poſſeſſion, and extinguiſh life. *Milton.*
If all the pains that, for thy Britain's ſake,
My paſt has took, or future life may take,
Be grateful to my queen; permit my pray'r,
And with this gift reward my *total* care. *Prior.*
2. Whole; not divided.
Either to undergo
Myſelf the *total* crime; or to accuſe
My other-ſelf, the partner of my life. *Milton.*

TOTA'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*totalité*, Fr.] Complete ſum; whole quantity.

To'TALLY. *adv.* [from *total.*] Wholly; fully; completely.
The ſound interpreters expound this image of God, of natural reaſon; which, if it be *totally* or moſtly defaced, the right of government doth ceaſe. *Bacon.*
Charity doth not end with this world, but goes along with us into the next, where it will be perfected: but faith and hope ſhall then *totally* fail; the one being changed into ſight, the other into enjoyment. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

T'O'THER, contracted for *the other*.

To TO'TTER. *v. n.* [*tateren*, to ſtagger, Dutch.] To ſhake ſo as to threaten a fall.
What news, in this our *tott'ring* ſtate?
—It is a reeling world indeed, my lord;
And I believe will never ſtand upright. *Shakeſpeare.*
As a bowing wall ſhall ye be, and as a *tottering* fence. *Pſal.*
The foes already have poſſeſs'd the wall,
Troy nods from high, and *totters* to her fall. *Dryden.*

To'TTERY. } *adj.* [from *totter.*] Shaking; unsteady; dizzy.
To'TTY. } Neither of those words is used.
Siker thy head very *tottie* is,
So on thy corbe shoulder it leans amisse. *Spenser.*

To TOUCH. *v. a.* [*toucher*, Fr. *tætsen*, Dutch.]
1. To reach with any thing, so as that there be no space between the thing reached and the thing brought to it.
He so light was at legerdemain,
That what he *touch'd* came not to light again. *Spenser.*
Ye shall not eat nor *touch* it lest ye die. *Genesis.*
He brake the withs as a thread of tow is broken when it *toucheth* the fire. *Judges.*
2. To come to; to attain.
He that is begotten of God keepeth himself, and that wicked one *toucheth* him not. *1 John.*
Their impious folly dar'd to prey
On herds devoted to the god of day;
The god vindictive doom'd them never more,
Ah men unbless'd! to *touch* that natal shore. *Pope.*
3. To try as gold with a stone.
When I have suit,
Wherein I mean to *touch* your love indeed,
It shall be full of poize and difficulty,
And fearful to be granted. *Shakesp.*
4. To affect; to relate to.
In ancient times was publickly read first the scripture, as, namely, something out of the books of the prophets of God; some things out of the apostles writings; and, lastly, out of the holy evangelists some things which *touched* the person of our Lord Jesus Christ. *Hooker.*
The quarrel *toucheth* none but us alone;
Betwixt ourselves let us decide it then. *Shakesp.*
What of sweet
Hath *touch'd* my sense, flat seems to this. *Milton.*
5. To move; to strike mentally; to melt.
I was sensibly *touched* with that kind impression. *Congreve.*
The tender fire was *touch'd* with what he said,
And flung the blaze of glories from his head,
And bid the youth advance. *Addison.*
6. To delineate or mark out.
Nature affords at least a glimm'ring light:
The lines, though *touch'd* but faintly, are drawn right. *Pope.*
7. To censure; to animadvert upon.
Doctor Parker, in his sermon before them, *touched* them for their living so near, that they went near to *touch* him for his life. *Hayward.*
8. To infect; to seize slightly.
Pestilent diseases are bred in the Summer; otherwise those *touched* are in most danger in the Winter. *Bacon.*
9. To bite; to wear; to have an effect on.
Its face must be very flat and smooth, and so hard, that a file will not *touch* it, as smiths say, when a file will not eat, or race it. *Moxon.*
10. To strike a musical instrument.
They *touch'd* their golden harps, and prais'd. *Milton.*
One dip the pencil, and one *touch* the lyre. *Pope.*
11. To influence by impulse; to impel forcibly.
No decree of mine,
To *touch* with lightest moment of impulse
His free will. *Milton.*
12. To treat of perfunctorily.
This thy last reasoning words *touch'd* only. *Milton.*
13. *To* TOUCH *up.* To repair, or improve by slight strokes, or little emendations.
What he saw was only her natural countenance *touched up* with the usual improvements of an aged coquette. *Addison.*

To TOUCH. *v. n.*
1. To be in a state of junction so that no space is between them.
2. To fasten on; to take effect on.
Strong waters pierce metals, and will *touch* upon gold that will not *touch* upon silver. *Bacon.*
3. *To* TOUCH *at.* To come to without stay.
The next day we *touched at* Sidon. *Acts.*
Oh fail not to *touch at* Peru;
With gold there our vessel we'll store. *Cowley.*
Civil law and history are studies which a gentleman should not barely *touch at*, but constantly dwell upon. *Locke.*
A fishmonger lately *touched at* Hammersmith. *Spectator.*
4. *To* TOUCH *on.* To mention slightly.
The shewing by what steps knowledge comes into our minds, it may suffice to have only *touched on.* *Locke.*
It is an use no-body has dwelt upon; if the antiquaries have *touched upon* it they immediately quitted it. *Addison.*
5. *To* TOUCH *on* or *upon.* To go for a very short time.
He *touched upon* the Moluccoes. *Abbot.*
Which monsters, lest the Trojan's pious host
Should bear, or *touch upon* th' inchanted coast,
Propitious Neptune steer'd their course by night. *Dryden.*
I made a little voyage round the lake, and *touched on* the several towns that lie on its coasts. *Addison.*
6. *To* TOUCH *on* or *upon.* To mention slightly.
It is impossible to make observations in art or science which have not been *touched upon* by others. *Addison.*

TOUCH. *n. s.* [from the noun.]
1. Reach of any thing so that there is no space between the things reaching and reached.
2. The sense of feeling.
O dear son Edgar,
Might I but live to see thee in my *touch*,
I'd say, I had eyes again. *Shakesp.*
The spirit of wine, or chemical oils, which are so hot in operation, are to the first *touch* cold. *Bacon.*
By *touch* the first pure qualities we learn,
Which quicken all things, hot, cold, moist and dry;
By *touch*, hard, soft, rough, smooth, we do discern;
By *touch*, sweet pleasure, and sharp pain we try. *Davies.*
The spiders *touch* how exquisitely fine!
Feels at each thread, and lives along the line. *Pope.*
The fifth sense is *touch*, a sense over the whole body. *Locke.*
3. The act of touching.
The *touch* of the cold water made a pretty kind of shrugging come over her body, like the twinkling of the fairest among the fixed stars. *Sidney.*
The time was once when thou unurg'd wou'd'st vow,
That never *touch* was welcome to thy hand
Unless I touch'd. *Shakesp.*
With one virtuous *touch*
Th' archchemick sun produces precious things. *Milton.*
4. Examination as by a stone.
To-morrow, good sir Michell, is a day
Wherein the fortune of ten thousand men
Must bide the *touch*. *Shakesp.*
Ah Buckingham, now do I ply the *touch*,
To try if thou be current gold indeed. *Shakesp.*
Albeit some of these articles were merely devised, yet the duke being of base gold, and fearing the *touch*, subscribed that he did acknowledge his offences. *Hayward.*
5. Test; that by which any thing is examined.
The law-makers rather respected their own benefit than equity, the true *touch* of all laws. *Carew.*
6. Proof; tried qualities.
Come my sweet wife, my dearest mother, and
My friends of noble *touch!* when I am forth,
Bid me farewel, and smile. *Shakesp.*
7. [*Touche*, Fr.] Single act of a pencil upon the picture.
Artificial strife
Lives in those *touches*, livelier than life. *Shakesp.*
It will be the more difficult for him to conceive when he has only a relation given him, without the nice *touches* which make the graces of the picture. *Dryden.*
Never give the least *touch* with your pencil, till you have well examined your design. *Dryden.*
8. Feature; lineament.
Thus Rosalind of many parts
By heav'nly synod was devis'd;
Of many faces, eyes and hearts,
To have the *touches* dearest priz'd. *Shakesp.*
A son was copy'd from his voice so much,
The very same in ev'ry little *touch*. *Dryden.*
9. Act of the hand upon a musical instrument.
Here let the sounds of musick
Creep in our ears; soft stilness and the night
Become the *touches* of sweet harmony. *Shakesp.*
10. Power of exciting the affections.
Not alone
The death of Fulvia, with more urgent *touches*,
Do strongly speak t' us. *Shakesp.*
Nor wanted power to mitigate and swage,
With solemn *touches*, troubled thoughts. *Milton.*
11. Something of passion or affection.
He which without our nature could not on earth suffer for the world, doth now also, by means thereof, both make intercession to God for sinners, and exercise dominion over all men, with a true, natural, and a sensible *touch* of mercy. *Hooker.*
He loves us not:
He wants the natural *touch*. *Shakesp.*
12. Particular relation; sensible relation.
Speech of *touch* towards others should be sparingly used; for discourse ought to be as a field, without coming home to any man. *Bacon.*
13. [*Touche*, Fr.] A stroke.
Our kings no sooner fall out, but their mints make war upon one another; one meets sometimes with very nice *touches* of raillery. *Addison.*
Another smart *touch* of the author we meet with in the fifth page, where, without any preparation, he breaks out all on a sudden into a vein of poetry. *Addison.*
Though its error may be such,
As Knags and burgess cannot hit
It yet may feel the nicer *touch*
Of Wicherley's or Congreve's wit. *Prior.*

He gave the little wealth he had
To build a houſe for fools and mad;
To ſhew by one ſatyrick *touch*,
No nation wanted it ſo much. *Swift.*

14. Animadverſion; cenſure.
I never bare any *touch* of conſcience with greater regret. *King Charles.*

Soon mov'd with *touch* of blame, thus Eve,
What words have paſs'd thy lips, Adam, ſevere. *Milton.*

15. Exact performance of agreement.
Touch kept is commended, yet credit to keepe
Is pay and diſpatch him, yer ever ye ſleepe. *Tuſſer.*

Quoth Hudibras, thou offer'ſt much,
But art not able to keep *touch*. *Hudibras.*

I keep *touch* both with my promiſe to Philopolis, and with my own uſual frugality in theſe kind of collations. *More.*

He was not to expect that ſo perfidious a creature ſhould keep *touch* with him. *L'Eſtrange.*

16. A ſmall quantity intermingled.
Madam, I have a *touch* of your condition,
That cannot brook the accent of reproof. *Shakeſpeare.*

This coming ſtill nearer to an aſpiration, a *touch* of it may perhaps be an ingredient in the rough guttural pronunciation of the Welſh and Iriſh. *Holder.*

17. A hint; ſlight notice given.
The king your maſter knows their diſpoſition very well; a ſmall *touch* will put him in mind of them. *Bacon.*

18. A cant word for a ſlight eſſay.
Print my preface in ſuch a form as, in the bookſellers phraſe, will make a ſixpenny *touch*. *Swift.*

To'UCHABLE. *adj.* [from *touch*.] Tangible; that may be touched.

To'UCH-HOLE. *n. ſ.* [*touch* and *hole*.] The hole through which the fire is conveyed to the powder in the gun.
In a piece of ordnance, if you ſpeak in the *touch-hole*, and another lay his ear to the mouth of the piece, the ſound is far better heard than in the open air. *Bacon.*

To'UCHINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *touching*.] Peeviſhneſs; iraſcibility.
My friends reſented it as a motion not guided with ſuch diſcretion as the *touchineſs* of thoſe times required. *K. Charles.*

To'UCHING. *prep.* [This word is originally a participle of *touch*.] With reſpect, regard, or relation to.
Touching things which belong to diſcipline, the church hath authority to make canons and decrees, even as we read in the apoſtles times it did. *Hooker.*

Touching our perſon, ſeek we no revenge;
But we our kingdom's ſafety muſt ſo tender,
Whoſe ruin you three ſought, that to her laws
We do deliver you. *Shakeſpeare.*

The heavens and the earth remained in the ſame ſtate in which they were created, as *touching* their ſubſtance, though there was afterwards added multiplicity of perfection in reſpect of beauty. *Raleigh.*

Touching the debt, he took himſelf to be acquitted thereof. *Hayward.*

Socrates choſe rather to die than renounce or conceal his judgment *touching* the unity of the Godhead. *South.*

To'UCHING. *adj.* [from *touch*.] Pathetick; affecting; moving.

To'UCHINGLY. *adv.* [from *touch*.] With feeling emotion; in a pathetick manner.
This laſt fable ſhows how *touchingly* the poet argues in love affairs. *Garth.*

TOUCHMENOT. *n. ſ.* An herb. *Ainſ.*

To'UCHSTONE. *n. ſ.* [*touch* and *ſtone*; *pierre de touche*, Fr.]
1. Stone by which metals are examined.
Chilon would ſay, that gold was tried with the *touchſtone*, and men with gold. *Bacon.*

If he intends to deal clearly, why does he make the *touchſtone* faulty, and the ſtandard uncertain. *Collier.*

2. Any teſt or criterion.
Is not this their rule of ſuch ſufficiency, that we ſhould uſe it as a *touchſtone* to try the orders of the church? *Hooker.*

The work, the *touchſtone* of the nature, is;
And by their operations things are known. *Davies.*

Money ſerves for the *touchſtone* of common honeſty. *L'Eſt.*

Time is the ſureſt judge of truth: I am not vain enough to think I have left no faults in this, which that *touchſtone* will not diſcover. *Dryden.*

To'UCHWOOD. *n. ſ.* [*touch* and *wood*.] Rotten wood uſed to catch the fire ſtruck from the flint.
A race of reſolute ſtout trees they are, ſo abounding with metal and heat, that they quickly take fire, and become *touchwood*. *Howel.*

To make white powder, the powder of rotten willows is beſt; ſpunk, or *touchwood* prepared might take it ruſſet. *Br.*

To'UCHY. *adj.* [from *touch*.] Peeviſh; irritable; iraſcible; apt to take fire. A low word.
You are upon a *touchy* point, and therefore treat ſo nice a ſubject with proportionable caution. *Collier.*

You are ſo *touchy*, and take things ſo hotly, I am ſure there muſt be ſome miſtake in this. *Arbuthnot.*

TOUGH. *adj.* [ꝛoh, Saxon.]
1. Yielding without fracture; not brittle.
Of bodies ſome are fragile, and ſome are *tough*, and not fragile. *Bacon.*

2. Stiff; not eaſily flexible.
The bow he drew,
And almoſt join'd the horns of the *tough* eugh. *Dryden.*

Fate with nature's law would ſtrive,
To ſhew plain-dealing once an age may thrive;
And when ſo *tough* a frame ſhe could not bend,
Exceeded her commiſſion to befriend. *Dryden.*

3. Not eaſily injured or broken.
O ſides you are too *tough*!
Will you yet hold? *Shakeſpeare.*

A body made of braſs the crone demands
For her lov'd nurſling, ſtrung with nerves of wire,
Tough to the laſt, and with no toil to tire. *Dryden.*

4. Viſcous; clammy; ropy.

To To'UGHEN. *v. n.* [from *tough*.] To grow tough.
Hops off the kiln lay three weeks to cool, give and *toughen*, elſe they will break to powder. *Mortimer.*

To'UGHNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *tough*.]
1. Not brittleneſs; flexibility.
To make an induration with *toughneſs*, and leſs fragility, decoct bodies in water for three days; but they muſt be ſuch into which the water will not enter. *Bacon.*

A well-temper'd ſword is bent at will,
But keeps the native *toughneſs* of the ſteel. *Dryden.*

2. Viſcoſity; tenacity; clammineſs; glutinouſneſs.
In the firſt ſtage the viſcoſity or *toughneſs* of the fluids ſhould be taken off by diluents. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Firmneſs againſt injury.
I confeſs me knit to thy deſerving with cables of perdurable *toughneſs*. *Shakeſpeare.*

TOUPE'T. n. ſ. [Fr.] A curl; an artificial lock of hair.
Remember ſecond-hand *toupees* and repaired ruffles. *Swift.*

TOUR. *n. ſ.* [*tour*, French.]
1. Ramble; roving journey.
I made the *tour* of all the king's palaces. *Addiſon.*

Were it permitted, he'd make the *tour* of the whole ſyſtem of the ſun. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Turn; revolution. In both theſe ſenſes it is rather French than Engliſh.
Firſt Ptolemy his ſcheme cœleſtial wrought,
And of machines a wild proviſion brought;
Orbs centrick and eccentrick he prepares,
Cycles and epicycles, ſolid ſpheres
In order plac'd, and with bright globes inlaid,
To ſolve the *tours* by heavenly bodies made. *Blackmore.*

3. In *Milton* it is probably tow'r; ſoar; elevation.
The bird of Jove ſtoop'd from his airy *tour*,
Two birds of gayeſt plume before him drove. *Milton.*

To'URNAMENT. } *n. ſ.* [*tournamentum*, low Lat.]
To'URNEY. }
1. Tilt; juſt; military ſport; mock encounter.
They might under the pretence
Of tilts and *tournaments*,
Provide them horſe and armour for defence. *Daniel.*

For juſts, *tourneys*, and barriers, the glories of them are the chariots, wherein challengers make their entry. *Bacon.*

Whence came all thoſe juſts, tiltings, and *tournaments*, ſo much in uſe in theſe parts. *Temple.*

He liv'd with all the pomp he cou'd deviſe,
At tilts and *tournaments* obtain'd the prize,
But found no favour in his lady's eyes. *Dryden.*

The ſpouſals of Hippolita the queen,
What tilts and *tourneys* at the feaſt were ſeen. *Dryden.*

2. *Milton* uſes it ſimply for encounter; ſhock of battle.
With cruel *tournament* the ſquadrons join!
Where cattle paſtur'd late, now ſcatter'd lies
With carcaſſes, and arms, th' inſanguin'd field. *Milton.*

To To'URNEY. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To tilt in the liſts.
An elfin borne of noble ſtate,
Well could he *tourney*, and in liſts debate. *Spenſer.*

TOURNIQUET. n. ſ. [French.] A bandage uſed in amputations, ſtraitened or relaxed by the turn of a handle.
If the orifice does not readily appear, looſen the *tourniquet*, and the effuſion of blood will direct you to it. *Sharp.*

To TOUSE. *v. a.* [probably of the ſame original with *taw*, *tize*, *toſe*.] To pull; to tear; to haul; to drag: whence *touſer* or *towzer*, the name of a maſtiff.
As a bear whom angry curs have *touz'd*,
Having off ſhak'd them and eſcap'd their hands,
Becomes more fell, and all that him withſtands
Treads down and overthrows. *Spenſer.*

Take him hence; to th' rack with him: we'll *towze* you
Joint by joint, but we will know his purpoſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

To *towze* ſuch things as flutter
To honeſt Bounce is bread and butter. *Swift.*

TOW. *n. ſ.* [ꝛop, Saxon.] Flax or hemp beaten and combed into a filamentous ſubſtance.

Tow twiſted round the handle of an inſtrument makes it eaſier to be held. *Sharp.*

To Tow. *v. a.* [ȝeon, ȝeohan, Saxon, to lead; *toghen*, old Dutch.] To draw by a rope, particularly through the water.

Thou knew'ſt too well
My heart was to thy rudder ty'd by th' ſtring,
And thou ſhould'ſt *tow* me after. *Shakeſpeare.*
The ſeamen *towed*, and I ſhoved, till we arrived. *Swift.*

TOWA'RD. } *prep.* [ȝopanb, Saxon.]
TOWA'RDS. }

1. In a direction to.
He ſet his face *toward* the wilderneſs. *Numbers.*
The currents drive,
Tow'rds the retreating ſea, their furious tide. *Milton.*
2. Near to: as, the danger now comes *towards* him.
3. With reſpect to; touching; regarding.
We brought them to as great peace between themſelves, as love *towards* us for having made the peace. *Sidney.*
Repent you not,
As that the ſin hath brought you to this ſhame,
Which ſorrow's always *tow'rds* ourſelves, not heav'n? *Shakeſpeare.*
His heart relented *towards* her. *Milton.*
By our law, no good is to be left undone *towards* all, not the good of the tongue, the hand, the heart. *South.*
4. With tendency to.
This was the firſt alarm England received *towards* any trouble, after it had enjoyed for ſo many years the moſt uninterrupted proſperity. *Clarendon.*
5. Nearly; little leſs than.
I am *towards* nine years older ſince I left you. *Swift.*

TOWA'RD. } *adv.* [It is doubtful whether in this uſe the word
TOWA'RDS. } be adverb or adjective.] Near; at hand; in a ſtate of preparation.
What might be *toward* that this ſweaty haſte
Doth make the night joint labourer with the day. *Shakeſp.*

TOWA'RD. *adj.* Ready to do or learn; not froward.

TO'WARDLINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *towardly*.] Docility; compliance; readineſs to do or to learn.
The beauty and *towardlineſs* of theſe children moved her brethren to envy. *Raleigh.*

TO'WARDLY. *adj.* [from *toward*.] Ready to do or learn; docile; compliant with duty.
Some young *towardly* noblemen or gentlemen were uſually ſent as aſſiſtants or attendants. *Bacon.*

TO'WARDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *toward*.] Docility.
Parents will not throw away the *towardneſs* of a child, and the expence of education upon a profeſſion, the labour of which is encreaſed, and the rewards are vaniſhed. *South.*

TO'WEL. *n. ſ.* [*touaille*, French; *touaglio*, Italian.] A cloath on which the hands are wiped.
His arm muſt be kept up with a napkin or *towel*. *Wiſeman.*
Th' attendants water for their hands ſupply,
And having waſh'd, with ſilken *towels* dry. *Dryden.*

TO'WER. *n. ſ.* [ȝop, Saxon; *tour*, Fr. *torre*, Italian; *turris*, Latin.]
1. A high building; a building raiſed above the main edifice.
Let us build us a city and a *tower*, whoſe top may reach unto heaven. *Geneſis.*
2. A fortreſs; a citadel.
3. A high head-dreſs.
Lay trains of amorous intrigues
In *towers*, and curls, and perriwigs. *Hudibras.*
4. Hight flight; elevation.

To TO'WER. *v. n.* To ſoar; to fly or riſe high.
On th' other ſide an high rock *tow'rd* ſtill. *Spenſer.*
No marvel
My lord protector's hawks do *tower* ſo well. *Shakeſp.*
Circular baſe of riſing folds that *tower'd*
Fold above fold a ſurging maze. *Milton.*
Tow'ring his height, and ample was his breaſt. *Dryden.*
The crooked plough, the ſhare, the *tow'ring* height
Of waggons, and the cart's unweildy weight;
Theſe all muſt be prepar'd. *Dryden.*
All thoſe ſublime thoughts which *tower* above the clouds, and reach as high as heaven itſelf, take their riſe, not one jot beyond thoſe ideas which ſenſe or reflection have offered for the contemplation of the mind. *Locke.*

TO'WER-MUSTARD. *n. ſ.* [*turritis*, Lat.] A plant.
The flower of the *tower-muſtard* conſiſts of four leaves, expanding in form of a croſs, out of whoſe empalement riſes the pointal, which afterward becomes a long, ſmooth pod, growing for the moſt part upright, and opening into two parts, in each of which are many ſmooth ſeeds. *Miller.*

TO'WERED. *adj.* [from *tower*.] Adorned or defended by towers.
Might ſhe the wiſe Latona be,
Or the *tow'red* Cybele. *Milton.*

TO'WERY. *adj.* [from *tower*.] Adorned or guarded with towers.
Here naked rocks, and empty waſtes were ſeen,
There *tow'ry* cities and the foreſts green. *Pope.*
Riſe, crown'd with lights, imperial Salem, riſe!
Exalt thy *tow'ry* head, and lift thy eyes! *Pope.*

With his *tow'ry* grandeur ſwell their ſtate. *Thomſon.*

TOWN. *n. ſ.* [ȝun, Saxon; *tuyn*, Dutch; from ȝinan, Saxon, *ſhut*.]
1. Any walled collection of houſes.
She let them down by a cord; for her houſe was upon the *town* wall. *Joſ.* ii. 15.
2. Any collection of houſes larger than a village.
Speak the ſpeech trippingly on the tongue: but if you mouth it, as many of our players do, I had as lieve the *town* crier had ſpoke the lines. *Shakeſpeare.*
Into whatſoever city or *town* ye enter, enquire who in it is worthy, and there abide? *Matthew.*
Before him *towns* and rural works between. *Milton.*
My friend this inſult ſees,
And flies from *towns* to woods. *Broome.*
3. In England, any number of houſes to which belongs a regular market, and which is not a city or ſee of a biſhop.
4. The court end of London.
A virgin whom her mother's care
Drags from the *town* to wholeſome country air. *Pope.*
5. The people who live in the capital.
He all at once let down,
Stuns with his giddy larum half the *town*. *Pope.*
6. It is uſed by the inhabitants of every town or city: as we ſay, *a new family is come to* town.
There is ſome new dreſs or new diverſion juſt come to *town*. *Law.*

TO'WNCLERK. *n. ſ.* [*town* and *clerk*.] An officer who manages the publick buſineſs of a place.
The *townclerk* appeaſed the people. *Acts.*

TOWNHO'USE. *n. ſ.* [*town* and *houſe*.] The hall where publick buſineſs is tranſacted.
A *townhouſe* built at one end will front the church that ſtands at the other. *Addiſon.*

TO'WNSHIP. *n. ſ.* [*town* and *ſhip*.] The corporation of a town; the diſtrict belonging to a town.
I am but a poor petitioner of our whole *townſhip*. *Shakeſp.*
They had built houſes, planted gardens, erected *townſhips*, and made proviſion for their poſterity. *Raleigh.*

TO'WNSMAN. *n. ſ.* [*town* and *man*.]
1. An inhabitant of a place.
Here come the *townſmen* on proceſſion,
Before your highneſs to preſent the man. *Shakeſpeare.*
In the time of king Henry the ſixth, in a fight between the earls of Ormond and Deſmond, almoſt all the *townſmen* of Kilkenny were ſlain. *Davies.*
They marched to Newcaſtle, which being defended only by the *townſmen*, was given up to them. *Clarendon.*
I left him at the gate firm to your intereſt,
T' admit the *townſmen* at their firſt appearance. *Dryden.*
2. One of the ſame town.

TO'WNTALK. *n. ſ.* [*town* and *talk*.] Common prattle of a place.
If you tell the ſecret, in twelve hours it ſhall be *towntalk*. *L'Eſtrange.*

TO'XICAL. *adj.* [*toxicum*, Lat.] Poiſonous; containing poiſon.

TOY. *n. ſ.* [*toyen*, *tooghen*, to dreſs with many ornaments, Dutch.]
1. A pretty commodity; a trifle; a thing of no value.
Might I make acceptable unto her that *toy* which I had found, following an acquaintance of mine at the plough. *Sid.*
They exchange for knives, glaſſes, and ſuch *toys*, great abundance of gold and pearl. *Abbot.*
Becauſe of old
Thou thyſelf doatd'ſt on womankind, admiring
Their ſhape, their colour, and attractive grace:
None are, thou think'ſt, but taken with ſuch *toys*. *Milton.*
O virtue! virtue! what art thou become,
That men ſhould leave thee for that *toy* a woman. *Dryden.*
2. A plaything; a bauble.
To dally thus with death is no fit *toy*,
Go find ſome other play-fellows, mine own ſweet boy. *Spenſer.*
What a profuſion of wealth laid out in coaches, trappings, tables, cabinets, and the like precious *toys*. *Addiſon.*
In Delia's hand this *toy* is fatal found,
Nor could that fabled dart more ſurely wound. *Pope.*
3. Matter of no importance.
'Tis a cockle or a walnut ſhell,
A knack, a *toy*, a trick, a baby's cap. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. Folly; trifling practice; ſilly opinion.
The things which ſo long experience of all ages hath confirmed and made profitable, let us not preſume to condemn as follies and *toys*, becauſe we ſometime know not the cauſe and reaſon of them. *Hooker.*
5. Play; ſport; amorous dalliance.
Ye ſons of Venus, play your ſports at will;
For greedy pleaſure, careleſs of your *toys*,
Thinks more upon her paradiſe of joys.
So ſaid he, and forbore not glance or *toy*
Of amorous intent. *Milton.*

6. Odd ſtory; ſilly tale.
I never may believe
Theſe antick fables, nor theſe fairy *toys*. *Shakeſpeare.*
7. Frolick; humour; odd fancy.
Shall that which hath always received this conſtruction, be now diſguiſed with a *toy* of novelty. *Hooker.*
The very place puts *toys* of deſperation,
Without more motive, into every brain,
That looks ſo many fathoms to the ſea,
And hears it roar beneath. *Shakeſpeare.*

To TOY. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To trifle; to dally amorouſly; to play.

TO'YISH. *adj.* [from *toy*.] Trifling; wanton.

TO'YISHNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *toyiſh*.] Nugacity; wantonneſs.
Your ſociety will diſcredit that *toyiſhneſs* of wanton fancy, that plays tricks with words, and frolicks with the caprices of frothy imagination. *Glanville.*

TO'YSHOP. *n. ſ.* [*toy* and *ſhop*.] A ſhop were playthings and little nice manufactures are ſold.
Fans, ſilks, ribbands, laces, and gewgaws, lay ſo thick together, that the heart was nothing elſe but a *toyſhop*. *Add.*
With varying vanities from every part,
They ſhift the moving *toyſhop* of their heart. *Pope.*

To TOZE. *v. a.* [See TOWSE and TEASE.] To pull by violence or impetuoſity.
Think'ſt thou, for that I inſinuate, or *toze* from thee thy buſineſs, I am therefore no courtier. *Shakeſpeare.*

TRACE. *n. ſ.* [*trace*, Fr. *traccia*, Italian.]
1. Mark left by any thing paſſing; footſteps.
Theſe as a line their long dimenſion drew,
Streaking the ground with ſinuous *trace*. *Milton.*
2. Remain; appearance of what has been.
The people of theſe countries are reported to have lived like the beaſts among them, without any *traces* of orders, laws, or religion. *Temple.*
There are not the leaſt *traces* of it to be met, the greateſt part of the ornaments being taken from Trajan's arch, and ſet up to the conqueror. *Addiſon.*
The ſhady empire ſhall retain no *trace*
Of war, or blood, but in the Sylvan chace. *Pope.*
3. [from *tiraſſer*, French; *tiraſſes*, traces.] Harneſs for beaſts of draught.
Her waggon ſpokes made of long ſpinner's legs;
The cover, of the wings of graſhoppers;
The *traces*, of the ſmalleſt ſpider's web. *Shakeſp.*
The labour'd ox
In his looſe *traces* from the furrow came. *Milton.*
While lab'ring oxen, ſpent with toil and heat,
In their looſe *traces* from the field retreat. *Pope.*
Twelve young mules,
New to the plough, unpractis'd in the *trace*. *Pope.*

To TRACE. *v. a.* [*tracer*, Fr. *tracciare*, Italian.]
1. To follow by the footſteps, or remaining marks.
I feel thy power to *trace* the ways
Of higheſt agents. *Milton.*
You may *trace* the deluge quite round the globe in profane hiſtory; and every one of theſe people have a tale to tell concerning the reſtauration. *Burnet.*
They do but *trace* over the paths beaten by the ancients or comment, critick, or flouriſh upon them. *Temple.*
To this haſte of the mind a not due *tracing* of the arguments to their true foundation is owing. *Locke.*
2. To follow with exactneſs.
That ſervile path thou nobly doſt decline,
Of *tracing* word by word, and line by line. *Denham.*
3. To mark out.
He allows the ſoul power to *trace* images on the brain, and perceive them. *Locke.*
His pen can *trace* out a true quotation. *Swift.*
4. To walk over.
Men as they *trace*,
Both feet and face one way are wont to lead. *Spenſer.*
We do *trace* this alley up and down. *Shakeſp.*

TRA'CER. *n. ſ.* [from *trace*.] One that traces.
Ambaſſadors ſhould not be held the *tracers* of a plot of ſuch malice. *Howel.*

TRACK. *n. ſ.* [*trac*, old French; *traccia*, Italian.]
1. Mark left upon the way by the foot or otherwiſe.
Following the *track* of Satan. *Milton.*
Hung by the neck and hair, and dragg'd around,
The hoſtile ſpear yet ſticking in his wound,
With *tracks* of blood inſcrib'd the duſty ground. *Dryden.*
Conſider the exterior frame of the globe, if we may find any *tracks* or footſteps of wiſdom in its conſtitution. *Bentley.*
2. A road; a beaten path.
With *track* oblique ſidelong he works his way. *Milton.*
Behold Torquatus the ſame *track* perſue,
And next, the two devoted Decii view. *Dryden.*

To TRACK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To follow by the footſteps or marks left in the way.
As ſhepherd's cur that in dark evening's ſhade
Hath *tracked* forth ſome ſavage beaſt's trade. *Spenſer.*

He was not only a profeſſed imitator of Horace, but a learned plagiary in all the others; you *track* him everywhere in their ſnow. *Dryden.*

TRA'CKLESS. *adj.* [from *track*.] Untrodden; marked with no footſteps.
Loſt in *trackleſs* fields of ſhining day,
Unable to diſcern the way,
Which Naſſau's virtue only cou'd explore. *Prior.*

TRACT. *n. ſ.* [*tractus*, Lat.]
1. Any kind of extended ſubſtance.
2. A region; a quantity of land.
Only there are ſome *tracts* which, by high mountains, are barred from air and freſh wind. *Raleigh.*
Heav'n hides nothing from thy view,
Nor the deep *tract* of hell. *Milton.*
Monte Circeio, by Homer called Inſula Æea, is a very high mountain joined to the main land by a narrow *tract* of earth. *Addiſon.*
3. Continuity; any thing protracted, or drawn out to length.
The myrtle flouriſheth ſtill; and wonderful it is that for ſo long a *tract* of time ſhe ſhould ſtill continue freſh. *Howel.*
Your bodies may at laſt turn all to ſpirit,
Improv'd by *tract* of time, and wing'd aſcend
Ethereal as we. *Milton.*
As in *tract* of ſpeech a dubious word is eaſily known by the coherence with the reſt, and a dubious letter by the whole word; ſo may a deaf perſon, having competent knowledge of language, by an acute ſagacity, by ſome more evident word diſcerned by his eye, know the ſenſe. *Holder.*
4. Courſe; manner of proceſs; unleſs it means, in this place, rather, diſcourſe; explanation.
The *tract* of every thing
Would, by a good diſcourſer, loſe ſome life
Which action's ſelf was tongue to. *Shakeſp.*
5. It ſeems to be uſed by *Shakeſpeare* for *track*.
The weary ſun hath made a golden ſet,
And, by the bright *tract* of his fiery car,
Gives ſignal of a goodly day to-morrow. *Shakeſp.*
6. [*Tractatus*, Lat.] A treatiſe; a ſmall book.
The church clergy at that time writ the beſt collection of *tracts* againſt popery that ever appeared. *Swift.*

TRA'CTABLE. *adj.* [*tractabilis*, Lat. *traitable*, Fr.]
1. Manageable; docile; compliant; obſequious; practicable; governable.
For moderation of thoſe affections growing from the very natural bitterneſs and gall of adverſity, the ſcripture much alledgeth contrary fruit, which affliction likewiſe hath, whenſoever it falleth on them that are *tractable*, the grace of God's holy ſpirit concurring therewith. *Hooker.*
Noble Ajax, you are as ſtrong, as valiant, as wiſe, no leſs noble, much more gentle, and altogether more *tractable*. *Shakeſpeare.*
Tractable obedience is a ſlave
To each incenſed will. *Shakeſpeare.*
If thou doſt find him *tractable* to us,
Encourage him, and tell him all our reaſons;
If he be leaden, icy, cold, unwilling,
Be thou ſo too. *Shakeſpeare.*
As thoſe who are bent to do wickedly will never want tempters to urge them on in an evil courſe; ſo thoſe who yield themſelves *tractable* to good motions, will find the ſpirit of God more ready to encourage them. *Tillotſon.*
If a ſtrict hand be kept over children from the beginning, they will in that age be *tractable*, and quietly ſubmit to it. *Locke on Education.*
2. Palpable; ſuch as may be handled.
The other meaſures are of continued quantity viſible, and for the moſt part *tractable*; whereas time is always tranſient, neither to be ſeen nor felt. *Holder.*

TRA'CTABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *tractable*.] The ſtate of being tractable; compliance; obſequiouſneſs.
It will be objected, that whatſoever I fanſy of childrens *tractableneſs*, yet many will never apply. *Locke.*

TRA'CTATE. *n. ſ.* [*tractatus*, Latin.] A treatiſe; a tract; a ſmall book.
Though philoſophical *tractates* make enumeration of authors, yet are their reaſons uſually introduced. *Brown.*
We need no other evidence than Glanville's *tractate*. *Hale.*

TRA'CTION. *n. ſ.* [from *tractus*, Lat.] The act of drawing; the ſtate of being drawn.
The malleus being fixed to an extenſible membrane, follows the *traction* of the muſcle, and is drawn inwards to bring the terms of that line nearer in proportion as it is curved, and ſo gives a tenſion to the tympanum. *Holder.*

TRA'CTILE. *adj.* [*tractus*, Lat.] Capable to be drawn out or extended in length; ductile.
The conſiſtences of bodies are very divers; fragile, tough; flexible, inflexible; *tractile*, or to be drawn forth in length, intractile. *Bacon.*

TRACTI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [rom *tractile*.] The quality of being tractile.

Silver, whose ductility and *tractility* are much inferiour to those of gold, was drawn out to so slender a wire, that a single grain amounted to twenty-seven feet. *Derham.*

TRADE. *n. s.* [*tratta*, Italian.]

1. Traffick; commerce; exchange of goods for other goods, or for money.

Whosoever commands the sea, commands the *trade*; whosoever commands the *trade* of the world, commands the riches of the world, and consequently the world itself. *Ral.*

Trade increases in one place and decays in another. *Temple.*

2. Occupation; particular employment whether manual or mercantile, distinguished from the liberal arts or learned professions.

Appoint to every one that is not able to live of his freehold a certain *trade* of life; the which *trade* he shall be bound to follow. *Spenser.*

How dizzy! half way down
Hangs one that gathers samphire, dreadful *trade*. *Shakesp.*

I'll mountebank their loves, and come home belov'd
Of all the *trades* in Rome. *Shakespeare.*

Fear and piety,
Instruction, manners, mysteries, and *trades*,
Decline to your confounding contraries. *Shakespeare.*

The rude Equicolæ
Hunting their sport, and plund'ring was their *trade*. *Dryd.*

Fight under him; there's plunder to be had;
A captain is a very gainful *trade*. *Dryden.*

The whole division that to Mars pertains,
All *trades* of death, that deal in steel for gains. *Dryden.*

The emperor Pertinax applied himself in his youth to a gainful *trade*; his father, judging him fit for a better employment, had a mind to turn his education another way; the son was obstinate in pursuing so profitable a *trade*, a sort of merchandise of wood. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Instruments of any occupation.

The shepherd bears
His house and houshold gods, his *trade* of war,
His bow and quiver, and his trusty cur. *Dryden.*

4. Any employment not manual; habitual exercise.

Call some of young years to train them up in that *trade*; and so fit them for weighty affairs. *Bacon.*

To TRADE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To traffick; to deal; to hold commerce.

He commanded these servants to be called, to know how much every man had gained by *trading*. *Luke* xix. 15.

Delos, a sacred place, grew a free port, where nations warring with one another resorted with their goods, and *traded*. *Arbuthnot.*

Maximinus *traded* with the Goths in the product of his estate in Thracia. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To act merely for money.

Saucy and overbold! how did you dare
To *trade* and traffick with Macbeth,
In riddles and affairs of death? *Shakespeare.*

3. Having a trading wind.

They on the *trading* flood ply tow'rd the pole: *Milton.*

To TRADE. *v. a.* To sell or exchange in commerce.

They were thy merchants: they *traded* the persons of men and vessels of brass in thy market. *Ezek.* xxvii. 13.

TRADE-WIND. *n. s.* [*trade* and *wind*.] The monsoon; the periodical wind between the tropicks.

Thus to the eastern wealth through storms we go,
But now, the Cape once doubled, fear no more;
A constant *trade-wind* will securely blow,
And gently lay us on the spicey shore. *Dryden.*

His were the projects of perpetuum mobiles, and of increasing the *trade-wind* by vast plantations of reeds. *Arbuth.*

Comfortable is the *trade-wind* to the equatorial parts, without which life would be both short and grievous. *Cheyne.*

TRA'DED. *adj.* [from *trade*.] Versed; practised.

Trust not those cunning waters of his eyes;
For villainy is not without such a rheum:
And he long *traded* in it makes it seem
Like rivers of remorse and innocence. *Shakesp.*

Eyes and ears,
Two *traded* pilots 'twixt the dangerous shores
Of will and judgment. *Shakespeare.*

TRA'DER. *n. s.* [from *trade*.]

1. One engaged in merchandise or commerce.

Pilgrims are going to Canterbury with rich offerings, and *traders* riding to London with fat purses. *Shakespeare.*

Now the victory's won,
We return to our lasses like fortunate *traders*,
Triumphant with spoils. *Dryden.*

Many *traders* will necessitate merchants to trade for less profit, and consequently be more frugal. *Child on Trade.*

That day *traders* sum up the accounts of the week. *Swift.*

2. One long used in the methods of money getting; a practitioner.

TRA'DESFOLK. *n. s.* [*trade* and *folk*.] People employed in trades.

By his advice victuallers and *tradesfolk* would soon get all the money of the kingdom into their hands. *Swift.*

TRA'DESMAN. *n. s.* [*trade* and *man*.] A shopkeeper. A merchant is called a *trader*, but not a tradesman; and it seems distinguished in *Shakespeare* from a man that labours with his hands.

I live by the awl, I meddle with no *tradesman*'s matters. *Shakespeare.*

They rather had beheld
Dissentious numbers pest'ring streets; than see
Our *tradesmen* singing in their shops, and going
About their functions. *Shakespeare.*

Order a trade thither and thence so as some few merchants and *tradesmen*, under colour of furnishing the colony with necessaries, may not grind them. *Bacon.*

Tradesmen might conjecture what doings they were like to have in their respective dealings. *Graunt.*

M. Jordain would not be thought a *tradesman*, but ordered some silk to be measured out to his partner's friends: now I give up my shop. *Prior.*

From a plain *tradesman* with a shop, he is now grown a very rich country gentleman. *Arbuthnot.*

Domesticks in a gentleman's family have more opportunities of improving their minds, than the ordinary *tradesmen*. *Swift.*

Boastful and rough, your first son is a squire;
The next a *tradesman*, meek and much a liar. *Pope.*

TRA'DEFUL. *adj.* [*trade* and *full*.] Commercial; busy in traffick.

Ye *tradeful* merchants that with weary toil
Do seek most precious things to make your gain,
And both the Indies of their treasure spoil;
What needeth you to seek so far in vain. *Spenser.*

TRADI'TION. *n. s.* [*tradition*, Fr. *traditio*, Lat.]

1. The act or practice of delivering accounts from mouth to mouth without written memorials; communication from age to age.

To learn it we have *tradition*; namely, that so we believe, because both we from our predecessors, and they from theirs, have so received. *Hooker.*

2. Any thing delivered orally from age to age.

They the truth
With superstitions and *traditions* taint,
Left only in those written records pure. *Milton.*

Our old solemnities
From no blind zeal, or fond *tradition* rise;
But sav'd from death, our Argives yearly pay
These grateful honours to the god of day. *Pop.*

TRADI'TIONAL. *adj.* [from *tradition*.]

1. Delivered by tradition; descending by oral communication; transmitted by the foregoing to the following age.

Whence may we have the infallible *traditional* sense of scripture, if not from the heads of their church? *Tillotson.*

If there be any difference in natural parts, it should seem the advantage lies on the side of children born from wealthy parents, the same *traditional* sloth and luxury which render their body weak, perhaps refining their spirits. *Swift.*

2. Observant of traditions, or idles rites. Not used, nor proper.

God forbid
We should infringe the holy privilege
Of sanctuary!
—You are too senseless obstinate, my lord;
Too ceremonious and *traditional*. *Shakesp.*

TRADI'TIONALLY. *adv.* [from *traditional*.]

1. By transmission from age to age.

There is another channel wherein this doctrine is *traditionally* derived from Saint John, namely, from the clergy of Asia. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

2. From tradition without evidence of written memorials.

It crosseth the proverb, and Rome might well be built in a day, if that were true which is *traditionally* related by Strabo, that the great cities Anchiale and Tarsus were built by Sardanapalus both in one day. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

TRADI'TIONARY. *adj.* [from *tradition*.] Delivered by tradition.

Suppose the same *traditionary* strain
Of rigid manners in the house remain;
Inveterate truth, an old plain Sabine's heart. *Dryden.*

Oral tradition is more uncertain, especially if we may take that to be the *traditionary* sense of texts of scripture. *Tillotson.*

The fame of our Saviour, which in so few years had gone through the whole earth, was confirmed and perpetuated by such records as would preserve the *traditionary* account of him to after-ages. *Addison.*

TRA'DITIVE. *adj.* [*traditive*, Fr. from *trado*, Latin.] Transmitted or transmissible from age to age.

Suppose we on things *traditive* divide,
And both appeal to scripture to decide. *Dryden.*

To TRADU'CE. *v. a.* [*traduco*, Lat. *traduire*, Fr.]

1. To censure; to condemn; to represent as blameable; to calumniate; to decry.

The best stratagem that Satan hath, who knoweth his kingdom to be no one way more shaken than by the publick devout prayers of God's church, is by *traducing* the form and manner of them, to bring them into contempt, and so slack the force of all mens devotion towards them. *Hooker.*

Thoſe particular ceremonies which they pretend to be ſo ſcandalous, we ſhall more thoroughly ſift, when other things alſo *traduced* in the publick duties of the church are, together with theſe, to be touched. *Hooker.*

Whilſt calumny has ſuch potent abetters, we are not to wonder at its growth: as long as men are malicious and deſigning they will be *traducing*. *Government of the Tongue.*

From that preface he took his hint; though he had the baſeneſs not to acknowledge his benefactor, but inſtead of it to *traduce* me in libel. *Dryden.*

2. To propagate; to encreaſe by deriving one from another.

None are ſo groſs as to contend for this,
That ſouls from bodies may *traduced* be;
Between whoſe natures no proportion is,
When root and branch in nature ſtill agree. *Davies.*

From theſe only the race of perfect animals were propagated and *traduced* over the earth. *Hale.*

Some believe the ſoul is made by God, ſome by angels, and ſome by the generant: whether it be immediately created or *traduced* hath been the great ball of contention to the latter ages. *Glanville's Sceſ.*

TRADU'CEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *traduce*.] Cenſure; obloquy.

Rome muſt know
The value of her own: 'twere a concealment
Worſe than a theft, no leſs than a *traducement*,
To hide your doings. *Shakeſp.*

TRADU'CER. *n. ſ.* [from *traduce*.] A falſe cenſurer; a calumniator.

TRADU'CIBLE. *adj.* [from *traduce*.] Such as may be derived.

Though oral tradition might be a competent diſcoverer of the original of a kingdom, yet ſuch a tradition were incompetent without written monuments to derive to us the original laws, becauſe they are of a complex nature, and therefore not orally *traducible* to ſo great a diſtance of ages. *Hale.*

TRADU'CTION. *n. ſ.* [from *traduce*.]

1. Derivation from one of the ſame kind; propagation.

The patrons of *traduction* accuſe their adverſaries of affronting the attributes of God; and the aſſertors of creation impeach them of violence to the nature of things. *Glanville.*

If by *traduction* came thy mind,
Our wonder is the leſs to find
A ſoul ſo charming from a ſtock ſo good;
Thy father was tranſfus'd into thy blood. *Dryden.*

2. Tradition; tranſmiſſion from one to another.

Touching traditional communication and *traduction* of truths connatural and engraven, I do not doubt but many of them have had the help of that derivation. *Hale.*

3. Conveyance.

Since America is divided on every ſide by conſiderable ſeas, and no paſſage known by land, the *traduction* of brutes could only be by ſhipping: though this was a method uſed for the *traduction* of uſeful cattle from hence thither, yet it is not credible that bears and lions ſhould have ſo much care uſed for their tranſportation. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

4. Tranſition.

The reports and figures have an agreement with the figures in rhetorick of repetition and *traduction*. *Bacon.*

TRA'FFICK. *n. ſ.* [*trafique*, Fr. *traffico*, Italian.]

1. Commerce; merchandiſing; large trade; exchange of commodities.

Traffick's thy god. *Shakeſpeare.*

My father
A merchant of great *traffick* through the world. *Shakeſp.*

As the firſt of theſe was, for his great wiſdom, ſtiled the Engliſh Solomon, he followed the example of that wiſe king in nothing more than by advancing the *traffick* of his people. *Addiſon.*

2. Commodities; ſubject of traffick.

You'll ſee a draggled damſel
From Billingſgate her fiſhy *traffick* bear. *Gay.*

To TRA'FFICK. *v. n.* [*trafiquer*, Fr. *trafficare*, Italian.]

1. To practiſe commerce; to merchandiſe; to exchange commodities.

They firſt plant for corn and cattle, and after enlarge themſelves for things to *traffick* withal. *Bacon.*

2. To trade meanly or mercenarily.

Saucy and overbold! how did you dare
To trade and *traffick* with Macbeth,
In riddles and affairs of death? *Shakeſpeare.*

How haſt thou dar'd to think ſo vilely of me,
That I would condeſcend to thy mean arts,
And *traffick* with thee for a prince's ruin? *Rowe.*

TRA'FFICKER. *n. ſ.* [*trafiqueur*, Fr. from *traffick*.] Trader; merchant.

Your Argoſies with portly ſail,
Like ſignors and rich burghers on the flood,
Do overpeer the petty *traffickers*
That curtſy to them. *Shakeſpeare.*

In it are ſo many Jews very rich, and ſo great *traffickers* that they have moſt of the Engliſh trade in their hands. *Ad.*

TRA'GACANTH. *n. ſ.* [*tragacantha*, Lat.] A ſort of gum to which this name has been given, becauſe it proceeds from the inciſion of the root or trunk of a plant ſo called. *Trevoux.*

TRAGE'DIAN. *n. ſ.* [from *tragedy*; *tragœdus*, Lat.]

1. A writer of tragedy.

Many of the poets themſelves had much nobler conceptions of the Deity, than to imagine him to have any thing corporeal; as in theſe verſes out of the ancient *tragedian*. *Stillingfleet.*

2. An actor of tragedy.

I can counterfeit the deep *tragedian*;
Speak, and look back, and pry on ev'ry ſide,
Tremble and ſtart at wagging of a ſtraw,
Intending deep ſuſpicion. *Shakeſpeare.*

To well-lung'd *tragedian*'s rage
They recommend the labours of the ſtage. *Dryden.*

TRA'GEDY. *n. ſ.* [*tragedie*, Fr. *tragœdia*, Lat.]

1. A dramatick repreſentation of a ſerious action.

Thouſands more, that yet ſuſpect no peril,
Will now conclude their plotted *tragedy*. *Shakeſpeare.*

All our *tragedies* are of kings and princes; but you never ſee a poor man have a part unleſs it be as a chorus, or to fill up the ſcenes, to dance, or to be derided. *Taylor.*

Imitate the ſiſter of painting, *tragedy*; which employs the whole force of her art in the main action. *Dryden.*

An anthem to their god Dionyſius, whilſt the goat ſtood at his altar to be ſacrificed, was called the goat ſong or *tragedy*. *Rymer's Tragedies of the laſt Age.*

There to her heart ſad *tragedy* addreſt
The dagger, wont to pierce the tyrant's breaſt. *Pope.*

2. Any mournful or dreadful event.

I ſhall laugh at this,
That they, who brought me in my maſter's hate,
I live to look upon their *tragedy*. *Shakeſp.*

I look upon this now done in England as another act of the ſame *tragedy* which was lately begun in Scotland. *K. Ch.*

TRA'GICAL. } *adj.* [*tragicus*, Lat. *tragique*, Fr.]
TRA'GICK. }

1. Relating to tragedy.

The root whereof and *tragical* effect,
Vouchſafe, O thou the mournfull'ſt muſe of nine,
That wont'ſt the *tragick* ſtage for to direct,
In funeral complaints and wailful tine
Reveal to me. *Spenſer.*

Thy Clarence he is dead that ſtabb'd my Edward;
And the beholders of this *ragick* play,
Th'adulterer Haſtings, Rivers, Vaughan, Gray,
Untimely ſmother'd in their duſky graves. *Shakeſp.*

2. Mournful; calamitous; ſorrowful; dreadful.

A dire induction I am witneſs to;
And will to France, hoping the conſequence
Will prove as bitter, black, and *tragical*. *Shakeſp.*

The gaudy, blabbing, and remorſeful day,
Is crept into the boſom of the ſea:
And now loud howling wolves arouſe the jades,
That drag the *tragick* melancholy night. *Shakeſpeare.*

Why look you ſtill ſo ſtern and *tragical*? *Shakeſp.*

So *tragical* and merited a fate
Shall ſwallow thoſe who God and juſtice hate. *Sandys.*

I now muſt change thoſe notes to *tragick*. *Milton.*

The tale of this ſong is a pretty *tragical* ſtory; and pleaſes becauſe it is a copy of nature. *Addiſon.*

Bid them dreſs their bloody altars
With every circumſtance of *tragick* pomp. *Rowe.*

TRA'GICALLY. *adv.* [from *tragical*.]

1. In a tragical manner; in a manner befitting tragedy.

Juvenal's genius was ſharp and eager; and as his provocations were great, he has revenged them *tragically*. *Dryden.*

2. Mournfully; ſorrowfully; calamitouſly.

TRA'GICALNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *tragical*.] Mournfulneſs; calamitouſneſs.

Like bold Phaëtons we deſpiſe all benefits of the father of light, unleſs we may guide his chariot; and we moralize the fable as well in the *tragicalneſs* of the event as in the inſolence of the undertaking. *Decay of Piety.*

TRAGICO'MEDY. *n. ſ.* [*tragicomedie*, Fr. from *tragedy* and *comedy*.] A drama compounded of merry and ſerious events.

On the world's ſtage, when our applauſe grows high,
For acting here life's *tragi-comedy*,
The lookers-on will ſay we act not well,
Unleſs the laſt the former ſcenes excel. *Denham.*

The faults of that drama are in the kind of it, which is *tragi-comedy*; but it was given to the people. *Dryden.*

We have often had *tragi-comedies* upon the Engliſh theatre with ſucceſs: but in that ſort of compoſition the tragedy and comedy are in diſtinct ſcenes. *Gay.*

TRAGICO'MICAL. *adj.* [*tragicomique*, Fr. *tragical* and *comical*.]

1. Relating to tragi-comedy.

The whole art of the *tragi-comical* farce lies in interweaving the ſeveral kinds of the drama, ſo that they cannot be diſtinguiſhed. *Gay.*

2. Conſiſting of a mixture of mirth with ſorrow.

TRAGI-

TRAGICO'MICALLY. *adv.* [from *tragicomical.*] In a tragicomical manner.

Laws my Pindarick parents matter'd not,
So I was *tragicomically* got. *Brampſton.*

To TRAJE'CT. *v. a.* [*trajectus*, Latin.] To caſt through; to throw.

The diſputes of thoſe aſſuming confidents, that think ſo highly of their attainments, are like the controverſy of thoſe in Plato's den, who having never ſeen but the ſhadow of an horſe *trajected*, eagerly contended, whether its neighing proceeded from its appearing mane or tail. *Glanville.*

If there are different kinds of æther, they have a different degree of rarity; by which it becomes ſo fit a medium for *trajecting* the light of all cœleſtial bodies. *Grew.*

If the ſun's light be *trajected* through three or more croſs priſms ſucceſſively, thoſe rays which in the firſt priſm are refracted more than others, are in all the following priſms refracted more than others in the ſame proportion. *Newton.*

TRAJE'CT. *n. ſ.* [*trajet*, Fr. *trajectus*, Latin.] A ferry; a paſſage for a water-carriage.

What notes and garments he doth give thee,
Bring to the *traject*, to the common ferry,
Which trades to Venice. *Shakeſp.*

TRAJE'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*trajectio*, Lat.]

1. The act of darting through.

Later aſtronomers have obſerved the free motion of ſuch comets as have, by a *trajection* through the æther, wandered through the cœleſtial or interſtellar part of the univerſe. *Boyle.*

2. Emiſſion.

The *trajections* of ſuch an object more ſharply pierce the martyred ſoul of John, than afterwards did the nails the crucified body of Peter. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To TRAIL. *v. a.* [*trailler*, Fr.]

1. To hunt by the track.
2. To draw along the ground.

Beat thou the drum, that it ſpeak mournfully:
Trail your ſteel pikes. *Shakeſpeare.*

Faintly he ſtaggered through the hiſſing throng,
And hung his head, and *trail'd* his legs along. *Dryden.*

3. To draw after in a long floating or waving body.

What boots the regal circle on his head,
That long behind he *trails* his pompous robe,
And, of all monarchs, only graſps the globe? *Pope.*

4. [*Treglen*, Dutch.] To draw; to drag.

Becauſe they ſhall not *trail* me through the ſtreets
Like a wild beaſt, I am content to go. *Milton.*

Thrice happy poet, who may *trail*
Thy houſe about thee like a ſnail?
Or harneſs'd to a nag, at eaſe
Take journies in it like a chaiſe;
Or in a boat, whene'er thou wilt,
Canſt make it ſerve thee for a tilt. *Swift.*

To TRAIL. *v. n.* To be drawn out in length;

When his brother ſaw the red blood *trail*
Adown ſo faſt, and all his armour ſteepe,
For very felneſs loud he 'gan to weep. *Spenſer.*

Since the flames purſu'd the *trailing* ſmoke,
He knew his boon was granted. *Dryden.*

From o'er the roof the blaze began to move,
And *trailing* vaniſh'd in th' Idean grove.
It ſwept a path in heav'n, and ſhone a guide,
Then in a ſteaming ſtench of ſulphur dy'd. *Dryden.*

TRAIL. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Scent left on the ground by the animal perſued; track followed by the hunter.

See but the iſſue of my jealouſy: if I cry out thus upon no *trail*, never truſt me when I open again. *Shakeſp.*

How chearfully on the falſe *trail* they cry!
Oh, this is counter, you falſe Daniſh dogs. *Shakeſp.*

I do think, or elſe this brain of mine
Hunts not the *trail* of policy ſo ſure
As I have us'd to do, that I have found
The very cauſe of Hamlet's lunacy. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Any thing drawn to length.

From thence the fuming *trail* began to ſpread,
And lambent glories danc'd about her head. *Dryden.*

When light'ning ſhoots in glitt'ring *trails* along:
It ſhines; 'tis true, and gilds the gloomy night;
But when it ſtrikes, 'tis fatal. *Rowe.*

3. Any thing drawn behind in long undulations.

And round about her work ſhe did empale
With a fair border wrought of ſundry flow'rs;
Enwoven with an ivy winding *trail*. *Spenſer.*

A ſudden ſtar it ſhot through liquid air,
And drew behind a radiant *trail* of hair. *Pope.*

To TRAIN. *v. a.* [*traîner*, Fr.]

1. To draw along.

In hollow cube he *train'd*
His deviliſh enginry. *Milton.*

2. To draw; to entice; to invite.

If but twelve French
Were there in arms, they would be as a call
To *train* ten thouſand Engliſh to their ſide. *Shakeſp.*

3. To draw by artifice or ſtratagem.

For that cauſe I *train'd* thee to my houſe. *Shakeſp.*

Oh *train* me not, ſweet mermaid, with thy note!
To drown me in thy ſiſter's flood of tears.
Sing, Syren, to thyſelf, and I will doat:
Spread o'er the ſilver waves thy golden hair,
And as a bed I'll take thee, and there lie. *Shakeſp.*

4. To draw from act to act by perſuaſion or promiſe:

We did *train* him on,
And his corruption being ta'en from us,
We as the ſpring of all ſhall pay for all. *Shakeſp.*

5. To educate; to bring up: commonly with *up*

I can ſpeak Engliſh,
For I was *train'd up* in the Engliſh court. *Shakeſp.*

A moſt rare ſpeaker,
To nature none more bound; his *training* ſuch
That he may furniſh and inſtruct great teachers. *Shakeſp.*

A place for exerciſe and *training up* of youth in the faſhion of the heathen. 2 *Mac.* iv. 9.

Call ſome of young years to *train* them *up* in that trade, and ſo fit them for weighty affairs. *Bacon.*

Spirits *train'd up* in feaſt and ſong. *Milton.*

The firſt Chriſtians were by great hardſhips *trained up* for glory. *Tillotſon.*

6. To breed, or form to any thing.

Abram armed his *trained* ſervants born in his houſe, and purſued. *Gen.* xiv. 14.

The warrior horſe here bred he's taught to *train*. *Dryd.*

The young ſoldier is to be *trained* on to the warfare of life; wherein care is to be taken that more things be not repreſented as dangerous than really are ſo. *Locke.*

TRAIN. *n. ſ.* [*train*, Fr.]

1. Artifice; ſtratagem of enticement.

He caſt by treaty and by *trains*
Her to perſuade. *Spenſer.*

Their general did with due care provide,
To ſave his men from ambuſh and from *train*. *Fairfax.*

This mov'd the king,
To lay to draw him in by any *train*. *Daniel.*

Swol'n with pride into the ſnare I fell
Of fair fallacious looks, venereal *trains*,
Soft'ned with pleaſure and voluptuous life. *Milton.*

Now to my charms
And to my wily *trains!* I ſhall ere long
Be well ſtock'd with as fair a herd as graz'd
About my mother Circe. *Milton.*

The practice begins of crafty men upon the ſimple and good; theſe eaſily follow and are caught, while the others lay *trains* and purſue a game. *Temple.*

2. The tail of a bird.

Contracting their body, and being forced to draw in their fore parts to eſtabliſh the hinder in the elevation of the *train*, if the fore parts do part and incline to the ground, the hinder grow too weak, and ſuffer the *train* to fall. *Brown.*

The bird guideth her body with her *train*, and the ſhip is ſteered with the rudder. *Hakewill.*

Th' other, whoſe gay *train*
Adorns him colour'd with the florid hue
Of rainbows and ſtarry eyes. *Milton.*

Rivers now ſtream and draw their humid *train*. *Milton.*

The *train* ſteers their flights, and turns their bodies like the rudder of a ſhip; as the kite, by a light turning of his *train*, moves his body which way he pleaſes. *Ray.*

3. The part of a gown that falls behind upon the ground.

A thouſand pounds a year, for pure reſpect!
That promiſes more thouſands: honour's *train*
Is longer than his fore ſkirts. *Shakeſp.*

Coſtly followers are not to be liked, leſt while a man makes his *train* longer he makes his wings ſhorter. *Bacon.*

4. A ſeries; a conſecution.

Diſtinct gradual growth in knowledge carries its own light with it, in every ſtep of its progreſſion, in an eaſy and orderly *train*. *Locke.*

If we reflect on what is obſervable in ourſelves, we ſhall find our ideas always paſſing in *train*, one going and another coming, without intermiſſion. *Locke.*

They laboured in vain ſo far to reach the apoſtle's meaning, all along in the *train* of what he ſaid. *Locke.*

Some truths reſult from any ideas, as ſoon as the mind puts them into propoſitions; other truths require a *train* of ideas placed in order, a due comparing of them, and deductions made with attention. *Locke.*

What would'ſt thou have me do? conſider well
The *train* of ills our love would draw behind it. *Addiſon.*

The author of your beings can by a glance of the eye, or a word ſpeaking, enlighten your mind, and conduct you to a *train* of happy ſentiments. *Watts.*

5. Proceſs; method; ſtate of procedure.

If things were once in this *train*, if virtue were eſtabliſhed as neceſſary to reputation, and vice not only loaded with infamy, but made the infallible ruin of all mens pretenſions, our duty would take root in our nature. *Swift.*

6. A retinue;

6 A retinue; a number of followers or attendants.
My *train* are men of choice and rareſt parts,
That in the moſt exact regard ſupport
The worſhips of their names. *Shakeſp.*
Our ſire walks forth, without more *train*
Accompany'd than with his own complete
Perfections. *Milton.*
Thou ſhould'ſt be ſeen
A goddeſs among gods, ador'd, and ſerv'd
By angels numberleſs, thy daily *train*. *Milton.*
Faireſt of ſtars, laſt in the *train* of night,
If better thou belong not to the dawn. *Milton.*
He comes not with a *train* to move our fear. *Dryden.*
The king's daughter, with a lovely *train*
Of fellow nymphs, was ſporting on the plain. *Addiſon.*
He would put a check to the fury of war, that a ſtop might be put to thoſe ſins which are of its *train*. *Smalridge.*

7. An orderly company; a proceſſion.
Who the knights in green, and what the *train*
Of ladies dreſs'd with daiſies on the plain? *Dryden.*

8. The line of powder reaching to the mine.
Since firſt they fail'd in their deſigns,
To take in heav'n by ſpringing mines;
And with unanſwerable barrels
Of gun-powder, diſpute their quarrels;
Now take a courſe more practicable,
By laying *trains* to fire the rabble. *Hudibras.*
Shall he that gives fire to the *train* pretend to waſh his hands of the hurt that's done by the playing of the mine! *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

9. TRAIN *of artillery*. Cannons accompanying an army.
With an army abundantly ſupplied with a *train of artillery*, and all other proviſions neceſſary, the king advanced towards Scotland. *Clarendon.*

TRAINBA'NDS. *n. ſ.* [*train* and *band:* I ſuppoſe for *trained band*.] The militia; the part of a community trained to martial exerciſe.
He directed the *trainbands* of Weſtminſter and Middleſex, which conſiſted of the moſt ſubſtantial houſholders, to attend. *Clarendon.*
Give commiſſion
To ſome bold man, whoſe loyalty you truſt,
And let him raiſe the *trainbands* of the city. *Dryden.*
A council of war was called, wherein we agreed to retreat: but before we could give the word, the *trainbands*, taking advantage of our delay, fled firſt. *Addiſon.*

TRAINO'IL. *n. ſ.* [*train* and *oil*.] Oil drawn by coction from the fat of the whale.

TRA'INY. *adj.* [from *train*.] Belonging to train oil. A bad word.
Here ſteams aſcend,
Where the huge hogſheads ſweat with *trainy* oil. *Gay.*

To TRAIPSE. *v. a.* [A low word, I believe, without any etymology.] To walk in a careleſs or ſluttiſh manner.
Two ſlip-ſhod muſes *traipſe* along,
In loſty madneſs, meditating ſong. *Pope.*

TRAIT. *n. ſ.* [*trait*, Fr.] A ſtroke; a touch. Scarce Engliſh.
By this ſingle *trait* Homer marks an eſſential difference between the Iliad and Odyſſey; that in the former the people periſhed by the folly of their kings; in this by their own folly. *Broome.*

TRA'ITOR. *n. ſ.* [*traitre*, Fr. *traditor*, Lat.] One who being truſted betrays.
The law laid that grievous puniſhment upon *traitors*, to forfeit all their lands to the prince, that men might be terrified from committing treaſons. *Spenſer.*
If you flatter him, you are a great *traitor* to him. *Bacon.*
I'll put him thus far into the plot, that he ſhould be ſecured as a *traitor*; but when I am out of reach, he ſhall be releaſed. *Dryden.*
There is no difference, in point of morality, whether a man calls me *traitor* in one word, or ſays I am one hired to betray my religion and ſell my country. *Swift.*

TR ORLY. *adj.* [from *traitor*.] Treacherous; perfidious.
Theſe *traitorly* raſcals miſeries are to be ſmil'd at, their offences being ſo capital. *Shakeſpeare.*

TRA'ITOROUS. *adj.* [from *traitor*.] Treacherous; perfidious; faithleſs.
What news with him, that *trait'rous* wight? *Daniel.*
Pontinius knows not you,
While you ſtand out upon theſe *traitorous* terms. *B. Johnſ.*
The *traitorous* or treacherous, who have miſled others, he would have ſeverely puniſhed, and the neutrals noted. *Bacon.*
More of his majeſty's friends have loſt their lives in this rebellion than of his *traiterous* ſubjects. *Addiſon.*

TRA'ITOROUSLY. *adv.* [from *traitorous*.] In a manner ſuiting traitors; perfidiouſly; treacherouſly.
Good duke Humphry *traiterouſly* is murther'd
By Suffolk. *Shakeſp.*
Thou bitter ſweet! whom I had laid
Next me, me *traiterouſly* haſt betray'd;
And unſuſpected half inviſibly
At once fled into him, and ſtay'd with me. *Donne.*
They had *traitorouſly* endeavoured to ſubvert the fundamental laws, deprive the king of his regal power, and to place on his ſubjects a tyrannical power. *Clarendon.*

TRA'ITRESS. *n. ſ.* [from *traitor*.] A woman who betrays.
I, what I am, by what I was, o'ercome:
Traitreſs, reſtore my beauty and my charms,
Nor ſteal my conqueſt with my proper arms. *Dryden.*
Nor did my *traitreſs* wife theſe eye-lids cloſe,
Nor decently in death my limbs compoſe. *Pope.*
By the dire fury of a *traitreſs* wife,
Ends the ſad evening of a ſtormy life. *Pope.*

TRANATI'TIOUS. *adj.* [from *tranſlatus*, Lat.] Metaphorical; not literal.

TRALATI'TIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *tralatitious*.] Metaphorically; not literally; not according to the firſt intention of the word.
Language properly is that of the tongue directed to the ear by ſpeaking; written language is *tralatitiouſly* ſo called, becauſe it is made to repreſent to the eye the ſame words which are pronounced. *Holder.*

To TRALI'NEATE. *v. n.* [*trans* and *line*.] To deviate from any direction.
If you *tralineate* from your father's mind,
What are you elſe but of a baſtard kind?
Do, as your progenitors have done,
And by their virtues prove yourſelf their ſon. *Dryden.*

TRA'MMEL. *n. ſ.* [*tramail*, Fr. *trama*, *tragula*, Lat.]
1. A net in which birds or fiſh are caught.
The *trammel* differeth not much from the ſhape of the bunt, and ſerveth to ſuch uſe as the wear and haking. *Carew.*
2. Any kind of net.
Her golden locks ſhe roundly did upty
In braided *trammels*, that no looſer hairs
Did out of order ſtray about her dainty ears. *Spenſer.*
3. A kind of ſhackles in which horſes are taught to pace.
I may go ſhuffingly at firſt, for I was never before walked in *trammels*; yet I ſhall drudge at conſtancy, till I have worn off the hitching in my pace. *Dryden.*

To TRA'MMEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To catch; to intercept.
If th' aſſaſſination
Could *trammel* up the conſequence, and catch
With its ſurceaſe ſucceſs. *Shakeſp.*

To TRA'MPLE. *v. a.* [*trampe*, Daniſh.] To tread under foot with pride, contempt, or elevation.
Caſt not your pearls before ſwine, leſt they *trample* them under their feet. *Mat.* vii. 6.
My ſtrength ſhall *trample* thee as mire. *Milton.*

To TRA'MPLE. *v. n.*
1. To tread in contempt.
Diogenes *trampled* on Plato's pride with greater of his own. *Gov. of the Tongue.*
Your country's gods I ſcorn,
And *trample* on their ignominious altars. *Rowe.*
2. To tread quick and loudly.
I hear his thund'ring voice reſound,
And *trampling* feet that ſhake the ſolid ground. *Dryden.*

TRA'MPLER. *n. ſ.* [from *trample*.] One that tramples.

TRANA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*trano*, Latin.] The act of ſwimming over.

TRANCE. *n. ſ.* [*tranſe*, Fr. *tranſitus*, Lat. It might therefore be written *tranſe*.] An extaſy; a ſtate in which the ſoul is rapt into viſions of future or diſtant things; a temporary abſence of the ſoul from the body.
Gynecia had been in ſuch a *trance* of muſing, that Zelmane was fighting with the lion before ſhe knew of any lion's coming. *Sidney.*
Raps with joy reſembling heavenly madneſs,
My ſoul was raviſht quite as in a *trance*. *Spenſer.*
Abſtract as in a *trance* methought I ſaw. *Milton.*
Sudden he ſtarts,
Shook from his tender *trance*. *Thomſon.*

TRA'NCED. *adj.* [from *trance*.] Lying in a trance or extaſy.
His grief grew puiſſant, and the ſtrings of life
Began to crack. Twice then the trumpets ſounded,
And there I left him *tranc'd*. *Shakeſpeare.*

TRA'NGRAM. *n. ſ.* [A cant word.] An odd intricately contrived thing.
What's the meaning of all theſe *trangrams* and gimcracks? what are you going about, jumping over my maſter's hedges, and running your lines croſs his grounds? *Arbuthnot.*

TRA'NNEL. *n. ſ.* A ſharp pin.
With a ſmall *trannel* of iron, or a large nail grounded to a ſharp point, they mark the brick. *Moxon.*

TRA'NQUIL. *adj.* [*tranquille*, Fr. *tranquillus*, Latin.] Quiet; peaceful; undiſturbed.
I had been happy
So I had nothing known. Oh now, for ever
Farewel the *tranquil* mind! farewel content! *Shakeſp.*

TRANQUI'LLITY. *n. ſ.* [*tranquillitas*, Latin; *tranquillité*, Fr.] Quiet; peace of mind; peace of condition; freedom from perturbation.

Leave off,
To let a weary wretch from her due reſt,
And trouble dying ſouls *tranquillity*. *Spenſer.*

You can ſcarce imagine any hero paſſing from one ſtage of life to another with ſo much *tranquillity*, ſo eaſy a tranſition, and ſo laudable a behaviour. *Pope.*

To TRANSA'CT. *v. a.* [*tranſactus*, Latin.]

1. To manage; to negotiate; to conduct a treaty or affairs.
2. To perform; to do; to carry on.

It cannot be expected they ſhould mention particulars which were *tranſacted* amongſt ſome few of the diſciples only, as the tranſfiguration and the agony. *Addiſon.*

TRANSA'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*tranſaction*, French; from *tranſact.*] Negotiation; dealing between man and man; management; affairs; things managed.

It is not the purpoſe of this diſcourſe to ſet down the particular *tranſactions* of this treaty. *Clarendon.*

TRANSANIMA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*trans* and *anima*, Lat.] Conveyance of the ſoul from one body to another.

If the *tranſanimation* of Pythagoras were true, that the ſouls of men tranſmigrating into ſpecies anſwering their former natures, ſome men cannot eſcape that very brood whoſe fire Satan entered. *Brown.*

To TRANSCE'ND. *v. a.* [*tranſcendo*, Latin.]

1. To paſs; to overpaſs.

It is a dangerous opinion to ſuch popes, as ſhall *tranſcend* their limits and become tyrannical. *Bacon.*

To judge herſelf, ſhe muſt herſelf *tranſcend*,
As greater circles comprehend the leſs. *Davies.*

2. To ſurpaſs; to outgo; to exceed; to excel.

This glorious piece *tranſcends* what he could think;
So much his blood is nobler than his ink. *Waller.*

Theſe are they
Deſerve their greatneſs and unenvy'd ſtand,
Since what they act *tranſcends* what they command. *Denh.*

High though her wit, yet humble was her mind,
As if ſhe cou'd not, or ſhe wou'd not find,
How much her worth *tranſcended* all her kind. *Dryden.*

3. To ſurmount; to riſe above.

Make diſquiſition whether theſe unuſual lights be meteorological impreſſions not *tranſcending* the upper region, or whether to be ranked among celeſtial bodies. *Howel.*

To TRANSCE'ND. *v. n.* To climb. Not in uſe.

To conclude, becauſe things do not eaſily ſink, they do not drown at all, the fallacy is a frequent addition in human expreſſions, which often give diſtinct accounts of proximity, and *tranſcend* from one unto another. *Broun.*

TRANSCE'NDENCE. } *n. ſ.* [from *tranſcend.*]
TRANSCE'NDENCY. }

1. Excellence; unuſual excellence; ſupereminence.
2. Exaggeration; elevation beyond truth.

It is true greatneſs to have in one the frailty of a man, and the ſecurity of a God: this would have done better in poeſy, where *tranſcendencies* are more allowed. *Bacon.*

TRANSCE'NDENT. *adj.* [*tranſcendens*, Lat. *tranſcendant*, Fr.] Excellent; ſupremely excellent; paſſing others.

Thou, whoſe ſtrong hand, with ſo *tranſcendent* worth,
Holds high the rein of fair Parthenope. *Craſhaw.*

There is, in a lawgiver, a habitual and ultimate intention of a more excellent and *tranſcendent* nature. *Biſhop Sanderſon.*

If thou be'ſt he—But O! how fal'n, how chang'd
From him who in the happy realms of light,
Cloath'd with *tranſcendent* brightneſs, didſt outſhine
Myriads, though bright. *Milton.*

Oh charming princeſs! Oh *tranſcendent* maid! *A. Philips.*

The right our Creator has to our obedience is of ſo high and *tranſcendent* a nature, that it can ſuffer no competition; his commands muſt have the firſt and governing influence on all our actions. *Rogers.*

TRANSCENDE'NTAL. *adj.* [*tranſcendentalis*, low Latin.]

1. General; pervading many particulars.
2. Supereminent; paſſing others.

Though the Deity perceiveth not pleaſure nor pain, as we do; yet he muſt have a perfect and *tranſcendental* perception of theſe, and of all other things. *Grew.*

TRANSCE'NDENTLY. *adv.* [from *tranſcendent.*] Excellently; ſupereminently.

The law of Chriſtianity is eminently and *tranſcendently* called the word of truth. *South.*

To TRA'NSCOLATE. *v. a.* [*trans* and *colo*, Latin.] To ſtrain through a ſieve or colander.

The lungs are, unleſs pervious like a ſponge, unfit to imbibe and *tranſcolate* the air. *Harvey.*

To TRANSCRI'BE. *v. a.* [*tranſcribo*, Latin; *tranſcrire*, French.] To copy; to write from an exemplar.

He was the original of all thoſe inventions from which but *tranſcribe* copies. *Clarendon.*

A rigid exactors of mere outward purity do but folly of him who pumps very laboriouſly in a As to ſtop the leak. *Decay of Piety.*

If we imitate their repentance as we *tranſcribe* their faults, we ſhall be received with the ſame mercy. *Rogers.*

TRANSCRI'BER. *n. ſ.* [from *tranſcribe.*] A copier; one who writes from a copy.

A coin is in no danger of having its characters altered by copiers and *tranſcribers*. *Addiſon.*

TRA'NSCRIPT. *n. ſ.* [*tranſcript*, French; *tranſcriptum*, Latin.] A copy; any thing written from an original.

The Grecian learning was but a *tranſcript* of the Chaldean and Egyptian; and the Roman of the Grecian. *Glanville.*

The decalogue of Moſes was but a *tranſcript*, not an original. *South.*

Dictate, O mighty Judge! what thou haſt ſeen
Of cities and of courts, of books and men,
And deign to let thy ſervant hold the pen.
Through ages thus I may preſume to live,
And from the *tranſcript* of thy proſe receive
What my own ſhort-liv'd verſe can never give. *Prior.*

TRANSCRI'PTION. *n. ſ.* [*tranſcription*, Fr. from *tranſcriptus*, Latin.] The act of copying.

The ancients were but men; the practice of *tranſcription* in our days was no monſter in their's: plagiary had not its nativity with printing, but began in times when thefts were difficult. *Brown.*

The corruptions that have crept into it by many *tranſcriptions* was the cauſe of ſo great difference. *Brerewood.*

TRANSCRI'PTIVELY. *adv.* [from *tranſcript.*] In manner of a copy.

Not a few *tranſcriptively* ſubſcribing their names to other mens endeavours, tranſcribe all they have written. *Broun.*

To TRANSCU'R. *v. n.* [*tranſcurro*, Latin.] To run or rove to and fro.

By fixing the mind on one object, it doth not ſpatiate and *tranſcur*. *Bacon.*

TRANSCU'RSION. *n. ſ.* [from *tranſcurſus*, Latin.] Ramble; paſſage through; paſſage beyond certain limits; extraordinary deviation.

In a great whale, the ſenſe and the affects of any one part of the body inſtantly make a *tranſcurſion* throughout the whole. *Bacon.*

I have briefly run over *tranſcurſions*, as if my pen had been poſting with them. *Wotton.*

His philoſophy gives them *tranſcurſions* beyond the vortex we breathe in, and leads them through others which are only known in an hypotheſis. *Glanville.*

I am to make often *tranſcurſions* into the neighbouring foreſts as I paſs along. *Howel.*

If man were out of the world, who were then left to view the face of heaven, to wonder at the *tranſcurſion* of comets. *More's Antidote againſt Atheiſm.*

TRANSE. *n. ſ.* [*tranſe*, French. See TRANCE.] A temporary abſence of the ſoul; an ecſtaſy.

Abſtract as in a *tranſe*, methought I ſaw,
Though ſleeping, where I lay, and ſaw the ſhape
Still glorious before whom awake I ſtood. *Milton.*

TRANSELEMENTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*trans* and *element.*] Change of one element into another.

Rain we allow; but if they ſuppoſe any other *tranſelementation*, it neither agrees with Moſes's philoſophy, nor ſaint Peter's. *Burnet.*

TRANSE'XION. *n. ſ.* [*trans* and *ſexus*, Lat.] Change from one ſex to another.

It much impeacheth the iterated *tranſexion* of hares, if that be true which ſome phyſicians affirm, that tranſmutation of ſexes was only ſo in opinion, and that thoſe transfeminated perſons were really men at firſt. *Brown.*

To TRA'NSFER. *v. a.* [*transferet*, Fr. *transfero*, Lat.]

1. To convey, or make over, from one to another.

He that *transfers* the laws of the Lacedemonians to the people of Athens, ſhould find a great abſurdity and inconvenience. *Spenſer.*

Was't not enough you took my crown away,
But cruelly you muſt my love betray?
I was well pleas'd to have *transferr'd* my right,
And better chang'd your claim of lawleſs might. *Dryden.*

The king,
Who from himſelf all envy would remove,
Left both to be determin'd by the laws,
And to the Grecian chiefs *tranſferr'd* the cauſe. *Dryden.*

This was one perverſe effect of their ſitting at eaſe under their vines and fig-trees, that they forget from whence that eaſe came, and *transferred* all the honour of it upon themſelves. *Atterbury.*

Your ſacred aid religious monarchs own,
When firſt they merit, then aſcend the throne:
But tyrants dread you, leſt your juſt decree
Transfer the power and ſet the people free. *Prior.*

By reading we learn not only the actions and the ſentiments of diſtant nations, but *transfer* to ourſelves the knowledge and improvements of the moſt learned men. *Watts.*

2. To remove; to transport.
The king was much moved with this unexpected accident, because it was ſtirred in ſuch a place where he could not with ſafety *tranſfer* his own perſon to ſuppreſs it. *Bacon.*
He thirty rowling years the crown ſha'l wear,
Then from Lavinium ſhall the ſeat *tranſfer*. *Dryden.*

TRANSFIGURA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*tranſiguration*, French.]
1. Change of form.
In kinds where the diſcrimination of ſexes is obſcure, theſe transformations are more common, and in ſome without commixture; as in caterpillars or ſilkworms, wherein there is a viſible and triple *tranſiguration*. *Brown.*
2. The miraculous change of our bleſſed Saviour's appearance on the mount.
It cannot be expected that other authors ſhould mention particulars which were tranſacted amongſt ſome of the diſciples; ſuch as the *tranſiguration* and the agony in the garden. *Addiſon.*
Did Raphael's pencil never chuſe to fall?
Say, are his works *tranſigurations* all? *Blackmore.*

To TRANSFI'GURE. *v. a.* [*tranſigurer*, French; *trans* and *figura*, Lat.] To tranſform; to change with reſpect to outward appearance.
Jeſus was *tranſigured* before them, and his face did ſhine as the ſun, and his raiment was white as the light. *Matth.*
I am the more zealous to *tranſigure* your love into devotion, becauſe I have obſerved your paſſion to have been extremely impatient of confinement. *Boyle.*
The nuptial right his outrage ſtrait attends,
The dow'r deſir'd is his *tranſigur'd* friends:
The incantation backward ſhe repeats,
Inverts her rod, and what ſhe did defeats. *Garth.*

To TRANSFI'X. *v. a.* [*tranſixus*, Lat.] To pierce through.
Amongſt theſe mighty men were women mix'd;
The bold Semiramis, whoſe ſides *tranſix'd*
With ſon's own blade, her foul reproaches ſpoke. *Spenſer.*
With linked thunderbolts
Tranſix us to the bottom of this gulph. *Milton.*
Diana's dart,
In an unhappy chace, *tranſix'd* her heart. *Dryden.*
Nor good Eurytion envy'd him the prize,
Though he *tranſix'd* the pigeon in the ſkies. *Dryden.*
Till fate ſhall with a ſingle dart
Tranſix the pair it cannot part. *Fenton.*

To TRANSFO'RM. *v. a.* [*tranſormer*, French; *trans* and *forma*, Latin.] To metamorphoſe; to change with regard to external form.
She demanded of him, whether the goddeſs of thoſe woods had ſuch a power to *tranſorm* every body. *Sidney.*
Love is blind, and lovers cannot ſee
The pretty follies that themſelves commit;
For if they could, Cupid himſelf would bluſh
To ſee me thus *tranſormed* to a boy. *Shakeſpeare.*
As is the fable of the lady fair,
Which for her luſt was turn'd into a cow;
When thirſty to a ſtream ſhe did repair,
And ſaw herſelf *tranſorm'd* ſhe wiſt not how. *Davies.*

To TRANSFO'RM. *v. n.* To be metamorphoſed.
His hair *tranſorms* to down, his fingers meet
In ſkinny films and ſhape his oary feet. *Addiſon.*

TRANSFORMA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *tranſorm.*] Change of ſhape; act of changing the form; ſtate of being changed with regard to form.
Something you have heard
Of Hamlet's *tranſormation*; ſo I call it,
Since not th' exterior, nor the inward man,
Reſembles that it was. *Shakeſpeare.*
What beaſt could'ſt thou be, that were not ſubject to a beaſt?
And what a beaſt art thou already, and ſeeſt not thy loſs in *tranſormation!* *Shakeſpeare.*
The menſuration of all manner of curves, and their mutual *tranſormation*, are not worth the labour of thoſe who deſign either of the three learned profeſſions. *Watts.*

TRANSFRETA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*trans* and *fretum*, Latin.] Paſſage over the ſea.
Since the laſt *tranſretation* of king Richard II. the crown of England never ſent over numbers of men ſufficient to defend the ſmall territory. *Davies.*

To TRANSFU'SE. *v. a.* [*tranſuſus*, Lat.] To pour out of one into another.
Between men and beaſts there is no poſſibility of ſocial communion; becauſe the well-ſpring of that communion is a natural delight which man hath to *tranſuſe* from himſelf into others, and to receive from others into himſelf, eſpecially thoſe things wherein the excellency of this kind doth moſt conſiſt. *Hooker.*
Tranſuſ'd on thee his ample ſpirit reſts. *Milton.*
When did his muſe from Fletcher ſcenes purloin,
As thou whoſe Eth'ridge doſt *tranſuſe* to thine?
But ſo *tranſus'd*, as oil and waters flow,
His always floats above, thine ſinks below. *Dryden.*
Where the juices are in a morbid ſtate, if one could ſuppoſe all the unſound juices taken away, and ſound juices immediately *tranſuſed*, the ſound juices would grow morbid: *Arb.*

TRANSFU'SION. *n. ſ.* [*tranſuſion*, French; *tranſuſus*, Latin.] The act of pouring out of one into another.
The crooked part of the pipe was placed in a box, to prevent the loſs of the quickſilver that might fall aſide in the *tranſuſion* from the veſſel into the pipe. *Boyle.*
Poeſy is of ſo ſubtile a ſpirit, that in the pouring out of one language into another it will all evaporate; and if a new ſpirit be not added in the *tranſuſion*, there will remain nothing but a *caput mortuum*. *Denham.*
Something muſt be loſt in all *tranſuſion*, that is, in all tranſlations; but the ſenſe will remain. *Dryden.*
What noiſe have we had about tranſplantation of diſeaſes and *tranſuſion* of blood. *Baker.*

To TRANSGRE'SS. *v. a.* [*tranſgreſſer*, French; *tranſgreſſus*, Latin.]
1. To paſs over; to paſs beyond.
Long ſtood the noble youth oppreſs'd with awe,
And ſtupid at the wond'rous things he ſaw,
Surpaſſing common faith, *tranſgreſſing* nature's law. *Dryd.*
2. To violate; to break.
Let no man doubt but that every thing is well done, becauſe the world is ruled by ſo good a guide as *tranſgreſſeth* not his own law, than which nothing can be more abſolute, perfect, and juſt. *Hooker.*
This ſorrow we muſt repeat as often as we *tranſgreſs* the divine commandments. *Wake.*

To TRANSGRE'SS. *v. n.* To offend by violating a law.
I would not marry her, though ſhe were endowed with all Adam had left him before he *tranſgreſſed*. *Shakeſpeare.*
Achan *tranſgreſſed* in the thing accurſed. 1 *Chron.* ii. 7.
He upbraideth us with our offending the law, and objecteth to our infamy the *trangreſſings* of our education. *Wiſd.*

TRANSGRE'SSION. *n. ſ.* [*tranſgreſſion*, French; from *tranſgreſs.*]
1. Violation of a law; breach of a command.
Shall I abuſe this conſecrated gift
Of ſtrength, again returning with my hair,
After my great *tranſgreſſion*: ſo requite
Favour renew'd, and add a greater ſin. *Milton.*
All accuſation ſtill is founded upon ſome law; for where there is no law, there can be no *tranſgreſſion*; and where there can be no *tranſgreſſion*, there ought to be no accuſation. *South.*
2. Offence; crime; fault.
What's his fault?
—The flat *tranſgreſſion* of a ſchool-boy, who, being overjoy'd with finding a bird's neſt, ſhews it his companion, and he ſteals it.
—Wilt thou make a truſt a *tranſgreſſion*? The *tranſgreſſion* is in the ſtealer. *Shakeſpeare.*
Teach us, ſweet madam, for our rude *tranſgreſſion*,
Some fair excuſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

TRANSGRE'SSIVE. *adj.* [from *tranſgreſs.*] Faulty; culpable; apt to break laws.
Though permitted unto his proper principles, Adam perhaps would have ſinned without the ſuggeſtion of Satan, and from the *tranſgreſſive* infirmities of himſelf might have erred alone, as well as the angels before him. *Brown.*

TRANSGRE'SSOR. *n. ſ.* [*tranſgreſſeur*, French; from *tranſgreſs.*] Lawbreaker; violator of command; offender.
He intended the diſcipline of the church ſhould be applied to the greateſt and moſt ſplendid *tranſgreſſors*, as well as to the puniſhment of meaner offenders. *Clarendon.*
I go to judge
On earth theſe thy *tranſgreſſors*; but thou know'ſt
Whoever judg'd, the worſt on me muſt light
When time ſhall be. *Milton.*
Ill-worthy I, ſuch title ſhould belong
To me *tranſgreſſor!* who for thee ordain'd
A help, became a ſnare. *Milton.*

TRA'NSIENT. *adj.* [*tranſiens*, Latin.] Soon paſt; ſoon paſſing; ſhort; momentary; not laſting; not durable.
How ſoon hath thy prediction, ſeer bleſt!
Meaſur'd this *tranſient* world, the race of time,
Till time ſtand fix'd. *Milton.*
He that rides poſt through a country, may, from the *tranſient* view, tell how in general the parts lie. *Locke.*
Love, hitherto a *tranſient* gueſt,
Ne'er held poſſeſſion in his breaſt. *Swift.*
What is looſe love? a *tranſient* guſt,
A vapour fed from wild deſire. *Pope.*

TRA'NSIENTLY. *adv.* [from *tranſient.*] In paſſage; with a ſhort paſſage; not extenſively.
I touch here but *tranſiently*, without any ſtrict method, on ſome few of thoſe many rules of imitating nature which Ariſtotle drew from Homer. *Dryden.*

TRA'NSIENTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *tranſient.*] Shortneſs of continuance; ſpeedy paſſage.

It were to be wiſhed that all words of this ſort, as they reſemble the wind in fury and impetuouſneſs, ſo they might do alſo in *tranſientneſs* and ſudden expiration. *Decay of Piety.*

TRANSI'LIENCE. } *n. ſ.* [from *tranſilio*, Lat.] Leap from thing
TRANSI'LIENCY. } to thing.

By unadviſed *tranſiliency*, leaping from the effect to its remoteſt cauſe, we obſerve not the connection of more immediate cauſalities. *Glanville.*

TRA'NSIT. *n. ſ.* [*tranſitus*, Latin.] In aſtronomy, the paſſing of any planet juſt by or under any fixt ſtar; or of the moon in particular, covering or moving cloſe by any other planet. *Harris.*

TRANSI'TION. *n ſ.* [*tranſitio*, Latin.]

1. Removal; paſſage.

Heat and cold have a virtual *tranſition* without communication of ſubſtance, but moiſture not. *Bacon.*

As for the mutation of ſexes, and *tranſition* into one another, we cannot deny it in hares, it being obſervable in man. *Brown.*

I have given ſome intimations of the changes which happen in the interior parts of the earth, I mean the *tranſitions* and removes of metals and minerals there. *Woodward.*

2. Change.

The ſpots are of the ſame colour throughout, there being an immediate *tranſition* from white to black, and not declining gradually, and mixing as they approach. *Woodward.*

You can ſcarce imagine any hero paſſing from one ſtage of life to another with ſo eaſy a *tranſition*, and ſo laudable a behaviour. *Pope.*

As once incloſ'd in woman's beauteous mould;
Thence, by a ſoft *tranſition*, we repair
From earthly vehicles to theſe of air. *Pope.*

3. [*Tranſition*, Fr.] Paſſage in writing or converſation from one ſubject to another.

Then with *tranſition* ſweet new ſpeech reſumes. *Milton.*

Covetouſneſs was none of his faults, but deſcribed as a veil over the true meaning of the poet, which was to ſatyrize his prodigality and voluptuouſneſs, to which he makes a *tranſition.* *Dryden.*

TRA'NSITIVE. *adj.* [*tranſitivus*, Latin.]

1. Having the power of paſſing.

One cauſe of cold is the contact of cold bodies; for cold is active and *tranſitive* into bodies adjacent, as well as heat. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

2. [In grammar]

A verb *tranſitive* is that which ſignifies an action, conceived as having an effect upon ſome object; as *ferio terram*, I ſtrike the earth. *Clarke.*

TRA'NSITORILY. *adv.* [from *tranſitory.*] With ſpeedy evaneſcence; with ſhort continuance.

TRA'NSITORINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *tranſitory.*] Speedy evaneſcence.

TRA'NSITORY. *n. ſ.* [*tranſitoire*, French; *tranſitorius*, from *tranſeo*, Latin.] Continuing but a ſhort time; ſpeedy vaniſhing.

If we love things have ſought; age is a thing
Which we are fifty years in compaſſing:
If *tranſitory* things, which ſoon decay,
Age muſt be loveliеſt at the lateſt day. *Donne.*

Religion prefers thoſe pleaſures which flow from the preſence of God evermore, infinitely before the *tranſitory* pleaſures of this world. *Tillotſon.*

To TRANSLA'TE. *v. n.* [*tranſlatus*, Latin.]

1. To tranſport; to remove.

Since our father is *tranſlated* unto the gods, our will is that they that are in our realm live quietly. 2 *Mac.* xi. 23.

By faith Enoch was *tranſlated* that he ſhould not ſee death. *Heb.* xi. 5.

Thoſe argent fields
Tranſlated ſaints or middle ſpirits hold. *Milton.*

Of the ſame ſoil their nurſery prepare
With that of their plantation, leſt the tree
Tranſlated ſhould not with the ſoil agree. *Dryden.*

The gods their ſhapes to winter birds *tranſlate*,
But both obnoxious to their former fate. *Dryden.*

To go to heaven is to be *tranſlated* to that kingdom you have longed for, to enjoy the glories of eternity. *Wake.*

2. It is particularly uſed of the removal of a biſhop from one ſee to another.

Fiſher, biſhop of Roche'ter, when the king would have *tranſlated* him from that poor biſhoprick to a better, he refuſed, ſaying, he would not forſake his poor little old wife, with whom he had ſo long lived. *Camden.*

3. To tranſfer from one to another; to convey.

I will *tranſlate* the kingdom from the houſe of Saul, and ſet up the throne of David. 2 *Sam.* iii. 10.

Becauſe of unrighteous dealings the kingdom is *tranſlated* from one people to another. *Eccluſ.* x. 8.

Lucian affirms the ſouls of uſurers, after their death, to be metempſychoſed, or *tranſlated* into the bodies of aſſes, there to remain for poor men to take their pennyworths out of their bones and ſides with the cudgel and ſpur. *Peacham.*

As there are apoplexies from inveterate gouts, the regimen muſt be to *tranſlate* the morbifick matter upon the extremities of the body. *Arbuthnot.*

Perverſe mankind! whoſe wills, created free,
Charge all their woes on abſolute decree;
All to the dooming gods their guilt *tranſlate*,
And follies are miſcall'd the crimes of fate. *Pope.*

4. To change.

One do I perſonate of Timon's frame,
Whom fortune with her iv'ry hand wafts to her,
Whoſe preſent grace to preſent ſlaves and ſervants
Tranſlates his rivals. *Shakeſpeare.*

Happy is your grace,
That can *tranſlate* the ſtubbornneſs of fortune
Into ſo quiet and ſo ſweet a ſtyle. *Shakeſpeare.*

5. [*Tranſlater*, old Fr.] To interpret in another language; to change into another language retaining the ſenſe.

I can conſtrue the action of her familiar ſtile, and the hardeſt voice of her behaviour, to be engliſhed right, is, I am ſir John Falſtaff's.

—He hath ſtudied her well, and *tranſlated* her out of honeſty into Engliſh. *Shakeſpeare.*

Nor word for word too faithfully *tranſlate*. *Roſcommon.*

Read this ere you *tranſlate* one bit
Of books of high renown. *Swift.*

Were it meant that in deſpite
Of art and nature ſuch dull clods ſhould write,
Bavius and Mævius had been ſav'd by fate,
For Settle and for Shadwell to *tranſlate*. *Duke.*

6. To explain. A low colloquial uſe.

There's matter in theſe ſighs, theſe profound heaves
You muſt *tranſlate*; 'tis fit we underſtand them. *Shakeſp.*

TRANSLA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*tranſlatio*, Lat. *tranſlation*, Fr.]

1. Removal; act of removing.

His diſeaſe was an aſthma; the cauſe a metaſtaſis or *tranſlation* of humours from his joints to his lungs. *Harvey.*

Tranſlations of morbifick matter ariſe in acute diſtempers. *Arbuthnot.*

2. The removal of a biſhop to another ſee.

If part of the people be ſomewhat in the election, you cannot make them nulls or cyphers in the privation or *tranſlation.* *Bacon.*

The king, the next time the biſhop of London came to him, entertained him with this compellation, My lord's grace of Canterbury, you are very welcome; and gave order for all the neceſſary forms for the *tranſlation.* *Clarendon.*

3. The act of turning into another language; interpretation.

A book of his travels hath been honoured with *tranſlation* into many languages. *Brown.*

Nor ought a genius leſs than his that writ,
Attempt *tranſlation*; for tranſplanted wit,
All the defects of air and ſoil doth ſhare,
And colder brains like colder climates are. *Denham.*

4. Something made by tranſlation; verſion.

Of both *tranſlations*, the better I acknowledge that which cometh nearer to the very letter of the very original verity. *Hooker, b.* v.

TRANSLA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [*tranſlateur*, old French; from *tranſlate.*] One that turns any thing into another language.

A new and nobler way thou doſt purſue,
To make tranſlations and *tranſlators* too. *Denham.*

No tranſlation our own country ever yet produced, hath come up to that of the Old and New Teſtament; and I am perſuaded, that the *tranſlators* of the Bible were maſters of an Engliſh ſtile much fitter for that work than any we ſee in our preſent writings, the which is owing to the ſimplicity that runs through the whole. *Swift.*

TRANSLA'TORY. *n. ſ.* [from *tranſlate.*] Transferring.

The *tranſlatory* is a lie that tranſfers the merit of a man's good action to another more deſerving. *Arbuthnot.*

TRANSLOCA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*trans* and *locus*, Latin.] Removal of things reciprocally to each others places.

There happened certain *tranſlocations* at the deluge, the matter conſtituting animal and vegetable ſubſtances being diſſolved, and mineral matter ſubſtituted in its place, and thereby like *tranſlocation* of metals in ſome ſprings. *Woodward.*

TRANSLU'CENCY. *n. ſ.* [from *tranſlucent.*] Diaphaneity; tranſparency.

Lumps of rock cryſtal heated red hot, then quenched in fair water, exchanged their *tranſlucency* for whiteneſs, the ignition and extinction having cracked each lump into a multitude of minute bodies. *Boyle.*

TRANSLU'CENT. } *adj.* [*trans* and *lucens*, or *lucidus*, Lat.]
TRANSLU'CID. } Tranſparent; diaphanous; clear; giving a paſſage to the light.

In anger the ſpirits aſcend and wax eager; which is ſeen in the eyes, becauſe they are *tranſlucid.* *Bacon.*

Wherever fountain or freſh current flow'd
Againſt the eaſtern ray, *tranſlucent*, pure,
With touch ætherial of heav'n's fiery rod,
I drank. *Milton.*

The golden ewer a maid obſequious brings,
Repleniſh'd from the cool *tranſlucent* ſprings. *Pope.*

TRA'NSMARINE. *adj.* [*transmarinus*, Latin.] Lying on the other ſide of the ſea; found beyond ſea.

If ſhe had not been drained this way, ſhe might have made herſelf miſtreſs of Timaurania, her next *tranſmarine* neighbour. *Howel.*

To TRA'NSMEW. *v. a.* [*tranſmuto*, Lat. *tranſmuer*, French.] To tranſmute; to transform; to metamorphoſe; to change. Obſolete.

When him liſt the raſcal routs appall,
Men into ſtones therewith he could *tranſmew*,
And ſtones to duſt, and duſt to nought at all. *Spenſer.*

TRA'NSMIGRANT. *adj.* [*tranſmigrans*, Lat.] Paſſing into another country or ſtate.

Beſides an union in ſovereignty, or a conjunction in pacts, there are other implicit confederations, that of colonies or *tranſmigrants* towards their mother nation. *Bacon.*

To TRA'NSMIGRATE. *v. n.* [*tranſmigro*, Lat.] To paſs from one place or country into another.

This complexion is maintained by generation; ſo that ſtrangers contract it not, and the natives which *tranſmigrate* omit it not without commixture. *Brown.*

If Pythagoras's tranſanimation were true, that the ſouls of men *tranſmigrating* into ſpecies anſwering their former natures, ſome men muſt live over many ſerpents. *Brown.*

Their ſouls may *tranſmigrate* into each other. *Howel.*

Regard
The port of Luna, ſays our learned bard;
Who, in a drunken dream, beheld his ſoul
The fifth within the *tranſmigrating* roll. *Dryden.*

TRANSMIGRA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*tranſmigration*, French; from *tranſmigrate.*] Paſſage from one place or ſtate into another.

The ſequel of the conjunction of natures in the perſon of Chriſt, is no aboliſhment of natural properties appertaining to either ſubſtance, no tranſition or *tranſmigration* thereof out of one ſubſtance into another. *Hooker.*

Seeing the earth of itſelf puts forth plants without ſeed, plants may well have a *tranſmigration* of ſpecies. *Bacon.*

From the opinion of the metempſychoſis, or *tranſmigration* of the ſouls of men into the bodies of beaſts, moſt ſuitable unto their human condition, after his death, Orpheus the muſician became a ſwan. *Brown.*

Eaſing their paſſage hence, for intercourſe
Of *tranſmigration*, as their lot ſhall lead. *Milton.*

'Twas taught by wiſe Pythagoras,
One ſoul might through more bodies paſs:
Seeing ſuch *tranſmigration* there,
She thought it not a fable here. *Denham.*

When thou wert form'd, heav'n did a man begin,
But the brute ſoul by chance was ſhuffled in:
In woods and wilds thy monarchy maintain,
Where valiant beaſts by force and rapine reign.
In life's next ſcene, if *tranſmigration* be,
Some bear or lion is reſerv'd for thee. *Dryd. n.*

TRANSMI'SSION. *n. ſ.* [*tranſmiſſion*, French; *tranſmiſſus*, Lat.] The act of ſending from one place to another, or from one perſon to another.

If there were any ſuch notable *tranſmiſſion* of a colony hither out of Spain, the very chronicles of Spain would not have omitted ſo memorable a thing. *Spenſer.*

Operations by *tranſmiſſion* of ſpirits is one of the higheſt ſecrets in nature. *Bacon.*

In the *tranſmiſſion* of the ſea-water into the pits, the water riſeth; but in the *tranſmiſſion* of the water through the veſſels it falleth. *Bacon.*

Theſe move ſwiftly; but then they require a medium well diſpoſed, and their *tranſmiſſion* is eaſily ſtopped. *Bacon.*

The uvea has a muſculous power, and can dilate and contract that round hole in it called the pupil, for the better moderating the *tranſmiſſion* of light. *More.*

Languages of countries are loſt by *tranſmiſſion* of colonies of a different language. *Hale.*

This enquiry will be of uſe, as a parallel diſcovery of the *tranſmiſſion* of the Engliſh laws into Scotland. *Hale.*

Their reflexion or *tranſmiſſion* depends on the conſtitution of the air and water behind the glaſs, and not the ſtriking of the rays upon the parts of the glaſs. *Newton.*

TRANSMI'SSIVE *adj.* [from *tranſmiſſus*, Lat.] Tranſmitted; derived from one to another.

And ſtill the ſire inculcates to his ſon
Tranſmiſſive leſſons of the king's renown. *Prior.*

Itſelf a ſun, it with *tranſmiſſive* light
Enlivens worlds deny'd to human ſight. *Prior.*

Then grateful Greece with ſtreaming eyes would raiſe
Hiſtorick marbles to record his praiſe;
His praiſe eternal on the faithful ſtone,
Had with *tranſmiſſive* honour grac'd his ſon. *Pope.*

To TRANSMI'T. *v. a.* [*tranſmitto*, Latin; *tranſmettre*, French.] To ſend from one perſon or place to another

By means of writing, former ages *tranſmit* the memorials of ancient times and things to poſterity. *Hale.*

He ſent orders to his friend in Spain to ſell his eſtate, and *tranſmit* the money to him. *Addiſon.*

Thus flouriſh'd love, and beauty reign'd in ſtate,
Till the proud Spaniard gave this glory's date:
Paſt is the gallantry, the fame remains,
Tranſmitted ſafe in Dryden's lofty ſcenes. *Granville.*

Shine forth, ye planets, with diſtinguiſh'd light;
Again *tranſmit* your friendly beams to earth,
As when Britannia joy'd for Anna's birth. *Prior.*

TRANSMI'TTAL. *n. ſ.* [from *tranſmit.*] The act of tranſmitting; tranſmiſſion.

Beſides the *tranſmittal* to England of two thirds of the revenues of Ireland, they make our country a receptacle for their ſupernumerary pretenders to offices. *Swift.*

TRANSMU'TABLE. *adj.* [*tranſmuable*, French; from *tranſmute.*] Capable of change; poſſible to be changed into another nature or ſubſtance.

It is no eaſy matter to demonſtrate that air is ſo much as convertible into water; how *tranſmutable* it is unto fleſh may be of deeper doubt. *Brown.*

The fluids and ſolids of an animal body are eaſily *tranſmutable* into one another. *Arbuthnot.*

TRANSMU'TABLY. *adv.* [from *tranſmute.*] With capacity of being changed into another ſubſtance or nature.

TRANSMUTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*tranſmutation*, French; *tranſmutatio*, from *tranſmuto*, Latin.] Change into another nature or ſubſtance. The great aim of alchemy is the tranſmutation of baſe metals into gold.

Am not I old Sly's ſon, by birth a pedlar, by education a cardmaker, by *tranſmutation* a bear-herd? *Shakeſpeare.*

The *tranſmutation* of plants one into another, is *inter magnalia naturæ*; for the *tranſmutation* of ſpecies is; in the vulgar philoſophy, pronounced impoſſible; but ſeeing there appear ſome manifeſt inſtances of it, the opinion of impoſſibility is to be rejected, and the means thereof to be found out. *Bacon.*

The converſion into a body merely new, and which was not before, as ſilver to gold, or iron to copper, is better called, for diſtinction ſake, *tranſmutation.* *Bacon.*

The ſame land ſuffereth ſundry *tranſmutations* of owners within one term. *Bacon.*

The changing of bodies into light, and light into bodies, is very conformable to the courſe of nature, which ſeems delighted with *tranſmutations.* Water, which is a very fluid taſteleſs ſalt, ſhe changes by heat into vapour, which is a ſort of air, and by cold into ice, which is a hard, pellucid, brittle, fuſible ſtone; and this ſtone returns into water by heat, and water returns into vapour by cold. *Newton.*

The ſuppoſed change of worms into flies is no real *tranſmutation*; but moſt of thoſe members, which at laſt become viſible to the eye, are exiſtent at the beginning, artificially complicated together. *Bentley.*

To TRANSMU'TE. *v. n.* [*tranſmuto*, Lat. *tranſmuer*, French.] To change from one nature or ſubſtance to another.

Suidas thinks, that by the golden fleece was meant a golden book of parchment, which is of ſheeps-ſkin, and therefore called golden, becauſe it was taught therein how other metals might be *tranſmuted.* *Raleigh.*

That metals may be *tranſmuted* one into another, I am not ſatisfied of the fact. *Ray.*

Patience, ſov'reign o'er *tranſmuted* ill.
Vanity of human Wiſhes.

TRANSMU'TER. *n. ſ.* [from *tranſmute.*] One that tranſmutes.

TRA'NSOM. *n. ſ.* [*tranſenna*, Latin.]

1. A thwart beam or lintel over a door.
2. [Among mathematicians.] The vane of an inſtrument called a croſs ſtaff, being a piece of wood fixed acroſs with a ſquare ſocket upon which it ſlides. *Bailey.*

TRANSPA'RENCY. *n. ſ.* [*tranſparence*, Fr. from *tranſparent.*] Clearneſs; diaphaneity; tranſlucence; power of tranſmitting light.

A poet of another nation would not have dwelt ſo long upon the clearneſs and *tranſparency* of the ſtream; but in Italy one ſeldom ſees a river that is extremely bright and limpid, moſt of them being muddy. *Addiſon.*

Another cauſe is the greater *tranſparency* of the veſſels, occaſioned by the thinneſs and delicacy of their coats. *Arbuthn.*

TRANSPA'RENT. *adj.* [*tranſparent*, Fr. *trans* and *apparere*, Latin.] Pervious to the light; clear; pellucid; diaphanous; tranſlucent; not opaque.

Nor ſhines the ſilver moon one half ſo bright,
Through the *tranſparent* boſom of the deep,
As doth thy face through tears of mine give light,
Thou ſhin'ſt in every tear that I do weep. *Shakeſpeare.*

Wait upon him with whom you ſpeak with your eye; for there be many wiſe men that have ſecret hearts and *tranſparent* countenances. *Bacon.*

Each thought was viſible that roll'd within,
As through a cryſtal caſe the figur'd hours are ſeen;
And heav'n did this *tranſparent* veil provide,
Becauſe ſhe had no guilty thought to hide. *Dryden.*

Her boſom appeared all of chryſtal, and ſo wonderfully *tranſparent*, that I ſaw every thought in her heart. *Addiſon.*

Tranſparent forms, too fine for mortal ſight,
Their fluid bodies half diſſolv'd in light. *Pope.*

TRANSPICUOUS-

TRANSPI'CUOUS. *adj.* [*trans* and *ſpecio*, Latin.] Tranſparent; pervious to the ſight.

What if that light,
Sent from her through the wide *tranſpicuous* air,
To the terreſtrial moon be as a ſtar! *Milton.*

Now thy wine's *tranſpicuous*, purg'd from all
Its earthy groſs, yet let it feed awhile
On the fat refuſe. *Philips.*

To TRANSPI'ERCE. *v. n.* [*tranſpercer*, Fr. *trans* and *pierce*.] To penetrate; to make way through; to permeate.

A mind, which through each part infus'd doth paſs,
Faſhions and works, and wholly doth *tranſpierce*
All this great body of the univerſe. *Raleigh.*

His forceful ſpear, which, hiſſing as it flew,
Pierc'd through the yielding planks of jointed wood:
The ſides *tranſpierc'd* return a rattling ſound,
And groans of Greeks inclos'd came iſſuing through the wound. *Dryden.*

TRANSPIRA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*tranſpiration*, Fr.] Emiſſion in vapour.

That a bullet dipped in oil, by preventing the *tranſpiration* of air, will carry farther, and pierce deeper, my experience cannot diſcern. *Brown.*

The *tranſpiration* of the obſtructed fluids is imagined to be one of the ways that an inflammation is removed. *Sharp.*

To TRANSPI'RE. *v. a.* [*tranſpiro*, Lat. *tranſpirer*, French.] To emit in vapour.

To TRANSPI'RE. *v. n.* [*tranſpirer*, French.]

1. To be emitted by inſenſible vapour.

The nuts, when freſh got, are full of a ſoft pulpy matter, which in time *tranſpires*, and paſſes through the ſhell. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

2. To eſcape from ſecreſy to notice: a ſenſe lately innovated from *France*, without neceſſity.

To TRANSPLA'CE. *v. a.* [*trans* and *place*.] To remove; to put into a new place.

It was *tranſplaced* from the left ſide of the Vatican unto a more eminent place. *Wilkins.*

To TRANSPLA'NT. *v. a.* [*trans* and *planto*, Latin; *tranſplanter*, French.]

1. To remove and plant in a new place.

The nobleſt fruits *tranſplanted* in our iſle,
With early hope and fragrant bloſſoms ſmile. *Roſcommon.*

Salopian acres flouriſh with a growth,
Peculiar ſtil'd the Ottley; be thou firſt
This apple to *tranſplant*. *Philips.*

If any *tranſplant* themſelves into plantations abroad, who are ſchiſmaticks or outlaws, ſuch are not fit to lay the foundation of a new colony. *Bacon.*

2. To remove.

Of light the greater part he took
Tranſplanted from her cloudy ſhrine, and plac'd
In the ſun's orb. *Milton.*

He proſpered at the rate of his own wiſhes, being *tranſplanted* out of his cold barren dioceſe of Saint David's into a warmer climate. *Clarendon.*

TRANSPLANTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*tranſplantation*, French.]

1. The act of tranſplanting or removing to another ſoil.

It is confeſſed, that love changed often doth nothing; nay, it is nothing; for love where it is kept fixed to its firſt object, though it burn not, yet it warms and cheriſhes, ſo as it needs no *tranſplantation*, or change of ſoil, to make it fruitful. *Suckling.*

2. Conveyance from one to another.

What noiſe have we had for ſome years about *tranſplantation* of diſeaſes, and tranſuſion of blood. *Baker.*

3. Removal of men from one country to another.

Moſt of kingdoms have thoroughly felt the calamities of forcible *tranſplantations*, being either overwhelmed by new colonies that fell upon them, or driven, as one wave is driven by another, to ſeek new ſeats, having loſt their own. *Raleigh.*

This appears a replication to what Menelaus had offered, concerning the *tranſplantation* of Ulyſſes to Sparta. *Broome.*

TRANSPLA'NTER. *n. ſ.* [from *tranſplant*.] One that tranſplants.

To TRANSPO'RT. *v. a.* [*trans* and *porto*, Latin; *tranſporter*, French.]

1. To convey by carriage from place to place.

I came hither to *tranſport* the tidings. *Shakeſpeare.*

Why ſhould ſhe write to Edmund? might not you
Tranſport her purpoſes by word? *Shakeſpeare.*

Impoſe upon men the tranſportation of rivers from one end of the world to the other, which, among other uſes, were made to *tranſport* men. *Raleigh.*

A ſubterranean wind *tranſports* a hill
Torn from Pilorus. *Milton.*

In the diſturbances of a ſtate, the wiſe Pomponius *tranſported* all the remaining wiſdom and virtue of his country into the ſanctuary of peace and learning. *Dryden.*

2. To carry into baniſhment, as a felon.

We return after being *tranſported*, and are ten times greater rogues than before. *Swift.*

3. To ſentence as a felon to baniſhment.

4. To hurry by violence of paſſion.

You are *tranſported* by calamity
Thither where more attends you, and you ſlander
The helms o' th' ſtate. *Shakeſpeare.*

They laugh as if *tranſported* with ſome fit
Of paſſion. *Milton.*

I ſhew him once *tranſported* by the violence of a ſudden paſſion. *Dryden.*

If an ally not immediately concerned contribute more than the principal party, he ought to have his ſhare in what is conquered; or if his romantick diſpoſition *tranſport* him ſo far as to expect little or nothing, they ſhould make it up in dignity. *Swift.*

5. To put into ecſtaſy; to raviſh with pleaſure.

Here *tranſported* I behold, *tranſported* touch. *Milton.*

Thoſe on whom Chriſt beſtowed miraculous cures were ſo *tranſported* with them, that their gratitude ſupplanted their obedience. *Decay of Piety.*

TRA'NSPORT. *n. ſ.* [*tranſport*, Fr. from the verb.]

1. Tranſportation; carriage; conveyance.

The Romans neglected their maritime affairs; for they ſtipulated with the Carthaginians to furniſh them with ſhips for *tranſport* and war. *Arbuthnot.*

2. A veſſel of carriage; particularly a veſſel in which ſoldiers are conveyed.

Nor dares his *tranſport* veſſel croſs the waves,
With ſuch whoſe bones are not compos'd in graves. *Dryd.*

Some ſpoke of the men of war only, and others added the *tranſports*. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Rapture; ecſtaſy.

A truly pious mind receives a temporal bleſſing with gratitude, a ſpiritual one with ecſtaſy and *tranſport*. *South.*

TRANSPO'RTANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *tranſport*.] Conveyance; carriage; removal.

O, be thou my Charon,
And give me ſwift *tranſportance* to thoſe fields,
Where I may wallow in the lily beds
Propos'd for the deſerver! *Shakeſpeare.*

TRANSPORTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *tranſport*.]

1. Removal; conveyance; carriage.

Sir Francis Cottington and Mr. Endymion Porter had been ſent before to provide a veſſel for their *tranſportation*. *Wotton's Life of Buckingham.*

Some were not ſo ſolicitous to provide againſt the plague, as to know whether we had it from the malignity of our own air, or by *tranſportation*. *Dryden.*

2. Baniſhment for felony.

3. Ecſtatick violence of paſſion.

All pleaſures that affect the body muſt needs weary, becauſe they tranſport, and all *tranſportation* is a violence; and no violence can be laſting, but determines upon the falling of the ſpirits. *South.*

TRANSPO'RTER. *n. ſ.* [from *tranſport*.] One that tranſports.

The pilchard merchant may reap a ſpeedy benefit by diſpatching, ſaving, and ſelling to the *tranſporters*. *Carew.*

TRANSPO'SAL. *n. ſ.* [from *tranſpoſe*.] The act of putting things in each other's place. *Swift.*

To TRANSPO'SE. *v. a.* [*tranſpoſer*, French; *tranſpoſitum*, Latin.]

1. To put each in the place of other.

The letters of Elizabetha regina, *tranſpoſed*, ſignify, O England's ſovereign, thou haſt made us happy. *Camden.*

Tranſpoſe the propoſitions, making the medius terminus the predicate of the firſt and the ſubject of the ſecond. *Locke.*

2. To put out of place.

That which you are, my thoughts cannot *tranſpoſe*;
Angels are bright ſtill, though the brighteſt fell. *Shakeſp.*

TRANSPOSI'TION. *n. ſ.* [*tranſpoſition*, French; from *tranſpoſe*.]

1. The act of putting one thing in the place of another.

2. The ſtate of being put out of one place into another.

The common centre of gravity in the terraqueous globe is ſteady, and not liable to any accidental *tranſpoſition*, nor hath it ever ſhifted its ſtation. *Woodward.*

To TRANSSHA'PE. *v. a.* [*trans* and *ſhape*.] To transform; to bring into another ſhape.

I'll tell thee how Beatrice prais'd thy wit: I ſaid thou hadſt a fine wit; right, ſaid ſhe, a fine little one; nay, ſaid I, he hath the tongues; that I believe, ſaid ſhe; for he ſwore a thing to me on Monday night which he forſwore on Tueſday morning; there's a double tongue: thus did ſhe *tranſhape* thy particular virtues. *Shakeſpeare.*

To TRANSUBSTA'NTIATE. *v. a.* [*tranſubſtantier*, French.] To change to another ſubſtance.

O ſelf-traitor, I do bring
The ſpider love which *tranſubſtantiates* all,
And can convert manna to gall. *Donne.*

Nor ſeemingly, but with keen diſpatch
Of real hunger, and concoctive heat
To *tranſubſtantiate*; what redounds, tranſpires
Through ſpirits with eaſe. *Milton.*

TRANSUBSTANTIA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*tranſubſtantiation*, French.] A miraculous operation believed in the Romiſh church, in which the elements of the eucharift are ſuppoſed to be changed into the real body and blood of CHRIST.

How is a Romaniſt prepared eaſily to ſwallow, not only againſt all probability, but even the clear evidence of his ſenſes, the doctrine of *tranſubſtantiation*? *Locke.*

TRANSUDA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *tranſude.*] The act of paſſing in ſweat, or perſpirable vapour, through any integument.

The drops proceeded not from the *tranſudation* of the liquors within the glaſs. *Boyle.*

To TRANSU'DE. *v. n.* [*trans* and *ſudo*, Latin.] To paſs through in vapour.

Purulent fumes cannot be tranſmitted throughout the body before the maturation of an apoſthem, nor after, unleſs the humour break; becauſe they cannot *tranſude* through the bag of an apoſthem. *Harvey.*

TRANSVE'RSAL. *adj.* [*tranſverſal*, French; *trans* and *verſalis*, Latin.] Running croſſwiſe.

An aſcending line, direct, as from ſon to father, or grandfather, is not admitted by the law of England; or in the *tranſverſal* line, as to the uncle or aunt, great-uncle or great-aunt. *Hale.*

TRANSVE'RSALLY. *adv.* [from *tranſverſal.*] In a croſs direction.

There are divers ſubtile enquiries and demonſtrations concerning the ſeveral proportions of ſwiftneſs and diſtance in an arrow ſhot vertically, horizontally, or *tranſverſally*. *Wilkins.*

TRANSVE'RSE. *adj.* [*tranſverſus*, Latin.] Being in a croſs direction.

His violent touch
Fled and purſu'd *tranſverſe* the reſonant fugue. *Milton.*

Part in ſtrait lines, part in *tranſverſe* are found,
One forms a crooked figure, one a round;
The entrails theſe embrace in ſpiral ſtrings,
Thoſe claſp th' arterial tubes in tender rings. *Blackmore.*

What natural agent could impel them ſo ſtrongly with a *tranſverſe* ſide-blow againſt that tremendous weight and rapidity, when whole worlds are a falling! *Bentley.*

TRANSVE'RSELY. *adv.* [from *tranſverſe.*] In a croſs direction.

At Stonehenge the ſtones lie *tranſverſely* upon each other. *Stillingfleet.*

In all the fibres of an animal there is a contractile power; for if a fibre be cut *tranſverſely*, both the ends ſhrink, and make the wound gape. *Arbuthnot.*

TRANSU'MPTION. *n. ſ.* [*trans* and *ſumo*, Latin.] The act of taking from one place to another.

TRA'NTERS. *n. ſ.* Men who carry fiſh from the ſea-coaſts to ſell in the inland countries. *Bailey.*

TRAP. *n. ſ.* [ꝥnappe, Saxon; *trape*, Fr. *trappola*, Italian.]

1. A ſnare ſet for thieves or vermin.

Die as thou ſhouldeſt, but do not die impatiently, and like a fox catched in a *trap*. *Taylor.*

The *trap* ſprings, and catches the ape by the fingers. *L'Eſtr.*

2. An ambuſh; a ſtratagem to betray or catch unawares.

And lurking cloſely, in await now lay,
How he might any in his *trap* betray. *Spenſer.*

God and your majeſty
Protect mine innocence, or I fall into
The *trap* is laid for me. *Shakeſpeare.*

They continually laid *traps* to enſnare him, and made ſiniſter interpretations of all the good he did. *Calamy.*

He ſeems a *trap* for charity to lay,
And cons by night his leſſon for the day. *Dryden.*

3. A play at which a ball is driven with a ſtick.

Unruly boys learn to wrangle at *trap*, or rook at ſpan-farthing. *Locke.*

He that of feeble nerves and joints complains,
From nine-pins, coits, and from *trap*-ball abſtains. *King.*

To TRAP. *v. a.* [ꝥnappan, Saxon.]

1. To enſnare; to catch by a ſnare or ambuſh; to take by ſtratagem.

My brain, more buſy than the lab'ring ſpider,
Weaves tedious ſnares to *trap* mine enemies. *Shakeſp.*

If you require my deeds, with ambuſh'd arms
I *trapp'd* the foe, or tir'd with falſe alarms. *Dryden.*

2. [See TRAPPING.] To adorn; to decorate.

The ſteed that bore him
Was *trapp'd* with poliſh'd ſteel, all ſhining bright,
And covered with th' atchievements of the knight. *Spenſer.*

'To ſpoil the dead of weed is ſacrilege:
But leave theſe reliques of his living might,
To deck his hearſe and *trap* his tomb black ſteed. *Spenſer.*

Lord Lucius preſented to you four milk-white horſes *trapt* in ſilver. *Shakeſpeare.*

TRAPDO'OR. *n. ſ.* [*trap* and *door.*] A door opening and ſhutting unexpectedly.

The arteries which carry from the heart to the ſeveral parts have valves which open outward like *trapdoors*, and give the blood a free paſſage; and the veins, which bring it back to the heart, have valves and *trapdoors* which open inwards, ſo as to give way into the blood to run into the heart. *Ray.*

To TRAPE. *v. a.* [commonly written *to traipſe*: probably of the ſame original with *drab.*] To run idly and ſluttiſhly about. It is uſed only of women.

TRAPES. *n. ſ.* [I ſuppoſe from *trape.*] An idle ſlatternly woman.

He found the ſullen *trapes*
Poſſeſt with th' devil, worms, and claps. *Hudibras.*

From door to door I'd ſooner whine and beg,
Than marry ſuch a *trapes*. *Gay.*

TRA'PSTICK. *n. ſ.* [*trap* and *ſtick.*] A ſtick with which boys drive a wooden ball.

A fooliſh ſwoop between a couple of thick bandy legs and two long *trapſticks* that had no calfs. *Spectator.*

TRAPE'ZIUM. *n. ſ.* [τραπέζιον; *trapeſe*, French.] A quadrilateral figure, whoſe four ſides are not equal, and none of its ſides parallel. *Dict.*

Two of the lateral *trapezia* are as broad. *Woodward.*

TRAPEZO'ID. *n. ſ.* [τραπέζιον and εἶδος; *trapeſoide*, Fr.] An irregular figure, whoſe four ſides are not parallel. *Dict.*

TRA'PPINGS. *n. ſ.* [This word *Minſheu* derives from *drap*, French, cloath.]

1. Ornaments appendant to the ſaddle.

Capariſons and ſteeds,
Baſes and tinſel *trappings*, gorgeous knights
At jouſt and tournament. *Milton.*

2. Ornaments; dreſs; embelliſhments; external, ſuperficial, and trifling decoration.

Theſe indeed ſeem,
But I have that within which paſſeth ſhew;
Theſe but the *trappings* and the ſuits of woe. *Shakſpeare.*

He has fair words, rich *trappings*, and large promiſes; but works only for his maſter. *L'Eſtrange.*

The points of honour poets may produce,
Trappings of life, for ornament, not uſe. *Dryden.*

Such pageantry be to the people ſhown;
There boaſt thy horſe's *trappings*, and thy own. *Dryden.*

Draw him ſtrictly ſo,
That all who view the piece may know
He needs no *trappings* of fictitious fame. *Dryden.*

In ſhips decay'd no mariner confides,
Lur'd by the gilded ſtern and painted ſides;
Yet at a ball unthinking fools delight
In the gay *trappings* of a birth-day night. *Swift.*

TRASH. *n. ſ.* [*troſ*, Iſlandick; *druſen*, German.]

1. Any thing worthleſs; droſs; dregs.

Lays hands upon theſe traitors, and their *traſh*. *Shakeſp.*

Look what a wardrobe here is for thee!
—Let it alone, thou fool, it is but *traſh*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Who ſteals my purſe, ſteals *traſh*; 'tis ſomething, nothing;
'Twas mine, 'tis his, and has been ſlave to thouſands:
But he that filches from me my good name,
Robs me of that which not enriches him,
And makes me poor indeed. *Shakeſpeare.*

More than ten Hollenſhed's, or Hall's, or Stow's,
Of trivial houſhold *traſh* he knows; he knows
When the queen frown'd or ſmil'd. *Donne.*

The collectors only conſider, the greater fame a writer is in poſſeſſion of, the more *traſh* he may bear to have tacked to him. *Swift.*

Weak fooliſh man! will heav'n reward us there
With the ſame *traſh* mad mortals wiſh for here? *Pope.*

2. A worthleſs perſon.

I ſuſpect this *traſh*
To be a party in this injury. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. Matter improper for food, frequently eaten by girls in the green ſickneſs.

O that inſtead of *traſh* thou'dſt taken ſteel. *Garth.*

4. I believe that the original ſignification of *traſh* is the loppings of trees, from the verb.

To TRASH. *v. a.*

1. To lop; to crop.

Being once perfected how to grant ſuits,
How to deny them; whom t' advance, and whom
To *traſh* for overtopping. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. To cruſh; to humble.

Not ſuch as was fit to be impoſed on hard-hearted Jews, to encumber and *traſh* them, but ſuch as becomes an ingenuous people. *Hammond.*

TRA'SHY. *adj.* [from *traſh.*] Worthleſs; vile; uſeleſs.

A judicious reader will diſcover in his cloſet that *traſhy* ſtuff, whoſe glittering deceived him in the action. *Dryden.*

To TRA'VAIL. *v. n.* [*travailler*, French.]

1. To labour; to toil.

2. To be in labour; to ſuffer the pains of childbirth.

I *travail* not, nor bring forth children. *Iſa.* xxiii. 4.

She being with child cried, *travailing* in birth, and pained to be delivered. *Rev.* xii. 2.

His heart is in continual labour; it *travails* with the obligation, and is in pangs till it be delivered. *South.*

To

To TRA'VAIL. *v. a.* To harraſs; to tire.

As if all theſe troubles had not been ſufficient to *travail* the realm, a great diviſion fell among the nobility. *Hayward.*

A gleam of light turn'd thitherward in haſte
His *travell'd* ſteps. *Milton.*

TRA'VAIL. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Labour; toil; fatigue.

As every thing of price, ſo this doth require *travail.* *Hook.*

Such impotent perſons as are unable for ſtrong *travail*, are yet able to drive cattle to and fro to their paſture. *Spenſer.*

2. Labour in childbirth.

In the time of her *travail* twins were in her. *Gen.* xxxviii.

To procure eaſy *travails* of women, the intention is to bring down the child, but not too faſt. *Bacon.*

TRAVE, TRA'VEL, or TRAVI'SE. *n. ſ.* A wooden frame for ſhoeing unruly horſes. *Ainſworth.*

To TRA'VEL. *v. n.* [This word is generally ſuppoſed originally the ſame with *travail*, and to differ only as particular from general: in ſome writers the word is written alike in all its ſenſes; but it is more convenient to write *travail* for *labour*, and *travel* for *journey*.]

1. To make journeys: it is uſed for ſea as well as land, though ſometimes we diſtinguiſh it from *voyage*, a word appropriated to the ſea.

In the foreſt ſhall ye lodge, O ye *travelling* companies of Dedanim. *Iſa.* xxi. 13.

Raphael deign'd to *travel* with Tobias. *Milton.*

Fain wou'd I *travel* to ſome foreign ſhore,
So might I to myſelf myſelf reſtore. *Dryden.*

If others believed he was an Egyptian from his knowledge of their rites, it proves at leaſt that he *travelled* there. *Pope.*

2. To paſs; to go; to move.

By th' clock 'tis day;
And yet dark night ſtrangles the *travelling* lamp. *Shakeſp.*

Time *travels* in divers paces, with divers perſons; I'll tell you who time ambles withal, who time trots withal. *Shakeſp.*

Thus flying eaſt and weſt, and north and ſouth,
News *travell'd* with increaſe from mouth to mouth. *Pope.*

3. To make journeys of curioſity.

Nothing tends ſo much to enlarge the mind as *travelling*, that is, making a viſit to other towns, cities, or countries, beſide thoſe in which we were born and educated. *Watts.*

4. To labour; to toil. This ſhould be rather *travail.*

If we labour to maintain truth and reaſon, let not any think that we *travel* about a matter not needful. *Hooker.*

I've watch'd and *travell'd* hard;
Some time I ſhall ſleep out, the reſt I'll whiſtle. *Shakeſp.*

To TRA'VEL. *v. a.*

1. To paſs; to journey over.

Thither to arrive I *travel* thus profound. *Milton.*

2. To force to journey.

There are other privileges granted unto moſt of the corporations, that they ſhall not be charged with garriſons, and they ſhall not be *travelled* forth of their own franchiſes. *Spenſer.*

TRA'VEL. *n. ſ.* [*travail*, French; from the noun.]

1. Journey; act of paſſing from place to place.

Love had cut him ſhort;
Confin'd within the purlieus of his court:
Three miles he went, nor farther could retreat,
His *travels* ended at his country-ſeat. *Dryden.*

Mingled ſend into the dance
Moments fraught with all the treaſures,
Which thy eaſtern *travel* views. *Prior.*

2. Journey of curioſity or inſtruction.

Let him ſpend his time no more at home,
Which would be great impeachment to his age,
In having known no *travel* in his youth. *Shakeſpeare.*

Travel in the younger ſort is a part of education; in the elder a part of experience. *Bacon.*

A man not enlightened by *travel* or reflexion, grows as fond of arbitrary power, to which he hath been uſed, as of barren countries, in which he has been born and bred. *Addiſ.*

3. Labour; toil. This ſhould be *travail:* as in *Daniel.*

He wars with a retiring enemy,
With much more *travail* than with victory. *Daniel.*

What think'ſt thou of our empire now, though earn'd
With *travel* difficult? *Milton.*

4. Labour in childbirth. This ſenſe belongs rather to *travail.*

Thy mother well deſerves that ſhort delight,
The nauſeous qualms of ten long months and *travel* to requite. *Dryden.*

4. TRAVELS. Account of occurrences and obſervations of a journey into foreign parts.

A book of his *travels* hath been honoured with the tranſlation of many languages. *Brown.*

Hiſtories engage the ſoul by ſenſible occurrences; as alſo voyages, *travels*, and accounts of countries. *Watts.*

TRA'VELLER. *n. ſ.* [*travail'eur*, French; from *travel.*]

1. One who goes a journey; a wayfarer.

The weary *traveller* wand'ring that way,
Therein did often quench his thirſty heat. *Spenſer.*

A little eaſe to theſe my torments give,
Before I go where all in ſilence mourn,
From whoſe dark ſhores no *travellers* return. *Sandys.*

This was a common opinion among the Gentiles, that the gods ſometimes aſſumed human ſhape, and converſed upon earth with ſtrangers and *travellers.* *Bentley.*

2. One who viſits foreign countries.

Farewel, monſieur *traveller*; look you liſp and wear ſtrange ſuits, and diſable all the benefits of your own country. *Shakeſp.*

The *traveller* into a foreign country knows more by the eye, than he that ſtayeth at home can by relation of the *traveller.* *Bacon.*

They are *travellers* newly arrived in a ſtrange country, we ſhould therefore not miſlead them. *Locke.*

TRA'VELTAINTED. *adj.* [*travel* and *tainted.*] Harraſſed; fatigued with travel.

I have foundered nine ſcore and odd poſts: and here, *travel-tainted* as I am, have, in my pure and immaculate valour, taken ſir John Coleville. *Shakeſpeare.*

TRA'VERS. adv. [French.] Athwart; acroſs. Not uſed.

He ſwears brave oaths, and breaks them bravely, quite *travers*, athwart the heart of his lover. *Shakeſpeare.*

TRAVE'RSE. *adv.* [*a travers*, French.] Croſſwiſe; athwart.

Bring water from ſome hanging grounds, in long furrows; and from thoſe drawing it *traverſe* to ſpread. *Bacon.*

The ridges of the fallow field lay *traverſe.* *Haywa d.*

TRAVE'RSE. *prep.* Through croſſwiſe.

He through the armed files
Darts his experienc'd eye, and ſoon *traverſe*
The whole battalion views their order due. *Milton.*

TRA'VERSE. *adj.* [*traverſus*, Latin; *traverſe*, French.] Lying acroſs; lying athwart.

The paths cut with *traverſe* trenches much encumbered the carriages until the pioneers levelled them. *Hayward.*

Oak being ſtrong in all poſitions, may be truſted in croſs and *traverſe* work for ſummers. *Wotton.*

TRA'VERSE. *n. ſ.*

1. Any thing laid or built croſs.

The Tirſan cometh with all his generation; and if there be a mother from whom the whole lineage deſcended, there is a *traverſe* placed in a loft where ſhe ſitteth. *Bacon.*

Some wind inſtruments are blown at a ſmall hole in the ſide, which ſtraiteneth the breath at the firſt entrance; the rather in reſpect of their *traverſe* and ſtops above the hole, which performeth the fipple's part. *Bacon.*

2. Something that thwarts, croſſes, or obſtructs; croſs accident; thwarting obſtacle. This is a ſenſe rather French than Engliſh.

A juſt and lively picture of human nature in its actions, paſſions, and *traverſes* of fortune. *Dryden.*

He ſees no defect in himſelf, but is ſatisfied that he ſhould have carried on his deſigns well enough, had it not been for unlucky *traverſes* not in his power. *Locke.*

To TRA'VERSE. *v. a.* [*traverſer*, French. It was anciently accented on the laſt ſyllable.]

1. To croſs; to lay athwart.

Myſelf, and ſuch
As ſlept within the ſhadow of your power,
Have wander'd with our *traverſt* arms, and breath'd
Our ſufferance vainly. *Shakeſpeare.*

The parts ſhould be often *traverſed* or croſſed by the flowing of the folds which looſely encompaſs them, without ſitting too ſtraight. *Dryden.*

2. To croſs by way of oppoſition; to thwart with obſtacles.

This treatiſe has, ſince the firſt conception thereof, been often *traverſed* with other thoughts. *Wotton.*

You ſave th' expence of long litigious laws,
Where ſuits are *travers'd*, and ſo little won,
That he who conquers is but laſt undone. *Dryden.*

John Bull thought himſelf now of age to look after his own affairs; Frog reſolved to *traverſe* this new project, and to make him uneaſy in his own family. *Arbuthnot.*

3. To oppoſe ſo as to annul. A law term.

Without a good ſkill in hiſtory, and a new geography to underſtand him aright, one may loſe himſelf in *traverſing* the decree. *Baker.*

4. To wander over; to croſs.

He many a walk *travers'd*
Of ſtatelieſt covert, cedar, pine, or palm. *Milton.*

The lion ſmarting with the hunter's ſpear,
Though deeply wounded, no way yet diſmay'd;
In ſullen fury *traverſes* the plain,
To find the vent'rous foe. *Prior.*

Believe me, prince, there's not an African
That *traverſes* our vaſt Numidian deſarts
In queſt of prey, and lives upon his bow,
But better practiſes theſe boaſted virtues. *Addiſon.*

What ſeas you *travers'd* and what fields you fought! *Pope.*

5. To ſurvey; to examine thoroughly.

My purpoſe is to *traverſe* the nature, principles, and properties of this deteſtable vice, ingratitude. *South.*

To TRA'VERSE. *v. n.* To uſe a poſture of oppoſition in fencing.

To see thee fight, to see thee *traverse*, to see thee here, to see thee there. *Shakespeare.*

TRA'VESTY. *adj.* [*travesti*, French.] Dressed so as to be made ridiculous; burlesqued.

TRAUMA'TICK. *adj.* [τραυματικὸς.] Vulnerary.
I deterged and disposed the ulcer to incarn, and to do so I put the patient into a *traumatick* decoction. *Wiseman.*

TRAY. *n. s.* [*tray*, Swedish.] A shallow wooden vessel in which meat or fish is carried.
Sift it into a *tray*, or bole of wood. *Moxon.*
No more her care shall fill the hollow *tray*,
To fat the guzzling hogs with floods of whey. *Gay.*

TRA'YTRIP. *n. s.* A kind of play, I know not of what kind.
Shall I play my freedom at *traytrip*, and become thy bond slave? *Shakespeare.*

TRE'ACHEROUS. *adj.* [from *treachery.*] Faithless; perfidious; guilty of deserting or betraying.
He bad the lion to be remitted
Unto his seat, and those same *treacherous* vile
Be punish'd for their presumptuous guile. *Hubberd's Tale.*
Desire in rapture gaz'd a while,
And saw the *treach'rous* goddess smile. *Swift.*

TRE'ACHEROUSLY. *adv.* [from *treacherous.*] Faithlessly; perfidiously; by treason; by stratagem.
Then 'gan Carausius tyrannize anew,
And him Alectus *treacherously* slew,
And took on him the robe of emperor. *Spenser.*
Thou hast slain
The flower of Europe for his chivalry,
And *treacherously* hast thou vanquish'd him. *Shakespeare.*
Let others freeze with angling reeds,
Or *treacherously* poor fish beset,
With strangling snare, or winding net. *Donne.*
I treated, trusted you, and thought you mine;
When, in requital of my best endeavours,
You *treacherously* practis'd to undo me,
Seduc'd my only child, and stole her. *Otway.*
They bid him strike, to appease the ghost
Of his poor father *treacherously* lost. *Dryden.*

TRE'ACHEROUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *treacherous.*] The quality of being treacherous; perfidiousness.

TRE'ACHERY. *n. s.* [*tricherie*, French.] Perfidy; breach of faith.

TREA'CHETOR. } *n. s.* [from *tricher*, *tricheur*, Fr.] A traitor;
TRE'ACHOUR. } one who betrays; one who violates his faith or allegiance.
Good Claudius with him battle fought,
In which the king was b.. a *treachetour*
Disguised slain. *Spenser.*
Where may that *treachour* then be found,
Or by what means may I his footing tract? *Spenser.*

TRE'ACLE. *n. s.* [*triacle*, Fr. *triackle*, Dutch; *theriaca*, Lat.]
1. A medicine made up of many ingredients.
The physician that has observed the medicinal virtues of *treacle*, without knowing the nature of each of the sixty odd ingredients, may cure many patients with it. *Boyle.*
Treacle water has much of an acid in it. *Floyer.*
2. Molosses; the spume of sugar.

To TREAD. *v. n.* pret. *trod*; part. pass. *trodden.* [*trudan*, Gothick; τρεδαν, Saxon; *treden*, Dutch.]
1. To set the foot.
He ne'er drinks,
But Timon's silver *treads* upon his lip. *Shakespeare.*
Those which perfume the air most, being trodden upon and crushed, are burnet, wild thyme, and water mint; therefore set whole alleys of them, to have the pleasure when you walk or *tread.* *Bacon.*
Those dropping gums
Ask riddance, if we mean to *tread* with ease. *Milton.*
Where'er you *tread* the blushing flow'rs shall rise. *Pope.*
2. To trample; to set the feet in scorn or malice.
Thou
Must, as a foreign recreant, be led
With manacles along our street, or else
Triumphantly *tread* on thy country's ruin,
And bear the palm. *Shakespeare.*
Thou shalt *tread* upon their high places. *Deut.* xxxiii. 29.
3. To walk with form or state.
When he walks, he moves like an engine,
And the ground shrinks before his *treading.* *Shakespeare.*
Ye that stately *tread* or lowly creep. *Milton.*
4. To copulate as birds.
When shepherds pipe on oaten straws,
When turtles *tread.* *Shakespeare.*
What distance between the *treading* or coupling, and the laying of the egg? *Bacon.*
They bill, they *tread*, Alcyone compress'd,
Seven days sits brooding on her floating nest. *Dryden.*

To TREAD. *v. a.*
1. To walk on; to feel under the foot.
Would I had never *trod* this English earth,
Or felt the flatteries that grow upon it! *Shakespeare.*
He dy'd obedient to severest law;
Forbid to *tread* the promis'd land he saw. *Prior.*
2. To press under the foot.
Tread the snuff out on the floor to prevent stinking. *Swift.*
3. To beat; to track.
Full of briars is this working world.
—They are but burs: if we walk not in the *trodden* paths, our very petticoats will catch them. *Shakespeare.*
4. To walk on in a formal or stately manner.
Methought she *trod* the ground with greater grace *Dryd.*
5. To crush under foot; to trample in contempt or hatred.
Through thy name will we *tread* them under that rise against us. *Psal.* xliv. 5.
Why was I rais'd the meteor of the world,
Hung in the skies, and blazing as I travell'd,
'Till all my fires were spent; and then cast downward
To be *trod* out by Cæsar? *Dryden.*
6. To put in action by the feet.
They *tread* their wine-presses and suffer thirst. *Job* xxiv.
7. To love as the male bird the female.
He feather'd her and *trod* her. *Dryden.*

TREAD. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Footing; step with the foot.
If the streets were pav'd with thine eyes,
Her feet were much too dainty for such *tread.* *Shakespeare.*
The quaint mazes in the wanton green,
For want of *tread*, are undistinguishable. *Shakespeare.*
High above the ground
Their march was, and the passive air upbore
Their nimble *tread.* *Milton.*
The dancer on the rope, with doubtful *tread*,
Gets wherewithal to cloath and buy him bread. *Dryden.*
How wert thou wont to walk with cautious *tread*,
A dish of tea, like milk-pail, on thy head! *Swift.*
2. Way; track; path.
Cromwell is the king's secretary: further,
Stands in the gap and *tread* for more preferment. *Shakesp.*
3. The cock's part in the egg.

TRE'ADER. *n. s.* [from *tread.*] He who treads.
The *treaders* shall tread out no wine in their presses. *Isa.*

TRE'ADLE. *n. s.* [from *tread.*]
1. A part of an engine on which the feet act to put it in motion.
The farther the fore-end of the *treadle* reaches out beyond the fore-side of the lathe, the greater will the sweep of the fore-end of the *treadle* be, and consequently the more revolutions is made at one tread. *Moxon.*
2. The sperm of the cock.
Whether it is not made out of the garm, or *treadle* of the egg, seemeth of lesser doubt. *Brown.*
At each end of the egg is a *treadle*, formerly thought to be the cock's sperm. *Derham.*

TRE'ASON. *n. s.* [*trahison*, French.] An offence committed against the dignity and majesty of the commonwealth: it is divided into high *treason* and petit *treason.* High *treason* is an offence against the security of the commonwealth, or of the king's majesty, whether by imagination, word, or deed; as to compass or imagine *treason*, or the death of the prince, or the queen consort, or his son and heir apparent; or to deflower the king's wife, or his eldest daughter unmarried, or his eldest son's wife; or levy war against the king in his realm, or to adhere to his enemies by aiding them; or to counterfeit the king's great seal, privy seal, or money; or knowingly to bring false money into this realm, counterfeited like the money of England, and to utter the same; or to kill the king's chancellor, treasurer, justice of the one bench, or of the other; justices in eyre, justices of assize, justices of oyer and terminer, when in their place and doing their duty; or forging the king's seal manual, or privy signet; or diminishing or impairing the current money: and, in such *treason*, a man forfeits his lands and goods to the king; and it is called *treason* paramount. Petit *treason* is when a servant kills his master, a wife her husband; secular or religious kills his prelate: this *treason* gives forfeiture to every lord within his own fee: both *treasons* are capital. *Cowel.*
Man disobeying,
Disloyal breaks his fealty, and sins
Against the high supremacy of heaven;
To expiate his *treason* hath nought left. *Milton.*
He made the overture of thy *treasons* to us. *Shakespeare.*
Athaliah cried, *treason*, *treason*. 2 *Kings* xi. 14.

TRE'ASONABLE. } *adj.* [from *treason.*] Having the nature or
TRE'ASONOUS. } guilt of treason. *Treasonous* is out of use.
Him, by proofs as clear as founts in July,
I know to be corrupt and *treasonous.* *Shakespeare.*
Against the undivulg'd pretence I fight
Of *treas'nous* malice. *Shakespeare.*
Most mens heads had been intoxicated with imaginations of plots, and *treasonable* practices. *Clarendon.*
Were it a draught for Juno when she banquets,
I would not taste thy *treasonous* offer. *Milton.*
A credit to run ten millions in debt without parliamentary security is dangerous, illegal, and perhaps *treasonable.* *Swift.*

TRE'ASURE. *n. ſ.* [*treſor*, Fr. *theſaurus*, Latin.] Wealth hoarded; riches accumulated.

An inventory, importing
The ſeveral parcels of his plate, his *treaſure*,
Rich ſtuffs. *Shakeſpeare.*

They built *treaſure* cities. *Exodus.*

He uſed his laws as well for collecting of *treaſure*, as for correcting of manners. *Bacon.*

Gold is *treaſure* as well as ſilver, becauſe not decaying, and never ſinking much in value. *Locke.*

To TRE'ASURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To hoard; to repoſit; to lay up.

After thy hardneſs and impenitent heart thou *treaſureſt* up unto thyſelf wrath againſt the day of wrath. *Romans.*

Practical principles are *treaſured* up in man's mind, that, like the candle of the Lord in the heart of every man, diſcovers what he is to do, and what to avoid. *South.*

No, my remembrance *treaſures* honeſt thoughts,
And holds not things like thee; I ſcorn thy friendſhip. *Rowe.*

Some thought it mounted to the lunar ſphere,
Since all things loſt on earth are *treaſur'd* there. *Pope.*

TRE'ASURER. *n. ſ.* [from *treaſure*; *treſorier*, Fr.] One who has care of money; one who has charge of treaſure.

This is my *treaſurer*, let him ſpeak
That I have reſerv'd nothing. *Shakeſpeare.*

Before the invention of laws, private affections in ſupreme rulers made their own fancies both their *treaſurers* and hangmen, weighing in this balance good and evil. *Raleigh.*

TRE'ASURERSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *treaſurer*.] Office or dignity of treaſurer.

He preferred a baſe fellow, who was a ſuitor for the *treaſurerſhip*, before the moſt worthy. *Hakewill.*

TRE'ASUREHOUSE. *n. ſ.* [*treaſure* and *houſe*.] Place where hoarded riches are kept.

Let there be any grief or diſeaſe incident to the ſoul of men, for which there is not in this *treaſurehouſe* a preſent comfortable remedy to be found. *Hooker.*

Thou ſilver *treaſurehouſe*,
Tell me once more, what title doſt thou bear? *Shakeſp.*

Gather together into your ſpirit, and its *treaſurehouſe*, the memory, not only all the promiſes of God, but alſo the former ſenſes of the divine favours. *Taylor.*

TRE'ASURY. *n. ſ.* [from *treaſure*; *treſorerie*, Fr.] A place in which riches are accumulated.

And make his chronicle as rich with prize,
As is the ouzy bottom of the ſea
With ſunken wreck and ſumleſs *treaſuries*. *Shakeſp.*

Thy ſumptuous buildings
Have coſt a maſs of public *treaſury*. *Shakeſpeare.*

And yet I know not how conceit may rob
The *treaſury* of life, when life itſelf
Yields to the theft. *Shakeſpeare.*

He had a purpoſe to furniſh a fair caſe in that univerſity with choice collections from all parts, like that famous *treaſury* of knowledge at Oxford. *Wotton.*

The ſtate of the *treaſury* the king beſt knows. *Temple.*

Phyſicians, by *treaſuries* of juſt obſervations, grow to ſkill in the art of healing. *Watts.*

To TREAT. *v. a.* [*traiter*, Fr. *tractо*, Lat.]

1. To negociate; to ſettle.

To *treat* the peace, a hundred ſenators
Shall be commiſſioned. *Dryden.*

2. [*Tractо*, Lat.] To diſcourſe on.

3. To uſe in any manner, good or bad.

He *treated* his priſoner with great harſhneſs. *Addiſon.*

Since living virtue is with envy curs'd,
And the beſt men are *treated* like the worſt;
Do thou, juſt goddeſs, call our merits forth,
And give each deed th' exact, intrinſick worth. *Pope.*

4. To handle; to manage; to carry on.

Zeuxis and Polygnotus *treated* their ſubjects in their pictures, as Homer did in his poetry. *Dryden.*

5. To entertain with expence.

To TREAT. *v. n.* [*traiter*, Fr. ꝥahꝛian, Saxon.]

1. To diſcourſe; to make diſcuſſions.

Of love they *treat* till th' ev'ning ſtar appear'd. *Milton.*

Abſence, what the poets call death in love, has given occaſion to beautiful complaints in thoſe authors who have *treated* of this paſſion in verſe. *Addiſon.*

2. To practiſe negotiation.

The king *treated* with them. 2 *Mac.* xiii. 22.

3. To come to terms of accommodation.

Inform us, will the emp'ror *treat*? *Swift.*

4. To make gratuitous entertainments.

TREAT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. An entertainment given.

This is the ceremony of my fate;
A parting *treat*, and I'm to die in ſtate. *Dryden.*

He pretends a great concern for his country, and inſight into matters: now ſuch profeſſions, when recommended by a *treat*, diſpoſe an audience to hear reaſon. *Collier.*

What tender maid but muſt a victim fall
For one man's *treat*, but for another's ball? *Pope.*

2. Something given at an entertainment.

Dry figs and grapes, and wrinkled dates were ſet,
In caniſters t' enlarge the little *treat*. *Dryden.*

The King of gods revolving in his mind
Lycaon's guilt and his inhuman *treat*. *Dryden.*

TRE'ATABLE. *adj.* [*traitable*, Fr.] Moderate; not violent.

A virtuous mind ſhould rather wiſh to depart this world with a kind of *treatable* diſſolution, than be ſuddenly cut off in a moment, rather to be taken than ſnatched away. *Hooker.*

The heats or the colds of ſeaſons are leſs *treatable* than with us. *Temple.*

TRE'ATISE. *n. ſ.* [*tractatus*, Latin.] Diſcourſe; written tractate.

The time has been my ſell of hair
Wou'd at a diſmal *treatiſe* rouze, and ſtir
As life were in't. *Shakeſpeare.*

Beſides the rules given in this *treatiſe* to make a perfect judgment of good pictures, there is required a long converſation with the beſt pieces. *Dryden.*

TRE'ATMENT. *n. ſ.* [*traitment*, French.] Uſage; manner of uſing good or bad.

Scarce an humour or character which they have not uſed; all comes waſted to us: and were they to entertain this age, they could not now make ſuch plenteous *treatment*. *Dryden.*

Accept ſuch *treatment* as a ſwain affords. *Pope.*

TRE'ATY. *n. ſ.* [*traité*, Fr.]

1. Negotiation; act of treating.

She began a *treaty* to procure;
And ſtabliſh terms betwixt both their requeſts. *Spenſer.*

2. A compact of accommodation relating to publick affairs.

A peace was concluded, being rather a bargain than a *treaty*. *Bacon.*

Echion
Let fall the guiltleſs weapon from his hand,
And with the veſt a peaceful *treaty* makes. *Addiſon.*

3. For entreaty: ſupplication; petition; ſolicitation.

He caſt by *treaty* and by trains
Her to perſuade. *Spenſer.*

I muſt
To the young man ſend humble *treaties*, doge,
And palter in the ſhift of lowneſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

TRE'BLE. *adj.* [*triple*, Fr. *triplus*, *triplex*, Lat.]

1. Threefold; triple.

Some I ſee,
That twofold balls and *treble* ſcepters carry. *Shakeſp.*

Who can
His head's huge doors unlock, whoſe jaws with great
And dreadful teeth in *treble* ranks are ſet. *Sandys.*

All his malice ſerv'd but to bring forth
Infinite goodneſs, grace, and mercy ſhewn
On man by him ſeduc'd; but on himſelf
Treble confuſion, wrath, and vengeance pour'd. *Milton.*

A lofty tow'r, and ſtrong on ev'ry ſide
With *treble* walls. *Dryden.*

The pious Trojan then his jav'lin ſent,
The ſhield gave way; through *treble* plates it went
Of ſolid braſs. *Dryden.*

2. Sharp of ſound. A muſical term.

The ſharper or quicker percuſſion of air cauſeth the more *treble* ſound, and the lower or heavier the more baſe ſound. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

To TRE'BLE. *v. a.* [from the adjective; *triplico*, Lat. *tripler*, Fr.] To multiply by three; to make thrice as much.

She conceiv'd, and *trebling* the due time,
Brought forth this monſtrous maſs. *Spenſer.*

I would not be ambitious in my wiſh,
To wiſh myſelf much better; yet for you,
I would be *trebled* twenty times myſelf,
A thouſand times more fair. *Shakeſpeare.*

Aquarius ſhines with feebler rays,
Four years he *trebles*, and doubles ſix ſcore days. *Creech.*

To TRE'BLE. *v. n.* To become threefold.

Whoever annually runs out, as the debt doubles and *trebles* upon him, ſo doth his inability to pay it. *Swift.*

TRE'BLE. *n. ſ.* A ſharp ſound.

The *treble* cutteth the air ſo ſharp, as it returneth too ſwift to make the ſound equal; and therefore a mean or tenor is the ſweeteſt. *Bacon.*

The lute ſtill trembles underneath thy nail:
At thy well-ſharpen'd thumb from ſhore to ſhore,
The *trebles* ſqueak for fear, the baſes roar. *Dryden.*

TRE'BLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *treble*.] The ſtate of being treble.

The juſt proportion of the air percuſſed towards the baſeneſs or *trebleneſs* of tones, is a great ſecret in ſounds. *Bacon.*

TRE'BLY. *adv.* [from *treble*.] Thrice told; in threefold number or quantity.

His jav'lin ſent,
The ſhield gave way; through treble plates it went
Of ſolid braſs, of linnen *trebly* roll'd. *Dryden.*

The ſeed being ſo neceſſary for the maintenance of the ſeveral ſpecies, it is in ſome doubly and *trebly* defended. *Ray.*

TREE. *n. ſ.* [*trie*, Iſlandick; *tree*, Daniſh.]

1. A large vegetable riſing, with one woody ſtem, to a conſiderable height.

Trees and ſhrubs, of our native growth in England, are diſtinguiſhed by Ray. 1. Such as have their flowers diſjointed and remote from the fruit; and theſe are, 1. Nuciferous ones; as, the walnut-tree, the hazel-nut tree, the beach, the cheſnut, and the common oak. 2. Coniferous ones; of this kind are the Scotch firs, male and female; the pine, the common alder tree, and the birch tree. 3. Bacciferous; as, the juniper and yew trees. 4. Lanigerous ones; as, the black, white, and trembling poplar, willows, and oſiers of all kinds. 5. Such as bear their ſeeds, having an imperfect flower, in leafy membranes; as, the horſe-bean. 6. Such as have their fruits and flowers contiguous; of theſe ſome are pomiferous; as, apples and pears: and ſome bacciferous; as, the ſorb or ſervice tree, the white or hawthorn, the wild roſe, ſweet brier, currants, the great bilbery, buſh, honeyſuckle, joy. Pruniferous ones, whoſe fruit is pretty large and ſoft, with a ſtone in the middle; as, the black-thorn or ſloe tree, the black and white bullace tree, the black cherry, *&c.* Baccifeious ones; as, the ſtrawberry tree in the weſt of Ireland, miſletoe, water elder, the dwarf, a large laurel, the viburnum or way-fairing tree, the dog-berry tree, the ſea black thorn, the berry-bearing elder, the privet barberry, common elder, the holy, the buckthorn, the berry-bearing heath, the bramble, and ſpindle tree or prickwood. Such as have their fruit dry when ripe; as, the bladder nut tree, the box tree, the common elm and aſh, the maple, the gaule or ſweet willow, common heath, broom, dyers wood, furze or gorſe, the lime tree, *&c.* *Miller.*

Sometime we ſee a cloud that's dragoniſh,
A forked mountain, or blue promontory
With *trees* upon't, that nod unto the world,
And mock our eyes with air. *Shakeſpeare.*

Who can bid the *tree* unfix his earth-bound root. *Shak.*

It is pleaſant to look upon a *tree* in Summer covered with green leaves, decked with bloſſoms, or laden with fruit, and caſting a pleaſant ſhade: but to conſider how this *tree* ſprang from a little ſeed, how nature ſhaped and fed it till it came to this greatneſs, is a more rational pleaſure. *Burnet.*

Trees ſhoot up in one great ſtem, and at good diſtance from the earth, ſpread into branches: thus gooſeberries are ſhrubs, and oaks are *trees.* *Locke.*

2. Any thing branched out.

Vain are their hopes who fancy to inherit,
By *trees* of pedigrees, or fame or merit:
Though plodding heralds through each branch may trace
Old captains and dictators of their race. *Dryden.*

TREE *germander. n. ſ.* A plant.

TREE *of life. n. ſ.* [*lignum vitæ*, Latin.] An evergreen: the wood is eſteemed by turners. *Miller.*

TREE *primroſe. n. ſ.* A plant.

TREEN. old plur. of *tree.*

Well run greenhood, got between
Under the ſand-bag he was ſeen;
Lowting low like for'ſter green,
He knows his tackle and his *treen.* *B. Johnſon.*

TREEN. *adj.* Wooden; made of wood. Obſolete.

Sir Thomas Rookeſby, being controlled for firſt ſuffering himſelf to be ſerved in *treen* cups, anſwered, theſe homely cups pay truly for that they contain: I had rather drink out of treen and pay gold and ſilver, than drink out of gold and ſilver and make wooden payments. *Camden.*

TRE'FOIL. *n. ſ.* [*trifolium*, Lat.] A plant.

The *trefoil* hath a papilionaceous flower, conſiſting of the ſtandard, the wings and keel coming out of the empalement together with the pointal covered with its fringed ſheath: it becomes a capſule hidden in the empalement, and full of ſeeds ſhaped like a kidney, adhering cloſe to the capſule when ripe: ſome have flowers conſiſting of one leaf, and filled with kidney-ſhaped ſeeds: to this muſt be added, that the leaves grow by threes, ſeldom by four or fives, on a common footſtalk. *Miller.*

Hope, by the ancients, was drawn in the form of a ſweet and beautiful child, ſtanding upon tiptoes, and a *trefoil*, or three-leaved graſs in her hand. *Peacham.*

Some ſow *trefoil* or rye-graſs with their clover. *Mortimer.*

TRE'ILLAGE. *n. ſ.* [French.]

Treillage is a contexture of pales to ſupport eſpalliers, making a diſtinct incloſure of any part of a garden. *Trevoux.*

There are as many kinds of gardening as of poetry: makers of flower-gardens are epigrammatiſts and ſonneteers, contrivers of bowers, grotto's, *treillages*, and caſcades, are romance writers. *Addiſon.*

TRE'LLIS. *n. ſ.* [French.] Is a ſtructure of iron, wood, or oſier, the parts croſſing each other like a lattice. *Trevoux.*

To TRE'MBLE. *v. n.* [*trembler*, Fr. *tremo*, Lat.]

1. To ſhake as with fear or cold; to ſhiver; to quake; to ſhudder.

My compaſſionate heart
Will not permit my eyes once to behold
The thing, whereat it *trembles* by ſurmiſe. *Shakeſp.*

God's name
And power thou *trembleſt* at. *Shakeſpeare.*

Shew your ſlaves how cholerick you are,
And make your bondmen *tremble.* *Shakeſpeare.*

This judgment of the heavens that makes us *tremble*,
Touches us not with pity. *Shakeſpeare.*

They ſhall fear and *tremble.* *Jeremiah.*

When he heard the king, he fell into ſuch a *trembling* that he could hardly ſpeak. *Clarendon.*

Frighted Turnus *trembl'd* as he ſpoke. *Dryden.*

He ſhook the ſacred honours of his head,
With terror *trembl'd* heav'n's ſubſiding hill,
And from his ſhaken curls ambroſial dews diſtil. *Dryden.*

Ye powers, revenge your violated altars,
That they who with unhallow'd hands approach
May *tremble.* *Rowe.*

2. To quiver; to totter.

Sinai's grey top ſhall *tremble.* *Milton.*

We cannot imagine a maſs of water to have ſtood upon the middle of the earth like one great drop, or a *trembling* jelly, and all the places about it dry. *Burnet.*

3. To quaver; to ſhake as a ſound.

Winds make a noiſe unequally, and ſometimes when vehement *tremble* at the height of their blaſt. *Bacon.*

TRE'MBLINGLY. *adv.* [from *trembling.*] So as to ſhake or quiver.

Tremblingly ſhe ſtood,
And on the ſudden dropt. *Shakeſpeare.*

Say what the uſe, were finer opticks giv'n,
Or touch, if *tremblingly* alive all o'er,
To ſmart and agonize at every pore? *Pope.*

TREME'NDOUS. *adj.* [*tremendus*, Latin.] Dreadful; horrible; aſtoniſhingly terrible.

There ſtands an altar where the prieſt celebrates ſome myſteries ſacred and *tremendous.* *Tatler.*

In that portal ſhou'd the chief appear,
Each hand *tremendous* with a brazen ſpear. *Pope.*

TRE'MOUR. *n. ſ.* [*tremor*, Lat.]

1. The ſtate of trembling.

He fell into an univerſal *tremour* of all his joints, that when going his legs trembled under him. *Harvey.*

By its ſtyptick and ſtimulating quality it affects the nerves, occaſioning *tremours.* *Arbuthnot.*

2. Quivering or vibratory motion.

Theſe ſtars do not wrinkle when viewed through teleſcopes which have large apertures: for the rays of light which paſs through divers parts of the aperture tremble each of them apart, and by means of their various, and ſometimes contrary *tremors* fall at one and the ſame time upon different points in the bottom of the eye. *Newton.*

TRE'MULOUS. *adj.* [*tremulus*, Lat.]

1. Trembling; fearful.

The tender *tremulous* chriſtian is eaſily diſtracted and amazed by them. *Decay of Piety.*

2. Quivering; vibratory.

Breath vocalized, that is, vibrated or undulated, impreſſes a ſwift *tremulous* motion in the lips, tongue or palate, which breath paſſing ſmooth does not. *Holder.*

As thus th' effulgence *tremulous* I drink,
The lambent light'nings ſhoot acroſs the ſky. *Thomſon.*

TRE'MULOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *tremulous.*] The ſtate of quivering.

TREN. *n. ſ.* A fiſh ſpear. *Ainſ.*

To TRENCH. *v. a.* [*trancher*, Fr.]

1. To cut.

Safe in a ditch he bides,
With twenty *trenched* gaſhes on his head. *Shakeſp.*

This weak impreſs of love is as a figure
Trench'd in ice, which with an hour's heat
Diſſolves to water, and doth loſe his form. *Shakeſp.*

2. To cut or dig into pits or ditches.

Pioneers with ſpades and pickax arm'd,
Forerun the royal camp to *trench* a field. *Milton.*

Trench the ground, and make it ready for the Spring. *Evelyn.*

Firſt draw thy faulchion, and on ev'ry ſide
Trench the black earth a cubit long and wide. *Pope.*

The *trenching* plough or coulter is uſeful in paſture-ground, to cut out the ſides of trenches or drains. *Mortimer.*

TRENCH. *n. ſ.* [*tranche*, Fr.]

1. A pit or ditch.

On that coaſt build,
And with a *trench* encloſe the fruitful field. *Dryden.*

When you have got your water up to the higheſt part of the land, make a ſmall *trench* to carry ſome of the water in, keeping it always upon a level. *Mortimer.*

2. Earth thrown up to defend ſoldiers in their approach to a town, or to guard a camp.

The citizens of Corioli have iſſued forth
And given to Lartius and to Marcius battle:
I ſaw our party to the *trenches* driven,
And then I came away. *Shakeſpeare.*

William carries on the *trench*,
Till both the town and caſtle yield. *Prior.*

TRE'NCHANT. *adj.* [*trenchant*, Fr.] Cutting; ſharp.

He fiercely took his *trenchant* blade in hand,
With which he ſtruck ſo furious and ſo fell,
That nothing ſeem'd the puiſſance could withſtand. *Spenſer.*

Againſt a vanquiſh'd foe, their ſwords
Were ſharp and *trenchant*, not their words. *Hudibras.*

TRE'NCHER. *n. ſ.* [from *trench*; *trenchoir*, Fr.]

1. A piece of wood on which meat is cut at table.

No more
I'll ſcrape *trencher*, nor waſh diſh. *Shakeſpeare.*

My eſtate deſerves an heir more rais'd,
Than one which holds a *trencher*. *Shakeſpeare.*

When we find our dogs, we ſet the diſh or *trencher* on the ground. *More.*

Their homely fare diſpatch'd; the hungry band
Invade their *treachers* next, and ſoon devour. *Dryden.*

Many a child may have the idea of a ſquare *trencher*, or round plate, before he has any idea of infinite. *Locke.*

2. The table.

How often haſt thou,
Fed from my *trencher*, kneel'd down at the board,
When I have feaſted. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. Food; pleaſures of the table.

It could be no ordinary declenſion of nature that could bring ſome men, after an ingenuous education, to place their *ſummum bonum* upon their *trenchers*, and their utmoſt felicity in wine. *South.*

TRE'NCHERFLY. *n. ſ.* [*trencher* and *fly*.] One that haunts tables; a paraſite.

He found all people came to him promiſcuouſly, and he tried which of them were friends, and which only *trencher-flies* and ſpungers. *L'Eſtrange.*

TRE'NCHERMAN. *n. ſ.* [*trencher* and *man*.] A feeder; an eater.

Palladius aſſured him, that he had already been more fed to his liking than he could be by the ſkilfulleſt *trenchermen* of Media. *Sidney.*

You had muſty victuals, and he hath holp to eat it: he's a very valiant *trencherman*; he hath an excellent ſtomach. *Shakeſpeare.*

TRE'NCHERMATE. *n. ſ.* [*trencher* and *mate*.] A table companion; a paraſite.

Becauſe that judicious learning of the ancient ſages doth not in this caſe ſerve the turn, their *trenchermates* frame to themſelves a way more pleaſant; a new method they have of turning things that are ſerious into mockery, an art of contradiction by way of ſcorn. *Hooker.*

To TREND. *v. n.* To tend; to lie in any particular direction. It ſeems a corruption of *tend*.

The ſcouts to ſeveral parts divide their way,
To learn the natives names, their towns explore
The coaſts and *trendings* of the crooked ſhore. *Dryden.*

TRE'NTALS. *n. ſ.* [*trente*, Fr.]

Trentals or *trigintals* were a number of maſſes, to the tale of thirty, ſaid on the ſame account, according to a certain order inſtituted by Saint Gregory. *Ayliffe.*

TRE'NDLE. *n. ſ.* [ꝥnenbel, Saxon.] Any thing turned round. Now improperly written *trundle*.

TREPA'N. *n. ſ.* [*trepan*, Fr.]

1. An inſtrument by which chirurgeons cut out round pieces of the ſkull.

2. A ſnare; a ſtratagem by which any one is enſnared. [Of this ſignification *Skinner* aſſigns for the reaſon, that ſome Engliſh ſhips in queen Elizabeth's reign being invited, with great ſhew of friendſhip, into *Trapani*, a part of Sicily, were there detained.]

But what a thoughtleſs animal is man,
How very active in his own *trepan*. *Roſcommon.*

Can there be any thing of friendſhip in ſnares, hooks, and *trepans*. *South.*

During the commotion of the blood and ſpirits, in which paſſion conſiſts, whatſoever is offered to the imagination in favour of it, tends only to deceive the reaſon: it is indeed a real *trepan* upon it, feeding it with colours and appearances inſtead of arguments. *South.*

To TREPA'N. *v. a.* [from the noun; *trepaner*, Fr.]

1. To perforate with the trepan.

A putrid matter flowed forth her noſtrils, of the ſame ſmell with that in *trepanning* the bone. *Wiſeman.*

Few recovered of thoſe that were *trepanned*. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To catch; to enſnare.

They *trepann'd* the ſtate, and ſac'd it down
With plots and projects of our own. *Hudibras.*

Thoſe are but *trepanned* who are called to govern, being inveſted with authority but bereaved of power, which is nothing elſe but to mock and betray them into a ſplendid and magiſterial way of being ridiculous. *South.*

TREPHI'NE. *n. ſ.* A ſmall trepan; a ſmaller inſtrument of perforation managed by one hand.

I ſhewed a trepan and *trephine*, and gave them liberty to try both upon a ſkull. *Wiſeman.*

TREPIDA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*trepidatio*, Lat.]

1. The ſtate of trembling.

The bow tortureth the ſtring continually, and holdeth it in a continual *trepidation*. *Bacon.*

All objects of the ſenſes which are very offenſive, cauſe the ſpirits to retire; upon which the parts, in ſome degree, are deſtitute; and ſo there is induced in them a *trepidation* and horror. *Bacon.*

Moving of th' earth brings harms and fears,
Men reckon what it did and meant;
But *trepidation* of the ſpheres,
Though greater far, is innocent. *Donne.*

They paſs the planets ſev'n, and paſs the fix'd,
And that cryſtalline ſphere whoſe balance weighs
The *trepidation* talk'd, and that firſt-mov'd. *Milton.*

2. State of terrour.

Becauſe the whole kingdom ſtood in a zealous *trepidation* of the abſence of ſuch a prince, I have been the more deſirous to reſearch the ſeveral paſſages of the journey. *Wotton.*

His firſt action of note was in the battle of Lepanto; where the ſucceſs of that great day, in ſuch *trepidation* of the ſtate, made every man meritorious. *Wotton.*

To TRE'SPASS. *v. n.* [*treſpaſſer*, Fr.]

1. To tranſgreſs; to offend.

If they ſhall confeſs their treſpaſs which they *treſpaſſed* againſt me, I will remember my covenant. *Leviticus.*

They not only contradict the general deſign and particular expreſſes of the goſpel, but *treſpaſs* againſt all logick. *Norris.*

2. To enter unlawfully on another's ground.

Their morals and œconomy,
Moſt perfectly they made agree:
Each virtue kept its proper bound,
Nor *treſpaſs'd* on the other's ground. *Prior.*

TRE'SPASS. *n. ſ.* [*treſpas*, Fr.]

1. Tranſgreſſion; offence.

Your purpos'd low correction
Is ſuch, as baſeſt, and the meaneſt wretches
For pilf'rings, and moſt common *treſpaſs*
Are puniſh'd with. *Shakeſpeare.*

The *treſpaſs* money and ſin money was the prieſts. 2 *Kings.*

He ſhall bring his *treſpaſs* offering for his ſin. *Leviticus.*

Will God incenſe his ire
For ſuch a petty *treſpaſs*? *Milton.*

2. Unlawful entrance on another's ground.

TRE'SPASSER. *n. ſ.* [from *treſpaſs*.]

1. An offender; a tranſgreſſor.

2. One who enters unlawfully on another's ground.

If I come upon another's ground without his licence, or the licence of the law, I am a *treſpaſſer*, for which the owner may have an action of treſpaſs againſt me. *Walton.*

TRE'SSED. *adj.* [from *treſſé*, French.] Knotted or curled.

Nor this nor that ſo much doth make me mourn,
But for the lad, whom long I lov'd ſo dear,
Now loves a laſs that all his love doth ſcorn,
He plunged in pain his *treſſed* locks doth tear. *Spenſer.*

TRE'SSES. *n. ſ.* without a ſingular. [*treſſe*, Fr. *treccia*, Italian.] A knot or curl of hair.

Hung be the heav'ns with black, yield day to night!
Comets, importing change of times and ſtates,
Brandiſh your cryſtal *treſſes* in the ſky. *Shakeſpeare.*

Her ſwelling breaſt
Naked, met his under the flowing gold
Of her looſe *treſſes* hid. *Milton.*

Adam had wove
Of choiceſt flow'rs a garland to adorn
Her *treſſes*, and her rural labours crown. *Milton.*

Fair *treſſes* man's imperial race enſnare,
And beauty draws us with a ſingle hair. *Pope.*

Then ceaſe, bright nymph! to mourn the raviſh'd hair,
Which adds new glory to the ſhining ſphere!
Not all the *treſſes* that fair hair can boaſt,
Shall draw ſuch envy as the lock you loſt. *Pope.*

TRE'STLE. *n. ſ.* [*treſteau*, Fr.]

1. The frame of a table.

2. A moveable form by which any thing is ſupported.

TRET. *n. ſ.* [Probably from *tritus*, Lat.] An allowance made by merchants to retailers, which is four pounds in every hundred weight, and four pounds for waſte or refuſe of a commodity. *Bailey.*

TRE'THINGS. *n. ſ.* [*trethingi*, low Latin; from *trethu*, Welſh, to tax.] Taxes; impoſts.

TREVE'T. *n. ſ.* [ꝥꝛiꝼeꝺ, Saxon; *trepied*, Fr.] Any thing that ſtands on three legs: as a ſtool.

TREY. *n. ſ.* [*tres*, Lat. *trois*, Fr.] A three at cards.

White-handed miſtreſs, one ſweet word with thee.
——Honey, milk, and ſugar; there is three.
——Nay then, two *treys*; metheglin, wort, and malmſey. *Shakeſp. Love's Labour loſt.*

TRI'ABLE. *adj.* [from *try.*]
1. Poſſible to be experimented; capable of trial.
For the more eaſy underſtanding of the experiments *triable* by our engine, I inſinuated that notion, by which all of them will prove explicable. *Boyle.*
2. Such as may be judicially examined.
No one ſhould be admitted to a biſhop's chancellorſhip without good knowledge in the civil and canon laws, ſince divers cauſes *triable* in the ſpiritual court are of weight. *Ayliffe.*

TRI'AD. *n. ſ.* [*trias*, Lat. *triade*, Fr.] Three united.

TRI'AL. *n. ſ.* [from *try.*]
1. Teſt; examination.
With *trial* fire touch me his finger end;
If he be chaſte the flame will back deſcend,
And turn him to no pain; but if he ſtart,
It is the fleſh of a corrupted heart. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Experience; act of examining by experience.
I leave him to your gracious acceptance,
Whoſe *trial* ſhall better publiſh his commendation. *Shakeſp.*
Skilful gardeners make *trial* of the ſeeds by putting them into water gently boiled; and if good, they will ſprout within half an hour. *Bacon.*
3. Experiment; experimental knowledge.
Others had *trial* of cruel mockings and ſcourgings. *Heb.*
4. Judicial examination.
Trial is uſed in law for the examination of all cauſes, civil or criminal, according to the laws of our realm: the *trial* is the iſſue, which is tried upon the inditement, not the inditement itſelf. *Cowel.*
He hath reſiſted law,
And therefore law ſhall ſcorn him further *trial*
Than the ſeverity of publick power. *Shakeſp.*
5. Temptation; teſt of virtue.
Leſt our *trial*, when leaſt ſought,
May find us both perhaps far leſs prepar'd,
The willinger I go. *Milton.*
No ſuch company as then thou ſaw'ſt
Intended thee; for *trial* only brought,
To ſee how thou could'ſt judge of fit and meet. *Milton.*
Every ſtation is expoſed to ſome *trials*, either temptations that provoke our appetites, or diſquiet our fears. *Rogers.*
6. State of being tried.
Good ſhepherd, tell this youth what 'tis to love.
——It is to be made of ſighs and tears;
It is to be all made of faith and ſervice,
All humbleneſs, all patience and impatience;
All purity, all *trial*, all obſervance. *Shakeſpeare.*

TRIANGLE. *n. ſ.* [*triangle*, Fr. *triangulum*, Lat.] A figure of three angles.
The three angles of a *triangle* are equal to two right ones. *Locke.*

TRIA'NGULAR. *adj.* [*triangularis*, Lat.] Having three angles.
The frame thereof ſeem'd partly circular,
And part *triangular*; O work divine!
Theſe two the firſt and laſt proportions are. *Spenſer.*
Though a round figure be moſt capacious for the honey, and moſt convenient for the bee; yet did ſhe not chuſe that, becauſe then there muſt have been *triangular* ſpaces left void. *Ray on the Creation.*

TRIBE. *n. ſ.* [*tribu*, Fr. *tribus*, Lat. from *trev*, *b* and *v* being labials of promiſcuous uſe in the ancient Britiſh words; *trev* from *tir ef*, his lands, is ſuppoſed to be Celtick, and uſed before the Romans had any thing to do with the Britiſh government; to prove which Mr. *Rowland* offers many reaſons, which he mentions by imagining that *centuriæ* is derived from *trev*, ſuppoſing it to be the ſame with our *centrev*, importing a hundred *trevs* or *tribes*.]
1. A diſtinct body of the people as divided by family or fortune, or any other characteriſtick.
I ha' been writing all this night unto all the *tribes*
And centuries for their voices, to help Catiline
In his election. *Ben. Johnſon.*
If the heads of the *tribes* can be taken off, and the miſſed multitude will ſee their error, ſuch extent of mercy is honourable. *Bacon.*
Who now ſhall rear you to the ſun, or rank
Your *tribes*, and water from th' ambroſial fount. *Milton.*
Straggling mountaineers, for publick good,
To rank in *tribes*, and quit the ſavage wood,
Houſes to build. *Tate.*
I congratulate my country upon the increaſe of this happy *tribe* of men, ſince, by the preſent parliament, the race of freeholders is ſpreading into the remoteſt corners. *Addiſon.*
2. It is often uſed in contempt.
Folly and vice are eaſy to deſcribe,
The common ſubjects of our ſcribbling *tribe*. *Roſcommon.*

TRI'BLET or TRIBO'ULET. *n. ſ.* A goldſmith's tool for making rings. *Ainſworth.*

TRIBULA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*tribulation*, Fr.] Perſecution; diſtreſs; vexation; diſturbance of life.
Tribulation being preſent cauſeth ſorrow, and being imminent breedeth fear. *Hooker.*
The juſt ſhall dwell,
And after all their *tribulations* long,
See golden days, fruitful of golden deeds. *Milton.*
Death becomes
His final remedy; and after life
Try'd in ſharp *tribulation*, and refin'd
By faith, and faithful works. *Milton.*
Our church taught us to pray, that God would, not only in all time of our *tribulation*, but in all time of our wealth, deliver us. *Atterbury.*

TRIBU'NAL. *n. ſ.* [*tribunal*, Latin and French.]
1. The ſeat of a judge.
I' th' market-place, on a *tribunal* ſilver'd,
Cleopatra and himſelf in chairs of gold
Were publickly enthron'd. *Shakeſpeare.*
He ſees the room
Where the whole nation does for juſtice come,
Under whoſe large roof flouriſhes the gown,
And judges grave on high *tribunals* frown. *Waller.*
Here the *tribunal* ſtood. *Dryden.*
There is a neceſſity of ſtanding at his *tribunal*, who is infinitely wiſe and juſt. *Grew.*
2. A court of juſtice.
Summoning arch-angels to proclaim
Thy dread *tribunal*. *Milton.*

TRI'BUNE. *n. ſ.* [*tribun*, *tribunus*, Lat.]
1. An officer of Rome choſen by the people.
Theſe are the *tribunes* of the people,
The tongues o' th' common mouth: I do deſpiſe them. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. The commander of a Roman legion.

TRIBUNI'TIAL. } *adj.* [*tribunitius*, Lat.] Suiting a tribune;
TRIBUNI'TIOUS. } relating to a tribune.
Let them not come in multitudes, or in a *tribunitious* manner; for that is to clamour counſels, not to inform. *Bacon.*
Oh happy ages of our anceſtors,
Beneath the kings and *tribunitial* powers
One jail did all their criminals reſtrain. *Dryden.*

TRI'BUTARY. *adj.* [*tributaire*, Fr. *tributarius*, Lat.]
1. Paying tribute as an acknowledgement of ſubmiſſion to a maſter.
Thenceforth this land was *tributary* made
T' ambitious Rome, and did their rule obey,
Till Arthur all that reckoning did defray:
Yet oft the Briton kings againſt them ſtrongly ſway'd. *Spenſer.*
The two great empires of the world I know;
And ſince the earth none larger does afford,
This Charles is ſome poor *tributary* lord. *Dryden.*
Around his throne the ſea-born brothers ſtood,
That ſwell with *tributary* urns his flood. *Pope.*
2. Subject; ſubordinate.
Theſe he, to grace his *tributary* gods,
By courſe commits to ſeveral government,
And gives them leave to wear their ſaphire crowns,
And wield their little tridents. *Milton.*
O'er Judah's king ten thouſand tyrants reign,
Legions of luſt, and various pow'rs of ill
Inſult the maſter's *tributary* will. *Prior.*
3. Paid in tribute.
Nor flatt'ry tunes theſe *tributary* lays. *Concanen.*

TRI'BUTARY. *n. ſ.* [from *tribute.*] One who pays a ſtated ſum in acknowledgement of ſubjection.
All the people therein ſhall be *tributaries* unto thee, and ſerve thee. *Deuteronomy.*
The Iriſh lords did only promiſe to become *tributaries* to king Henry the ſecond: and ſuch as only pay tribute, are not properly ſubjects but ſovereigns. *Davies.*

TRI'BUTE. *n. ſ.* [*tribut*; Fr. *tributum*, Lat.] Payment made in acknowledgement; ſubjection.
The Lord's *tribute* of the ſheep was ſix hundred. *Numb.*
They that received *tribute* money ſaid, doth not your maſter pay *tribute*? *Matthew.*
She receives
As *tribute* her warmth and light. *Milton.*
To acknowledge this was all he did exact;
Small *tribute*, where the will to pay was act. *Dryden.*

TRICOMA'NES. *n. ſ.* A plant.
A branch of ſome capillary plant, reſembling the common *trichomanes*, only the pinnæ are larger in a duſky grey ſlaty ſtone. *Woodward.*

TRICE. *n. ſ.* [I believe this word comes from *trait*, Fr. corrupted by pronunciation.] A ſhort time; an inſtant; a ſtroke.
If they get never ſo great ſpoil at any time, the ſame they waſte in a *trice*, as naturally delighting in ſpoil, though it do themſelves no good.
Juſt in the nick the cook knock'd thrice,
And all the waiters in a *trice*
His ſummons did obey:
Each ſerving man with diſh in hand,
March'd boldly up like our train'd band,
Preſented, and away. *Suckling.*

He could raiſe ſcruples dark and nice,
And after ſolve them in a *trice*. *Hudibras.*

So when the war had rais'd a ſtorm,
I've ſeen a ſnake in human form;
All ſtain'd with infamy and vice;
Leap from the dunghil in a *trice*. *Swift.*

It ſeems incredible at firſt, that all the blood in our bodies ſhould circulate in a *trice*, in very few minutes; but it would be more ſurpriſing if we knew the ſhort periods of the great circulation of water. *Bentley.*

TRICHO'TOMY. *n. ſ.* Diviſion into three parts.

Some diſturb the order of nature by dichotomies, *trichotomies*, ſevens, twelves; let the ſubject with the deſign you have in view determine the number of parts into which you divide it. *Watts.*

TRICK. *n. ſ.* [*treck*, Dutch.]

1. A ſly fraud.

Sir Thomas Moor ſaid, that a *trick* of law had no leſs power than the wheel of fortune, to lift men up, or caſt them down. *Raleigh.*

A bantering droll took a journey to Delphos, to try if he could put a *trick* upon Apollo. *L'Eſtrange.*

Such a one thinks to find ſome ſhelter in my friendſhip, and I betray him: he comes to me for counſel and I ſhew him a *trick*. *South.*

He ſwore by Styx,
Whate'er ſhe wou'd deſire, to grant;
But wiſe Ardelia knew his *tricks*. *Swift.*

2. A dexterous artifice.

Gather the loweſt and leaving the top,
Shall teach thee a *trick* for to double thy crop. *Tuſſer.*

And now, as oft in ſome diſtemper'd ſtate,
On one nice *trick* depends the gen'ral fate. *Pope.*

3. A vicious practice.

Suſpicion ſhall be ſtuck full of eyes:
For treaſon is but truſted like a fox,
Who ne'er ſo tame, ſo cheriſh'd and lock'd up,
Will have a wild *trick* of his anceſtors. *Shakeſpeare.*

I entertain you with ſomewhat more worthy than the ſtale exploded *trick* of fulſom panegyricks. *Dryden.*

Some friends to vice pretend,
That I the *tricks* of youth too roughly blame. *Dryden.*

4. A juggle; an antick; any thing done to cheat jocoſely, or to divert.

A rev'rend prelate ſtopp'd his coach and fix,
To laugh a little at our Andrew's *tricks*. *Prior.*

5. An unexpected effect.

So felleſt foes who broke their ſleep,
To take the one the other, by ſome chance,
Some *trick* not worth an egg, ſhall grow dear friends.
Shakeſp. Coriolanus.

6. A practice; a manner; a habit.

I ſpoke it but according to the *trick*: if you'll hang me you may. *Shakeſpeare.*

The *trick* of that voice I will remember. *Shakeſp.*

Behold,
Although the print be little, the whole matter
And copy of the father; eye, noſe, lip,
The *trick* of 's frown, his forehead. *Shakeſp.*

7. A number of cards laid regularly up in play: as, *a* trick *of cards.*

To TRICK. *v. a.* [from the noun; *tricker*, Fr.]

1. To cheat; to impoſe on; to defraud.

It is impoſſible that the whole world ſhould thus conſpire to cheat themſelves, to put a deluſion on mankind, and *trick* themſelves into belief. *Stephen.*

2. To dreſs; to decorate; to adorn; properly to knot. [*trica*, in low Latin, ſignifies *a knot of hair*; *treccia*, Italian: hence *trace*. *Matt. Weſtmonaſterienſis* ſays of *Godiva* of Coventry, that ſhe rode *tricas capitis & crines diſſolvens.*]

And *trick* them up in knotted curls anew. *Drayton.*

They turned the impoſture upon the king, and gave out, that to defeat the true inheritor he had *tricked* up a boy in the likeneſs of Edward Plantagenet. *Bacon.*

Horridly *trickt*
With blood of fathers, mothers, daughters, ſons,
Bak'd and impaſted with the parching fires. *Shakeſp.*

This pillar is but a medley, or a maſs of all the precedent ornaments, making a new kind by ſtealth; and though the moſt richly *tricked*, yet the pooreſt in this, that he is a borrower of all his beauty. *Wotton.*

Their heads are *trickt* with taſſels and flowers. *Sandys.*

Woful ſhepherds, weep no more,
For Lycidas, your ſorrow, is not dead:
Sunk, though he be, beneath the wat'ry floor;
So ſings the Day-ſtar in the ocean bed,
And yet anon repairs his drooping head,
And *tricks* his beams, and with new ſpangled ore,
Flames in the forehead of the morning ſky. *Milton.*

A daw that had a mind to be ſparkiſh, *tricked* himſelf up with all the gay feathers he could muſter. *L'Eſtrange.*

Love is an airy good, opinion makes,
That *tricks* and dreſſes up the gawdy dream. *Dryden.*

People laviſh it profuſely in *tricking* up their children in fine cloaths; and yet ſtarve their minds. *Locke.*

3. To perform by ſlight of hand, or with a light touch.

The colours and the ground prepare:
Dip in the rainbow, *trick* her off in air,
Chuſe a firm cloud before it fall. *Pope.*

To TRICK. *v. n.* To live by fraud.

Thus they jog on, ſtill *tricking*, never thriving,
And murd'ring plays, which they call reviving. *Dryden.*

TRI'CKER. *n. ſ.* [This is often written *trigger*; I know not which is right.] The catch which being pulled diſengages the cock of the gun, that it may give fire.

Pulling aſide the *tricker* we obſerved, that the force of the ſpring of the lock was not ſenſibly abated by the abſence of the air. *Boyle.*

As a gooſe
In death contracts his talons cloſe;
So did the knight, and with one claw
The *tricker* of his piſtol draw. *Hudibras.*

TRI'CKING. *adj.* [from *trick*.] Dreſs; ornament.

Get us properties and *tricking* for our fairies. *Shakeſp.*

TRI'CKISH. *adj.* [from *trick*.] Knaviſhly artful; fraudulently cunning; miſchievouſly ſubtle.

All he ſays is in a looſe, ſlippery, and *trickiſh* way of reaſoning. *Pope.*

To TRI'CKLE. *v. n.* [Of this word I find no etymology that ſeems well authoriſed or probable.] To fall in drops; to rill in a ſlender ſtream.

He, prick'd with pride,
Forth ſpurred faſt; adown his courſer's ſide
The red blood *trickling*, ſtain'd the way. *Spenſer.*

Faſt beſide there *trickled* ſoftly down
A gentle ſtream, whoſe murm'ring wave did play
Amongſt the pumy ſtones, and made a ſound
To lull him ſoft aſleep that by it lay. *Spenſer.*

Some noiſes help ſleep; as, the blowing of the wind, and *trickling* of water, as moving in the ſpirits a gentle attention, which ſtilleth the diſcurſive motion. *Bacon.*

He waken'd by the *trickling* of his blood. *Wiſeman.*

Beneath his ear the faſt'ned arrow ſtood,
And from the wound appear'd, the *trickling* blood. *Dryden.*

All at once his grief and rage appear'd
And floods of tears ran *trickling* down his beard. *Dryden.*

He lay ſtretch'd along, his eyes fixt upward,
And ever and anon a ſilent tear
Stole down, and *trickled* from his hoary beard. *Dryden.*

The emblems of honour wrought on the front in the brittle materials above-mentioned, *trickled* away under the firſt impreſſions of the heat. *Addiſon.*

Imbrown'd with native bronze, lo! Henly ſtands,
Tuning his voice and balancing his hands:
How fluent nonſenſe *trickles* from his tongue!
How ſweet the periods, neither ſaid nor ſung! *Pope.*

They empty heads conſole with empty ſound.
No more, alas! the voice of fame they hear,
The balm of dulneſs *trickling* in their ear. *Pope.*

Subdu'd,
The froſt reſolves into a *trickling* thaw. *Thomſon.*

TRI'CKSY. *adj.* [from *trick*.] Pretty. This is a word of endearment.

The fool hath planted in his memory
An army of good words; and I do know
A many fools that ſtand in better place,
Garniſh'd like him, that for a *trickſy* word
Defy the matter. *Shakeſpeare.*

All this ſervice have I done ſince I went.
——My *trickſy* ſpirit! *Shakeſpeare.*

TRICO'RPORAL. *adj.* [*tricorpus*, Lat.] Having three bodies.

TRIDE. *adj.* [among hunters; *tride*, French.] Short and ready. *Bailey.*

TRI'DENT. *n. ſ.* [*trident*, Fr. *tridens*, Lat.] A three forked ſceptre of Neptune.

His nature is too noble for the world:
He would not flatter Neptune for his *trident*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Can'ſt thou with fiſgigs pierce him to the quick?
Or in his ſkull thy barbed *trident* ſtick? *Sandys.*

He lets them wear their ſaphire crowns,
And wield their little *tridents*. *Milton.*

Several find a myſtery in every tooth of Neptune's *trident*. *Addiſon on Ancient Medals.*

TRI'DENT. *adj.* Having three teeth.

TRI'DING. *n. ſ.* [ꝥꝛıðınga, Saxon.] The third part of a county or ſhire. *Bailey.*

TRIDU'AN. *adj.* [from *triduum*, Lat.]

1. Laſting three days.
2. Happening every third day.

TRIE'NNIAL. *adj.* [*triennis*, Lat. *triennial*, Fr.]

1. Laſting three years.

I paſſed the bill for *triennial* parliaments. *King Charles.*

Richard the third, though he came in by blood, yet the ſhort time of his *triennial* reign he was without any, and proved one of my beſt lawgivers. *Howel.*

2. Happening every third year.

TRI'ER. *n. ſ.* [from *try.*]

1. One who tries experimentally.

The ingenious *triers* of the German experiment found, that their glaſs veſſel was lighter when the air had been drawn out than before by an ounce and very near a third. *Boyle.*

2. One who examines judicially.

Courts of juſtice are bound to take notice of acts of parliament, and whether they are truly pleaded or not; and therefore they are the *triers* of them. *Hale.*

There ſhould be certain *triers* or examiners appointed by the ſtate to inſpect the genius of every particular boy. *Spect.*

3. Teſt; one who brings to the teſt.

You were uſed
To ſay, extremity was the *trier* of ſpirits;
That common chances common men could bear. *Shakeſp.*

To TRI'FALLOW. *v. a.* [*tres*, Latin, and ꝑealȝa, Saxon, a harrow.] To plow land the third time before ſowing. *Bailey.*

The beginning of Auguſt is the time of *trifallowing*, or laſt plowing, before they ſow their wheat. *Mortimer.*

TRI'FID. *adj.* [among botaniſts.] Cut or divided into three parts. *Bailey.*

TRIFI'STULARY. *adj.* [*tres* and *fiſtula*, Latin.] Having three pipes.

Many of that ſpecies whoſe *trifiſtulary* bill or crany we have beheld. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

To TRI'FLE. *v. n.* [*tryfelen*, Dutch.]

1. To act or talk without weight or dignity; to act with levity; to talk with folly.

When they ſay that we ought to abrogate ſuch popiſh ceremonies as are unprofitable, or elſe might have other more profitable in their ſtead, they *trifle*, and they beat the air about nothing which toucheth us; unleſs they mean that we ought to abrogate all popiſh ceremonies. *Hooker.*

2. To mock; to play the fool.

Do not believe,
That, from the ſenſe of all civility,
I thus would play and *trifle* with your reverence. *Shakeſp.*

3. To indulge light amuſement.

4. To be of no importance.

'Tis hard for every *trifling* debt of two ſhillings to be driven to law. *Spenſer.*

To TRI'FLE. *v. a.* To make of no importance. Not in uſe.

Threeſcore and ten I can remember well,
Within the volume of which time I've ſeen
Hours dreadful and things ſtrange; but this ſore night
Hath *trifled* former knowings. *Shakeſp.*

TRI'FLE. *n. ſ.* [from the noun.] A thing of no moment.

The inſtruments of darkneſs tell us truths;
Win us with honeſt *trifles*, to betray us
In deepeſt conſequence. *Shakeſpeare.*

Old Chaucer doth of Topas tell,
Mad Rabelais of Pantagruel,
A later third of Dowſabell,
With ſuch poor *trifles* playing:
Others the like have labour'd at,
Some of this thing, and ſome of that,
And many of they know not what,
But that they muſt be ſaying. *Drayton.*

The infinitely greateſt confeſſed good is neglected, to ſatisfy the ſucceſſive uneaſineſs of our deſires purſuing *trifles*. *Locke.*

TRI'FLER. *n. ſ.* [*trifelaar*, Dutch.] One who acts with levity; one that talks with folly.

A man cannot tell whether Apelles or Albert Durer where the more *triflers*, whereof the one would make a perſonage by geometrical proportions, the other by taking the beſt parts out of divers faces to make one excellent. *Bacon.*

Shall I, who can enchant the boiſt'rous deep,
Bid Boreas halt, make hills and foreſts move,
Shall I be baffled by this *trifler*, love. *Granville.*

As much as ſyſtematical learning is decried by ſome vain *triflers* of the age, it is the happieſt way to furniſh the mind with knowledge. *Watts.*

TRI'FLING. *adj.* [from *trifle.*] Wanting worth; unimportant; wanting weight.

To a ſoul ſupported with an aſſurance of the divine favour, the honours or afflictions of this life will be equally *trifling* and contemptible. *Rogers.*

TRI'FLINGLY. *adv.* [from *trifling.*] Without weight; without dignity; without importance.

Thoſe who are carried away with the ſpontaneous current of their own thoughts, muſt never humour their minds in being thus *triflingly* buſy. *Locke.*

TRI'FORM. *adj.* [*triformis*, Lat.] Having a triple ſhape.

The moon her monthly round
Still ending, ſtill renewing through mid heav'n,
With borrow'd light her countenance *triform*
Hence fills, and empties, to enlighten th' earth. *Milton.*

TRI'GGER. *n. ſ.* [derived by *Junius* from *trigue*, Fr. from *intricare*, Lat.]

1. A catch to hold the wheel on ſteep ground.

2. The catch that being pulled looſes the cock of the gun.

The pulling the *trigger* of the gun with which the murder is committed, has no natural connection with thoſe ideas that make up the complex one, murder. *Locke.*

TRINGI'NTALS. *n. ſ.* [from *triginta*, Latin, *thirty.*]

Trentals or *tringintals* were a number of maſſes to the tale of thirty, inſtituted by Saint Gregory. *Ayliffe.*

TRI'GLYPH. *n. ſ.* [In architecture.] A member of the frize of the Dorick order ſet directly over every pillar, and in certain ſpaces in the intercolumnations. *Harris.*

The Dorick order has now and then a ſober garniſhment of lion's heads in the cornice, and of *triglyphs* and metopes always in the frize. *Wotton.*

TRI'GON. *n. ſ.* [*trigone*, Fr.] A triangle. A term in aſtrology.

The ordinary height of a man ninety-ſix digits, the ancient Egyptians eſtimated to be equal to that myſtical cubit among them ſtiled paſſus Ibidis, or the *trigon* that the Ibis makes at every ſtep, conſiſting of three latera, each thirty-two digits. *Hale.*

TRI'GONAL. *adj.* [from *trigon.*] Triangular; having three corners.

A ſpar of a yellow hue ſhot into numerous *trigonal* pointed ſhoots of various ſizes, found growing to one ſide of a perpendicular fiſſure of a ſtratum of free-ſtone in digging. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

TRIGONO'METRY. *n. ſ.* [*trigonometrie*, Fr.]

Trigonometry is the art of meaſuring triangles, or of calculating the ſides of any triangle ſought, and this is plain or ſpherical. *Harris.*

On a diſcovery of Pythagoras all *trigonometry*, and conſequently all navigation, is founded. *Guardian.*

TRIGONOME'TRICAL. *adj.* [from *trigonometry.*] Pertaining to trigonometry.

TRILA'TERAL. *adj.* [*trilateral*, French; *tres* and *latus*, Lat.] Having three ſides.

TRILL. *n. ſ.* [*trillo*, Italian.] Quaver; tremuloufneſs of muſick.

Long has a race of heroes fill'd the ſtage,
That rant by note, and through the gamut rage,
In ſongs and airs expreſs their martial fire
Combat in *trills*, and in a fugue expire. *Addiſon.*

To TRILL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To utter quavering.

Through the ſoft ſilence of the liſtning night
The ſober-ſuited ſongſtreſs *trills* her lay. *Thomſon.*

To TRILL. *v. n.*

1. To trickle; to fall in drops or ſlender ſtreams.

Did your letters pierce the queen to any demonſtration of grief?
I, ſhe took 'em; read 'em in my preſence;
And now and then an ample tear *trill'd* down
Her delicate cheek. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. To play in tremulous vibrations of ſound.

Am I call'd upon the grave debate,
To judge of *trilling* notes and tripping feet. *Dryden.*

TRI'LLION. *n. ſ.* [A word invented by *Locke*: *trilion*, Fr.] A million of millions of millions; a million twice multiplied by a million.

TRILU'MINAR. } *adj.* [*triluminaris*, Latin.] Having three
TRILU'MINOUS. } lights. *Dict.*

TRIM. *adj.* [ȝezꝑymmeð, Saxon, *completed.*] Nice; ſmug; dreſſed up.

Tone paine in cottage doth take,
When t'other *trim* bowers do make. *Tuſſer.*

A *trim* exploit, a manly enterprize,
To conjure tears up in a poor maid's eyes
With your deriſion. *Shakeſpeare.*

The Dorick order has, in compariſon of thoſe that follow, a more maſculine aſpect, and little *trimmer* than the Tuſcan that went before, ſave a ſober garniſhment now and then of lions heads in the cornice, and of triglyphs and metopes always in the frize. *Wotton.*

Doſt thou not bluſh to live ſo like a beaſt,
So *trim*, ſo diſſolute, ſo looſely dreſt. *Dryden.*

To TRIM. *v. a.* [ꝑꝛimman, Saxon, *to build.*]

1. To fit out.

Malicious cenſurers ever,
As rav'nous fiſhes do a veſſel follow
That is new *trimm'd*. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. To dreſs; to decorate.

Our youth got me to play the woman's part,
And I was *trim'd* in Julia's gown. *Shakeſp.*

Pennyroyal and orpin they uſe in the country to *trim* their houſes, binding it with a lath againſt a wall. *Bacon.*

Two arts attend architecture, like her principal gentlewoman, to dreſs and *trim* her, picture and ſculpture. *Wotton.*

The

The victim ox that was for altars preſt,
Trimm'd with white ribbons and with garlands dreſt,
Sung of himſelf. *Dryden.*

3. To ſhave; to clip.
Mephibosheth had neither dreſſed his feet, nor *trimmed* his beard. 2 *Samuel.*
Clip and *trim* thoſe tender ſtrings like a beard. *Brown.*
The barber may *trim* religion as he pleaſes. *Howel.*
Trim off the ſmall ſuperfluous branches. *Mortimer.*

4. To make neat; to adjuſt.
I found her *trimming* up the diadem
On her dead miſtreſs. *Shakeſpeare.*
Go, ſirrah, to my cell, as you look
To have my pardon, *trim* it handſomely. *Shakeſp.*
Yet are the men more looſe than they!
More kemb'd, and bath'd, and rubb'd, and *trimm'd*,
More ſleek, more ſoft, and ſlacker limb'd. *Ben. Johnſon.*
To blaſt the living, gave the dead their due,
And wreaths, herſelf had tainted, *trimm'd* anew. *Tickell.*
When workmen fit a piece into other work, they ſay they *trim* in a piece. *Moxon.*
Each muſe in Leo's golden days
Starts from her trance, and *trims* her wither'd bays. *Pope.*

5. To balance a veſſel.
Sir Roger put his coachman to *trim* the boat. *Spectator.*

6. It has often *up* emphatical.
He gave you all the duties of a man,
Trimm'd up your praiſes with a princely tongue,
Spoke your deſervings like a chronicle. *Shakeſp.*

To TRIM. *v. n.* To balance; to fluctuate between two parties.
If ſuch by *trimming* and time ſerving, which are but two words for the ſame thing, betray the church by nauſeating her pious orders, this will produce confuſion. *South.*
For men to pretend that their will obeys that law, while all beſides their will ſerves the faction; what is this but a groſs, fulſome juggling with their duty, and a kind of *trimming* it between God and the devil. *South.*
He who heard what ev'ry fool cou'd ſay,
Wou'd never fix his thought, but *trim* his time away.
Dryden's Hind and Panther.

TRIM. *n. ſ.* Dreſs; geer; ornaments.
They come like ſacrifices in their *trim*,
And to the fire-ey'd maid of ſmoaky war,
All hot, and bleeding, will we offer them. *Shakeſp.*
Forget
Your labourſome and dainty *trims*, wherein
You made great Juno angry. *Shakeſp.*
The goodly London in her gallant *trim*,
The phœnix daughter of the vanquiſh'd old,
Like a rich bride does to the ocean ſwim,
And on her ſhadow rides in floating gold. *Dryden.*

TRI'MLY. *adv.* [from *trim.*] Nicely; neatly.
Her yellow golden hair
Was *trimly* woven, and in treſſes wrought. *Spenſer.*
The mother, if of the houſhold of our lady, will have her ſon cunning and bold, in making him to live *trimly*. *Aſcham.*

TRI'MMER. *n. ſ.* [from *trim.*]

1. One who changes ſides to balance parties; a turncoat.
The ſame bat taken after by a weazel begged for mercy: no, ſays the weazle, no mercy to a mouſe: well, ſays t'other, but you may ſee by my wings that I am a bird; and ſo the bat 'ſcaped in both by playing the *trimmer*. *L'Eſtrange.*
To confound his hated coin,
All parties and religious join,
Whigs, tories, *trimmers*. *Swift.*

2. A piece of wood inſerted.
Before they pin up the frame of ground-plates, they muſt fit in the ſummer and the girders and all the joiſts and the *trimmers* for the ſtair-caſe. *Moxon.*

TRI'MMING. *n. ſ.* [from *trim.*] Ornamental appendages to a coat or gown.
Judgment without vivacity of imagination is too heavy, and like a dreſs without fancy; and the laſt without the firſt is too gay, and but all *trimming*. *Garth.*

TRI'NAL. *adj.* [*trinus*, Lat.] Threefold.
Like many an angel's voice,
Singing before th' eternal majeſty,
In their *trinal* triplicity on high. *Spenſer.*
That far-beaming blaze of majeſty,
Wherewith he wont at heav'n's high council table
To ſit the midſt of *trinal* unity,
He laid aſide. *Milton.*

TRINE. *n. ſ.* [*trine*, Fr. *trinus*, Latin.] An aſpect of planets placed in three angles of a trigon, in which they are ſuppoſed by aſtrologers to be eminently benign.
To th' other five,
Their planetary motions, and aſpects,
In ſextile, ſquare, and *trine*, and oppoſite,
Of noxious efficacy. *Milton.*
Now frequent *trines* the happier lights among,
And high-rais'd Jove from his dark priſon freed,
Thoſe weights took off that on his planet hung,
Will glorioufly the new-laid works ſucceed. *Dryden.*
From Aries right-ways draw a line, to end
In the ſame round, and let that line ſubtend
An equal triangle; now ſince the lines
Muſt three times touch the round, and meet three ſigns,
Where'er they meet in angles thoſe are *trines*. *Creech.*

To TRINE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put in a trine aſpect.
This advantage age from youth has won,
As not to be outridden, though outrun;
By fortune he was now to Venus *trin'd*,
And with ſtern Mars in Capricorn was join'd. *Dryden.*

TRI'NITY. *n. ſ.* [*trinitas*, Lat. *trinité*, Fr.] The incomprehenſible union of the three perſons in the Godhead.
Touching the picture of the *trinity*, I hold it blaſphemous and utterly unlawful. *Peacham.*
In my whole eſſay there is not any thing like an objection againſt the *trinity*. *Locke.*

TRI'NKET. *n. ſ.* [This *Skinner* derives ſomewhat harſhly from *trinquet*, Fr. *trinchetto*, Ital. a *topſail*. I rather imagine it corrupted from *tricket*, ſome petty finery or decoration.]

1. Toys; ornaments of dreſs; ſuperfluities of decoration.
Beauty and uſe can ſo well agree together, that of all the *trinkets* wherewith they are attired, there is not one but ſerves to ſome neceſſary purpoſe. *Sidney.*
We'll ſee your *trinkets* here forthcoming all. *Shakeſp.*
They throng who ſhould buy firſt, as if my *trinkets* had been hallowed. *Shakeſpeare.*
Let her but have three wrinkles in her face,
Soon will you hear the ſawcy ſteward ſay,
Pack up with all your *trinkets* and away. *Dryden.*
She was not hung about with toys, and *trinkets*, tweezer-caſes, pocket-glaſſes. *Arbuthnot.*
How Johnny wheel'd, threat'n'd, ſwan'd,
Till Phyllis all her *trinkets* pawn'd. *Swift.*

2. Things of no great value; tackle; tools.
What huſbandlie huſbands except they be fooles,
But handſom have ſtorehouſe for *trinkets* and tooles. *Tuſſ.*
Go with all your ſervants and *trinkets* about you. *L'Eſtr.*

TRIO'BOLAR. *adj.* [*triobolaris*, Latin.] Vile; mean; worthleſs.
Turn your libel into verſe, and then it may paſs current amongſt the balladmongers for a *triobolar* ballad. *Cheyncl.*

To TRIP. *v. a.* [*treper*, Fr. *trippen*, Dutch.]

1. To ſupplant; to throw by ſtriking the feet from the ground by a ſudden motion.
He conjunct
Tripp'd me behind. *Shakeſpeare.*
Be you contented,
To have a ſon ſet your decrees at naught,
To *trip* the courſe of law, and blunt the ſword
That guards the peace and ſafety of your perſon. *Shakeſp.*

2. To ſtrike the feet from under the body
I *tript* up thy heels and beat thee. *Shakeſpeare.*
The words of Hobbes's defence *trip* up the heels of his cauſe; I had once reſolved. To reſolve preſuppoſeth deliberation, but what deliberation can there be of that which is inevitably determined by cauſes without ourſelves. *Bramhall.*

3. To catch; to detect.
Theſe women
Can *trip* me, if I err; who, with wet cheeks,
Were preſent when ſhe finiſh'd. *Shakeſpeare.*

To TRIP. *v. n.*

1. To fall by loſing the hold of the feet.
Virgil is ſo exact in every word, that none can be changed but for a worſe: he pretends ſometimes to *trip*, but it is to make you think him in danger when moſt ſecure. *Dryden.*

2. To fail; to err; to be deficient.
Saint Jerome, who pardons not over-eaſily his adverſaries, if any where they chance to *trip*, preſſeth him as thereby making all ſorts of men God's enemies. *Hooker.*
Many having uſed their utmoſt diligence to ſecure a retention of the things commited to the memory, cannot certainly know where it will *trip* and fail them. *South.*
Will ſhines in mixed company, making his real ignorance appear a ſeeming one: our club has caught him *tripping*, at which times they never ſpare him. *Addiſon.*
Several writers of uncommon erudition would expoſe my ignorance, if they caught me *tripping* in a matter of ſo great moment. *Addiſon.*

3. To ſtumble; to titubate.
I may have the idea of a man's drinking till his tongue *trips*, yet not know that it is called drunkenneſs. *Locke.*

4. To run lightly.
In ſilence ſad,
Trip we after the night's ſhade. *Shakeſpeare.*
The old ſaying is, the third pays for all; the triplex, ſir, is a good *tripping* meaſure. *Shakeſpeare.*

He

He throws his arm, and with a long-drawn dash
Blends all together; then distinctly *trips*
From this to that; then quick returning skips
And snatches this again, and pauses there. *Crashaw.*

On old Lycæus or Cyllene hoar,
Trip no more in twilight ranks,
Though Erymanth your loss deplore,
A better soil shall give you thanks. *Milton.*

She bounded by, and *tripp'd* so light,
They had not time to take a steady sight. *Dryden.*

To the garden walk she took her way,
To sport and *trip* along in cool of day. *Dryden.*

Stay, nymph, he cry'd, I follow not a foe;
Thus from the lion *trips* the trembling doe. *Dryden.*

Well thou dost to hide from common sight
Thy close intrigues, too bad to bear the light:
Nor doubt I, but the silver footed dame
Tripping from sea on such an errand came. *Dryden.*

He'll make a pretty figure in a triumph,
And serve to *trip* before the victor's chariot. *Addison.*

The lower plaits of the drapery in antique figures in sculpture and painting, seem to have gathered the wind when the person is in a posture of *tripping* forward. *Addison.*

In Britain's isles, as Heylen notes,
The ladies *trip* in petticoats. *Prior.*

They gave me instructions how to slide down and *trip* up the steepest slopes. *Pope.*

5. To take a short voyage.

TRIP. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A stroke or catch by which the wrestler supplants his antagonist.

O thou dissembling cub! what wilt thou be,
When time hath sow'd a grizzel on thy case?
Or will not else thy craft so quickly grow,
That thine own *trip* shall be thine overthrow? *Shakesp.*

He stript for wrestling, smears his limbs with oil,
And watches with a *trip* his foe to foil. *Dryden.*

It was a noble time when *trips* and Cornish hugs could make a man immortal. *Addison.*

2. A stumble by which the foothold is lost.

3. A failure; a mistake.

He saw his way, but in so swift a pace,
To chuse the ground might be to lose the race:
They then, who of each *trip* th' advantage take,
Find but those faults which they want wit to make. *Dryd.*

4. A short voyage or journey.

I took a *trip* to London on the death of the queen. *Pope.*

TRI'PARTITE. *adj.* [*tripartite*, Fr. *tripartitus*, Latin.] Divided into three parts; having three correspondent copies.

Our indentures *tripartite* are drawn. *Shakespeare.*

TRIPE. *n. s.* [*tripe*, Fr. *trippa*, Italian and Spanish.]

1. The intestines; the guts.

How say you to a fat *tripe* finely broil'd?
——I like it well. *Shakespeare.*

In private draw your poultry, clean your *tripe*. *King.*

2. It is used in ludicrous language for the human belly.

TRI'PEDAL. *adj.* [*tres* and *pes*, Lat.] Having three feet.

TRIPE'TALOUS. *adj.* [*tres* and πέταλον.] Having a flower consisting of three leaves.

TRI'PHTHONG. *n. s.* [*triphthongue*, Fr. *tres* and φθογγη.] A coalition of three vowels to form one sound: as, *eau*; *eye*.

TRI'PLE. *adj.* [*triple*, Fr. *triplex*, *triplus*, Lat.]

1. Threefold; consisting of three conjoined.

See in him
The *triple* pillar of the world transform'd
Into a strumpet's stool. *Shakespeare.*

O night and shades,
How are ye join'd with hell in *triple* knot,
Against th' unarmed weakness of one virgin,
Alone and helpless! *Milton.*

Thrice happy pair! so near ally'd
In royal blood and virtue too:
Now love has you together ty'd,
May none this *triple* knot undo. *Waller.*

By thy *triple* shape as thou art seen
In heav'n, earth, hell, grant this. *Dryden.*

Strong Alcides, after he had slain
The *triple* Geryon, drove from conquer'd Spain
His captive herds. *Dryden.*

Out bounc'd the mastiff of the *triple* head;
Away the hare with double swiftness fled. *Swift.*

2. Treble; three times repeated.

We have taken this as a moderate measure betwixt the highest and lowest; but if we had taken only a *triple* proportion, it would have been sufficient. *Burnet.*

If then the atheist can have no imagination of more senses than five, why doth he suppose that a body is capable of more! If we had double or *triple* as many, there might still be the same suspicion for a greater number without end. *Bentley's Sermons.*

To TRI'PLE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To treble; to make thrice as much, or as many.

To what purpose should words serve, when nature hath more to declare than groans and strong cries; more than streams of bloody sweat; more than his doubled and *tripled* prayers can express. *Hooker.*

If these halfpence should gain admittance, in no long space of time his limited quantity would be *tripled* upon us. *Swift.*

2. To make threefold.

Time, action, place, are so preserv'd by thee,
That e'en Corneille might with envy see
Th' alliance of his *tripled* unity. *Dryden.*

TRI'PLET. *n. s.* [from *triple*.]

1. Three of a kind.

There sit C——nts, D——ks, and Harrison,
How they swagger from their garrison;
Such a *triplet* could you tell
Where to find on this side hell. *Swift.*

2. Three verses rhyming together: as,

Waller was smooth, but Dryden taught to join
The varying verse, the full resounding line,
The long majestick march and energy divine. *Pope.*

Some wretched lines from this neglected hand
May find my Hero on the foreign strand,
Warm with new fires, and pleas'd with new command. *Prior.*

I frequently make use of *triplet* rhymes, because they bound the sense, making the last verse of the *triplet* a pindarick. *Dryden.*

TRI'PLICATE. *adj.* [from *triplex*, Lat.] Made thrice as much.

Triplicate ratio, in geometry, is the ratio of cubes to each other; which ought to be distinguished from triple. *Harris.*

All the parts, in height, length, and breadth, bear a duplicate or *triplicate* proportion one to another. *Grew.*

TRIPLICA'TION. *n. s.* [from *triplicate*.] The act of trebling or adding three together.

Since the margin of the visible horizon in the heavenly globe is parallel with that in the earthly, accounted but one hundred and twenty miles diameter; sense must needs measure the azimuths, or verticle circles, by *triplication* of the same diameter of one hundred and twenty. *Glanville.*

TRIPLI'CITY. *n. s.* [*triplicité*, Fr. from *triplex*, Lat.] Trebleness; state of being threefold.

Like many an angel's voice,
Singing before th' eternal majesty,
In their trinal *triplicity* on high. *Spenser.*

It was a dangerous *triplicity* to a monarchy, to have the arms of a foreigner, the discontents of subjects, and the title of a pretender to meet. *Bacon.*

Affect not duplicities nor *triplicities*, nor any certain number of parts in your division of things. *Watts.*

TRI'PMADAM. *n. s.* An herb.

Tripmadam is used in salads. *Mortimer.*

TRI'POD. *n. s.* [*tripus*, Latin.] A seat with three feet, such as that from which the priestess of Apollo delivered oracles.

Two *tripods* cast in antick mould,
With two great talents of the finest gold. *Dryden.*

TRI'POLY. *n. s.* [I suppose from the place whence it is brought.] A sharp cutting sand.

In polishing glass with sand, putty, or *tripoly*, it is not to be imagined that those substances can by grating and fretting the glass bring all its least particles to an accurate polish. *Newton's Opticks.*

TRI'POS. *n. s.* A tripod. See TRIPOD.

Welcome all that lead or follow,
To the oracle of Apollo;
Here he speaks out of this pottle,
Or the *tripos*, his tower bottle. *Ben. Johnson.*

Craz'd fool, who would'st be thought an oracle,
Come down from off the *tripos*, and speak plain. *Dryden.*

TRI'PPER. *n. s.* [from *trip*.] One who trips.

TRI'PPING. *adj.* [from *trip*.] Quick; nimble.

The clear sun of the fresh wave largely drew,
As after thirst; which made their flowing shrink
From standing lake, to *tripping* ebb; that stole
With soft foot tow'rds the deep. *Milton.*

TRI'PPING. *n. s.* [from *trip*.] Light dance.

Back, shepherds, back, enough your play,
Here be without duck or nod,
Other *trippings* to be trod,
Of lighter toes. *Milton.*

TRI'PTOTE. *n. s.* [*triptoton*, Lat.]

Triptote is a noun used but in three cases. *Clark.*

TRIPU'DIARY. *adj.* [*tripudium*, Lat.] Performed by dancing.

Claudius Pulcher underwent the like success when he continued the *tripudinary* augurations. *Brown's Vulgar Errs.*

TRIPUDIA'TION. *n. s.* [*tripudium*, Lat.] Act of dancing.

TRI'PPINGLY. *adv.* [from *tripping*.] With agility; with swift motion.

This ditty after me
Sing, and dance it *trippingly*. *Shakespeare.*

Speak the speech *trippingly* on the tongue: but if you mouth it as many of our players do, I had as lieve the town-crier had spoke my lines. *Shakesp.*

TRIRE'ME. *n. ſ.* [*triremis*, Lat.] A galley with three benches of oars on a ſide.

TRISE'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*tres* and *ſectio*, Lat.] Diviſion into three equal parts: the triſection of an angle is one of the deſiderata of geometry.

TRI'STFUL. *adj.* [*triſtis*, Lat.] Sad; melancholy; gloomy; ſorrowful. A bad word.

Heav'n's face doth glow
With *triſtful* viſage; and, as 'gainſt the doom,
I thought ſick at the act. *Shakeſpeare.*

TRISU'LC. *n. ſ.* [*triſulcus*, Lat.] A thing of three points.

Conſider the threefold effect of Jupiter's *triſulc*, to burn, diſcuſs, and terebrate. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

TRISYLLA'BICAL. *adj.* [*treſyllabe*, Fr. from *triſyllable*.] Conſiſting of three ſyllables.

TRISY'LLABLE. *n. ſ.* [*triſyllaba*, Latin.] A word conſiſting of three ſyllables.

TRITE. *adj.* [*tritus*, Latin.] Worn out; ſtale; common; not new.

Theſe duties cannot but appear of infinite concern when we reflect how uncertain our time is: this may be thought ſo *trite*, and obvious a reflection, that none can want to be reminded of it. *Rogers.*

She gives her tongue no moment's reſt,
In phraſes batter'd, ſtale, and *trite*,
Which modern ladies call polite. *Swift.*

TRI'TENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *trite*.] Staleneſs; commonneſs.

TRI'THEISM. *n. ſ.* [*tritheiſme*, Fr. τρεῖς and θεὸς.] The opinion which holds three diſtinct gods.

TRI'TURABLE. *adj.* [*triturable*, Fr. from *triturate*.] Poſſible to be pounded or comminuted.

It is not only *triturable* and reducible to powder by contrition, but will not ſubſiſt in a violent fire. *Brown.*

TRITURA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*trituration*, Fr. *trituro*, Lat.] Reduction of any ſubſtances to powder upon a ſtone with a muller, as colours are ground: it is alſo called levigation.

He affirmeth, that a pumice ſtone powdered is lighter than one entire; that abatement can hardly be avoided in *trituration*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

TRI'VET. *n. ſ.* [See TREVET.] Any thing ſupported by three feet.

The beſt at horſe-race he ordain'd a lady for his prize,
Generally praiſeful; fair and young; and ſkill'd in houſe-wiſeries,
Of all kind fitting; and withal a *trivet*, that enclos'd
Twenty-two meaſures. *Chapman's Iliad.*

The *trivet* table of a foot was lame,
A blot which prudent Baucis overcame,
Who thruſts beneath the limping leg a ſherd. *Dryden.*

TRI'VIAL. *adj.* [*trivial*, Fr. *trivialis*, Lat.]

1. Vile; worthleſs; vulgar; ſuch as may be picked up in the highway.

Be ſubjects great, and worth a poet's voice,
For men of ſenſe deſpiſe a *trivial* choice. *Roſcommon.*

2. Light; trifling; unimportant; inconſiderable. This uſe is more frequent, though leſs juſt.

This argues conſcience in your grace,
But the reſpects thereof are nice and *trivial*,
All circumſtances well conſidered. *Shakeſp.*

See yon mad fools, who, for ſome *trivial* right,
For love, or for miſtaken honour, fight. *Dryden.*

Were they only ſome ſlight and *trivial* indiſcretions, to which the example of the world expoſed us, it might perhaps not much concern our religion. *Rogers.*

In ev'ry work regard the writer's end;
And if the means be juſt, the conduct true,
Applauſe, in ſpite of *trivial* faults, is due. *Pope.*

The ancient poets are like many modern ladies: let an action be never ſo *trivial* in itſelf, they always make it appear of the utmoſt importance. *Pope.*

TRI'VIALLY. *adv.* [from *trivial*.]

1. Commonly; vulgarly.

Money is not the ſinews of war, as is *trivially* ſaid, where the ſinews of mens arms, in effeminate people, fail. *Bacon.*

2. Lightly; inconſiderably.

TRI'VIALNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *trivial*.]

1. Commonneſs; vulgarity.
2. Lightneſs; unimportance.

TRIUMPH. *n. ſ.* [*triumphus*, Lat. *triomphe*, Fr.]

1. Pomp with which a victory is publickly celebrated.

Hence will I drag thee headlong by the heels
Unto a dunghil, which ſhall be thy grave;
And there cut off thy moſt ungracious head,
Which I will bear in *triumph* to the king. *Shakeſp.*

In ancient times the *triumphs* of the generals from victory, and the great donatives upon diſbanding the armies, were things able to enflame all mens courage. *Bacon.*

2. State of being victorious.

Sublime with expectation when to ſee
In *triumph* iſſuing forth their glorious chief. *Milton.*

Hercules, from Spain,
Arriv'd in *triumph*, from Geryon ſlain. *Dryden.*

3. Victory; conqueſt.

Eros has
Packt cards with Cæſar, and falſe play'd my glory
Unto an enemy's *triumph*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Each order bright
Sung *triumph*, and him ſung victorious king. *Milton.*

Turn arcs of *triumphs* to a garden-gate. *Pope.*

If fools admire, or whining coxcombs toaſt,
The vain coquets the trifling *triumphs* boaſt. *Logie.*

4. Joy for ſucceſs.

Great *triumph* and rejoicing was in heav'n. *Milton.*

5. A conquering card now called trump. See TRUMP.

To TRI'UMPH. *v. n.* [*triumpho*, Lat. *triompher*, Fr. This word is always accented in proſe on the firſt ſyllable, but in poetry ſometimes on the laſt.]

1. To celebrate a victory with pomp; to rejoice for victory.

The *triumphing* of the wicked is ſhort, and the joy of the hypocrite is but for a moment. *Job* xx. 5.

Your victory, alas, begets my fears;
Can you not then *triumph* without my tears. *Dryden.*

2. To obtain victory.

This great commander fought many times to perſuade Soliman to forbear to uſe his forces any farther againſt the Chriſtians, over whom he had ſufficiently *triumphed*, and turn them upon the Perſians. *Knolles's Hiſt. of the Turks.*

Then all this earthy groſſneſs quit,
Attir'd with ſtars, we ſhall for ever ſit,
Triumphing over death, and chance, and time. *Milton.*

There fix thy faith and *triumph* o'er the world;
For who can help, or who can ſave beſides? *Rowe.*

While blooming youth and gay delight
Sit on thy roſy cheeks confeſt,
Thou haſt, my dear, undoubted right,
To *triumph* o'er this deſtin'd breaſt. *Prior.*

3. To inſult upon an advantage gained.

How ill beſeeming is it in thy ſex
To *triumph*, like an Amazonian trull. *Shakeſpeare.*

Sorrow on all the pack of you,
That *triumph* thus upon my miſery. *Shakeſpeare.*

Our grand foe,
Who now *triumphs*, and in th' exceſs of joy
Sole reigning, holds the tyranny of heav'n. *Milton.*

TRIU'MPHAL. *adj.* [*triomphal*, Fr. *triumphalis*, Lat. from *triumph*.] Uſed in celebrating victory.

He left only *triumphal* garments to the general. *Bacon.*

Ye ſo near heav'n's door,
Triumphal with *triumphal* act have met. *Milton.*

Steel could the works of mortal pride confound,
And hew *triumphal* arches to the ground. *Pope.*

Leſt we ſhould for honour take
The drunken quarrel of a rake;
Or think it ſeated in a ſcar,
Or a proud *triumphal* car. *Swift.*

TRIU'MPHAL. *n. ſ.* [*triumphalia*, Lat. triumphal ornaments.] A token of victory. Not in uſe.

He to his crew that ſat conſulting brought
Joyleſs *triumphals* of his hop'd ſucceſs.
Milton's Paradiſe Regain'd.

TRIU'MPHANT. *adj.* [*triumphans*, Lat. *triumphant*, Fr.]

1. Celebrating a victory.

Captives bound to a *triumphant* car. *Shakeſpeare.*

It was drawn as a *triumphant* chariot, which at the ſame time both follows and triumphs. *South.*

2. Rejoicing as for victory.

Think you, but that I know our ſtate ſecure,
I would be ſo *triumphant* as I am? *Shakeſp.*

Off with the traitor's head;
And now to London with *triumphant* march,
There to be crown'd. *Shakeſpeare.*

Succeſsful beyond hope, to lead ye forth
Triumphant out of this infernal pit. *Milton.*

3. Victorious; graced with conqueſt.

He ſpeedily through all the hierarchies
Intends to paſs *triumphant*, and give laws. *Milton.*

Athena, war's *triumphant* maid,
The happy ſon will, as the father, aid. *Pope.*

TRIU'MPHANTLY. *adv.* [from *triumphant*.]

1. In a triumphant manner in token of victory; joyfully as for victory.

Victory with little loſs doth play
Upon the dancing banners of the French;
Who are at hand *triumphantly* diſplay'd. *Shakeſpeare.*

Through armed ranks *triumphantly* ſhe drives,
And with one glance commands ten thouſand lives. *Gran.*

2. Victoriouſly; with ſucceſs.

Thou muſt, as a foreign recreant, be led
With manacles along the ſtreet; or elſe
Triumphantly tread on thy country's ruin,
And bear the palm. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. With inſolent exultation.

A mighty governing lye goes round the world, and has almoſt baniſhed truth out of it; and ſo reigning *triumphantly*

in its ſtead, is the ſource of moſt of thoſe confuſions that plague the univerſe. *South.*

TRIU'MPHER. *n. ſ.* [from *triumph.*] One who triumphs.

These words become your lips, as they paſs through them,
And enter in our ears, like great *triumphers*,
In their applauding gates. *Shakeſpeare.*

Auguſt was dedicated to Auguſtus by the ſenate, becauſe in the ſame month he was the firſt time created conſul, and thrice *triumpher* in Rome. *Peacham on Drawing.*

TRIU'MVIRATE. } *n. ſ.* [*triumviratus* or *triumviri*, Lat. *triumvirat*, Fr.] A coalition or concurrence of three men.
TRIU'MVIRI. }

Lepidus of the *triumvirate*
Should be depos'd. *Shakeſpeare.*

The *triumviri*, the three corner cap of ſociety. *Shakeſp.*

During that *triumvirate* of kings, Henry the eighth of England, Francis the firſt of France, and Charles the fifth emperor of Germany, none of the three could win a palm of ground but the other two would balance it. *Bacon.*

With theſe the Piercies them confederate,
And, as three heads conjoin in one intent,
And inſtituting a *triumvirate*,
Do part the land in triple government. *Daniel's Civil War.*

From diſtant regions fortune ſends
An odd *triumvirate* of friends. *Swift.*

TRIU'NE. *adj.* [*tres* and *unus*, Lat.] At once three and one.

We read in ſcripture of a *triune* deity, of God made fleſh in the womb of a virgin, and crucified by the Jews. *Burnet.*

To TROAT. *v. a.* [with hunters.] To cry as a buck does at rutting time. *Dict.*

TRO'CAR. *n. ſ.* [*trocar*, corrupted from *trois quart*, French.] A chirurgical inſtrument.

The handle of the *trocar* is of wood, the canula of ſilver, and the perforator of ſteel. *Sharp's Surgery.*

TROCHA'ICAL. *adj.* [*trochaïque*, Fr. *trochaicus*, Lat.] Conſiſting of trochees.

TROCHA'NTERS. *n. ſ.* [τροχαντῆρες.] Two proceſſes of the thigh bone, called rotator major and minor, in which the tendons of many muſcles terminate. *Dict.*

TRO'CHE. *n. ſ.* [*trochæus*, Lat. *trochée*, Fr. τροχαῖος.] A foot uſed in Latin poetry, conſiſting of a long and ſhort ſyllable.

TROCHI'LICKS. *n. ſ.* [τροχίλιον, τροχὸς, a wheel.] The ſcience of rotatory motion.

There ſucceeded new inventions and horologies, compoſed by *trochilicks*, or the artifice of wheels, whereof ſome are kept in motion by weight, others without. *Brown.*

It is requiſite that we rightly underſtand ſome principles in *trochilicks*, or the art of wheel inſtruments; as chiefly the relation betwixt the parts of a wheel and thoſe of a balance, the ſeveral proportions in the ſemidiameter of a wheel being anſwerable to the ſides of a balance. *Wilkins.*

TRO'CHINGS. *n. ſ.* The branches on a deer's head. *Ainſ.*

TROCHI'SCH. *n. ſ.* [τροχίσκος; *trochiſque*, Fr. *trochiſcus*, Lat.] A kind of tablet or lozenge.

The *trochiſks* of vipers, ſo much magnified, and the fleſh of ſnakes ſome ways condited and corrected. *Bacon.*

TRODE. the preterite of *tread.*

They *trode* the grapes and made merry. *Judges* ix. 27.

TRODE. *n. ſ.* [from *trode*, pret. of *tread.*] Footing.

The *trode* is not ſo tickle. *Spenſer.*
They never ſet foot on that ſame *trode*,
But baulke their right way, and ſtrain abroad. *Spenſer.*

TROD. }
TRO'DDEN. } participle paſſive of *tread.*

Jeruſalem ſhall be *trodden* down of the Gentiles. *Luke* xxi.

Thou, infernal ſerpent, ſhalt not long
Rule in the clouds; like an autumnal ſtar,
Or light'ning, thou ſhalt fall from heav'n *trod* down
Under his feet. *Milton.*

Ev'n the rough rocks with tender myrtle bloom,
And *trodden* weeds ſend out a rich perfume. *Addiſon.*

TRO'GLODYTE. *n. ſ.* [τρωγλοδύτης.] One who inhabits caves of the earth.

Procure me a *troglodyte* footman, who can catch a doe at his full ſpeed. *Arbuth. and Pope's Mart. Scrib.*

To TROLL. *v. a.* [*trollen*, to roll, Dutch; perhaps from *trochlea*, Lat. a thing to turn round.] To move circularly; to drive about.

With the phant'ſies of hey troll,
Troll about the bridal bowl,
And divide the broad-bread cake,
Round about the bride's ſtake. *Ben. Johnſon.*

To TROLL. *v. n.*

1. To roll; to run round.

How pleaſant on the banks of Styx,
To *troll* it in a coach and ſix. *Swift.*

2. To fiſh for a pike with a rod which has a pulley towards the bottom, which I ſuppoſe gives occaſion to the term.

Nor drain I ponds the golden carp to take,
Nor *trowle* for pikes, diſpeoplers of the lake. *Gay.*

TRO'LLOP. *n. ſ.* [A low word, I know not whence derived.] A ſlatternly, looſe woman.

TRO'LMYDAMES. *n. ſ.* [Of this word I know not the meaning.]

A fellow I have known to go about with *trolmydames*: I knew him once a ſervant of the prince. *Shakeſpeare.*

TROOP. *n. ſ.* [*troupe*, Fr. *troppa*, Italian; *troope*, Dutch; *trop*, Swediſh; *troppa*, low Latin.]

1. A company; a number of people collected together.

That which ſhould accompany old age,
As honour, love, obedience, *troops* of friends,
I muſt not look to have. *Shakeſpeare.*

Saw you not a bleſſed *troop*
Invite me to a banquet, whoſe bright faces
Caſt thouſand beams upon me like the ſun. *Shakeſp.*

As the mind, by putting together the repeated ideas of unity, makes the collective mode of any number, as a ſcore, or a groſs; ſo by putting together ſeveral particular ſubſtances, it makes collective ideas of ſubſtances, as a *troop*, an army. *Locke.*

2. A body of ſoldiers.

Æneas ſeeks his abſent foe,
And ſends his ſlaughter'd *troops* to ſhades below. *Dryden.*

3. A ſmall body of cavalry.

To TROOP. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To march in a body.

I do not, as an enemy to peace,
Troop in the throngs of military men,
But rather ſhew a while like fearful war. *Shakeſpeare.*

They anon
With hundreds, and with thouſands, *trooping* came,
Attended. *Milton.*

Armies at the call of trumpet
Troop to their ſtandard. *Milton.*

2. To march in haſte.

Yonder ſhines Aurora's harbinger,
At whoſe approach ghoſts, wand'ring here and there,
Troop home to church-yards. *Shakeſpeare.*

The dry ſtreets flow'd with men,
That *troop'd* up to the king's capacious court. *Chapman.*

3. To march in company.

I do inveſt you jointly with my power,
Preheminence, and all the large effects
That *troop* with majeſty. *Shakeſpeare.*

TRO'OPER. *n. ſ.* [from *troop.*] A horſe ſoldier. A trooper fights only on horſeback; a dragoon marches on horſeback, but fights either as a horſeman or footman.

Cuſtom makes us think well of any thing: what can be more indecent now than for any to wear boots but *troopers* and travellers? yet not many years ſince it was all the faſhion. *Grew.*

TROPE. *n. ſ.* [τρόπος; *trope*, Fr. *tropus*, Lat.] A change of a word from its original ſignification; as, the clouds *foretel* rain for *foreſhew.*

For rhetorick he could not ope
His mouth, but out there flew a *trope*. *Hudibras.*

If this licence be included in a ſingle word, it admits of *tropes*; if in a ſentence, of figures. *Dryden.*

TRO'PHIED. *adj.* [from *trophy.*] Adorned with trophies.

Some greedy minion, or imperious wife,
The *trophy'd* arches, ſtory'd halls invade. *Pope.*

TRO'PHY. *n. ſ.* [*tropæum*, *trophæum*, Lat.] Something taken from an enemy, and ſhewn or treaſured up in proof of victory.

What *trophy* then ſhall I moſt fit deviſe,
In which I may record the memory
Of my love's conqueſt, peerleſs beauty's prize
Adorn'd with honour, love, and chaſtity? *Spenſer.*

To have borne
His bruiſed helmet, and his bended ſword,
Before him through the city he forbids;
Giving all *trophy*, ſignal, and oſtent,
Quite from himſelf to God. *Shakeſpeare.*

There lie thy bones,
Till we with *trophies* do adorn thy tomb. *Shakeſpeare.*

Twice will I not review the morning's riſe,
Till I have torn that *trophy* from thy back,
And ſplit thy heart for wearing it. *Shakeſpeare.*

In ancient times the *trophies* erected upon the place of the victory, the triumphs of the generals upon their return, the great donatives upon the diſbanding of the armies, were things able to inflame all mens courage. *Bacon.*

Around the poſts hung helmets, darts, and ſpears,
And captive chariots, axes, ſhields, and bars,
And broken beaks of ſhips, the *trophies* of their wars. *Dry.*

The tomb with manly arms and *trophies* grace,
To ſhew poſterity Elpenor was. *Pope.*

TRO'PICAL. *adj.* [from *trope.*]

1. Rhetorically changed from the original meaning,

A ſtrict and literal acceptation of a looſe and *tropical* expreſſion was a ſecond ground. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The words are *tropical* or figurative, and import an hyperbole, which is a way of expreſſing things beyond what really and naturally they are in themſelves. *South.*

The foundation of all parables is, ſome analogy or ſimilitude between the *tropical* or alluſive part of the parable, and the thing intended by it. *South.*

2. [From *tropick*.] Placed near the tropick; belonging to the tropick.

The pine apple is one of the *tropical* fruits. *Salmon.*

TRO'PICK. *n. ſ.* [*tropique*, Fr. *tropicus*, Lat.] The line at which the ſun turns back, of which the North has the tropick of Cancer, and the South the tropick of Capricorn.

Under the *tropick* is our language ſpoke,
And part of Flanders hath receiv'd our yoke. *Waller.*

Since on ev'ry ſea, on ev'ry coaſt,
Your men have been diſtreſs'd, your navy toſt,
Sev'n times the ſun has either *tropick* view'd,
The winter baniſh'd, and the ſpring renew'd. *Dryden.*

TROPOLO'GICAL. *adj.* [*tropologique*, Fr. τρόπος and λόγος.] Varied by tropes; changed from the original import of the words.

TROPO'LOGY. *n. ſ.* [τρόπος and λόγος.] A rhetorical mode of ſpeech including tropes, or a change of ſome word from the original meaning.

Not attaining the deuterology and ſecond intention of words, they omit their ſuperconſequences, coherences, figures, or *tropologies*, and are not perſuaded beyond their literalities. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

TRO'SSERS. *n. ſ.* [*trouſſes*, Fr.] Breeches; hoſe. See TROUSE.

You rode like a kern of Ireland; your French hoſe off, and in your ſtrait *troſſers*. *Shakeſp.*

To TROT. *v. n.* [*troter*, Fr. *trotten*, Dutch.]

1. To move with a high jolting pace.

Poor Tom, that hath made him proud of heart, to ride on a bay *trotting* horſe, over four inch'd bridges, to courſe his own ſhadow for a traitor. *Shakeſp.*

Whom doth time *trot* withal?

—He *trots* hard with a young maid, between the contract of her marriage and the day it is ſolemniz'd: if the interim be but a ſevennight time's pace, is ſo hard that it ſeems the length of ſeven years. *Shakeſp.*

Take a gentle *trotting* horſe, and come up and ſee your old friends. *Dennis.*

2. To walk faſt, in a ludicrous or contemptuous ſenſe.

TROT. *n. ſ.* [*trot*, Fr. from the verb.]

1. The jolting high pace of a horſe.

His honeſty is not
So looſe or eaſy, that a ruffling wind
Can blow away, or glitt'ring look it blind:
Who rides his ſure and even *trot*,
While the world now rides by, now lags behind. *Herbert.*

Here lieth one who did moſt truly prove,
That he could never die while he could move;
So hung his deſtiny, never to rot
While he might ſtill jog on and keep his *trot*. *Milton.*

The virtuoſo's ſaddle will amble when the world is upon the hardeſt *trot*. *Dryden.*

2. An old woman. In contempt. I know not whence derived.

Give him gold enough, and marry him to an old *trot* with ne'er a tooth in her head: why, nothing comes amiſs, ſo money comes withal. *Shakeſpeare.*

How now bold-face, cries an old *trot*; ſirrah, we eat our own hens, and what you eat you ſteal. *L'Eſtrange.*

TROTH. *n. ſ.* [*trouth*, old Engliſh; treoð, Saxon.] Truth; faith; fidelity.

Saint Withold met the night-mare,
Bid her light and her *troth* plight. *Shakeſp.*

Stephen aſſails the realm, obtains the crown,
Such tumults raiſing as torment them both:
Th' afflicted ſtate, divided in their *troth*
And partial faith, moſt miſerable grown,
Endures the while. *Daniel.*

In *troth*, thou'rt able to inſtruct grey hairs,
And teach the wily African deceit. *Addiſon.*

TRO'THLESS. *adj.* [from *troth*.] Faithleſs; treacherous.

Thrall to the faithleſs waves and *trothleſs* ſky. *Fairfax.*

TRO'THPLIGHT. *adj.* [*troth* and *plight*.] Betrothed; affianced.

This, your ſon in law,
Is *trothplight* to your daughter. *Shakeſpeare.*

To TROUBLE. *v. a.* [*troubler*, Fr.]

1. To diſturb; to perplex.

An hour before the worſhipp'd ſun
Pear'd through the golden window of the Eaſt,
A *troubled* mind drew me to walk abroad. *Shakeſ.*

But think not here to *trouble* holy reſt. *Milton.*

Never *trouble* yourſelf about thoſe faults which age will cure. *Locke.*

2. To afflict; to grieve.

It would not *trouble* me to be ſlain for thee, but much it torments me to be ſlain by thee. *Sidney.*

They pertinaciouſly maintain that afflictions are no real evils, and therefore a wiſe man ought not to be *troubled* at them. *Tillotſon.*

Though it is in vain to be *troubled* for that which I cannot chuſe, yet I cannot chuſe but be afflicted. *Tillotſon.*

3. To diſtreſs; to make uneaſy.

Be not diſmay'd nor *troubled* at theſe tidings. *Milton.*

He was ſore *troubled* in mind, and much diſtreſſed. 1 *Mac.*

4. To buſy; to engage overmuch.

Martha, thou art careful, and *troubled* about many things. *Luke* x. 41.

5. To give occaſion of labour to. A word of civility or ſlight regard.

I will not *trouble* myſelf to prove that all terms are not definable, from that progreſs *in infinitum* which it will lead us into. *Locke.*

6. To teize; to vex.

The boy ſo *troubles* me;
'Tis paſt enduring. *Shakeſpeare.*

7. To diſorder; to put into agitation or commotion.

A woman mov'd is like a fountain *troubled*;
Muddy, ill ſeeming, thick, bereft of beauty. *Shakeſp.*

An angel went down into the pool and *troubled* the water; whoſoever firſt after the *troubling* ſtepped in was made whole. *John* v. 4.

God looking forth will *trouble* all his hoſt. *Milton.*

Hear how ſhe the ear employs;
Their office is the *troubled* air to take. *Davies.*

Seas are *troubled* when they do revoke
Their flowing waves into themſelves again. *Davies.*

It is not bare agitation, but the ſediment at the bottom that *troubles* and defiles the water. *South.*

The beſt law in our days is that which continues our judges during their good behaviour, without leaving them to the mercy of ſuch who might, by an undue influence, *trouble* and pervert the courſe of juſtice. *Addiſon.*

Thy force alone their fury can reſtrain,
And ſmooth the waves, or ſwell the *troubl'd* main. *Dryden.*

8. To mind with anxiety.

He had credit enough with his maſter to provide for his own intereſt, and *troubled* not himſelf for that of others. *Clar.*

9. [In low language.] To ſue for a debt.

TRO'UBLE. *n. ſ.* [*trouble*, French.]

1. Diſturbance; perplexity.

They all his hoſt derided, while they ſtood
A while in *trouble*. *Milton.*

2. Affliction; calamity.

Double, double, toil and *trouble*,
Fire burn, and cauldron bubble. *Shakeſp.*

3. Moleſtation; obſtruction; inconvenience.

Take to thee from among the cherubin
The choice of flaming warriours, leſt the fiend
Some new *trouble* raiſe. *Milton.*

4. Uneaſineſs; vexation.

I have dream'd
Of much offence and *trouble*, which my mind
Knew never till this irkſome night. *Milton.*

TRO'UBLE-STATE. *n. ſ.* [*trouble* and *ſtate*.] Diſturber of a community; publick makebate.

Thoſe fair baits theſe *trouble-ſtates* ſtill uſe,
Pretence of common good, the king's ill courſe,
Muſt be caſt forth. *Daniel.*

TRO'UBLER. *n. ſ.* [from *trouble*.] Diſturber; confounder.

Unhappy falls that hard neceſſity,
Quoth he, the *troubler* of my happy peace,
And vowed foe of my felicity. *Spenſer.*

Heav'ns hurl down their indignation
On thee, thou *troubler* of the poor world's peace! *Shak.*

The beſt temper of minds deſireth good name and true honour; the lighter, popularity and applauſe; the more depraved, ſubjection and tyranny; as is ſeen in great conquerors and *troublers* of the world, and more in arch-hereticks. *Bac.*

Spain,
Whoſe chief ſupport and ſinews are of coin,
Our nation's ſolid virtue did oppoſe
To the rich *troublers* of the world's repoſe. *Waller.*

The ſword juſtly drawn by us can ſcarce ſafely be ſheathed, till the power of the great *troubler* of our peace be pared, as to be under no apprehenſions for the future. *Atterbury.*

TRO'UBLESOME. *adj.* [from *trouble*.]

1. Full of moleſtation; vexatious; uneaſy; afflictive.

Heav'n knows
By what bye-paths and indirect crooked ways
I met this crown; and I myſelf know well
How *troubleſome* it ſat upon my head:
To thee it ſhall deſcend with better quiet. *Shakeſp.*

He muſt be very wiſe that can forbear being troubled at things very *troubleſome*. *Tillotſon.*

Though our paſſage through this world be rough and *troubleſome*, yet the trouble will be but ſhort, and the reſt and contentment at the end will be an ample recompence. *Atterb.*

2. Burdenſome; tireſome; weariſome.

My mother will never be *troubleſome* to me. *Pope.*

3. Full of teizing buſineſs.

All this could not make us accuſe her, though it made us almoſt pine away for ſpight, to loſe any of our time in ſo *troubleſome* an idleneſs. *Sidney.*

4. Slightly

4. Slightly harraſſing.
They eas'd the putting off
Theſe *troubleſome* diſguiſes which we wear. *Milton.*
Why doth the crown lie there upon his pillow,
Being ſo *troubleſome* a bedfellow. *Shakeſp.*
5. Unſeaſonably engaging; improperly importuning.
She of late is lightened of her womb,
That her to ſee ſhould be but *troubleſome*. *Spenſer.*
6. Importunate; teizing.
Two or three *troubleſome* old nurſes, never let me have a quiet night's reſt with knocking me up. *Arbuthnot.*

TRO'UBLESOMELY. *adv.* [from *troubleſome*.] Vexatiouſly; wearifomely; unſeaſonably; importunately.
Though men will not be ſo *troubleſomely* critical as to correct others in the uſe of words; yet where truth is concerned, it can be no fault to deſire their explication. *Locke.*

TRO'UBLESOMENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *troubleſome*.]
1. Vexatiouſneſs; uneaſineſs.
The lord treaſurer, he complained of the *troubleſomeneſs* of the place, for that the exchequer was ſo empty: the chancellor anſwered, be of good cheer, for now you ſhall ſee the bottom of your buſineſs at the firſt. *Bacon.*
2. Importunity; unſeaſonableneſs.

TRO'UBLOUS. *adj.* [from *trouble*.] Tumultuous; confuſed; diſordered; put into commotion. An elegant word, but diſuſed.
He along would fly
Upon the ſtreaming rivers, ſport to find;
And oft would dare tempt the *troublous* wind. *Spenſer.*
Soon as they this mock king did eſpy,
Their *troublous* ſtrife they ſtinted by and by. *Spenſer.*
No other noiſe, nor people's *troublous* cries,
As ſtill are wont t' annoy the walled town,
Might there be heard. *Spenſer.*
As a tall ſhip toſſed in *troublous* ſeas,
Whom raging winds threaten to make the prey
Of the rough rocks. *Spenſer.*
Then, maſters, look to ſee a *troublous* world. *Shakeſp.*
Only one ſupply
In four years *troublous* and expenſive reign. *Daniel.*

TRO'VER. *n. ſ.* [*trouver*, French.] In the common law, is an action which a man hath againſt one that having found any of his goods refuſeth to deliver them upon demand. *Cowel.*

TROUGH. *n. ſ.* [ꝥꝛoȝ, ꝥꝛoh, Saxon; *troch*, Dutch; *trou*, Daniſh; *traug*, Iſlandick; *truogo*, Italian.] Any thing hollowed and open longitudinally on the upper ſide.
The bloody boar
That ſpoil'd your ſummer fields and fruitful vines,
Swills your warm blood like waſh, and makes his *trough*
In your embowel'd boſoms. *Shakeſpeare.*
They had no ſhips but big *troughs*, which they call canoes. *Abbot.*
Where there is a good quick fall of rain water, lay a half *trough* of ſtone, of a good length, three foot deep, with one end upon the high ground, the other upon the low; cover the *trough* with brakes a good thickneſs, and caſt ſand upon the top of the brakes, the lower end of the *trough* will run like a ſpring of water. *Bacon.*
Some log, perhaps, upon the water ſwam,
An uſeleſs drift, which rudely cut within,
An hollow'd, firſt a floating *trough* became,
And croſs ſome riv'let paſſage did begin. *Dryden.*
The water diſſolves the particles of ſalt mixed in the ſtone, and is conveyed by long *troughs* and canals from the mines to Hall, where it is received in vaſt ciſterns and boiled off. *Add.*

To TROUL. *v. n.* [*trollen*, to roll, Dutch.] See TROLL.
1. To move volubly.
Bred only, and completed, to the taſte
Of luſtful appetence; to ſing, to dance,
To dreſs, and *troul* the tongue, and roll the eye. *Milton.*
2. To utter volubly.
Let us be jocund. Will you *troul* the catch
You taught me while-ere. *Shakeſpeare.*

To TROUNCE. *v. a.* [derived by *Skinner* from *tronc* or *tronſon*, French, a club.] To puniſh by an indictment or information.
More probable, and like to hold
Than hand, or ſeal, or breaking gold;
For which ſo many, that renounc'd
Their plighted contracts have been *trounc'd*. *Hudibras.*
If you talk of peaching, I'll peach firſt: I'll *trounce* you for offering to corrupt my honeſty. *Dryden.*

TROUSE. } *n. ſ.* [*trouſſe*, Fr. *truiſh*, Erſe.] Breeches; hoſe.
TRO'USERS. } See TROSSERS.
The leather quilted jack ſerves under his ſhirt of mail, and to cover his *trouſe* on horſeback. *Spenſer.*
The unſightlineſs and pain in the leg may be helped by wearing a laced ſtocking; a laced *trouſe* will do as much for the thigh. *Wiſeman.*

TROUT. *n. ſ.* [ꝥꝛuhz, Saxon; *trocta*, *truta*, *trutta*, Lat.]
1. A delicate ſpotted fiſh inhabiting brooks and quick ſtreams.
The pond will keep *trout* and ſalmon in their ſeaſonable plight, but not in their reddiſh grain. *Carew.*
Worſe than the anarchy at ſea,
Where fiſhes on each other prey;
Where ev'ry *trout* can make as high rants
O'er his inferiours as our tyrants. *Swift.*
2. A familiar phraſe for an honeſt, or perhaps for a ſilly fellow.
Here comes the *trout* that muſt be caught with tickling. *Shakeſpeare.*

To TROW. *v. n.* [ꝥꝛeoðian, Saxon; *troe*, Daniſh.] To think; to imagine; to conceive. A word now diſuſed, and rarely uſed in ancient writers but in familiar language.
What handſomeneſs, *trow* you, can be obſerved in that ſpeech, which is made one knows not to whom? *Sidney.*
Is there any reaſonable man, *trow* you, but will judge it meeter that our ceremonies of Chriſtian religion ſhould be Popiſh than Turkiſh or Heatheniſh. *Hooker.*
Lend leſs than thou oweſt,
Learn more than thou *troweſt*. *Shakeſpeare.*
To-morrow next
We will for Ireland; and 'tis time, I *trow*. *Shakeſp.*
O rueful day; rueful indeed, I *trow*. *Gay.*

TROW. *interject.* [for *I trow*, or *trow you*.] An exclamation of enquiry.
Well, if you be not turn'd Turk, there is no more ſailing by the ſtar.
—What means the fool, *trow*? *Shakeſpeare.*

TRO'WEL. *n. ſ.* [*truelle*, Fr. *trulla*, Lat.]
A *trowel* is a tool to take up the mortar with, and ſpread it on the bricks; with which alſo they cut the bricks to ſuch lengths as they have occaſion, and alſo ſtop the joints. *Moxon.*
Fair princeſs, you have loſt much good ſport.
—Sport! of what colour?
—What colour, madam? how ſhall I anſwer you?
—As wit and fortune will.
—Or as the deſtinies decree.
—Well ſaid, that was laid on with a *trowel*. *Shakeſpeare.*
This was dext'rous at his *trowel*,
That was bred to kill a cow well. *Swift.*

TROY-WE'IGHT. } *n. ſ.* [from *Troies*, Fr.] A kind of weight
TROY. } by which gold and bread are weighed, conſiſting of theſe denominations: a pound = 12 ounces; ounce = 20 pennyweights; pennyweight = 24 grains.
The Engliſh phyſicians make uſe of *troyweight* after the following manner.

Grains	Scruple	Drachm	Ounce	Pound.
20	1			
60	3	1		
480	24	8	1	
5760	288	96	12	1

The Romans left their ounce in Britain, now our averdupois ounce, for our *troy* ounce we had elſewhere. *Arbuthnot.*

TRU'ANT. *n. ſ.* [*truand*, Old Fr. *treuwant*, Dutch, *a vagabond*.] An idler; one who wanders idly about, neglecting his duty or employment. To play the *truant* is, in ſchools, to ſtay from ſchool without leave.
For my part, I may ſpeak it to my ſhame,
I have a *truant* been to chivalry. *Shakeſpeare.*
Though myſelf have been an idle *truant*,
Omitting the ſweet benefit of time,
To cloath my age with angel-like perfection;
Yet hath Sir Protheus made fair advantage of his days. *Shakeſp. Two Gentlemen of Verona.*
Providence would only initiate mankind into the knowledge of her treaſures, leaving the reſt to our induſtry, that we might not live like idle loiterers and *truants*. *More.*
Our ſhips are laden with the Trojan ſtore,
And you like *truants* come too late aſhore. *Dryden.*

TRU'ANT. *adj.* Idle; wandering from buſineſs; lazy; loitering.
What keeps you from Wertemberg?
—A *truant* diſpoſition, good my lord. *Shakeſp.*
He made a bluſhing cital of himſelf,
And chid his *truant* youth with ſuch a grace,
As if he maſter'd there a double ſpirit,
Of teaching, and of learning inſtantly. *Shakeſp.*
Where thou ſeeſt a ſingle ſheep remain
In ſhades aloof, or couch'd upon the plain,
Or late to lag behind with *truant* pace,
Revenge the crime, and take the traytor's head. *Dryden.*

To TRU'ANT. *v. n.* [*truander*, to beg about a country, French; *truwanten*, old German.] To idle at a diſtance from duty; to loiter; to be lazy.
'Tis double wrong to *truant* with your bed,
And let her read it in thy looks at board. *Shakeſp.*

TRU'ANTSHIP. *n. ſ.* [*truelte*, Old Fr. from *truant*; *truandiſe* in *Chaucer* is beggary.] Idleneſs; negligence; neglect of ſtudy or buſineſs.
The maſter ſhould not chide with him if the child have done his diligence, and uſed no *truantſhip*. *Aſcham.*

TRUB-

TRU'BTAIL. *n. ſ.* A ſhort ſquat woman. *Ainſworth.*
TRUBS. *n. ſ.* [*tuber*, Lat.] A ſort of herb. *Ainſ.*
TRUCE. *n. ſ.* [*truga*, low Lat. *tregua*, Italian; *truie*, old Fr.]
1. A temporary peace; a ceſſation of hoſtilities.
Leagues and *truces* made between ſuperſtitious perſons, and ſuch as ſerve God aright. *Hooker.*
They pray in vain to have ſin pardoned, which ſeek not alſo to prevent ſin by prayer, even every particular ſin, by prayer againſt all ſin, except men can name ſome tranſgreſſion wherewith we ought to have *truce*. *Hooker.*
All this utter'd
With gentle breath, calm look, knees humbly bent,
Could not make *truce* with the unruly ſpleen
Of Tybalt, deaf to peace. *Shakeſpeare.*
This token ſerveth for a flag of *truce*
Betwixt ourſelves, and all our followers. *Shakeſp.*
Men ſhall be lovers of their own ſelves, without natural affection, *truce* breakers. *2 Tim.*
Leaſt the *truce* with treaſon ſhould be mixt,
'Tis my concern to have the tree betwixt. *Dryden.*
Shadwel till death true dulneſs would maintain;
And in his father's right, and realm's defence,
Ne'er wou'd have peace with wit, nor *truce* with ſenſe. *Dry.*
2. Ceſſation; intermiſſion; ſhort quiet.
There he may find
Truce to his reſtleſs thoughts, and entertain
The irkſome hours. *Milton.*
TRUCIDA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *trucido*, Lat.] The act of killing.
To TRUCK. *v. n.* [*troquer*, Fr. *truccare*, Italian; *trocar*, Spaniſh; deduced by *Salmaſius* from τρώγειν, *to get money.*] To traffick by exchange; to give one commodity for another.
To TRUCK. *v. a.* To give in exchange; to exchange.
The Indians *truck* gold for glaſſes. *L'Eſtrange.*
Go, miſer! go; for lucre ſell thy ſoul,
Truck wares for wares, and trudge from pole to pole;
That men may ſay, when thou art dead and gone,
See, what a vaſt eſtate he left his ſon. *Dryden.*
I ſee nothing left us, but to *truck* and barter our goods like the wild Indians, with each other. *Swift.*
TRUCK. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Exchange; traffick by exchange.
It is no leſs requiſite to maintain a *truck* in moral offices, than in the common buſineſs of commerce. *L'Eſtrange.*
Love is covetous; I muſt have all of you: heart for heart is an equal *truck*. *Dryden.*
2. [τροχὸς] Wooden wheels for carriage of cannon. *Ainſ.*
TRU'CKLEBED, or *trundlebed*. *n. ſ.* [properly *truckbed*; from *trochlea*, Latin, or τροχὸς.] A bed that runs on wheels under a higher bed.
There's his chamber, his houſe, his caſtle, his ſtanding bed and *trucklebed*. *Shakeſpeare.*
If he that is in battle ſlain,
Be in the bed of honour lain;
He that is beaten may be ſaid,
To lie in honour's *trucklebed*. *Hudibras.*
To TRU'CKLE. *v. n.* [This word is, I believe, derived from *trucklebed*, which is always under another bed.] To be in a ſtate of ſubjection or inferiority; to yield; to creep.
Shall our nation be in bondage thus
Into land that *truckles* under us. *Cleaveland.*
For which ſo many a legal cuckold
Has been run down in courts and *truckl'd*. *Hudibras.*
Men may be ſtiff and obſtinate upon a wrong ground, and ply and *truckle* too upon as falſe a foundation. *L'Eſtrange.*
Religion itſelf is forced to *truckle* to worldly policy. *Norris.*
His zeal was not to laſh our crimes,
But diſcontent againſt the times:
For had we made him timely offers,
To raiſe his poſt or fill his coffers,
Perhaps he might have *truckled* down,
Like other brethren of his gown. *Swift.*
They were ſubdued and inſulted by Alexander's captains, and continued, under ſeveral revolutions, a ſmall *truckling* ſtate, of no name till they fell under the Romans. *Swift.*
TRU'CULENCE. *n. ſ.* [*truculentia*, Lat.]
1. Savageneſs of manners.
2. Terribleneſs of aſpect.
TRU'CULENT. *adj.* [*truculentus*, Lat.]
1. Savage; barbarous.
A barbarous Scythia where the ſavage and *truculent* inhabitants tranſfer themſelves from place to place in waggons, as they can find paſture, and live upon milk, and fleſh roaſted in the ſun at the pomels of their ſaddles. *Ray.*
2. Terrible of aſpect.
3. Deſtructive; cruel.
Peſtilential ſeminaries, according to their groſſneſs or ſubtilty, cauſe more or leſs *truculent* plagues, ſome of ſuch malignity, that they enecate in two hours. *Harvey.*
To TRUDGE. *v. n.* [*truggiolare*, Italian.] To travel laboriouſly; to jog on; to march heavily on.
No man is ſecure, but night-walking heralds,
That *trudge* between the king and miſtreſs Shore. *Shakeſp.*
No ſooner was he fit to *trudge*,
But both made ready to diſlodge. *Hudibras.*
Away they *trudged* together, and about midnight got to their journey's end. *L'Eſtrange.*
Go, miſer! go; for lucre ſell thy ſoul,
Truck wares for wares, and *trudge* from pole to pole;
That men may ſay, when thou art dead and gone,
See, what a vaſt eſtate he left his ſon! *Dryden.*
Once a poor rogue, 'tis true, I trod the ſtreet,
And *trudg'd* to Rome upon my naked feet:
Gold is the greateſt god. *Dryden.*
He that will know the truth, muſt leave the beaten track, which none but ſervile minds *trudge* continually in. *Locke.*
TRUE. *adj.* [ꝥneopa, ꝥnupa, Saxon.]
1. Not falſe; not erroneous; agreeing with fact, or with the nature of things.
Of thoſe he choſe he faireſt two,
And fitteſt for to forge *true* ſeeming lies. *Spenſer.*
Teeth hadſt thou in thy head when thou waſt born,
And, if the reſt be *true* which I have heard,
Thou cam'ſt into the world with thy legs forward. *Shakeſp.*
A new commandment I write, which thing is *true* in him and in you. *1 John.*
What you ſaid had not been *true*,
If ſpoke by any elſe but you. *Cowley.*
2. Not falſe; agreeing with our own thoughts.
3. Pure from the crime of falſehood; veracious.
4. Genuine; not counterfeit.
The darkneſs is paſt, and the *true* light now ſhineth. *1 Joh.*
Among unequals what ſociety
Can ſort? What harmony or *true* delight? *Milton.*
Religion, as it is the moſt valuable thing in the world, ſo it gives the *trueſt* value to them who promote the practice of it by their example and authority. *Atterbury.*
5. Faithful; not perfidious; ſteady.
My revenge is now at Milford, would I had wings to follow it! come and be *true*. *Shakeſpeare.*
So young and ſo untender?
——So young my lord, and *true*.
——Let it be ſo; thy truth then be thy dower. *Shakeſp.*
Do not ſee
My fair roſe wither; yet look up; behold,
That you in pity may diſſolve to dew,
And waſh him freſh again with *true* love tears. *Shakeſp.*
The firſt great work
Is, that yourſelf may to yourſelf be *true*. *Roſcommon.*
I'll rather die
Deſerted, than oblige thee with a fact
Pernicious to thy peace, chiefly aſſur'd
Remarkably ſo late of thy ſo *true*,
So faithful, love unequal'd. *Milton.*
When this fire is kindled, both ſides inflame it: all regard of merit is loſt in perſons employed, and theſe only choſen that are *true* to the party. *Temple.*
Smil'd Venus, to behold her own *true* knight
Obtain the conqueſt, though he loſt the fight. *Dryden.*
True to the king her principles are found;
Oh that her practice were but half ſo ſound!
Stedfaſt in various turns of ſtate ſhe ſtood,
And ſeal'd her vow'd affection with her blood. *Dryden.*
The *trueſt* hearts for Voiture heav'd with ſighs;
Voiture was wept by all the brighteſt eyes. *Pope.*
True to his charge the bard preſerv'd her long
In honour's limits, ſuch the pow'r of ſong. *Pope.*
6. Honeſt; not fraudulent.
The thieves have bound the *true* man: now could thou and I rob the thieves and go merrily to London, it would be argument for a week. *Shakeſp.*
If king Edward be as *true* and juſt,
As I am ſubtle, falſe, and treacherous,
This day ſhould Clarence cloſely be mew'd up. *Shakeſp.*
7. Exact; truly conformable to a rule.
If all thoſe great painters, who have left us ſuch fair platforms, had rigorouſly obſerved it, they had made things more regularly *true*, but withal very unpleaſing. *Dryden.*
He drew
A circle regularly *true*. *Prior.*
Tickel's firſt book does not want its merit; but I was diſappointed in my expectation of a tranſlation nicely *true* to the original; whereas in thoſe parts where the greateſt exactneſs ſeems to be demanded, he has been the leaſt careful. *Arb.*
8. Rightful.
They ſeize the ſceptre;
Then loſe it to a ſtranger, that the *true*
Anointed King Meſſiah might be born
Bar'd of his right. *Milton.*
TRUEBO'RN. *n. ſ.* [*true* and *born.*] Having a right by birth.
Where'er I wander, boaſt of this I can,
Though baniſh'd, yet a *trueborn* Engliſhman. *Shakeſp.*
Let him that is a *trueborn* gentleman,
And ſtands upon the honour of his birth,
From off this briar pluck a white roſe with me *Shakeſp.*

TRUEBRE'D. *adj.* [*true* and *bred*.] Of a right breed.
Two of them I know to be as *truebred* cowards as evet turned back. *Shakeſpeare.*
Bauble do you call him? he's a ſubſtantial *truebred* beaſt, bravely forehanded. *Dryden.*

TRUEHE'ARTED. *adj.* [*true* and *heart*.] Honeſt; faithful.
I have known no honeſter or *truerhearted* man: fare thee well. *Shakeſpeare.*

TRU'ELOVE. *n. ſ.* An herb, called *herba Paris*.

TRUELO'VEKNOT. } *n. ſ.* [*true*, *love*, and *knot*.] Lines
TRUELO'VERSKNOT. } drawn through each other with many involutions, conſidered as the emblem of interwoven affection.
I'll carve your names on barks of trees
With *trueloveknots*, and flouriſhes,
That ſhall infuſe eternal ſpring. *Hudibras.*

TRU'ENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *true*.] Sincerity; faithfulneſs.
The even carriage between two factions proceedeth not always of moderation, but of a *trueneſs* to a man's ſelf, with end to make uſe of both. *Bacon.*

TRUEPE'NNY. *n. ſ.* [*true* and *penny*.] A familiar phraſe for an honeſt fellow.
Say'ſt thou ſo? art thou there, *truepenny?*
Come on. *Shakeſpeare.*

TRU'FFLE. *n. ſ.* [*truſle*, *truffe*, French.]
In Italy, the uſual method for the finding of *truffles*, or ſubterraneous muſhrooms, called by the Italians tartufali, and in Latin tubera terræ, is by tying a cord to the hind leg of a pig, and driving him, obſerving where he begins to root. *Ray.*

TRUG. *n. ſ.* A hod for mortar. *Ainſ.*

TRULL. *n. ſ.* [*trulla*, Italian.]
1. A low whore; a vagrant ſtrumpet.
I'm ſure, I ſcar'd the dauphin and his *trull*. *Shakeſpeare.*
A *trull* who ſits
By the town wall, and ſor her living knits. *Dryden.*
So Mævius, when he drain'd his ſkull,
To celebrate ſome ſuburb *trull*;
His ſimilies in order ſet,
And ev'ry crambo he cou'd get;
Before he could his poem cloſe,
The lovely nymph had loſt her noſe. *Swift.*
2. It ſeems to have had firſt at leaſt a neutral ſenſe; a girl; a laſs; a wench:
Among the reſt of all the route
A paſſing proper laſſe,
A white-hair'd *trull*, of twenty years,
Or neere about there was:
In ſtature paſſing all the reſt,
A gallant girl for hewe;
To be compar'd with towniſh nymphs,
So fair ſhe was to viewe. *Turberville.*

TRU'LY. *adv.* [from *true*.]
1. According to truth; not falſely; faithfully; honeſtly.
They thought they might do it, not only willingly, becauſe they loved him; and *truly*, becauſe ſuch indeed was the mind of the people; but ſafely, becauſe ſhe who ruled the king was agreed thereto. *Sidney.*
No untruth can avail the patron long; for things moſt *truly* are moſt behoovefully ſpoken. *Hooker.*
Wiſdom alone is *truly* fair. *Milton.*
2. Really; without fallacy.
3. Exactly; juſtly.
Right reaſon is nothing elſe but the mind of man judging of things *truly*, and as they are in themſelves. *South.*
4. Indeed.
I have not undertaken it out of any wanton pleaſure in mine own pen; nor *truly* without often pondering with myſelf beforehand what cenſures I might incur. *Wotton.*

TRUMP. *n. ſ.* [*trompe*, Dutch, and old Fr. *tromba*, Italian.]
1. A trumpet; an inſtrument of warlike muſick.
Whilſt any *trump* did ſound, or drum ſtruck up,
His ſword did ne'er leave ſtriking in the field. *Shakeſp.*
Yet firſt to thoſe ychain'd in ſleep,
The wakeful *trump* of doom muſt thunder through the deep. *Milton.*
I heard
The neighing courſers and the ſoldiers cry,
And ſounding *trumps* that ſeem'd to tear the ſky. *Dryden.*
Beneath this tomb an infant lies,
To earth whoſe body lent,
Hereafter ſhall more glorious riſe,
But not more innocent.
When the archangel's *trump* ſhall blow,
And ſouls to bodies join,
What crowds ſhall wiſh their lives below
Had been as ſhort as thine. *Weſley.*
2. [Corrupted from *triumph*. *Latimer*, in a Chriſtmas ſermon, exhibited a game at cards, and made the ace of hearts *triumph*. *Fox*.] A winning card; a card that has particular privileges in a game.
Him Baſto follow'd, but his fate more hard,
Gain'd but one *trump* and one plebeian card. *Pope.*
Now her heart with pleaſure jumps,
She ſcarce remembers what is *trumps*. *Swift.*
3. *To put to* or *upon the* TRUMPS. To put to the laſt expedient.
We are now put *upon* our laſt *trump*; the fox is earth'd, but I ſhall ſend my two terriers in after him. *Dryden.*

To TRUMP. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To win with a trump card.
2. *To* TRUMP *up*. [from *tromper*, Fr. to cheat.] To deviſe; to forge.

TRU'MPERY. *n. ſ.* [*tromperie*, French, a cheat.]
1. Something fallaciouſly ſplendid; ſomething of leſs value than it ſeems.
The *trumpery* in my houſe bring hither,
For ſtate to catch theſe thieves. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Falſehood; empty talk.
Breaking into parts the ſtory of the creation, and delivering it over in a myſtical ſenſe, wrapping it up mixed with other their own *trumpery*, they have ſought to obſcure the truth thereof. *Raleigh.*
3. Something of no value; trifles.
Embrio's and idiots, eremits and friars,
White, black, and grey, with all their *trumpery*. *Milton.*
Another cavity of the head was ſtuffed with billetdoux, pricked dances, and other *trumpery* of the ſame nature. *Addiſon.*

TRU'MPET. *n. ſ.* [*trompette*, French and Dutch.]
1. An inſtrument of martial muſick ſounded by the breath.
What's the buſineſs?
That ſuch a hideous *trumpet* calls to parley
The ſleepers of the houſe. *Shakeſpeare.*
If any man of quality will maintain upon Edmund earl of Gloſter, that he is a manifold traitor, let him appear by the third ſound of the *trumpet*. *Shakeſpeare.*
He blew
His *trumpet*, heard in Oreb ſince perhaps
When God deſcended, and perhaps once more
To ſound at gen'ral doom. Th' angelick blaſt
Filled all the regions. *Milton.*
The laſt loud *trumpet*'s wond'rous ſound
Shall through the rending tombs rebound,
And wake the nations under ground. *Roſcommon.*
Things of deep ſenſe we may in proſe unfold,
But they move more in lofty numbers told;
By the loud *trumpet* which our courage aids,
We learn that ſound, as well as ſenſe, perſuades. *Waller.*
The *trumpet*'s loud clangor
Excites us to arms,
With ſhrill notes of anger,
And mortal alarms. *Dryden.*
Every man is the maker of his own fortune, and muſt be in ſome meaſure the *trumpet* of his fame. *Tatler.*
No more the drum
Provokes to arms, or *trumpet*'s clangor ſhrill
Affrights the wives. *Philips.*
Let the loud *trumpet* ſound,
Till the roofs all around,
The ſhrill echoes rebound. *Pope.*
2. In military ſtile, a trumpeter.
He wiſely deſired, that a *trumpet* might be firſt ſent for a paſs. *Clarendon.*
Among our forefathers, the enemy, when there was a king in the field, demanded by a *trumpet* in what part he reſided, that they might avoid firing upon the royal pavilion. *Addiſon.*
3. One who celebrates; one who praiſes.
Glorious followers, who make themſelves as *trumpets* of the commendation of thoſe they follow, taint buſineſs for want of ſecrecy, and export honour from a man, and make him a return in envy. *Bacon.*
That great politician was pleaſed to have the greateſt wit of thoſe times in his intereſts, and to be the *trumpet* of his praiſes. *Dryden.*

TRUMPET-FLOWER. *n. ſ.* [*bignonia*, Lat.] It hath a tubulous flower conſiſting of one leaf, which opens at top like two lips: theſe flowers are ſucceeded by pods, which are divided into two cells, and contain ſeveral winged ſeeds. *Miller.*

To TRU'MPET. *v. a.* [*trompetter*, Fr. from the noun.] To publiſh by ſound of trumpet; to proclaim.
That I did love the Moor to live with him,
My downright violence to form my fortunes
May *trumpet* to the world. *Shakeſpeare.*
Why ſo tart a favour
To *trumpet* ſuch good tidings? *Shakeſpeare.*
They went with ſound of trumpet; for they did nothing but publiſh and *trumpet* all the reproaches they could deviſe againſt the Iriſh. *Bacon.*

TRU'MPETER. *n. ſ.* [from *trumpet*.]
1. One who ſounds a trumpet.
Trumpeters,
With brazen din blaſt you the city's ear,
Make mingle with your rattling tabourines. *Shakeſpeare.*
As they returned, a herald and *trumpeter* from the Scots overtook them. *Hayward.*

Their men lie ſecurely intrench'd in a cloud,
And a *trumpeter* hornet to battle ſounds loud. *Dryden.*

An army of *trumpeters* would give as great a ſtrength as this confederacy of tongue warriors, who, like thoſe military muſicians, content themſelves with animating their friends to battle. *Addiſon.*

2. One who proclaims, publiſhes, or denounces.

Where there is an opinion to be created of virtue or greatneſs, theſe men are good *trumpeters*. *Bacon.*

How came ſo many thouſands to fight, and die in the ſame rebellion? why were they deceived into it by thoſe ſpiritual *trumpeters*, who followed them with continual alarms of damnation if they did not venture life, fortune and all, in that which thoſe impoſtors called the cauſe of God. *South.*

3. A fiſh. *Ainſ.*

TRU'MPET-TONGUED. *adj.* [*trumpet* and *tongue*.] Having tongues vociferous as a trumpet.

This Duncan's virtues
Will plead, like angels, *trumpet-tongu'd* againſt
The deep damnation of his taking off. *Shakeſp.*

To TRU'NCATE. *v. a.* [*trunco*, Lat.] To maim; to lop; or cut ſhort.

TRU'NCATION. *n. ſ.* [from *truncate*.] The act of lopping or maiming.

TRU'NCHEON. *n. ſ.* [*tronçon*, French.]

1. A ſhort ſtaff; a club; a cudgel.

With his *truncheon* he ſo rudely ſtroke
Cymocles twice, that twice him forc'd his foot revoke. *Spen.*

Set limb to limb, and thou art far the leſſer;
Thy hand is but a finger to my fiſt;
Thy leg is a ſtick compared with this *truncheon*. *Shakeſp.*

The Engliſh ſlew divers of them with plummets of lead tied to a *truncheon* or ſtaff by a cord. *Hayward.*

One with a broken *truncheon* deals his blows. *Dryden.*

2. A ſtaff of command.

The hand of Mars
Beckon'd with fiery *truncheon* my retire. *Shakeſpeare.*

No ceremony that to great ones 'longs,
The marſhal's *truncheon*, nor the judges robe,
Become them with one half ſo good a grace,
As mercy does. *Shakeſpeare.*

To TRU'NCHEON. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To beat with a truncheon.

Captain, thou abominable cheater! If captains were of my mind, they would *truncheon* you out of taking their names upon you before you earn'd them. *Shakeſpeare.*

TRUNCHEONEE'R. *n. ſ.* [from *truncheon*.] One armed with a truncheon.

I miſt the meteor once, and hit that woman, who cried out, chibs! when I might ſee from far ſome forty *truncheoneers* draw to her ſuccour. *Shakeſpeare.*

To TRU'NDLE. *v. n.* [*trondeler*, Picard French; ꝥrenbl, *a bowl*, Saxon.] To roll; to bowl along.

In the four firſt it is heaved up by ſeveral ſpondees intermixed with proper breathing places, and at laſt *trundles* down in a continued line of dactyls. *Addiſon.*

TRU'NDLE. *n. ſ.* [ꝥrenbl, Saxon.] Any round rolling thing.

TRUNDLE-TAIL. *n. ſ.* Round tail.

Avaunt you curs!
Hound or ſpaniel, brache or hym,
Or bobtail tike, or *trundle-tail*. *Shakeſp.*

TRUNK. *n. ſ.* [*truncus*, Lat. *tronc*, Fr.]

1. A body of a tree.

He was
The ivy, which had hid my princely *trunk*,
And ſuckt my verdure out on't. *Shakeſpeare.*

About the moſſy *trunk* I wound me ſoon;
For high from ground the branches would require
Thy utmoſt reach. *Milton.*

Creeping 'twixt 'em all, the mantling vine
Does round their *trunks* her purple cluſters twine. *Dryden.*

Some of the largeſt trees have ſeeds no bigger than ſome diminutive plants, and yet every ſeed is a perfect plant with a *trunk*, branches, and leaves, incloſed in a ſhell. *Bentley.*

2. The body without the limbs of an animal.

The charm and venom which they drunk,
Their blood with ſecret filth infected hath,
Being diffuſed through the ſenſeleſs *trunk*. *Spenſer.*

Thou bring'ſt me happineſs and peace, ſon John;
But health, alack, with youthful wings is flown
From this bare, wither'd *trunk*. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. The main body of any thing.

The large *trunks* of the veins diſcharge the refluent blood into the next adjacent *trunk*, and ſo on to the heart. *Ray.*

4. [*Tronc*, French.] A cheſt for cloaths; a ſmall cheſt commonly lined with paper.

Neither preſs, coffer, cheſt, *trunk*, well, vault, but he hath an abſtract for the remembrance of ſuch places. *Shak.*

Some odd fantaſtick lord would fain
Carry in *trunks*, and all my drudgery do. *Dryden.*

Where a young man learned to dance, there happened to ſtand an old *trunk* in the room, the idea of which had ſo mixed itſelf with the turns of all his dances, that, though he could dance excellently well, yet it was only whilſt that *trunk* was there; nor could he perform well in any other place, unleſs that, or ſome ſuch other *trunk*, had its due poſition in the room. *Locke.*

Your poem ſunk,
And ſent in quires to line a *trunk*:
If ſtill you be diſpos'd to rhyme,
Go try your hand a ſecond time. *Swift.*

5. [*Trompe*, Fr.] The proboſcis of an elephant, or other animal.

Leviathian that at his gills
Draws in, and at his *trunk* ſpouts out a ſea. *Milton.*

When elephant 'gainſt elephant did rear
His *trunk*, and caſtles juſtled in the air,
My ſword thy way to victory had ſhown. *Dryden.*

6. A long tube through which pellets of clay are blown.

In rolls of parchment *trunks*, the mouth being laid to the one end and the ear to the other, the ſound is heard much farther than in the open air. *Bacon.*

In a ſhooting *trunk*, the longer it is to a certain limit, the ſwifter and more forcibly the air drives the pellet. *Ray.*

To TRUNK. *v. a.* [*trunco*, Lat.] To truncate; to maim; to lop. Obſolete.

Large ſtreams of blood out of the *trunked* ſtock
Forth guſh'd, like water ſtreams from riven rock. *Spenſer.*

TRU'NKED. *adj.* [from *trunk*.] Having a trunk.

She is thick ſet with ſtrong and well *trunked* trees *Howel.*

TRUNK-HOSE. *n. ſ.* [*trunk* and *hoſe*.] Large breeches formerly worn.

The ſhort *trunk-hoſe* ſhall ſhow thy foot and knee
Licentious, and to common eye-ſight free;
And with a bolder ſtride, and looſer air,
Mingl'd with men, a man thou muſt appear. *Prior.*

TRU'NNIONS. *n. ſ.* [*trognons*, Fr.] The knobs or bunchings of a gun, that bear it on the cheeks of a carriage. *Bailey.*

TRU'SION. *n. ſ.* [*trudo*, Lat.] The act of thruſting or puſhing.

By attraction we do not underſtand drawing, pumping, ſucking, which is really pulſion and *truſion*. *Bentley.*

TRUSS. *n. ſ.* [*trouſſe*, Fr.]

1. A bandage by which ruptures are reſtrained from lapſing.

A hernia would ſucceed, and the patient be put to the trouble of wearing a *truſs*. *Wiſeman.*

2. Bundle; any thing thruſt cloſe together.

All as a poor pedler he did wend,
Bearing a *truſs* of trifles at his back;
As belles and babies, and glaſſes in his packe. *Spenſer.*

The rebels firſt won the plain at the hill's foot by aſſault, and then the even ground on the top, by carrying up great *truſſes* of hay before them, to dead their ſhot. *Carew.*

An aſs was wiſhing for a mouthful of freſh graſs to knap upon, in exchange for a heartleſs *truſs* of ſtraw. *L'Eſtrange.*

The fair one devoured a *truſs* of ſallet, and drunk a full bottle to her ſhare. *Addiſon.*

3. Trouſe; breeches. Obſolete.

To TRUSS. *v. a.* [*trouſſer*, French.] To pack up cloſe together.

What in moſt Engliſh writers uſeth to be looſe and unright, in this author, is well grounded, finely framed, and ſtrongly *truſſed* up together. *Spenſer.*

Some of them ſend the Scriptures before, *truſs* up bag and baggage, make themſelves in a readineſs, that they may fly from city to city. *Hooker.*

You might have *truſſed* him and all his apparel into an eelſkin. *Shakeſpeare.*

TRUST. *n. ſ.* [*trauſt*, Runick.]

1. Confidence; reliance on another.

What a fool is honeſty! and *truſt*, his ſworn brother, a very ſimple gentleman. *Shakeſpeare.*

My misfortunes may be of uſe to credulous maids, never to put too much *truſt* in deceitful men. *Swift.*

2. Charge received in confidence.

In my wretched caſe 'twill be more juſt
Not to have promis'd, than deceive your *truſt*. *Dryden.*

His *truſt* was with th' eternal to be deemed
Equal in ſtrength. *Milton.*

3. Confident opinion of any event.

4. Credit given without examination.

Moſt take things upon *truſt*, and miſemploy their aſſent by lazily enſlaving their minds to the dictates of others. *Locke.*

5. Credit without payment.

Ev'n ſuch is time, who takes on *truſt*
Our youth, our joys, our all we have,
And pays us but with age and duſt. *Raleigh.*

6. Something committed to one's faith.

They cannot ſee all with their own eyes; they muſt commit many great *truſts* to their miniſters. *Bacon.*

Thou the ſooner
Temptation found'ſt, or over potent charms,
To violate the ſacred *truſt* of ſilence
Depoſited within thee. *Milton.*

7. Depoſit; ſomething committed to charge, of which an account muſt be given.

Although the advantages one man poſſeſſeth more than another, may be called his property with reſpect to other men, yet with reſpect to God they are only a *truſt*. *Swift.*

8. Fidelity;

8. Fidelity; ſuppoſed honeſty.
Behold, I commit my daughter unto thee of ſpecial *truſt*; wherefore do not entreat her evil. *Tob.*
9. State of him to whom ſomething is entruſted.
I ſerve him truly, that will put me in *truſt*. *Shakeſp.*
Being tranſplanted out of his cold barren dioceſe he was left in that great *truſt* with the king. *Clarendon.*
Expect no more from ſervants than is juſt,
Reward them well if they obſerve their *truſt*. *Denham.*

To TRUST. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To place confidence in; to confide in.
I'd be torn in pieces ere I'd *truſt* a woman
With wind. *Ben. Johnſon.*
2. To believe; to credit.
Give me your hand: *truſt* me you look well. *Shakeſp.*
3. To admit in confidence to the power over any thing.
When you lie down, with a ſhort prayer commit yourſelf into the hands of your faithful Creator; and when you have done, *truſt* him with yourſelf as you muſt do when you are dying. *Taylor.*
4. To commit with confidence.
Give me good fame, ye pow'rs, and make me juſt,
This much the rogue to publick ears will *truſt*:
In private then:——When wilt thou, mighty Jove,
My wealthy uncle from his world remove? *Dryden.*
Whom with your pow'r and fortune, Sir, you *truſt*,
Now to ſuſpect is vain. *Dryden.*
5. To venture confidently.
Fool'd by thee to *truſt* thee from my ſide. *Milton.*
6. To ſell upon credit.

To TRUST. *v. n.*
1. To be confident of ſomething future.
I *truſt* to come unto you, and ſpeak face to face. 2 *John.*
From this grave, this duſt,
My God ſhall raiſe me up I *truſt*. *Raleigh.*
2. To have confidence; to rely; to depend without doubt.
The iſles ſhall wait upon me, and on mine arm ſhall they *truſt*. *Iſaiah.*
The Lord is a buckler to all that *truſt* in him. 2 *Sam.*
Sin never ſhall hurt them more who rightly *truſt*
In this his ſatisfaction. *Milton.*
3. To be credulous; to be won to confidence.
Well you may fear too far
——Safer than *truſt* too far. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. To expect.
The ſimplicity of the goat ſhews us what an honeſt man is to *truſt* to that keeps a knave company. *L'Eſtrange.*

TRUSTEE'. *n. ſ.* [from *truſt*.]
1. One entruſted with any thing.
Having made choice of ſuch a confeſſor that you may *truſt* your ſoul with, ſincerely open your heart to him, and look upon him only as he is a *truſtee* from God, commiſſioned by him as his miniſterial deputy, to hear, judge, and abſolve you. *Taylor.*
2. One to whom ſomething is committed for the uſe and behoof of another.
You are not the *truſtees* of the publick liberty: and if you have not right to petition in a crowd, much leſs to intermeddle in the management of affairs. *Dryden.*

TRU'STER. *n. ſ.* [from *truſt*.] One who truſts.
Nor ſhall you do mine ear that violence,
To make it *truſter* of your own report
Againſt yourſelf. *Shakeſpeare.*

TRU'STINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *truſty*.] Honeſty; fidelity; faithfulneſs.
If the good qualities which lie diſperſed among other creatures, innocence in a ſheep, *truſtineſs* in a dog, are ſingly ſo commendable, how excellent is the mind, which ennobles them into virtues. *Grew.*

TRU'STLESS. *adj.* [from *truſt*.] Unfaithful; unconſtant; not to be truſted. A word elegant, but out of uſe.
I beheld this fickle *truſtleſs* ſtate,
Of vain world's glory, flirting to and fro. *Spenſer.*

TRU'STY. *adj.* [from *truſt*.]
1. Honeſt; faithful; true; fit to be truſted.
This daſtard, at the battle of Poictiers,
Before we met, or that a ſtroke was given,
Like to a *truſty* 'ſquire, did run away. *Shakeſpeare.*
This *truſty* ſervant
Shall paſs between us. *Shakeſpeare.*
He removeth away the ſpeech of the *truſty*, and taketh away the underſtanding of the aged. *Job.*
Guyomar his *truſty* ſlave has ſent. *Dryden.*
Theſe prodigious treaſures which flow'd in to him, he buried under-ground by the hands of his moſt *truſty* ſlaves. *Add.*
2. Strong; ſtout; ſuch as will not fail.
When he ſaw no power might prevail,
His *truſty* ſword he called to his aid. *Spenſer.*
The neighing ſteeds are to the chariot ty'd,
The *truſty* weapon ſits on ev'ry ſide. *Dryden.*

TRUTH. *n. ſ.* [ꝥpeopꝺa, Saxon.]
1. The contrary to falſehood; conformity of notions to things.
Truth is the joining or ſeparating of ſigns, as the things ſignified agree or diſagree. *Locke.*
That men are pubeſcent at the year of twice ſeven is accounted a punctual *truth*. *Brown.*
Perſuaſive words, impregn'd
With reaſon to her ſeeming and with *truth*. *Milton.*
This clue leads them through the mizmaze of opinions and authors to *truth* and certainty. *Locke.*
2. Conformity of words to thoughts.
Shall *truth* fail to keep her word? *Milton.*
And lend a lie the confidence of *truth*. *Anonymous.*
3. Purity from falſehood.
So young and ſo untender?
——So young, my lord, and true.
——Let it be ſo, thy *truth* then be thy dower. *Shakeſp.*
4. Fidelity; conſtancy.
The thoughts of paſt pleaſure and *truth*,
The beſt of all bleſſings below. *Song.*
5. Honeſty; virtue.
The money I tender for him in the court;
If this will not ſuffice, it muſt appear
That malice bears down *truth*. *Shakeſpeare.*
6. It is uſed ſometimes by way of conceſſion.
She ſaid, *truth*, Lord: yet the dogs eat of the crumbs which fall. *Matthew.*
7. Exactneſs; conformity to rule.
Ploughs to go true depend much upon the *truth* of the iron work. *Mortimer.*
8. Reality.
In *truth*, what ſhould any prayer, framed to the miniſter's hand, require, but only ſo to be read as behoveth. *Hooker.*
9. *Of a* TRUTH, or *in* TRUTH. In reality.
Of a truth, Lord, the kings of Aſſyria have deſtroyed the nations. 2 *Kings.*

TRUTINA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*trutina*, Lat.] The act of weighing; examination by the ſcale.
Men may miſtake if they diſtinguiſh not the ſenſe of levity unto themſelves, and in regard of the ſcale or deciſion of *trutination*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To TRY. *v. a.* [*trier*, French.]
1. To examine; to make experiment of.
Some among you have beheld me fighting,
Come *try* upon yourſelves what you have ſeen me. *Shak.*
He cannot be a perfect man,
Not being *tried* and tutor'd in the world. *Shakeſpeare.*
Doth not the ear *try* words, and the mouth taſte meat? *Job.*
2. To experience; to aſſay; to have knowledge or experience of.
Thou know'ſt only good; but evil haſt not *try'd*. *Milt.*
Some to far Oaxis ſhall be ſold,
Or *try* the Libyan heat, or Scythian cold. *Dryden.*
With me the rocks of Scylla you have *try'd*,
Th' inhuman Cyclops, and his den defy'd;
What greater ills hereafter can you bear? *Dryden.*
3. To examine as a judge.
4. To bring before a judicial tribunal.
5. To bring to a deciſion, with *out* emphatical.
Nicanor hearing of their couragiouſneſs to fight for their country, durſt not *try* the matter by the ſword. 2 *Mac.*
I'll *try* it *out*, and give no quarter. *Dryden.*
6. To act on as a teſt.
The fire ſev'n times *tried* this;
Sev'n times *tried* that judgment is,
Which did never chuſe amiſs. *Shakeſp.*
7. To bring as to a teſt.
The *trying* of your faith worketh patience. *James*
They open to themſelves at length the way
Up hither under long obedience *try'd*. *Milton.*
8. To eſſay; to attempt.
Let us *try* advent'rous work. *Milton.*
9. To purify; to refine.
After life
Try'd in ſharp tribulation and refin'd
By faith and faithful works. *Milton.*

To TRY. *v. n.* To endeavour; to attempt.

TUB. *n. ſ.* [*tobbe*, *tubbe*, Dutch.]
1. A large open veſſel of wood.
In the Eaſt Indies, if you ſet a *tub* of water open in a room where cloves are kept, it will be drawn dry in twenty-four hours. *Bacon.*
They fetch their precepts from the Cynick *tub*. *Milton.*
Skilful coopers hoop their *tubs*
With Lydian and with Phrygian dubs. *Hudibras.*
2. A ſtate of ſalivation. I know not well why ſo called.
Seaſon the ſlaves
For *tubs* and baths, bring down the roſe-cheek'd youth
To th' *tub*-faſt, and the diet. *Shakeſp.*

TUBE. *n. ſ.* [*tube*, Fr. *tubus*, Lat.] A pipe; a ſiphon; a long body.
There bellowing engines with their fiery *tubes*
Diſpers'd æthereal forms and down they fell. *Roſcom.*
A ſpot like which aſtronomer
Through his glaz'd optick *tube* yet never ſaw. *Milton.*
This bears up part of it out at the ſurface of the earth, the reſt through the *tubes* and veſſels of the vegetables thereon. *Woodward.*

TU'BERCLE. *n. ſ.* [*tubercule*, Fr. from *tuberculum*, Latin.] A ſmall ſwelling or excreſcence on the body; a pimple.

A conſumption of the lungs, without an ulceration, arrives through a ſchirroſity, or a crude *tubercle*. *Harvey.*

TUBE'ROSE. *n. ſ.* A flower.

The ſtalks of *tuberoſe* run up four foot high more or leſs; the common way of planting them is in pots in March, in good earth. *Mortimer.*

Eternal ſpring, with ſmiling verdure here,
Warms the mild air, and crowns the youthful year,
The *tuberoſe* ever breathes and violets blow. *Garth.*

TU'BEROUS. *adj.* [*tubereux*, Fr. from *tuber*, Latin.] Having prominent knots or excreſcences.

Parts of *tuberoſe* hæmatitæ ſhew ſeveral varieties in the cruſts, ſtriature, and conſtitution of the body. *Woodward.*

TU'BULAR. *adj.* [from *tubus*, Lat.] Reſembling a pipe or trunk; conſiſting of a pipe; long and hollow; fiſtular.

He hath a *tubular* or pipe-like ſnout reſembling that of the hippocampus, or horſe-fiſh. *Grew.*

TU'BULE. *n. ſ.* [*tubulus*, Latin.] A ſmall pipe, or fiſtular body.

As the ludus Helmontii, and the other nodules have in them ſea-ſhells that were incorporated with them during the time of the formation at the deluge, ſo theſe ſtones had then incorporated with them teſtaceous *tubules*, related to the ſiphunculi or rather the vermiculi marini. *Woodward.*

TU'BULATED. } *adj.* [from *tubulus*, Lat.] Fiſtular; longitu-
TUBULOUS. } dinally hollow.

The teeth are *tubulated* for the conveyance of the poiſon into the wound they make; but their hollowneſs doth not reach to the top of the tooth. *Derham.*

TUCK. *n. ſ.* [*tweca*, Welſh, a knife; *eſtoc*, French; *ſtocco*, Italian.]

1. A long narrow ſword.

If he by chance eſcape your venom'd *tuck*,
Our purpoſe may hold there. *Shakeſpeare.*
Theſe being prim'd, with force he labour'd
To free's ſword from retentive ſcabbard;
And after many a painful pluck,
From ruſty durance he bail'd *tuck*. *Hudibras.*

2. A kind of net.

The *tuck* is narrower meaſhed, and therefore ſcarce lawful, with a long bunt in the midſt. *Carew.*

To TUCK. *v. n.* [from *trucken*, German, to preſs. *Skinner.*]

1. To cruſh together; to hinder from ſpreading.

She *tucked* up her veſtments, like a Spartan virgin, and marched directly forwards to the utmoſt ſummit of the promontory. *Addiſon.*

The ſex at the ſame time they are letting down their ſtays, are *tucking* up their petticoats, which grow ſhorter and ſhorter every day. *Addiſon.*

The following age of females firſt *tucked* up their garments to the elbows, and expoſed their arms to the air. *Addiſon.*

Dick adept! *tuck* back thy hair,
And I will pour into thy ear. *Prior.*

2. To incloſe, by tucking cloaths round.

Make his bed after different faſhions, that he may not feel every little change, who is not to have his maid always to lay all things in print and *tuck* him in warm. *Locke.*

To TUCK. *v. n.* To contract. A bad word.

An ulcer diſcharging a naſty thin ichor, the edges *tuck* in, and growing ſkinned and hard, give it the name of a callous ulcer. *Sharp.*

TU'CKER. *n. ſ.* A ſmall piece of linen that ſhades the breaſt of women.

A female ornament by ſome called a *tucker*, and by others the neck-piece, being a ſlip of fine linen or muſlin, uſed to run in a ſmall kind of ruffle round the uppermoſt verge of the ſtays. *Addiſon.*

TU'CKETSONANCE. *n. ſ.* A word apparently derived from the French, but which I do not certainly underſtand; *tucquet* is a hat, and *toquer* is to ſtrike.

Let the trumpets ſound,
The *tucketſonance* and the note to mount. *Shakeſp.*

TU'EL. *n. ſ.* [*tuyeau*, French.] The anus. *Skinner.*

TU'ESDAY. *u. ſ.* [ꝥuej-dag, Saxon; ꝥuv, Saxon, is Mars.] The third day of the week.

TU'FTAFFETY. *n. ſ.* [from *tufted* and *taffety*.] A villous kind of ſilk.

His cloaths were ſtrange, tho' coarſe, and black, tho' bare:
Sleeveleſs his jerkin was, and it had been
Velvet: but it was now, ſo much ground was ſeen,
Become *tuffiaffety*. *Donne.*

TUFT. *n. ſ.* [*tuffe*, French.]

1. A number of threads or ribbands, flowery leaves, or any ſmall bodies joined together.

Upon ſweet bier, a fine *tuft* or bruſh of moſs of divers colours, you ſhall ever find full of white worms. *Bacon.*

It is notorious for its goatiſh ſmell, and *tufts* not unlike the beard of that animal. *More.*

A *tuft* of daiſies on a flow'ry lay. *Dryden.*

Near a living ſtream their manſion place
Edg'd round with moſs and *tufts* of matted graſs. *Dryden.*

The male among birds often appears in a creſt, comb, a *tuft* of feathers, or a natural little plume, erected like a pinacle on the top of the head. *Addiſon.*

2. A cluſter; a plump.

Going a little aſide into the wood, where many times before ſhe delighted to walk, her eyes were ſaluted with a *tuft* of trees ſo cloſe ſet together, as with the ſhade the moon gave through it, it might breed a fearful kind of devotion to look upon it. *Sidney.*

My houſe is at the *tuft* of olives hard by. *Shakeſpeare.*

With high woods the hills were crown'd;
With *tufts* the valleys, and each fountain ſide,
With borders long the rivers. *Milton.*

In bow'r and field he ſought, where any *tuft*
Of grove, or garden-plot more pleaſant,
Their tendance or plantation for delight. *Milton.*

Under a *tuft* of ſhade, that on a green
Stood whiſp'ring ſoft, by a freſh fountain ſide
They ſat them down. *Milton.*

To TUFT. *v. a.* To adorn with a tuft; a doubtful word, not authoriſed by any competent writer.

Sit beneath the ſhade
Of ſolemn oaks, that *tuft* the ſwelling mounts,
Thrown graceful round. *Thomſon.*

TU'FTED. *adj.* [from *tuft*.] Growing in tufts or cluſters.

There does a ſable cloud
Turn forth a ſilver lining on the night,
And caſt a gleam over this *tufted* grove. *Milton.*

Towers and battlements it ſees,
Boſom'd high in *tufted* trees,
Where perhaps ſome beauty lies
The cynoſure of neighbouring eyes. *Milton.*

'Midſt the deſert fruitful fields ariſe,
That crown'd with *tufted* trees and ſpringing corn,
Like verdant iſles the ſable waſte adorn. *Pope.*

TU'FTY. *adj.* [from *tuft*.] Adorned with tufts. A word of no authority.

Let me ſtrip thee of thy *tufty* coat,
Spread thy ambroſial ſtores. *Thomſon.*

To TUG. *v. a.* [ꝥizan, ꝥeozan, Saxon.]

1. To pull with ſtrength long continued in the utmoſt exertion; to draw.

No more *tug* one another thus, nor moil yourſelves; receive
Priſe equal; conqueſts crown ye both: the liſts to others leave. *Chapman.*

Theſe two maſſy pillars
With horrible confuſion to and fro
He *tugg'd*, he ſhook, till down they came, and drew
Upon the heads of all that ſat beneath,
The whole roof after them, with burſt of thunder. *Milton.*

Take pains the genuine meaning to explore,
There ſweat, there ſtrain, *tug* the laborious oar. *Roſc.*

2. To pull; to pluck.

Prieſt, beware thy beard;
I mean to *tug* it, and to cuff you ſoundly. *Shakeſp.*

There leaving him to his repoſe
Secur'd from the purſuit of foes,
And wanting nothing but a ſong,
And a well tun'd theorbo hung
Upon a bough to eaſe the pain
His *tugg'd* ears ſuffer'd, with a ſtrain. *Hudibras.*

To TUG. *v. n.*

1. To pull; to draw.

The meaneſt ſort will *tug* luſtily at an oar. *Sandys.*

Lead your thoughts to the galleys, there thoſe wretched captives are chained to the oars they *tug* at. *Boyle.*

There is ſuch *tugging* and pulling this way and that way. *More's Antidote againſt Atheiſm.*

Thus galley-ſlaves *tug* willing at their oar,
Content to work in proſpect of the ſhore;
But would not work at all, if not conſtrained before. *Dryd.*

We have been *tugging* a great while againſt the ſtream, and have almoſt weathered our point; a ſtretch or two more will do the work; but if inſtead of that we ſlacken our arms, and drop our oars, we ſhall be hurried back to the place from whence we ſet out. *Addiſon.*

2. To labour; to contend; to ſtruggle.

Caſt your good counſels
Upon his paſſion; let myſelf and fortune
Tug for the time to come. *Shakeſpeare.*

His face is black and full of blood,
His hands abroad diſplay'd, as one that graſpt
And *tugg'd* for life. *Shakeſpeare.*

They long wreſtled and ſtrenuouſly *tugg*'d for their liberty with no leſs magnanimous than conſtant pertinacy. *Howel.*

Go now with ſome daring drug,
Bait thy diſeaſe, and while they *tug*,
Thou to maintain the cruel ſtrife,
Spend the dear treaſure of thy life. *Craſhaw.*

TUG. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Pull performed with the utmoſt effort.

Downward by the feet he drew
The trembling daſtard: at the *tug* he falls,
Vaſt ruins come along, rent from the ſmoking walls. *Dryd.*

TU'GGER. *n. ſ.* [from *tug*.] One that tugs or pulls hard.

TUI'TION. *n. ſ.* [*tuitio*, from *tueor*, Lat.] Guardianſhip; ſuperintendant care; care of a guardian or tutor.

A folly for a man of wiſdom, to put himſelf under the *tuition* of a beaſt. *Sidney.*

They forcibly endeavour to caſt the churches, under my care and *tuition*, into the moulds they have faſhioned to their deſigns. *King Charles.*

If government depends upon religion, this ſhews the peſtilential deſign of thoſe that attempt to disjoin the civil and eccleſiaſtical intereſts, ſetting the latter wholly out of the *tuition* of the former. *South.*

When ſo much true life is put into them, freely talk with them about what moſt delights them, that they may perceive that thoſe under whoſe *tuition* they are, are not enemies to their ſatisfaction. *Locke.*

TU'LIP. *n. ſ.* [*tulipe*, Fr. *tulipa*, Lat.] A flower.

It hath a lilly flower, compoſed of ſix leaves, ſhaped ſomewhat like a pitcher; the pointal riſing in the middle of the flower is ſurrounded with ſtamina, and afterwards becomes an oblong fruit, which opens into three parts, and is divided into three cells full of plain ſeeds, reſting upon one another in a double row. To theſe may be added a coated root, with fibres on the lower part. The properties of a good *tulip*, according to the characteriſticks of the beſt floriſts of the preſent age, are, 1. It ſhould have a tall ſtem. 2. The flower ſhould conſiſt of ſix leaves, three within, and three without, the former being larger than the latter. 3. Their bottom ſhould be proportioned to their top; their upper part ſhould be rounded off, and not terminate in a point. 4. The leaves when opened ſhould neither turn inward nor bend outward, but rather ſtand erect; the flower ſhould be of a middling ſize, neither over large nor too ſmall. 5. The ſtripes ſhould be ſmall and regular, ariſing quite from the bottom of the flower. The chives ſhould not be yellow, but of a brown colour. They are generally divided into three claſſes, viz. præcoces, or early flowers; media's, or middling flowers; and ſerotines, or late flowers. The early blowing *tulips* are not near ſo fair, nor riſe half ſo high as the late ones, but are chiefly valued for appearing ſo early in the ſpring. Their roots ſhould be taken up and ſpread upon mats in a ſhady place to dry; after which they ſhould be cleared from their filth, and put up in a dry place until the ſeaſon for planting. *Miller.*

The *tulip* opens with the riſing, and ſhuts wtth the ſetting ſun. *Hakewill.*

Why *tulips* of one colour produce ſome of another, and running thro' all, ſtill eſcape a blue. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

TU'LIPTREE. A tree.

To TU'MBLE. *v. n.* [*tomber*, Fr. *tommelen*, Dutch; *tombolare*, Italian.]

1. To fall; to come ſuddenly to the ground.

Though the treaſure
Of nature's germins *tumble* all together,
Anſwer me. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. To fall in great quantities tumultuouſly.

When riches come by the courſe of inheritance and teſtaments, they come *tumbling* upon a man. *Bacon.*

To ſtand or walk, to riſe or *tumble*,
As matter and as motion jumble. *Prior.*

Syſiphus lifts his ſtone up the hill; which carried to the top, it immediately *tumbles* to the bottom. *Addiſon.*

3. To roll about.

I ſaw at the bottom of one tree a gentleman bound with many garters hand and foot, ſo as well he might *tumble* and toſs. *Sidney.*

Glo'ſter ſtumbled, and in falling ſtruck me
Into the *tumbling* billows of the main. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. To play tricks by various librations of the body.

Reform our ſenſe, and teach the men t'obey;
They'll leave their *tumbling*, if you lead the way. *Rowe.*

To TU'MBLE. *v. a.*

1. To turn over; to throw about by way of examination.

When it came to the ears of Maximilian, and *tumbling* it over and over in his thoughts, that he ſhould at one blow be defeated of the marriage of his daughter and his own, he loſt all patience. *Bacon.*

A man by *tumbling* his thoughts and forming them into expreſſions, gives them a new fermentation, which works them into a finer body. *Collier.*

They *tumbled* all their little quivers o'er,
To chuſe propitious ſhafts. *Prior.*

2. To throw by chance or violence.

The mind often ſets itſelf on work in ſearch of ſome hidden ideas; though ſometimes they are rouzed and *tumbled* out of their dark cells into open day-light by ſome turbulent paſſions. *Locke.*

3. To throw down.

Wilt thou ſtill be hammering treachery,
To *tumble* down thy huſband and thyſelf,
From top of honour to diſgrace's feet. *Shakeſpeare.*

King Lycurgus, while he fought in vain,
His friend to free, was *tumbled* on the plain. *Dryden.*

If a greater force than his holds him faſt, or *tumbles* him down, he is no longer free. *Locke.*

TU'MBLE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A fall.

A country-fellow got an unluckly *tumble* from a tree; why, ſays a paſſenger, I could have taught you a way to climb, and never hurt yourſelf with a fall. *L'Eſtrange.*

TU'MBLER. *n. ſ.* [from *tumble*.] One who ſhews poſtures by various contortions of body, or feats of activity.

What ſtrange agility and activeneſs do common *tumblers* and dancers on the rope attain to by continual exerciſe? *Wilkins's Math. Magick.*

Nic. bounced up with a ſpring equal to that of the nimbleſt *tumblers* or rope-dancers. *Arbuthnot.*

Never by *tumbler* thro' the hoops was ſhown,
Such ſkill in paſſing all, and touching none. *Pope.*

TU'MBREL. *n. ſ.* [*tombereau*, French.] A dungcart.

Twifallow once ended, get *tumbrel* and man,
And compaſs that fallow as ſoon as ye can. *Tuſſ.*

My corps is in a *tumbril* laid, among
The filth and ordure, and inclos'd with dung;
That cart arreſt, and raiſe a common cry,
For ſacred hunger of my gold I die. *Dryden.*

What ſhall I do with this beaſtly *tumbril*? go lie down and ſleep, you ſot. *Congreve.*

To convince the preſent little race how unequal all their meaſures were to an antediluvian, in reſpect of the inſects which now appear for men, he ſometimes rode in an open *tumbril*. *Tatler.*

TUMEFA'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*tumefactio*, Lat.] Swelling.

The common ſigns and effects of weak fibres, are paleneſs, a weak pulſe, *tumefactions* in the whole body. *Arbuthnot.*

To TU'MEFY. *v. a.* [*tumefacio*, Lat.] To ſwell; to make to ſwell.

I applied three ſmall cauſticks triangular about the *tumified* joint. *Wiſeman.*

A fleſhy excreſcence, exceeding hard and *tumefied*, ſuppoſed to demand extirpation. *Sharp.*

TU'MID. *adj.* [*tumidus*, Lat.]

1. Swelling; puffed up.
2. Protuberant; raiſed above the level.

So high as heav'd the *tumid* hills, ſo low
Down ſunk a hollow bottom broad and deep,
Capacious bed of waters. *Milton.*

3. Pompous; boaſtful; puffy; falſely ſublime.

Though ſuch expreſſions may ſeem *tumid* and aſpiring; yet cannot I ſcruple to uſe ſeeming hyperboles in mentioning felicities, which make the higheſt hyperboles but ſeeming ones. *Boyle.*

TU'MOUR. *n. ſ.* [*tumor*, Latin.]

1. A morbid ſwelling.

Tumour is a diſeaſe in which the parts recede from their natural ſtate by an undue encreaſe of their bigneſs. *Wiſeman.*

Having diſſected this ſwelling vice, and ſeen what it is that feeds the *tumour*, if the diſeaſe be founded in pride, the abating that is the moſt natural remedy. *Govern. of the Tongue.*

2. Affected pomp; falſe magnificence; puffy grandeur; ſwelling mien; unſubſtantial greatneſs.

His ſtile was rich of phraſe, but ſeldom in bold metaphors; and ſo far from the *tumour*, that it rather wants a little elevation. *Wotton.*

It is not the power of *tumour* and bold looks upon the paſſions of the multitude. *L'Eſtrange.*

TU'MOROUS. *adj.* [from *tumour*.]

1. Swelling; protuberant.

Who ever ſaw any cypreſs or pine, ſmall below and above, and *tumorous* in the middle, unleſs ſome diſeaſed plant. *Wotton.*

2. Faſtuous; vainly pompous; falſely magnificent.

According to their ſubject, theſe ſtiles vary; for that which is high and lofty, declaring excellent matter, becomes vaſt and *tumorous*, ſpeaking of petty and inferior things. *B. Johnſon.*

His limbs were rather ſturdy than dainty, ſublime and almoſt *tumorous* in his looks and geſtures. *Wotton.*

To TUMP, among gardeners, to fence trees about with earth.

To TU'MULATE. *v. n.* [*tumulo*, Latin.] To ſwell. This ſeems to be the ſenſe here, but I ſuſpect the word to be wrong.

Urinous ſpirits, or volatile alkalies, are ſuch enemies to acid, that as ſoon as they are put together, they *tumulate* and grow hot, and continue to fight till they have diſarmed or mortified each other. *Boyle.*

TU'MULOSE. *adj.* [*tumuloſus*, Lat.] Full of hills. *Bailey.*

TUMULO'SITY. *n. ſ.* [*tumulus*, Lat.] Hilline's. *Bailey.*

TU'MULT. *n. ſ.* [*tumulte*, Fr. *tumultus*, Latin.]

1. A promiſcuous commotion in a multitude.

A *tumult* is improved into a rebellion, and a government overturned by it. *L'Eſtrange.*

With ireful taunts each other they oppoſe,
Till in loud *tumult* all the Grecks aroſe. *Pope.*

2. A multitude put into wild commotion.
3. A ſtir; an irregular violence; a wild commotion.
What ſtir is this? what *tumults* in the heav'ns?
Whence cometh this alarum and this noiſe? *Shakeſp.*
Tumult and confuſion all embroil'd. *Milton.*
This piece of poetry, what can be nobler than the idea it gives us of the ſupreme Being thus raiſing a *tumult* among the elements, and recovering them out of their confuſion, thus troubling and becalming nature. *Addiſon.*

TUMU'LTUARILY. *adv.* [from *tumultuary.*] In a tumultuary manner.

TUMU'LTUARINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *tumultuary.*] Turbulence; inclination or diſpoſition to tumults or commotions.
The *tumultuarineſs* of the people, or the factiouſneſs of preſbyters, gave occaſion to invent new models. *K. Charles.*

TUMU'LTUARY. *adj.* [*tumultuaire*, Fr. from *tumult.*]
1. Diſorderly; promiſcuous; confuſed.
Perkin had learned, that people under command uſed to conſult, and after to march in order, and rebels contrariwiſe; and obſerving their orderly, and not *tumultuary* arming, doubted the worſt. *Bacon.*
My followers were at that time no way proportionable to hazard a *tumultuary* conflict. *K. Charles.*
Is it likely, that the divided atoms ſhould keep the ſame ranks in ſuch a variety of *tumultuary* agitations in that liquid medium. *Glanville.*
2. Reſtleſs; put into irregular commotion.
Men who live without religion, live always in a *tumultuary* and reſtleſs ſtate. *Atterbury.*

To TUMU'LTUATE. *v. n.* [*tumultuor*, Lat.] To make a tumult.

TUMU'LTUATION. *n. ſ.* [from *tumultuate.*] Irregular and confuſed agitation.
That in the ſound the contiguous air receives many ſtrokes from the particles of the liquor, ſeems probable by the ſudden and eager *tumultuation* of its parts. *Boyle.*

TUMULTU'OUS. *adj.* [from *tumult*; *tumultueux*, Fr.]
1. Put into violent commotion; irregularly and confuſedly agitated.
The ſtrong rebuff of ſome *tumultuous* cloud
Hurry'd him aloft. *Milton.*
His dire attempt; which nigh the birth
Now rowling, boils in his *tumultuous* breaſt,
And like a deviliſh engine back recoils
Upon himſelf. *Milton.*
The vital blood, that had forſook my heart,
Returns again in ſuch *tumultuous* tides,
It quite o'ercomes me. *Addiſon.*
2. Violently carried on by diſorderly multitudes.
Many civil broils, and *tumultuous* rebellions, they fairly overcame, by reaſon of the continual preſence of their king, whoſe only perſon oftentimes contains the unruly people from a thouſand evil occaſions. *Spenſer.*
3. Turbulent; violent.
Nought reſts for me in this *tumultuous* ſtrife,
But to make open proclamation. *Shakeſpeare.*
Furiouſly running in upon him with *tumultuous* ſpeech, he violently raught from his head his rich cap of ſables. *Knolles.*
4. Full of tumults.
The winds began to ſpeak louder, and as in a *tumultuous* kingdom, to think themſelves fitteſt inſtruments of commandment. *Sidney.*

TUMU'LTUOUSLY. *adv.* [from *tumultuous.*] By act of the multitude; with confuſion and violence.
It was done by edict, not *tumultuouſly*; the ſword was not put into the people's hand. *Bacon.*

TUN. *n. ſ.* [tunne, Sax. *tonne*, Dut. *tonne*, *tonneau*, Fr.]
1. A large caſk.
As when a ſpark
Lights on a heap of powder, laid
Fit for the *tun*, ſome magazine to ſtore
Againſt a rumour'd war. *Milton.*
2. A pipe; the meaſure of two hogſheads.
3. Any large quantity proverbially.
I have ever follow'd thee with hate,
Drawn *tuns* of blood out of thy country's breaſt. *Shakeſp.*
4. A drunkard. In burleſque.
Here's a *tun* of midnight-work to come,
Og from a treaſon-tavern rolling home. *Dryden.*
5. The weight of two thouſand pounds.
6. A cubick ſpace in a ſhip, ſuppoſed to contain a tun.
7. Dryden has uſed it for a perimetrical meaſure, I believe without precedent or propriety.
A *tun* about was every pillar there;
A poliſh'd mirrour ſhone not half ſo clear. *Dryden.*

To TUN. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To put into caſks; to barrel.
If in the muſt, or wort, while it worketh, before it be *tunned*, the burrage ſtay a time, and be often changed with freſh, it will make a ſovereign drink for melancholy. *Bacon.*
The ſame fermented juice degenerating into vinegar, yields an acid and corroding ſpirit. The ſame juice *tunned* up, arms itſelf with tartar. *Boyle.*

TU'NABLE. *adj.* [from *tune.*] Harmonious; muſical.
A cry more *tunable*.
Was never hallo'd to, nor cheer'd with horn. *Shakeſp.*
Hard are the ways of truth, and rough to walk,
Smooth on the tongue diſcours'd, pleaſing to th' ear,
And *tunable* as ſylvan pipe or ſong. *Milton.*
All *tunable* ſounds, whereof human voice is one, are made by a regular vibration of the ſonorous body, and undulation of the air, proportionable to the acuteneſs or gravity of the tone. *Holder.*
Several lines in Virgil are not altogether *tunable* to a modern ear. *Garth.*

TU'NABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *tunable.*] Harmony; melodiouſneſs.

TU'NABLY. *adv.* [from *tunable.*] Harmoniouſly; melodiouſly.

TUNE. *n. ſ.* [*toon*, Dut. *ton*, Swed. *tuono*, Ital. *tone*, Fr. *tonus*, Lat.]
1. *Tune* is a diverſity of notes put together. *Locke.*
Came he to ſing a raven's note,
Whoſe diſmal *tune* bereft my vital pow'rs: *Shakeſp.*
Tunes and airs have in themſelves ſome affinity with the affections; as merry *tunes*, doleful *tunes*, ſolemn *tunes*, *tunes* inclining mens minds to pity, warlike *tunes*; ſo that *tunes* have a prediſpoſition to the motion of the ſpirits. *Bacon.*
Keep unſteddy nature to her law,
And the low world in meaſur'd motion draw
After the heav'nly *tune*, which none can hear
Of human mould with groſs unpurged ear. *Milton.*
That ſweet ſong you ſung one ſtarry night,
The *tune* I ſtill retain, but not the words. *Dryden.*
The diſpoſition in the fiddle to play *tunes*. *Arb. and Pope.*
2. Sound; note.
Such a noiſe aroſe
As the ſhrouds make at ſea in a ſtiff tempeſt,
As loud, and to as many *tunes*. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Harmony; order; concert of parts.
A continual parliament I thought would but keep the commonweal in *tune*, by preſerving laws in their due execution and vigour. *K. Charles.*
4. State of giving the due ſounds, as *the fiddle is in tune*, or *out of tune.*
5. Proper ſtate for uſe or application; right diſpoſition; fit temper; proper humour.
A child will learn three times as much when he is in *tune*, as he will with double the time and pains, when he goes aukwardly, or is dragged unwillingly to it. *Locke.*
6. State of any thing with reſpect to order.
Diſtreſſed Lear, in his better *tune*, remembers what we are come about. *Shakeſpeare.*

To TUNE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To put into ſuch a ſtate, as that the proper ſounds may be produced.
Their golden harps they took,
Harps ever *tun'd*, that glitter'd by their ſide. *Milton.*
Tune your harps,
Ye angels, to that ſound; and thou, my heart,
Make room to entertain thy flowing joy. *Dryden.*
2. To ſing harmoniouſly.
Fountains, and ye that warble as ye flow,
Melodious murmurs, warbling *tune* his praiſe. *Milton.*
Rouze up, ye Thebans; *tune* your Io Pæans;
Your king returns, the Argians are o'ercome. *Dryden.*
Leave ſuch to *tune* their own dull rhymes, and know
What's roundly ſmooth, and languiſhingly ſlow. *Pope.*

To TUNE. *v. n.*
1. To form one ſound to another.
The winds were huſh'd, no leaf ſo ſmall
At all were ſeen to ſtir:
Whilſt *tuning* to the waters fall,
The ſmall birds ſang to her. *Drayton.*
All ſounds on fret or ſtop
Temper'd ſoft *tunings* intermix'd with voice. *Milton.*
2. To utter with the voice inarticulate harmony.

TU'NEFUL. *adj.* [*tune* and *full.*] Muſical; harmonious.
I ſaw a pleaſant grove,
With chant of *tuneful* birds reſounding love. *Milton.*
Earth ſmiles with flow'rs renewing, laughs the ſky,
And birds to lays of love their *tuneful* notes apply. *Dryd.*
For thy own glory ſing our ſov'reign's praiſe,
God of verſes and of days?
Let all thy *tuneful* ſons adorn
Their laſting works with William's name. *Prior.*
Poets themſelves muſt fall, like thoſe they ſung,
Deaf the prais'd ear, and mute the *tuneful* tongue. *Pope.*

TU'NELESS. *adj.* [from *tune.*] Unharmonious; unmuſical.
When in hand my *tuneleſs* harp I take,
Then do I more augment my foes deſpight. *Spenſer.*
Swallow, what doſt thou
With thy *tuneleſs* ſerenade. *Cowley.*

TU'NER. *n. ſ.* [from *tune.*] One who tunes.
The pox of ſuch antick, liſping, affected phantaſies, theſe new *tuners* of accents. *Shakeſpeare*

TU'NICK. *n. ſ.* [*tunique*, Fr. *tunica*, Lat.]
1. Part of the Roman dreſs.
The *tunicks* of the Romans, which anſwer to our waiſt-coats, were without ornaments, and with very ſhort ſleeves. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Covering; integument; tunicle.
Lohocks and ſyrups abate and demulce the hoarſeneſs of a cough, by mollifying the ruggedneſs of the interim *tunick* of the gullet. *Harvey.*
Their fruit is locked up all winter in their gems, and well fenced with neat and cloſe *tunicks*. *Derham.*
The dropſy of the *tunica vaginalis* is owing to a preternatural diſcharge of that water continually ſeparating on the internal ſurface of the *tunick*. *Sharp.*

TU'NICLE. *n. ſ.* [from *tunick*.] Cover; integument.
The humours and *tunicles* are purely tranſparent, to let in the light and colour unſoiled. *Ray.*
One ſingle grain of wheat, barley, or rye, ſhall contain four or five diſtinct plants under one common *tunicle*; a very convincing argument of the providence of God. *Bentley.*

TU'NNAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *tun*.]
1. Content of a veſſel meaſured by the tun.
The conſideration of the riches of the ancients leads to that of their trade, and to enquire into the bulk and *tunnage* of their ſhipping. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Tax laid on a tun; as, to levy *tunnage* and poundage.

TU'NNEL. *n. ſ.*
1. The ſhaft of a chimney; the paſſage for the ſmoke.
It was a fault ybuilt for great diſpenſe,
With many ranges rear'd along the wall,
And one great chimney, whoſe long *tunnel* thence
The ſmoak forth threw. *Spenſer.*
The water being rarified, and by rarification reſolved into wind, will force up the ſmoke, which otherwiſe might linger in the funnel, and oftentimes reverſe. *Wotton.*
2. A funnel; a pipe by which liquor is poured into veſſels.
For the help of the hearing, make an inſtrument like a *tunnel*, the narrow part of the bigneſs of the hole of the ear, and the broader end much larger. *Bacon.*
3. A net wide at the mouth, and ending in a point, and ſo reſembling a funnel or tunnel.

To TU'NNEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To form like a tunnel.
The Phalænæ tribe inhabit the *tunnelled*, convolved leaves. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*
2. To catch in a net.
3. This word is uſed by Derham for to make net-work; to reticulate.
Some birds not only weave the fibrous parts of vegetables, and curiouſly *tunnel* them into neſts, but artificially ſuſpend them on the twigs of trees. *Derham.*

TU'NNY. *n. ſ.* [*tonnen*, Ital. *thynnus*, Lat.] A ſea-fiſh.
Some fiſh are boiled and preſerved freſh in vinegar, as *tonny* and turbot. *Carew.*

TUP. *n. ſ.* [I know not of what original.] A ram. This word is yet uſed in Staffordſhire, and in other provinces.

To TUP. *v. n.* To but like a ram.

TU'RBAN. }
TUR'BANT. } *n. ſ.* [A Turkiſh word.] The cover worn by
TU'RBAND. } the Turks on their heads.
Gates of monarchs
Arch'd are ſo high, that giants may jet through,
And keep their impious *turbands* on, without
Good morrow to the ſun. *Shakeſpeare.*
His hat was in the form of a *turban*, not ſo huge as the Turkiſh *turbans*. *Bacon.*
From utmoſt Indian iſle, Taprobane,
Duſk faces with white ſilken *turbants* wreath'd. *Milton.*
I ſee the Turk nodding with his *turbant*. *Howel.*
Some for the pride of Turkiſh courts deſign'd,
For folded *turbants* fineſt Holland bear. *Dryden.*

TU'RBANED. *adj.* [from *turban*.] Wearing a turban.
A *turban'd* Turk
That beat a Venetian, and traduc'd the ſtate,
I took by the throat. *Shakeſp.*

TU'RBARY. *n. ſ.* [*turbaria*, low Lat. from *turf*.] The right of digging turf. *Skinner.*

TU'RBID. *adj.* [*turbidus*, Latin.] Thick; muddy; not clear.
Though lees make the liquid *turbid*, yet they refine the ſpirits. *Bacon.*
The brazen inſtruments of death diſcharge
Horrible flames, and *turbid* ſtreaming clouds
Of ſmoke ſulphureous, intermix'd with theſe
Large globous irons fly. *Phillips.*
The ordinary ſprings, which were before clear, freſh, and limpid, become thick and *turbid*, as long as the earthquake laſts. *Woodward.*

TU'RBIDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *turbid*.] Muddineſs; thickneſs.

TU'RBINATED. *adj.* [*turbinatus*, Latin.]
1. Twiſteſt; ſpiral.
Let mechaniſm here produce a ſpiral and *turbinated* motion of the whole moved body without an external director. *Bentley.*
2. Among botaniſts plants are called *turbinated*, as ſome parts of them reſemble, or are of a conical figure. *Dict.*

TURBINA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *turbinated*.] The art of ſpinning like a top.

TU'RBITH. *n. ſ.* [*turpethus*, Latin.] Yellow precipitate.
I ſent him twelve grains of *turbith* mineral, and purged it off with a bitter draught. I repeated the *turbith* once in three days; and the ulcers ſhell'd ſoon off. *Wiſeman.*

TU'RBOT. *n. ſ.* [*turbot*, French and Dutch.] A delicate fiſh.
Some fiſh are preſerved freſh in vinegar, as *turbot*. *Carew.*
Of fiſhes you ſhall find in arms the whale, the ſalmon, the *turbot*. *Peacham.*
Nor oyſters of the Lucrine lake
My ſober appetite would wiſh,
Nor *turbot*. *Dryden.*

TU'RBULENCE. }
TU'RBULENCY. } *n. ſ.* [*turbulence*, Fr. *turbulentia*, Latin.]
1. Tumult; confuſion.
I have dream'd
Of bloody *turbulence*; and this whole night
Hath nothing been but forms of ſlaughter. *Shakeſpeare.*
Oft-times noxious where they light
On man, beaſt, plant, waſteful and turbulent,
Like *turbulencies* in the affairs of men,
Over whoſe heads they roar, and ſeem to point:
They oft foreſignify and threaten ill. *Milton.*
I come to calm thy *turbulence* of mind,
If reaſon will reſume her ſov'reign ſway. *Dryden.*
2. Tumultuouſneſs; liableneſs to confuſion.
You think this *turbulence* of blood,
From ſtagnating preſerves the flood,
Which thus fermenting by degrees,
Exalts the ſpirits, ſinks the lees. *Swift.*

TU'RBULENT. *adj.* [*turbulentus*, Lat.]
1. Raiſing agitation; producing commotion.
From the clear milky juice allaying
Thirſt, and refreſh'd; nor envy'd them the grape,
Whoſe heads that *turbulent* liquor fills with fumes. *Milton.*
2. Expoſed to commotion; liable to agitation.
Calm region once,
And full of peace; now toſt, and *turbulent!* *Milton.*
3. Tumultuous; violent.
What wondrous ſort of death has heav'n deſign'd
For ſo untam'd, ſo *turbulent* a mind? *Dryden.*
Nor need we tell what anxious cares attend
The *turbulent* mirth of wine, nor all the kinds
Of maladies that lead to death's grim cave,
Wrought by intemperance. *Dryden.*
Men of ambitious and *turbulent* ſpirits, that were diſſatisfied with privacy, were allowed to engage in matters of ſtate. *Bentl.*

TU'RBULENTLY. *adv.* [from *turbulent*.] Tumultuouſly; violently.

TU'RCISM. *n. ſ.* [*turciſmus*, low Latin.] The religion of the Turks.
Methinks I am at Mecca, and hear a piece of *turciſm* preached to me by one of Mahomet's prieſts. *Dr. Maine.*
He is condemned immediately, as preferring *Turciſm* to Chriſtianity. *Atterbury.*

TU'RCOIS. *n. ſ.* [*turcois*, Dutch.] A precious ſtone.

TURD. *n. ſ.* [ꝥuꝛb, Saxon.] Excrement.

TURF. *n. ſ.* [ꝥẏꝛꝼ, Saxon, *torf*, Dutch; *torf*, Swediſh.] A clod covered with graſs; a part of the ſurface of the ground.
Where was this lane?
Cloſe by the battle, ditch'd, and wall'd with *turf*. *Shakeſp.*
Turf and peats are cheap fuels, and laſt long. *Bacon.*
Could that divide you from near uſhering guides?
They left me weary on a graſſy *turf*. *Milton.*
Then living *turfs* upon his body lay. *Dryden.*
Each place ſome monument of thee ſhould bear;
I with green *turfs* would grateful altars raiſe. *Dryden.*
Their bucklers ring around,
Their trampling turns the *turf*, and ſhakes the ſolid ground. *Dryden.*
The ambaſſador every morning religiouſly ſaluted a *turf* of earth dug out of his own native ſoil, to remind him that all the day he was to think of his country. *Addiſon.*
His flock daily crops
Their verdant dinner from the moſſy *turf*,
Sufficient. *Philips.*
Yet ſhall thy grave with riſing flow'rs be dreſt,
And the green *turf* lie lightly on thy breaſt. *Pope.*

To TURF. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover with turfs.
The face of the bank next the ſea is *turfed*. *Mortimer.*

TU'RFINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *turf*.] The ſtate of abounding with turfs.

TU'RFY. *adj.* [from *turf*.] Full of turfs.

TU'RGENT. *adj.* [*turgens*, Lat.] Swelling; protuberant; tumid.
Where humours are *turgent*, it is neceſſary not only to purge them, but alſo to ſtrengthen the infeſted parts. *Gov. Tongue.*
The cluſters clear,
White o'er the *turgent* film the living dew. *Thomſon.*

TURGE'SCENCE. } *n. ſ.* [*turgeſcens*, Latin.]
TURGE'SCENCY. }

1. The act of ſwelling; the ſtate of being ſwollen.
   The inſtant *turgeſcence* is not to be taken off, but by medicines of higher natures. *Brown.*

TU'RGID. *adj.* [*turgidus*, Latin.]

1. Swelling; bloated; filling more room than before.
   A bladder, moderately filled with air, and ſtrongly tied, held near the fire, grew *turgid* and hard; and brought nearer, ſuddenly broke with a vehement noiſe. *Boyle.*
   The ſpirits embroiled with the malignity, and drowned in the blood, *turgid* and tumified by the febril fermentation, are by phlebotomy relieved. *Harvey.*
   Diſburthen thou thy ſapleſs wood
   Of its rich progeny; the *turgid* fruit
   Abounds with mellow liquor. *Philips.*
   Thoſe channels *turgid* with th' obſtructed tide,
   Stretch their ſmall holes and make their meſhes wide. *Black.*
2. Pompous; tumid; faſtuous; vainly magnificent.
   Some have a violent and *turgid* manner of talking and thinking; whatſoever they judge of, is with a tincture of this vanity. *Watts.*

TURGI'DITY. *n. ſ.* [from *turgid.*] State of being ſwollen.
   The fore-runners of an apoplexy are dulneſs, ſlowneſs of ſpeech, vertigos, weakneſs, wateryneſs, and *turgidity* of the eyes. *Arbuthnot.*

TU'RKEY. *n. ſ.* [*gallina turcica*, Lat.] A large domeſtick fowl brought from Turkey.
   Here he comes, ſwelling like a *turkey*-cock. *Shakeſp.*
   The *turkey*-cock hath ſwelling gills, the hen leſs. *Bacon.*
   So ſpeeds the wily fox,
   Who lately filch'd the *turkey*'s callow care. *Gay.*

TU'RKOIS. *n. ſ.* [*turquoiſe*, French; from *turkey.*] A blue ſtone numbered among the meaner precious ſtones, now diſcovered to be a bone impregnated with cupreous particles.
   Thoſe bony bodies found among copper-ores are tinged with green or blue: the *turcois* ſtone, as it is commonly ſtiled by lapidaries, is part of a bone ſo tinged. *Woodward.*

TU'RKSCAP. *n. ſ.* An herb. *Ainſ.*

TURM. *n. ſ.* [*turmæ*, Lat.] A troop. Not in uſe.
   Legions and cohorts, *turms* of horſe and wings. *Milton.*

TU'RMERICK. *n. ſ.* [*turmerica*, Lat.] An Indian root which makes a yellow die.

TU'RMOIL. *n. ſ.* [derived by *Skinner* from *tremouille*, French, a mil-hopper: more probably derived from *moil*, to labour.] Trouble; diſturbance; harraſſing uneaſineſs; tumultuous moleſtation. Little in uſe.
   He ſeeks, with torment and *turmoil*,
   To force me live, and will not let me die. *Spenſer.*
   There I'll reſt, as after much *turmoil*
   A bleſſed ſoul doth in elyſium. *Shakeſpeare.*
   Blinded greatneſs ever in *turmoil*,
   Still ſeeking happy life, makes life a toil. *Daniel.*
   Happy when I, from this *turmoil* ſet free,
   That peaceful and divine aſſembly ſee. *Denham.*

To TURMOI'L. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To harraſs with commotion. Out of uſe.
   That is not fault of will in thoſe godly fathers, but the troublous occaſions wherewith that wretched realm hath continually been *turmoiled.* *Spenſer.*
   It is her fatal misfortune, above all other countries, to be miſerably toſſed and *turmoiled* with theſe ſtorms of affliction. *Spenſ.*
   Haughty Juno, who, with endleſs broil,
   Did earth and heav'n, and Jove himſelf *turmoil*,
   At length aton'd, her friendly pow'r ſhall join. *Dryden.*
2. To weary; to keep in unquietneſs.
   Having newly left thoſe grammatic ſhallows, where they ſtuck unreaſonably to learn a few words, on the ſudden are tranſported to be toſt and *turmoiled* with their unballaſted wits in fathomleſs and unquiet deeps of controverſy. *Milton.*

To TURN. *v. a.* [ꝥunnan, Sax. *tourner*, Fr. from *torno*, Lat.]

1. To put into a circular or vertiginous motion; to move round; to revolve.
   She would have made Hercules *turn* the ſpit; yea and have cleft his club to make the fire too. *Shakeſp.*
   He *turned* me about with his finger and thumb, as one would ſet up a top. *Shakeſpeare.*
   Here's a knocking, indeed: if a man were porter of hell-gate, he ſhould have old *turning* the key. *Shakeſpeare.*
   They in numbers that compute
   Days, months and years, towards his all-chearing lamp
   Turn ſwift their various motions, or are *turn'd*
   By his magnetic beam. *Milton.*
2. To put the upperſide downwards; to ſhift with regard to the ſides.
   When the hen has laid her eggs ſo that ſhe can cover them, what care does ſhe take in *turning* them frequently, that all parts may partake of the vital warmth? *Addiſon.*
3. To change with reſpect to poſition.
   Expert
   When to advance, or ſtand, or *turn* the ſway
   Of battle. *Milton.*
   He bid his angels *turn* aſcanſe the poles. *Milton.*
4. To change the ſtate of the balance.
   You weigh equally, a feather will *turn* the ſcale. *Shakeſp.*
   If I ſurvive, ſhall Troy the leſs prevail?
   A ſingle ſoul's too light to *turn* the ſcale. *Dryden.*
5. To bring the inſide out.
   He call'd me ſot,
   And told me I had *turn'd* the wrong ſide out. *Shakeſpeare.*
   The vaſt abyſs
   Up from the bottom *turn'd* by furious winds. *Milton.*
6. To change as to the poſture of the body, or direction of the look.
   His gentle dumb expreſſion *turn'd* at length
   The eye of Eve to mark his play. *Milton.*
   The rage of thirſt and hunger now ſuppreſt,
   The monarch *turns* him to his royal gueſt. *Pope.*
7. To form on a lathe by moving round. [*Torno*, Lat.]
   As the placing one foot of a pair of compaſſes on a plane, and moving about the other foot, deſcribes a circle with the moving point; ſo any ſubſtance, pitched ſteddy on two points, as on an axis, and moved about, alſo deſcribes a circle concentric to the axis: and an edge-tool ſet ſteddy to that part of the outſide of the ſubſtance, will, in a circumvolution of that ſubſtance, cut off all the parts that lie farther off the axis, and make the outſide alſo concentric to the axis. This is the whole ſum of *turning.* *Moxon.*
   The whole lathe is made ſtrong, becauſe the matter it *turns* being metal, is heavier than wood, and with forceable coming about, would, if the lathe were ſlight, make it tremble, and ſo ſpoil the work. *Moxon.*
8. To form; to ſhape.
   His whole perſon is finely *turned*, and ſpeaks him a man of quality. *Tatler.*
   What nervous arms he boaſts, how firm his tread,
   His limbs how *turn'd*, how broad his ſhoulders ſpread? *Pope.*
9. To transform; to metamorphoſe; to tranſmute.
   My throat of war be *turn'd*
   To the virgin's voice that babies lulls aſleep. *Shakeſp.*
   This mock of his
   Hath *turn'd* his balls to gunſtones. *Shakeſpeare.*
   Turn the council of Achitophel into fooliſhneſs. 2 *Sa.* xv.
   Impatience *turns* an ague into a fever, a fever to the plague, fear into deſpair, anger into rage, loſs into madneſs, and ſorrow to amazement. *Taylor.*
   O goodneſs! that ſhall evil *turn* to good. *Milton.*
   Of ſooty coal th' empirick alchemiſt
   Can *turn*, or holds it poſſible to *turn*,
   Metals of droſſieſt ore to perfect gold. *Milton.*
10. To make of another colour.
   The choler of a hog *turned* ſyrup of violets green. *Floyer.*
11. To change; to alter.
   Diſdain not me, although I be not fair:
   Doth beauty keep which never ſun can burn,
   Nor ſtorms do *turn*. *Sidney.*
   Some dear friend dead; elſe nothing in the world
   Could *turn* ſo much the conſtitution
   Of any conſtant man. *Shakeſpeare.*
12. To make a reverſe of fortune.
   Fortune confounds the wiſe,
   And, when they leaſt expect it, *turns* the dice. *Dryden.*
13. To tranſlate.
   The bard whom pilfer'd paſtorals renown,
   Who *turns* a Perſian tale for half a crown,
   Juſt writes to make his barrenneſs appear. *Pope.*
14. To change to another opinion, or party, worſe or better; to convert; to pervert.
15. To change with regard to inclination or temper.
   Turn thee unto me, and have mercy upon me. *Pſ.* xxv.
16. To alter from one effect or purpoſe to another.
   That unreadineſs which they find in us, they *turn* it to the ſoothing up themſelves in that accurſed fancy. *Hooker.*
   When a ſtorm of ſad miſchance beats upon our ſpirits, *turn* it into advantage, to ſerve religion or prudence. *Taylor.*
   God will make theſe evils the occaſion of a greater good, by *turning* them to advantage in this world, or increaſe of our happineſs in the next. *Tillotſon.*
17. To betake.
   Sheep, and great cattle, it ſeems indifferent which of theſe two were moſt *turned* to. *Temple.*
18. To tranſfer.
   Theſe came to David to Hebron, to *turn* the kingdom of Saul to him. 1 *Chron.* xii. 23.
   Turn ye not unto idols, nor make to yourſelves molten gods. *Lev.* xix. 4.
19. To fall upon.
   The deſtruction of Demetrius, ſon to Philip II. of Macedon, *turned* upon the father, who died of repentance. *Bacon.*
20. To make to nauſeate.
   This beaſtly line quite *turns* my ſtomach. *Pope.*
21. To make giddy.
   Eaſtern prieſts in giddy circles run,
   And *turn* their heads to imitate the ſun. *Pope.*

22. To

22. To infatuate; to make mad.
My aking head can ſcarce ſupport the pain,
This curſed love will ſurely *turn* my brain:
Feel how it ſhoots. *Theocrit.*
Alas! ſhe raves; her brain, I fear, is *turn'd*. *Rowe.*

23. To direct to, or from any point.
The ſun
Was bid *turn* reins from th' equinoctial road. *Milton.*
A man, though he *turns* his eyes towards an object, yet he may chuſe whether he will curiouſly ſurvey it. *Locke.*
Unleſs he *turns* his thoughts that way, he will no more have clear and diſtinct ideas of the operations of his mind, than he will have of a clock, who will not *turn* his eyes to it. *Locke.*
They *turn* away their eyes from a beautiful proſpect. *Addiſ.*

24. To direct to a certain purpoſe or propenſion.
My thoughts are *turn'd* on peace:
Already have our quarrels fill'd the world
With widows and with orphans. *Addiſon.*
This *turns* the buſieſt ſpirits from the old notions of honour and liberty to the thoughts of traffick. *Addiſon.*
His natural magnanimity *turn'd* all his thoughts upon ſomething more valuable than he had in view. *Addiſon.*
He *turned* his parts rather to books and converſation, than to politicks. *Prior.*
He is ſtill to ſpring from one of a poetical diſpoſition, from whom he might inherit a ſoul *turned* to poetry. *Pope.*

25. To double in.
Thus a wiſe taylor is not pinching,
But *turns* at ev'ry ſeam an inch in. *Swift.*

26. To revolve; to agitate in the mind.
Turn thoſe ideas about in your mind, and take a view of them on all ſides. *Watts.*

27. To drive from a perpendicular edge; to blunt.
Quick wits are more quick to enter ſpeedily, than able to pierce far; like ſharp tools whoſe edges be very ſoon *turned*. *Aſcham.*

28. To drive by violence; to expel.
Rather *turn* this day out of the week;
This day of ſhame. *Shakeſpeare.*
They *turned* weak people and children unable for ſervice, out of the city. *Knolles.*
He now was grown deform'd and poor,
And fit to be *turn'd* out of door. *Hudibras.*
If I had taken to the church, I ſhould have had more ſenſe than to have *turned* myſelf out of my benefice by writing libels on my pariſhioners. *Dryden.*
'Twould be hard to imagine that God would *turn* him out of paradiſe, to till the ground, and at the ſame time advance him to a throne. *Locke.*
A great man in a peaſant's houſe, finding his wife handſome, *turned* the good man out of his dwelling. *Addiſon.*

29. To apply.
They all the ſacred myſteries of heaven
To their own vile advantages ſhall *turn*. *Milton.*
When the paſſage is open, land will be *turned* moſt to great cattle; when ſhut, to ſheep. *Temple.*

30. To reverſe; to repeal.
God will *turn* thy captivity, and have compaſſion upon thee *Deut.* xxx.

31. To keep paſſing in a courſe of exchange or traffick.
Theſe are certain commodities, and yield the readieſt money of any that are *turned* in this kingdom, as they never fail of a price abroad. *Temple.*
A man muſt guard, if he intends to keep fair with the world, and *turn* the penny. *Collier.*

32. To adapt the mind.
However improper he might have been for ſtudies of a higher nature, he was perfectly well *turned* for trade. *Addiſon.*

33. To put towards another.
I will ſend my fear before thee, and make all thine enemies *turn* their backs unto thee. *Exod.* xxiii. 27.

34. To retort; to throw back.
Luther's conſcience, by his inſtigations, *turns* theſe very reaſonings upon him. *Atterbury.*

35. *To* TURN *away*. To diſmiſs from ſervice; to diſcard:
She did nothing but turn up and down, as ſhe had hoped to *turn away* the fancy that maſtered her, and hid her face, as if ſhe could have hidden herſelf from her own fancies. *Sidney.*
Yet you will be hanged for being ſo long abſent, or be *turn'd away*. *Shakeſpeare.*
She *turned away* one ſervant for putting too much oil in her ſallad. *Arbuthnot.*

36. *To* TURN *back*. To return to the hand from which it was received.
We *turn* not *back* the ſilks upon the merchant,
When we have ſpoil'd them. *Shakeſpeare.*

37. *To* TURN *off*. To diſmiſs contemptuouſly.
Having brought our treaſure,
Then take we down his load, and *turn* him *off*,
Like to the empty aſs, to ſhake his ears. *Shakeſpeare.*
The murmurer is *turned off*, to the company of thoſe doleful creatures that inhabit the ruins of Babylon. *Gov. of Tongue.*
He *turned off* his former wife to make room for this marriage. *Addiſon.*

38. *To* TURN *off*. To give over; to reſign.
The moſt adverſe chances are like the ploughing and breaking the ground, in order to a more plentiful harveſt. And yet we are not ſo wholly *turned off* to that reverſion, as to have no ſupplies for the preſent; for beſides the comfort of ſo certain an expectation in another life, we have promiſes alſo for this. *Decay of Piety.*

39. *To* TURN *off*. To deflect.
The inſtitution of ſports was intended by all governments to *turn off* the thoughts of the people from buſying themſelves in matters of ſtate. *Addiſon.*

40. *To* TURN *over*. To transfer.
Excuſing himſelf, and *turning over* the fault to fortune; then let it be your ill fortune too. *Sidney.*

41. *To* TURN *to*. To have recourſe to a book.
He that has once acquired a prudential habit, doth not, in his buſineſs, *turn to* theſe rules. *Grew.*
Helvicus's tables may be *turned to* on all occaſions. *Locke.*

42. *To be* TURNED *of*. To advance to an age beyond. An odd ungrammatical phraſe.
Narciſſus now his ſixteenth year began,
Juſt t:rn'd *of* boy, and on the verge of man. *Ovid's Met.*
When *turned of* forty, they determined to retire to the country. *Addiſon.*
Irus, though now *turned of* fifty, has not appeared in the world ſince five and twenty. *Addiſon.*

43. *To* TURN *over*. To refer.
After he had ſaluted Solyman, and was about to declare the cauſe of his coming, he was *turned over* to the baſſa's. *Knolles.*
'Tis well the debt no payment does demand,
You *turn* me *over* to another hand. *Dryden.*

44. *To* TURN *over*. To examine one leaf of a book after another.
Some conceive they have no more to do than to *turn over* a concordance. *Swift.*

45. *To* TURN *over*. To throw off the ladder.
Criminals condemn'd to ſuffer,
Are blinded firſt, and then *turn'd over*. *Butler.*

To TURN. *v. n.*

1. To move round; to have a circular or vertiginous motion.
Such a light and mettl'd dance
Saw you never;
And by lead-men for the nonce,
That *turn* round like grindleſtones. *Ben. Johnſon.*
The gate on golden hinges *turning*. *Milton.*
The cauſe of the imagination that things *turn* round, is, for that the ſpirits themſelves *turn*, being compreſſed by the vapour of the wine; for every liquid body, upon compreſſion, *turneth*, as we ſee in water: and it is all one to the ſight, whether the viſual ſpirits move, or the object moveth, or the medium moveth. And we ſee that long *turning* round breedeth the ſame imagination. *Bacon.*

2. To ſhew regard or anger, by directing the look towards any thing.
Pompey *turned* upon him, and bad him be quiet. *Bacon.*
The underſtanding *turns* inwards on itſelf, and reflects on its own operations. *Locke.*
Turn, mighty monarch, *turn* this way:
Do not refuſe to hear. *Dryden.*

3. To move the body round.
Nature wrought ſo, that ſeeing me ſhe *turn'd*. *Milton.*
He ſaid, and *turning* ſhort with ſpeedy pace,
Caſts back a ſcornful glance, and quits the place. *Dryden.*

4. To move from its place.
The ancle-bone is apt to *turn* out on either ſide, by reaſon of relaxation of the tendons upon the leaſt walking. *Wiſem.*

5. To change poſture.
If one with ten thouſand dice ſhould throw five thouſand ſiſes once or twice, we might ſay he did it by chance; but if, with almoſt an infinite number, he ſhould, without failing, throw the ſame ſiſes, we ſhould certainly conclude he did it by art, or that theſe dice could *turn* upon no other ſide. *Cheyne.*

6. To have a tendency or direction.
There is not a more melancholy object than a man who has his head *turned* with religious enthuſiaſm. *Addiſon.*
His cares all *turn* upon Aſtyanax,
Whom he has lodg'd within the citadel. *A. Philips.*

7. To move the face to another quarter.
The night ſeems doubled with the fear ſhe brings:
The morning, as miſtaken, *turns* about,
And all her early fires again go out. *Dryden.*

8. To depart from the way; to deviate.
My lords *turn* in, into your ſervant's houſe. *Gen.* xix. 2.
Virgil, ſuppoſe in deſcribing the fury of his hero in a battle, when endeavouring to raiſe our concernment to the higheſt pitch, *turns* ſhort on the ſudden into ſome ſimilitude, which diverts attention from the main ſubject. *Dryden.*

9. To

9. To alter; to be changed; to be transformed.
Your bodies may at laſt *turn* all to ſpirit. *Milton.*
A ſtorm of ſad miſchance will *turn* into ſomething that is good, if we liſt to make it ſo. *Taylor.*
This ſuſpicion *turned* to jealouſy, and jealouſy to rage; then ſhe diſdains and threatens, and again is humble. *Dryden.*
Socrates meeting Alcibiades going to his devotions, and obſerving his eyes fixed with great ſerioufneſs, tells him that he had reaſon to be thoughtful, ſince a man might bring down evils by his prayers, and the things which the gods ſend him at his requeſt might *turn* to his deſtruction. *Addiſon.*
For this I ſuffer'd Phœbus' ſteeds to ſtray,
And the mad ruler to miſguide the day,
When the wide earth to heaps of aſhes *turn'd*,
And heav'n itſelf the wand'ring chariot burn'd. *Pope.*
Rather than let a good fire be wanting, enliven it with the butter that happens to *turn* to oil. *Swift.*
10. To become by a change.
Cygnets from grey *turn* white; hawks from brown *turn* more white. *Bacon.*
Oil of vitriol and petroleum, a drachm of each, will *turn* into a mouldy ſubſtance. *Boyle.*
They *turn* viragos too; the wreſtler's toil
They try. *Dryden.*
In this diſeaſe the gall will *turn* of a blackiſh colour, and the blood verge towards a pitchy conſiſtence. *Arbuthnot.*
11. To change ſides.
I *turn'd*, and try'd each corner of my bed,
To find if ſleep were there; but ſleep was loſt. *Dryden.*
As a man in a fever *turns* often, although without any hope of eaſe, ſo men in the extremeſt miſery fly to the firſt appearance of relief, though never ſo vain. *Swift.*
12. To change the mind, conduct, or determination.
Turn from thy fierce wrath. *Exod.* xxxii. 12.
Turn at my reproof: behold I will pour out my ſpirit. *Prov.*
He'll relent and *turn* from his diſpleaſure. *Milton.*
13. To change to acid. Uſed of milk.
Has friendſhip ſuch a faint and milky heart,
It *turns* in leſs than two nights? *Shakeſpeare.*
Aſſes milk *turneth* not ſo eaſily as cows. *Bacon.*
14. To be brought eventually.
Let their vanity be flattered with things that will do them good; and let their pride ſet them on work on ſomething which may *turn* to their advantage. *Locke.*
Chriſtianity directs our actions ſo, as every thing we do may *turn* to account at the great day. *Addiſon.*
For want of due improvement, theſe uſeful inventions have not *turned* to any great account. *Baker.*
15. To depend on, as the chief point.
When a man once perceives how far ideas agree or diſagree, he will be able to judge of what other people ſay. The queſtion *turns* upon this point; when the preſbyterians ſhall have got their ſhare of employments, whether they ought not, by their own principles, to uſe the utmoſt of their power to reduce the whole kingdom to an uniformity? *Swift.*
Conditions of peace certainly *turn* upon events of war. *Swift.*
The firſt platform of the poem, which reduces into one important action all the particulars upon which it *turns*. *Pope.*
16. To grow giddy.
I'll look no more,
Leſt my brain *turn*, and the deficient ſight
Topple down headlong. *Shakeſpeare.*
17. To have an unexpected conſequence or tendency.
If we repent ſeriouſly, ſubmit contentedly, and ſerve him faithfully, afflictions ſhall *turn* to our advantage. *Wake.*
18. *To* TURN *away.* To deviate from a proper courſe.
The *turning away* of the ſimple ſhall ſlay him. *Prov.*
In ſome ſprings of water if you put wood, it will *turn* into the nature of ſtone. *Bacon.*
19. To return; to recoil.
His foul eſteem
Sticks no diſhonour on our front, but *turns*
Foul on himſelf. *Milton.*
20. To be directed to or from any point.
Forthwith from dance to ſweet repaſt they *turn*. *Milton.*
21. *To* TURN *off.* To divert one's courſe.
The peaceful banks which profound ſilence keep,
The little boat ſecurely paſſes by;
But where with noiſe the waters creep,
Turn off with care, for treacherous rocks are near. *Norris.*

TURN. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. The act of turning; gyration.
2. Meander; winding way.
Fear miſled the youngeſt from his way;
But Niſus hit the *turns*. *Dryden.*
After a turbulent and noiſy courſe among the rocks, the Teverne falls into the valley, and after many *turns* and windings glides peaceably into the Tiber. *Addiſon.*
3. A walk to and fro.
My good and gracious lord of Canterbury,
Come, you and I muſt walk a *turn* together. *Shakeſpeare.*
Nothing but the open air will do me good; I'll take a *turn* in your garden. *Dryden.*
Upon a bridge ſomewhat broader than the ſpace a man takes up in walking, laid over a precipice, deſire ſome eminent philoſopher to take a *turn* or two upon it. *Collier.*
4. Change; viciſſitude; alteration.
An admirable facility muſick hath to expreſs and repreſent to the mind, more inwardly than any other ſenſible mean, the very ſtanding, riſing, and falling; the very ſteps and inflections every way; the *turns* and varieties of all paſſions whereunto the mind is ſubject. *Hooker.*
Oh, world, thy ſlippery *turns!* friends now faſt ſworn,
On a diſſenſion of a doit, break out
To bittereſt enmity. *Shakeſpeare.*
The ſtate of Chriſtendom might by this have a *turn*. *Bacon.*
The king with great nobleneſs and bounty, which virtues had their *turns* in his nature, reſtored Edward Stafford. *Bacon.*
This *turn* hath made amends! thou haſt fulfill'd
Thy words, Creator bounteous. *Milton.*
This *turn*'s too quick to be without deſign;
I'll ſound the bottom of't ere I believe. *Dryden.*
Too well the *turns* of mortal chance I know,
And hate relentleſs of my heavenly foe. *Pope.*
An Engliſh gentleman ſhould be well verſed in the hiſtory of England, that he may obſerve the ſeveral *turns* of ſtate, and how produced. *Locke.*
5. Manner of proceeding; change from the original intention or firſt appearance.
The Athenians were offered liberty; but the wiſe *turn* they thought to give the matter, was a ſacrifice of the author. *Swift.*
6. Chance; hap.
Every one has a fair *turn* to be as great as he pleaſes. *Co'.*
7. Occaſion; incidental opportunity.
An old dog, falling from his ſpeed, was loaden at every *turn* with blows and reproaches. *L'Eſtrange.*
8. Time at which any thing is to be had or done.
Myſelf would be glad to take ſome breath, and deſire that ſome of you would take your *turn* to ſpeak. *Bacon.*
His *turn* will come to laugh at you again. *Denham.*
The ſpiteful ſtars have ſhed their venom down,
And now the peaceful planets take their *turn*. *Dryden.*
Though they held the power of the civil ſword unlawful, whilſt they were to be governed by it, yet they eſteemed it very lawful when it came to their *turn* to govern. *Atterbury.*
A ſaline conſtitution of the fluids is acid, alkaline, or muriatic: of theſe in their *turns*. *Arbuthnot.*
The nymph will have her *turn* to be
The tutor, and the pupil he. *Swift.*
9. Actions of kindneſs or malice.
Lend this virgin aid,
Thanks are half loſt when good *turns* are delay'd. *Fairfax.*
Some malicious natures place their delight in doing ill *turns*. *L'Eſtrange.*
Shrewd *turns* ſtrike deeper than ill words. *South.*
10. Reigning inclination.
This is not to be accompliſhed but by introducing religion to be the *turn* and faſhion of the age. *Swift.*
11. A ſtep off the ladder at the gallows.
They, by their ſkill in palmiſtry,
Will quickly read his deſtiny;
And make him glad to read his leſſon,
Or take a *turn* for it at the ſeſſion. *Butler.*
12. Convenience.
Diogenes' diſh did never ſerve his maſter for more *turns*, notwithſtanding that he made it his diſh, cup, cap, meaſure, and water-pot, than a mantle doth an Iriſhman. *Spenſer.*
They never found occaſion for their *tourn*,
But almoſt ſtarv'd did much lament and mourn. *Hubberd.*
His going I could frame to ſerve my *turn*;
Save him from danger, do him love and honour. *Shakeſp.*
My daughter Catharine is not for your *turn*. *Shakeſp.*
To perform this murder was elect;
A baſe companion, few or none could miſs,
Who firſt did ſerve their *turn*, and now ſerves his. *Dan.*
They tried their old friends of the city, who had ſerved their *turns* ſo often, and ſet them to get a petition. *Clarendon.*
This philoſophy may paſs with the moſt ſenſual, while they pretend to be reaſonable; but whenever they have a mind to be otherwiſe, to drink or to ſleep, will ſerve the *turn*. *Temple.*
13. The form; caſt; ſhape; manner.
Our young men take up ſome cry'd-up Engliſh poet, without knowing wherein his thoughts are improper to his ſubject, or his expreſſions unworthy of his thoughts, or the *turn* of both is unharmonious. *Dryden.*
Seldom any thing raiſes wonder in me, which does not give my thought a *turn* that makes my heart the better. *Addiſon.*
Female virtues are of a domeſtick *turn*. The family is the proper province for private women to ſhine in. *Addiſon.*
An agreeable *turn* appears in her ſentiments upon the moſt ordinary affairs of life. *Addiſon.*

Wit doth not conſiſt ſo much in advancing things new, as in giving things known an agreeable *turn*. *Addiſon.*

Before I made this remark, I wondered to ſee the Roman poets, in their deſcription of a beautiful man, ſo often mention the *turn* of his neck and arms. *Addiſon.*

A young man of a ſprightly *turn* in converſation, had an inordinate deſire of appearing faſhionable. *Spectator.*

Books give the ſame *turn* to our thoughts and reaſoning, that good company does to our converſation. *Swift.*

The very *turn* of voice, the good pronunciation, and the alluring manner which ſome teachers have attained, will engage the attention. *Watts.*

14. The manner of adjuſting the words of a ſentence.

The *turn* of words, in which Ovid excels all poets, are ſometimes a fault, or ſometimes a beauty, as they are uſed properly or improperly. *Dryden.*

The three firſt ſtanzas are rendered word for word with the original, not only with the ſame elegance, but the ſame ſhort *turn* of expreſſion peculiar to the ſapphick ode. *Addiſon.*

The firſt coin being made of braſs gave the denomination to money among the Romans, and the whole *turn* of their expreſſions is derived from it. *Arbuthnot.*

15. *By* TURNS. One after another.

They feel *by turns* the bitter change
Of fierce extremes; extremes by change more fierce. *Milt.*

The challenge to Dametas ſhall belong,
Menalcas ſhall ſuſtain his under-ſong;
Each in his turn your tuneful numbers bring;
By turns the tuneful muſes love to ſing. *Dryden.*

By turns put on the ſuppliant, and the lord;
Threaten'd this moment, and the next implor'd. *Prior.*

TU'RNBENCH. *n. ſ.* [*turn* and *bench.*] A term of turners.

Small work in metal is turned in an iron lathe, called a *turnbench*, which they ſcrew in a vice, and having fitted their work upon a ſmall iron axle, with a drill barrel, fitted upon a ſquare ſhank, at the end of the axis, next the left-hand, they with a drill-bow, and drill ſtring, carry it about. *Moxon.*

TU'RNCOAT. *n. ſ.* [*turn* and *coat.*] One who forſakes his party or principles; a renegade.

Courteſy itſelf muſt turn to diſdain, if you come in her preſence.—Then is courteſy a *turncoat*. *Shakeſpeare.*

TU'RNER. *n. ſ.* [from *turn.*] One whoſe trade is to turn in a lathe.

Nor box, nor limes, without their uſe are made,
Smooth-grain'd and proper for the *turner*'s trade. *Dryden.*

Some *turners*, to ſhew their dexterity in turning, turn long and ſlender pieces of ivory, as ſmall as an hay-ſtalk. *Moxon.*

TU'RNING. *n. ſ.* [from *turn.*] Flexure; winding; meander.

I ran with headlong haſte
Thro' paths and *turnings* often trod by day. *Milton.*

TU'RNINGNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *turning.*] Quality of turning; tergiverſation; ſubterfuge.

So nature formed him, to all *turningneſs* of ſleights; that though no man had leſs goodneſs, no man could better find the places whence arguments might grow of goodneſs. *Sidn.*

TU'RNIP. *n. ſ.* A white eſculent root.

The flower conſiſts of four leaves, which are placed in form of a croſs; out of the flower-cup riſes the pointal, which afterward turns to a pod, divided into two cells by an intermediate partition, to which the valves adhere on both ſides, and are full of roundiſh ſeeds: a carneous and tuberoſe root. *Mill.*

November is drawn with bunches of parſnips and *turnips* in his right-hand. *Peacham.*

The goddeſs roſe amid' the inmoſt round,
With wither'd *turnip*-tops her temples crown'd. *Gay.*

Turnips hide their ſwelling heads below. *Gay.*

TURNPIKE. *n. ſ.* [*turn* and *pike*, or *pique.*]

1. A croſs of two bars armed with pikes at the end, and turning on a pin, fixed to hinder horſes from entering.
2. Any gate by which the way is obſtructed.

The gates are ſhut, and the *turnpikes* locked. *Arbuthnot.*

TU'RNSICK. *adj.* [*turn* and *ſick.*] Vertiginous; giddy.

If a man ſee another turn ſwiftly and long, or if he look upon wheels that turn, himſelf waxeth *turnſick*. *Bacon.*

TURNSO'L. *n. ſ.* [*heliotropium*, Latin.] A plant.

The flower conſiſts of one leaf ſhaped like a funnel, having its centre wrinkled and folded, and its brim cut into ten ſegments alternately unequal: theſe flowers are collected into a long reflected ſpike, reſembling a ſcorpion's tail; each flower is ſucceeded by four naked gibboſe ſeeds. *Miller.*

TU'RNSPIT. *n ſ.* [*turn* and *ſpit.*] He that anciently turned a ſpit, inſtead of which jacks are now generally uſed.

I give you joy of the report
That he's to have a place at court;
Yes, and a place he will grow rich in,
A *turnſpit* in the royal kitchen. *Swift.*

TU'RNSTILE. *n. ſ.* [*turn* and *ſtile.*] A turnpike.

A *turnſtile* is more certain
Than, in events of war, dame Fortune. *Hudibras.*

Twirling *turnſtiles* interrupt the way,
The thwarting paſſenger ſhall force them round. *Gay.*

TU'RPENTINE. *n. ſ.* [*turpentina*, Ital. *terebinthina*, Lat.] The gum exuded by the pine, the juniper, and other trees of that kind.

As the *turpentine* tree I ſtretched out my branches. *Eccluſ.*

Vertgreaſe grinded with *turpentine*, put into a pot, and as you uſe it warm it. *Peacham.*

TU'RPITUDE. *n. ſ.* [*turpitude*, French; *turpitudo*, from *turpis*, Latin.] Eſſential deformity of words, thoughts or actions; inherent vileneſs; badneſs.

How would'ſt thou have paid
My better ſervice, when my *turpitude*
Thou thus doſt crown with gold. *Shakeſpeare.*

Decency imports a certain meaſure of one thing to another; the preſervation of which is properly that rule by which every thing ought to act; and conſequently the violation of it implies a *turpitude* or indecency. *South.*

TU'RQUOISE. *n. ſ.* See TURKOIS.

One ſhew'd me a ring, he had of your daughter for a monkey.—Out upon her! it was my *turquoiſe*, I had it when I was a bachelor. *Shakeſpeare.*

TU'RRET. *n. ſ.* [*turris*, Lat.] A ſmall eminence raiſed above the reſt of the building; a little tower.

Diſcourſe, I pr'ythee, on this *turret*'s top. *Shakeſpeare.*

All things well ordered, he withdrew with ſpeed
Up to a *turret* high, two ports between,
That ſo he might be near at every need,
And overlook the lands and furrows green. *Fairfax.*

Make Windſor hills in loſty numbers riſe,
And lift her *turrets* nearer to the ſkies. *Pope.*

TU'RRETED. *adj.* [from *turret.*] Formed like a tower; riſing like a tower.

Take a *turreted* lamp of tin, in the form of a ſquare; the height of the turret being thrice as much as the length of the lower part, whereupon the lamp ſtandeth. *Bacon.*

TU'RTLE. } *n. ſ.* [ꝥuꝛtle, Saxon; *tortorelle*, French; *tor-*
TU'RTLEDOVE. } *tarella*, Italian; *turtur*, Latin.]

1. A ſpecies of dove.

When ſhepherds pipe on oaten ſtraws,
And merry larks are ploughmens clocks:
When *turtles* tread. *Shakeſpeare.*

We'll teach him to know *turtles* from jays. *Shakeſp.*

Take me an heifer and a *turtledove*. *Gen.* xv. 9.

Galen propoſed the blood of *turtles*, dropt warm from their wings. *Wiſeman.*

2. It is uſed among ſailors and gluttons for a tortoiſe.

TUSH. *interj.* [Of this word I can find no credible etymology.] An expreſſion of contempt.

Tuſh, ſay they, how ſhould God perceive it: is there knowledge in the moſt high? *Pſalm* lxxiii.

Sir Thomas Moor found fault with his lady's continual chiding, ſaying, the conſideration of the time, for it was ſent, ſhould reſtrain her. *Tuſh, tuſh*, my lord, ſaid ſhe, look, here is one ſtep to heaven-ward, ſhewing him a friar's girdle. I fear me, quoth ſir Thomas, this one ſtep will not bring you up a ſtep higher. *Camden.*

Tuſh, never tell me; I take it much unkindly
That thou, Iago, who haſt had my purſe,
As if the ſtrings were thine, ſhould know of this. *Shakeſp.*

TUSK. *n. ſ.* [ꝥux, Saxon; *toſken*, old Friſick.] The long teeth of a pugnacious animal; the fang; the holding tooth.

Some creatures have over-long, or out-growing teeth, called fangs, or *tuſks*; as boars and pikes. *Bacon.*

The boar depended upon his *tuſks*. *L'Eſtrange.*

As two boars,
With riſing briſtles, and with frothy jaws,
Their adverſe breaſts with *tusks* oblique they wound. *Dryd.*

A monſtrous boar,
Whetting his *tusks*, and churning hideous foam. *Smith.*

TU'SKED. } *adj.* [from *tusk.*] Furniſhed with tuſks.
TU'SKY. }

Into the naked woods he goes,
And ſeeks the *tusky* boar to tear. *Dryden.*

Of thoſe beaſts no one was horned and *tusked* too; the ſuperfluous blood not ſufficing to feed both. *Grew.*

TU'SSUCK. *n. ſ.* [diminitive of *tuzz.*] A tuft of graſs or twigs.

The firſt is remarkable for the ſeveral *tuſſucks* or bunches of thorns, wherewith it is armed round. *Grew.*

TUT. *interj.* [This ſeems to be the ſame with *tuſh.*] A particle noting contempt.

Tut, tut! grace me no grace, nor uncle me no uncle. *Shak.*

Tut, tut! here's a mannerly forbearance. *Shakeſpeare.*

TU'TANAG. *n. ſ.*

Tutanage is the Chineſe name for ſpelter, which we erroneouſly apply to the metal of which caniſters are made, that are brought over with the tea from China; it being a coarſe pewter made with the lead carried from England and tin got in the kingdom of Quintang. *Woodward.*

TU'TELAGE. *n. ſ.* [*tutelle*, *tutelage*, French; *tutela*, Latin.] Guardianſhip; ſtate of being under guardian.

If one in the poſſeſſion of lands die, and leave a minor to ſucceed to him, his *tutelage* belongeth to the king. *Drummond.*

He accoupled the ambaſſage with an article in the nature of a requeſt, that the French king might, according unto his

right of ſeigniory or *tutelage*, diſpoſe of the marriage of the young ducheſs of Britany. *Bacon.*

TU'TELAR. } *adj.* [*tutela*, Latin.] Having the charge or
TU'TELARY. } guardianſhip of any perſon or thing; protecting; defenſive; guardian.

According to the traditions of the magicians the *tutelary* ſpirits will not remove at common appellations, but at the proper names of things, whereunto they are protectors. *Brown.*

Temperance, that virtue without pride, and fortune without envy, that gives indolence of body, with an equality of mind, the beſt guardian of youth, and ſupport of old age; the precept of reaſon, as well as religion, and phyſician of the ſoul as well as the body; the *tutelar* goddeſs of health, and univerſal medicine of life. *Temple.*

Theſe *tutelar* genii who preſided over the ſeveral people committed to their charge, were watchful over them. *Dryd.*

But you, O Grecian chiefs, reward my care;
Sure I may plead a little to your grace:
Enter'd the town; I then unbarr'd the gates,
When I remov'd the *tutelary* fates. *Dryden.*

Ye *tutelar* gods who guard this royal fabric. *Rowe.*

TU'TOR. *n. ſ.* [*tutor*, Lat. *tuteur*, Fr.] One who has the care of another's learning and morals; a teacher or inſtructor.

When I am as I have been,
Approach me, and thou ſhalt be as thou waſt,
The *tutor* and the feeder of my riots;
Till then I baniſh thee on pain of death. *Shakeſpeare.*

Ah, *tutor*, look where bloody Clifford comes. *Shakeſp.*

When nobles are the tailors *tutors*,
No hereticks burnt but wenches ſuiters. *Butler.*

A primitive Chriſtian, that coming to a friend to teach him a pſalm, began, I ſaid I will look to my ways, that I offend not with my tongue; upon which he ſtopt his *tutor*, ſaying, this is enough if I learn it. *Government of the Tongue.*

His body thus adorn'd, he next deſign'd
With lib'ral arts to cultivate his mind:
He ſought a *tutor* of his own accord,
And ſtudy'd leſſons he before abhorr'd. *Dryden.*

No ſcience is ſo ſpeedily learned by the nobleſt genius without a *tutor*. *Watts.*

To TU'TOR. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To inſtruct; to teach; to document.

This boy is foreſt born,
And hath been *tutor'd* in the rudiments
Of many deſperate ſtudies by his uncle. *Shakeſpeare.*

He cannot be a perfect man,
Not being tried and *tutor'd* in the world. *Shakeſpeare.*

The cock has his ſpurs, and he ſtrikes his feet inward with ſingular ſtrength and order; yet he does not this by any ſyllogiſtical method, but is merely *tutored* by inſtinct. *Hale.*

2. To treat with ſuperiority or ſeverity.

I hardly yet have learn'd
T' inſinuate, flatter, bow, and bend my knee:
Give ſorrow leave a while to *tutor* me
To this ſubmiſſion. *Shakeſpeare.*

I take a review of my little boys mounted upon hobby-horſes, and of little girls *tutoring* their babies. *Addiſon.*

TU'TORAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *tutor*.] The authority or ſolemnity of a tutor.

Children care not for the company of their parents or *tutors*, and men will care leſs for theirs, who would make them children by uſurping a *tutorage*. *Government of the Tongue.*

TU'TORESS. *n. ſ.* [from *tutor*.] Directreſs; inſtructreſs; governeſs.

Fidelia ſhall be your *tutoreſs*. *Moore.*

TU'TSAN, or *Parkleaves*. *n. ſ.* [*androſæmum*, Lat.] A plant.

TU'TTY. *n. ſ.* [*tutia*, low Latin; *tuthie*, Fr.] A ſublimate of zinc or calamine collected in the furnace. *Ainſw.*

TUZ. *n. ſ.* [I know not whether it is not a word merely of cant.] A lock or tuft of hair.

With odorous oil thy head and hair are ſleek;
And then thou kemp'ſt the *tuzzes* on thy cheek;
Of theſe thy barbers take a coſtly care. *Dryden.*

TWAIN. *adj.* [ꝥpẏzen, batpa, both twain, Saxon.] Two. An old word, not now uſed but ludicrouſly.

'Tis not the trial of a woman's war,
The bitter clamour of two eager tongues,
Can arbitrate this cauſe betwixt us *twain*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Such ſmiling rogues as theſe,
Like rats, oft bite the holy cords in *twain*,
Too intricate t' unlooſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

Of my condition take no care;
It fits not; thou and I long ſince are *twain*. *Milton.*

When old winter ſplit the rocks in *twain*,
He ſtripp'd the bears-foot of its leafy growth. *Dryden.*

The trembling widow, and her daughters *twain*,
This woeful cackling cry with horror heard. *Dryden.*

To TWANG. *v. n.* [A word formed from the ſound.] To ſound with a quick ſharp noiſe.

A thouſand *twanging* inſtruments
Will hum about mine ears. *Shakeſpeare.*

His quiver o'er his ſhoulders Phœbus threw,
His bow *twang'd*, and his arrows rattled as they flew. *Dryd.*

With her thund'ring voice ſhe menac'd high,
And every accent *twang'd* with ſmarting ſorrow. *Dryden.*

The *twanging* bows
Send ſhowers of ſhafts, that on their barbed points
Alternate ruin bear. *Phillips.*

Sounds the tough horn and *twangs* the quiv'ring ſtring. *Pope.*

To TWANG. *v. a.* To make to ſound ſharply.

A ſwaggering accent, ſharply *twang'd* off, gives manhood approbation. *Shakeſpeare.*

TWANG. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A ſharp quick ſound.

They by the ſound and *twang* of noſe,
If all be ſound within, diſcloſe. *Butler.*

So ſwells each wind-pipe; aſs intones to aſs,
Harmonic *twang* of leather, horn and braſs. *Pope.*

2. An affected modulation of the voice.

If he be but a perſon in vogue with the multitude, he can make popular, rambling, incoherent ſtuff, ſeaſoned with *twang* and tautology, paſs for high rhetorick. *South.*

He has ſuch a *twang* in his diſcourſe, and ungraceful way of ſpeaking through his noſe, that one can hardly underſtand him. *Arbuthnot.*

TWANG. *interj.* A word making a quick action, accompanied with a ſharp ſound. Little uſed, and little deſerving to be uſed.

There's one, the beſt in all my quiver,
Twang! thro' his very heart and liver. *Prior.*

TWA'NGLING. *adj.* [from *twang*.] Contemptibly noiſy.

She did call me raſcal, fidler,
And *twangling* Jack, with twenty ſuch vile terms. *Shakeſp.*

To TWANK. *v. n.* [Corrupted from *twang*.] To make to ſound.

A freeman of London has the privilege of diſturbing a whole ſtreet with *twankling* of a braſs kettle. *Addiſon.*

'TWAS. Contracted from *it was*.

If he aſks who bid thee, ſay *'twas* I. *Dryden.*

To TWA'TTLE. *v. n.* [*ſchwatzen*, German.] To prate; to gabble; to chatter.

It is not for every *twattling* goſſip to undertake. *L'Eſtrange.*

TWAY. For TWAIN.

Gyon's angry blade ſo fierce did play
On th' other's helmet, which as Titan ſhone,
That quit it clove his plumed creſt in *tway*. *Spenſer.*

TWA'YBLADE. *n. ſ.* [*ophris*, Latin.] It hath a polypetalous flower, conſiſting of ſix diſſimilar leaves, of which the five upper ones are ſo diſpoſed as to repreſent in ſome meaſure an helmet, the under one being headed and ſhaped like a man. The empalement becomes a fruit, perforated with three windows, to which adhere valves, pregnant with very ſmall ſeeds like duſt. *Miller.*

To TWEAG. } *v. a.* [It is written *tweag* by *Skinner*; but *tweak*
To TWEAK. } by other writers: *twacken*, German.] To pinch; to ſqueeze betwixt the fingers.

Who calls me villain, breaks my pate acroſs,
Tweaks me by the noſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

To rouſe him from lethargick dump,
He *tweak'd* his noſe. *Butler.*

Look in their face, they *tweak'd* your noſe. *Swift.*

TWEAGUE. } *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Perplexity; ludicrous
TWEAK. } diſtreſs. A low word.

This put the old fellow in a rare *tweague*. *Arbuthnot.*

To TWEE'DLE. *v. a.* [I know not whence derived.] To handle lightly. It ſeems in the following paſſage miſprinted for *wheedle*.

A fiddler brought in with him a body of luſty young fellows, whom he had *tweedled* into the ſervice. *Addiſon.*

TWEE'ZERS. *n. ſ.* [*etuy*, French.] Nippers, or ſmall pincers, to pluck off hairs.

There hero's wits are kept in pond'rous vaſes,
And beaus in ſnuff-boxes and *tweezer*-caſes. *Pope.*

TWELFTH. *adj.* [ꝥelꝼta, Sax.] Second after the tenth; the ordinal of twelve.

He found Eliſha plowing with twelve yoke of oxen, and he with the *twelfth*. 1 *Kings* xix. 9.

Suppoſing, according to the ſtandard, five ſhillings were to weigh an ounce, wanting about ſixteen grains, whereof one *twelfth* were copper, and eleven *twelfths* ſilver, it is plain here the quantity of ſilver gives the value. *Locke.*

TWE'LFTHTIDE. *n. ſ.* The twelfth day after Chriſtmas.

Plough-munday, next after that *twelfthtide*,
Bids out with the plough. *Tuſſer.*

TWELVE. *adj.* [ꝥelꝼ, Saxon.] Two and ten; twice ſix.

Thou haſt beat me out *twelve* ſeveral times. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

Had we no quarrel elſe to Rome, but that
Thou art thence baniſh'd, we would muſter all
From *twelve* to twenty. *Shakeſpeare.*

What man talk'd with you yeſternight,
Out at your window, betwixt *twelve* and one? *Shakeſpeare.*
On his left hand *twelve* reverend owls did fly:
So Romulus, 'tis ſung, by Tyber's brook,
Preſage of ſway from twice ſix vultures took. *Dryden.*

TWE'LVEMONTH. *n. ſ.* [*twelve* and *month.*] A year, as conſiſting of twelve months.
I ſhall laugh at this a *twelvemonth* hence. *Shakeſp.*
This year or *twelvemonth*, by reaſon that the moon's months are ſhorter than thoſe of the ſun, is about eleven days ſhorter than the ſun's year. *Holder.*
Taking the ſhoots of the paſt ſpring, and pegging them down in very rich earth perfectly conſumed, watering them upon all occaſions, by this time *twelvemonth* they will be ready to remove. *Evelyn.*
In the ſpace of about a *twelvemonth* I have run out of a whole thouſand pound upon her. *Addiſon.*
Not twice a *twelvemonth* you appear in print. *Pope.*

TWE'LVEPENCE. *n. ſ.* [*twelve* and *pence.*] A ſhilling.

TWE'LVEPENNY. *adj.* [*twelve* and *penny.*] Sold for a ſhilling.
I would wiſh no other revenge, from this rhyming judge of the *twelvepenny* gallery. *Dryden.*

TWE'LVESCORE. *n. ſ.* [*twelve* and *ſcore.*] Twelve times twenty; two hundred and forty.
Twelveſcore virago's of the Spartan race. *Dryden.*

TWE'NTIETH. *adj.* [ꝥpentıgoꝺa, Saxon.] Twice tenth; ordinal of twenty.
This year,
The *twentieth* from the firing the capitol,
As fatal too to Rome, by all predictions. *Benj. Johnſon.*
The quantity of the fifteenth ſhould be turned to a *twentieth.* *Bacon.*
Why, was not I the *twentieth* by deſcent
From a long reſtive race of droning kings? *Dryden.*
This crown now muſt be raiſed, and coined one *twentieth* lighter; which is nothing but changing the denomination, calling that a crown now, which yeſterday was but a part, *viz.* nineteen *twentieths.* *Locke.*

TWE'NTY. *adj.* [ꝥpentıg, Saxon.]
1. Twice ten.
At leaſt nineteen in *twenty* of theſe perplexing words might be changed into eaſy ones. *Swift.*
2. A proverbial or indefinite number.
Maximilian, upon *twenty* reſpects, could not have been the man. *Bacon.*

TWI'BIL. *n. ſ.* [*twy* for *two*, and *bill*, *bipennis*, Latin.] A halbert. *Ainſ.*

TWICE. *adv.* [ꝥpıgıꝺ, Saxon; *twees*, Dutch.]
1. Two times.
Upon his creſt he ſtruck him ſo,
That *twice* he reeled, ready *twice* to fall. *Spenſer.*
He *twice* eſſay'd to caſt his ſon in gold;
Twice from his hands he dropp'd the forming mould. *Dryd.*
2. Doubly.
A little ſum you mourn, while moſt have met
With *twice* the loſs, and by as vile a cheat. *Dryden.*
3. It is often uſed in compoſition.
Life is tedious as a *twice*-told tale,
Vexing the dull ear of a drowſy man. *Shakeſpeare.*
Twice-born Bacchus burſt the thund'rer's thigh,
And all the gods that wander thro' the ſky. *Creech.*
Extol the ſtrength of a *twice*-conquer'd race. *Dryden.*
And what ſo tedious as a *twice*-told tale. *Pope.*

To TWI'DLE. *v. a.* [This is commonly written *tweedle.*] To touch lightly. A low word.
With my fingers upon the ſtupe, I preſſed cloſe upon it, and *twidled* it in, firſt one ſide, then the other. *Wiſeman.*

TWIG. *n. ſ.* [ꝥpıg, ꝥpıgga, Saxon; *twyg*, Dutch.] A ſmall ſhoot of a branch; a ſwitch tough and long.
The Britons had boats made of willow *twigs*, covered on the outſide with hides, and ſo had the Venetians. *Raleigh.*
They choſe the fig-tree, ſuch as ſpread her arms,
Branching ſo broad and long, that in the ground
The bended *twigs* take root. *Milton.*
Can'ſt thou with a weak angle ſtrike the whale,
His huge jaw with a *twig* or bulruſh bore? *Sandys.*
If they cut the *twigs* at evening, a plentiful and pleaſant juice comes out. *More.*
The tender *twig* ſhoots upwards to the ſkies. *Dryden.*
From parent bough
A cyon meetly ſever: after force
A way into the crabſtocks cloſe wrought grain
By wedges, and within the living wound
Incloſe the foſter *twig*, around which ſpread
The binding clay. *Philips.*

TWI'GGEN. *adj.* [from *twig.*] Made of twigs.
I'll beat the knave with a *twiggen* bottle. *Shakeſpeare.*
The ſides and rim ſewed together after the manner of *twiggen* work. *Grew.*

TWI'GGY. *adj* [from *twig.*] Full of twigs.

TWI'LIGHT. *n. ſ.* [*twelicht*, Dutch; ꝥpeoncleohꝛ, Saxon.] The dubious or faint light before ſunriſe, and after ſunſet; obſcure light; uncertain view.
Her *twilights* were more clear than our mid-day. *Donne.*
Suſpicions amongſt thoughts, are like bats amongſt birds, they ever fly by *twilight.* Certainly they are to be well guarded. *Bacon.*
A faint weak love of virtue, and of good,
Reflects from her on them, which underſtood
Her worth; and though ſhe have ſhut in all day,
The *twilight* of her memory doth ſtay. *Donne.*
He that ſaw hell in's melancholy dream,
And in the *twilight* of his phancy's theme,
Scar'd from his ſins, repented in a fright,
Had he view'd Scotland, had turn'd proſelyte. *Cleaveland.*
Ambroſial night, with clouds exhal'd
From that high mount of God, whence light and ſhade
Spring both, the face of brighteſt heav'n had chang'd
To grateful *twilight.* *Milton.*
When the ſun was down,
They juſt arriv'd by *twilight* at a town. *Dryden.*
In the greateſt part of our concernment he has afforded us only the *twilight* of probability, ſuitable to our ſtate of mediocrity. *Locke.*

TWI'LIGHT. *adj.*
1. Not clearly or brightly illuminated; obſcure; deeply ſhaded.
When the ſun begins to fling
His flaring beams, me goddeſs bring
To arched walks of *twilight* groves. *Milton.*
O'er the *twilight* groves, and duſky caves,
Long-ſounding iſles, and intermingled graves,
Black melancholy ſits, and round her throws
A death-like ſilence, and a dead repoſe. *Pope.*
2. Seen by twilight.
On old Lycæus or Cyllene hoar,
Trip no more in *twilight* ranks. *Milton.*

TWIN. *n. ſ.* [ꝥpınn, Saxon; *tweelingen*, Dutch.]
1. Children born at a birth. It is therefore ſeldom uſed in the ſingular, though ſometimes it is uſed for one of twins.
In this myſtery of ill opinions, here's the *twin* brother of thy letter; but let thine inherit firſt, for mine never ſhall. *Shak.*
In beſtowing,
He was moſt princely: ever witneſs for him
Thoſe *twins* of learning, Ipſwich and Oxford. *Shakeſp.*
If that moment of the time of birth be of ſuch moment, whence proceedeth the great difference of the conſtitutions of *twins*, which, though together born, have ſtrange and contrary fortunes. *Drummond.*
The divided dam
Runs to the ſummons of her hungry lamb;
But when the *twin* cries halves, ſhe quits the firſt. *Cleavel.*
They came *twins* from the womb, and ſtill they live
As if they would go *twins* too to the grave. *Otway.*
Fair Leda's *twins*, in time to ſtars decreed,
One fought on foot, one curb'd the fiery ſteed. *Dryden.*
Had there been the ſame likeneſs in all men, as ſometimes in *twins*, it would have given occaſion to confuſion. *Grew.*
2. Gemini, the ſign of the zodiack.
This, when the ſun retires,
Firſt ſhines, and ſpreads black night with feeble fires,
Then parts the *twins* and crab. *Creech.*
When now no more, th' alternate *twins* are fir'd,
Short is the doubtful empire of the night. *Thomſon.*

To TWIN. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To be born at the ſame birth.
He that is approv'd in this offence,
Though he had *twinn'd* with me both at a birth,
Shall loſe me. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To bring two at once.
Ewes yearly by *twinning* rich maſters do make. *Tuſſer.*
3. To be paired; to be ſuited.
Hath nature given them eyes,
Which can diſtinguiſh 'twixt
The fiery orbs above, and the *twinned* ſtones
Upon the humbl'd beach. *Shakeſpeare.*
O how inſcrutable! his equity
Twins with his power. *Sandys.*

TWINBO'RN. *adj.* [*twin* and *born.*] Born at the ſame birth.
Our ſins lay on the king; he muſt bear all:
O hard condition and *twinborn* with greatneſs. *Shakeſp.*

To TWINE. *v. a.* [ꝥpınan, Saxon; *twynen*, Dutch.]
1. To twiſt or complicate ſo as to unite, or form one body or ſubſtance out of two or more.
Thou ſhalt make an hanging of blue and fine *twined* linen, wrought with needlework. *Exod.* xxvi. 36.
2. I know not whether this is from *twine* or *twin.*
By original lapſe, true liberty
Is loſt, which always with right reaſon dwells,
Twin'd, and from her hath no dividual being. *Milton.*
3. To unite itſelf.
Lumps of ſugar loſe themſelves, and *twine*
Their ſubtile eſſence with the ſoul of wine. *Craſhaw.*

To

To TWINE. *v. n.*

1. To convolve itſelf; to wrap itſelf cloſely about.
   Let wreaths of triumph now my temples *twine*,
   The victor cry'd, the glorious prize is mine! *Pope.*
2. To unite by interpoſition of parts.
   Friends now faſt ſworn, who *twine* in love
   Unſeparable, ſhall, within this hour,
   On a diſſenſion of a doit, break out
   To bitterest enmity. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To wind; to make flexures.
   As rivers, though they bend and *twine*,
   Still to the ſea their courſe incline:
   Or as philoſophers who find
   Some fav'rite ſyſtem to their mind,
   In ev'ry point to make it fit,
   Will force all nature to ſubmit. *Swift.*
   The deer ruſtles thro' the *twining* brake. *Thomſon.*

TWINE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A twiſted thread.
   Not any damſel, which her vaunteth moſt
   In ſkilful knitting of ſoft ſilken *twine*. *Spenſer.*
   A pointed ſword hung threat'ning o'er his head,
   Suſtain'd but by a ſlender *twine* of thread. *Dryden.*
2. Twiſt; convolution.
   Nor all the gods beſide
   Longer dare abide,
   Not Typhon huge ending in ſnaky *twine*. *Milton.*
   Welcome joy and feaſt,
   Braid your locks with roſy *twine*,
   Dropping odours, dropping wine. *Milton.*
3. Embrace; act of convolving itſelf round.
   Everlaſting hate
   The vine to ivy bears, but with am'rous *twine*
   Claſps the tall elm. *Philips.*

To TWINGE. *v. a.* [*twingen*, German; *twinge*, Daniſh.]

1. To torment with ſudden and ſhort pain.
   The gnat charged into the noſtrils of the lion, and there *twinged* him till he made him tear himſelf, and ſo maſtered him. *L'Eſtrange.*
2. To pinch; to tweak.
   When a man is paſt his ſenſe,
   There's no way to reduce him thence,
   But *twinging* him by th' ears and noſe,
   Or laying on of heavy blows. *Hudibras.*

TWINGE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Short ſudden ſharp pain.
   The wickedneſs of this old villain ſtartles me, and gives me a *twinge* for my own ſin, though far ſhort of his. *Dryden.*
2. A tweak; a pinch.
   How can you fawn upon a maſter that gives you ſo many blows and *twinges* by the ears. *L'Eſtrange.*

TWINK. *n. ſ.* [See TWINKLE.] The motion of an eye; a moment. Not in uſe.
   She hung about my neck, and kiſs on kiſs
   She vied ſo faſt, proteſting oath on oath,
   That in a *twink* ſhe won me to her love. *Shakeſpeare.*

To TWI'NKLE. *v. n.* [ꝥpinclian, Saxon.]

1. To ſparkle; to flaſh irregularly; to ſhine with intermitted light; to ſhine faintly; to quiver.
   At firſt I did adore a *twinkling* ſtar,
   But now I worſhip a celeſtial ſun. *Shakeſpeare.*
   As plays the ſun upon the glaſſey ſtreams,
   Twinkling another counterfeited beam,
   So ſeems this gorgeous beauty. *Shakeſpeare.*
   Some their forked tails ſtretch forth on high,
   And tear the *twinkling* ſtars from trembling ſky. *Fairfax.*
   God compriſes all the goods we value in the creatures, as the ſun doth the light that *twinkles* in the ſtars. *Boyle.*
   The ſtar of love,
   That *twinkles* you to fair Almeyda's bed. *Dryden.*
   Think you your new French proſelytes are come
   To ſtarve abroad, becauſe they ſtarv'd at home,
   Your benefices *twinkl'd* from afar. *Dryden.*
   So weak your charms, that like a winter's night,
   Twinkling with ſtars, they freeze me while they light. *Dryden.*
   Theſe ſtars do not *twinkle* when viewed through teleſcopes which have large apertures: for the rays of light which paſs through divers parts of the aperture, tremble each of them apart; and by means of their various, and ſometimes contrary tremors, fall at one and the ſame time upon different points in the bottom of the eye. *Newton.*
2. To open and ſhut the eye by turns.
   The owl fell a moping and *twinkling*. *L'Eſtrange.*
3. To play irregularly.
   His eyes will *twinkle*, and his tongue will roll,
   As tho' he beck'ned, and call'd back his ſoul. *Donne.*

TWI'NKLE.
TWI'NKLING. } *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A ſparkling intermitting light; a motion of the eye.
   Suddenly, with *twinkle* of her eye;
   The damſel broke his miſintended dart. *Spenſer.*
   I come, I come; the leaſt *twinkle* had brought me to thee. *Dryden's Don Sebaſtian.*
2. A ſhort ſpace, ſuch as is taken up by a motion of the eye.
   Money can thy wants at will ſupply,
   Shields, ſteeds, and arms, and all things for thee meet,
   It can pourvey in *twinkling* of an eye. *Spenſer.*
   Theſe falſe beauties of the ſtage are no more laſting than a rainbow; when the actor gilds them no longer with his reflection, they vaniſh in a *twinkling*. *Dryden.*
   The action, paſſion, and manners of ſo many perſons in a picture, are to be diſcerned in the *twinkling* of an eye, if the ſight could travel over ſo many different objects all at once. *Dryden.*

TWI'NLING. *n. ſ.* [diminutive of *twin*.] A twin lamb; a lamb of two brought at a birth.
   Twinlings increaſe bring. *Tuſſer.*

TWI'NNER. *n. ſ.* [from *twin*.] A breeder of twins.
   Ewes yeerely by twinning rich maiſters do make;
   The lambe of ſuch *twinners* for breeders go take. *Tuſſer.*

To TWIRL. *v. a.* [from *whirl*.] To turn round; to move by a quick rotation.
   Wool and raw ſilk by moiſture incorporate with other thread; eſpecially if there be a little wreathing, as appeareth by the twiſting and *twirling* about of ſpindles. *Bacon.*
   Dextrous damſels *twirl* the ſprinkling mop. *Gay.*
   See ruddy maids,
   Some taught with dextrous hand to *twirl* the wheel. *Dodſl.*

TWIRL. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Rotation; circular motion.
2. Twiſt; convolution.
   The *twirl* on this is different from that of the others; this being an heteroſtropha, the *twirls* turning from the right-hand to the left. *Woodward.*

To TWIST. *v. a.* [ꝥpiꝛan, Saxon; *twiſten*, Dutch.]

1. To form by complication; to form by convolution.
   Do but deſpair,
   And if thou want'ſt a cord, the ſmalleſt thread
   That ever ſpider *twiſted* from her womb,
   Will ſtrangle thee. *Shakeſpeare.*
   To reprove diſcontent, the ancients feigned, that in hell ſtood a man *twiſting* a rope of hay; and ſtill he *twiſted* on, ſuffering an aſs to eat up all that was finiſhed. *Taylor.*
   Would Clotho waſh her hands in milk,
   And *twiſt* our thread with gold and ſilk;
   Would ſhe in friendſhip, peace, and plenty,
   Spin out our years to four times twenty,
   And ſhould we both in this condition,
   Have conquer'd love, and worſe ambition,
   Elſe theſe two paſſions by the way,
   May chance to ſhew us ſcurvy play. *Prior.*
   The taſk were harder to ſecure my own
   Againſt the pow'r of thoſe already known;
   For well you *twiſt* the ſecret chains that bind
   With gentle force the captivated mind. *Lyttleton.*
2. To contort; to writhe.
   Either double it into a pyramidical, or *twiſt* it into a ſerpentine form. *Pope.*
3. To wreath; to wind; to encircle by ſomething round about.
   There are pillars of ſmoke *twiſted* about with wreaths of flame. *Burnet.*
4. To form; to weave.
   If thou do'ſt love fair Hero, cheriſh it,
   And thou ſhalt have her: was't not to this end
   That thou began'ſt to *twiſt* ſo fine a ſtory? *Shakeſpeare.*
5. To unite by intertexture of parts.
   All that know how prodigal
   Of thy great ſoul thou art, longing to *twiſt*
   Bays with that joy, which ſo early kiſt
   Thy youthful temples, with what horror we
   Think on the blind events of war. *Waller.*
6. To unite; to inſinuate.
   When avarice *twiſts* itſelf, not only with the practice of men, but the doctrines of the church; when eccleſiaſticks diſpute for money, the miſchief ſeems fatal. *Decay of Piety.*

To TWIST. *v. n.* To be contorted; to be convolved.
   In an ileus, commonly called the *twiſting* of the guts, is a circumvolution or inſertion of one part of the gut within the other. *Arbuthnot.*
   Deep in her breaſt he plung'd the ſhining ſword:
   Th' Inachians view the ſlain with vaſt ſurprize,
   Her *twiſting* volumes, and her rolling eyes. *Pope.*

TWIST. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Any thing made by convolution, or winding two bodies together.
   Minerva nurs'd him,
   Within a *twiſt* of twining oſiers laid. *Addiſon.*

2. A ſingle ſtring of a cord.
Winding a thin ſtring about the work, hazards its breaking by the fretting of the ſeveral *twiſts* againſt one another. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*

3. A cord; a ſtring.
Through theſe labyrinths, not my grov'ling wit,
But thy ſilk *twiſt*, let down from heav'n to me,
Did both conduct and teach me, how by it
To climb to thee. *Herbert.*
About his chin the *twiſt*
He ty'd, and ſoon the ſtrangl'd ſoul diſmiſs'd. *Dryden.*

4. Contortion; writhe.
Not the leaſt turn or *twiſt* in the fibres of any one animal, which does not render them more proper for that particular animal's way of life than any other caſt or texture. *Addiſon.*

5. The manner of twiſting.
Jack ſhrunk at firſt ſight of it; he found fault with the length, the thickneſs, and the *twiſt*. *Arbuthnot.*

TWI'STER. *n. ſ.* [from *twiſt*.] One who twiſts; a ropemaker.
To this word I have annexed ſome remarkable lines, which explain twiſt in all its ſenſes.
When a *twiſter* a-twiſting will twiſt him a twiſt,
For the twiſting of his twiſt, he three twines doth intwiſt;
But if one of the twines of the twiſt do untwiſt,
The twine that untwiſteth untwiſteth the twiſt.
Untwirling the twine that untwiſteth between,
He twirls with his *twiſter* the two in a twine;
Then twice having twiſted the twines of the twine,
He twitcheth the twine he had twined in twain.
The twain that in twining before in the twine,
As twins were intwiſted, he now doth untwine,
'Twixt the twain intertwiſting a twine more between,
He, twirling his *twiſter*, makes a twiſt of the twine. *Wallis.*

To TWIT. *v. a.* [ebpitan, Saxon.] To ſneer; to flout; to reproach.
When approaching the ſtormy ſtowers,
We mought with our ſhoulders bear off the ſharp ſhowers,
And ſooth to ſaine, nought ſeemeth ſike ſtrife,
That ſhepherds ſo *twiten* each other's life. *Spenſer.*
When I proteſt true loyalty to her,
She *twits* me with my falſhood to my friend. *Shakeſpeare.*
Æſop minds men of their errors, without *twitting* them for what's amiſs. *L'Eſtrange.*
This theſe ſcoffers *twitted* the Chriſtians with. *Tillotſon.*
Galen bled his patients, till by fainting they could bear no longer; for which he was *twitted* in his own time. *Baker.*

To TWITCH. *v. a.* [zpiccian, Saxon.] To vellicate; to pluck with a quick motion; to ſnatch; to pluck with a haſty motion.
He roſe, and *twitch'd* his mantle blue,
To-morrow to freſh woods, and paſtures new. *Milton.*
Twitch'd by the ſleeve, he mouths it more and more. *Dryden's Juvenal.*
With a furious leap
She ſprung from bed, diſturbed in her mind,
And fear'd at ev'ry ſtep a *twitching* ſpright behind. *Dryden.*
Thrice they *twitch'd* the diamond in her ear. *Pope.*

TWITCH. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. A quick pull; a ſudden vellication.
But Hudibras gave him a *twitch*,
As quick as lightning, in the breech. *Hudibras.*
The lion gave one hearty *twitch*, and got his feet out of the trap, but left his claws behind. *L'Eſtrange.*
2. A painful contraction of the fibres.
Other confed'rate pairs
Contract the fibres, and the *twitch* produce,
Which gently puſhes on the grateful food
To the wide ſtomach, by its hollow road. *Blackmore.*
Mighty phyſical their fear is,
For ſoon as noiſe of combat near is,
Their heart deſcending to their breeches,
Muſt give their ſtomachs cruel *twitches*. *Prior.*
A fit of the ſtone is the cure, from the inflammation and pain occaſioning convulſive *twitches*. *Sharp.*

TWI'TCHGRASS. *n. ſ.* A plant.
Twitchgraſs is a weed that keeps ſome land looſe, hollow, and draws away the virtue of the ground. *Mortimer.*

To TWI'TTER. *v. n.*
1. To make a ſharp tremulous intermitted noiſe.
This muſt be done;
Swallows *twitter* on the chimney-tops. *Dryden.*
They *twitter* chearful, till the vernal months
Invite them back. *Thomſon.*
2. To be ſuddenly moved with any inclination. A low word.
A widow which had a *twittering* toward a ſecond huſband, took a goſſiping companion to manage the jobb. *L'Eſtrange.*

TWI'TTER. *n. ſ.* Any motion or diſorder of paſſion; ſuch as a violent fit of laughing, or fit of fretting.
The ancient errant knights
Won all their ladies hearts in fights,
And cut whole giants into fritters,
To put them into amorous *twitters*. *Hudibras.*

The moon was in a heavy *twitter*, that her cloaths never fitted her. *L'Eſtrange.*

TWITTLETWA'TTLE. *n. ſ.* [A ludicrous reduplication of *twattle*.] Tattle; gabble. A vile word.
Inſipid *twittletwattles*, frothy jeſts, and jingling witticiſms, inure us to a miſunderſtanding of things. *L'Eſtrange.*

'TWIXT. A contraction of *betwixt*.
Twilight, ſhort arbiter 'twixt day and night. *Milton.*

TWO. *adj.* [*twai*, Gothick; zpu, Saxon.]
1. One and one.
Between *two* hawks, which flies the higher pitch;
Between *two* dogs, which hath the deeper mouth;
Between *two* blades, which bears the better temper;
Between *two* horſes, which doth bear him beſt;
Between *two* girls, which hath the merrieſt eye,
I have ſome ſhallow ſpirit of judgment. *Shakeſpeare.*
Three words it will three times report, and then the *two* latter for ſome times. *Bacon.*
Fifteen chambers were to lodge us *two* and *two* together. *Bacon.*
They lay
By *two* and *two* acroſs the common way. *Dryden.*
2. It is uſed in compoſition.
Next to the raven's age, the Pylian king
Was longeſt liv'd of any *two*-legg'd thing. *Dryden.*
A rational animal better deſcribed man's eſſence, than a *two*-legged animal, with broad nails, and without feathers. *Locke.*
The *two*-ſhap'd Erichthonius had his birth
Without a mother, from the teeming earth. *Addiſon.*
Her regiſter was a *two*-leaved book of record, one page containing the names of her living, and the other of her deceaſed members. *Ayliffe.*

TWO'EDGED. *adj.* [*two* and *edge*.] Having an edge on either ſide.
Clariſſa drew, with tempting grace,
A *twoedg'd* weapon from her ſhining caſe. *Pope.*

TWO'FOLD. *adj.* [*two* and *fold*.] Double.
Our prayer againſt ſudden death importeth a *twofold* deſire, that death when it cometh may give us ſome convenient reſpite, or if that be denied us of God, yet we may have wiſdom to provide always beforehand. *Hooker.*
Through mirkſom air her ready way ſhe makes,
Her *twofold* team, of which two black as pitch,
And two were brown, yet each to each unlike,
Did ſoftly ſwim away. *Spenſer.*
O thou! the earthly author of my blood,
Whoſe youthful ſpirit in me regenerate,
Doth now with *twofold* vigour lift me up,
To reach at victory above my head,
Add proof unto mine armour with thy prayers,
And with thy bleſſings ſteel my lance's point. *Shakeſp.*
Our *twofold* ſeas waſh either ſide. *Dryden.*
Time and place, taken for diſtinguiſhable portions of ſpace and duration, have each of them a *twofold* acceptation. *Locke.*
Ewes, that erſt brought forth but ſingle lambs,
Now dropp'd their *twofold* burdens. *Prior.*
Holineſs may be taken in a *twofold* ſenſe; for that external holineſs, which belongs to perſons or things, offered to God; or for thoſe internal graces which ſanctify our natures. *Atterb.*

TWO'FOLD. *adv.* Doubly.
A proſelyte you make *twofold* more the child of hell than yourſelves. *Matth* xxiii. 15.

TWO'HANDED. *adj.* [*two* and *hand*.] Large; bulky; enormous of magnitude.
With huge *twohanded* ſway,
Brandiſh'd aloft, the horrid edge came down,
Wide waſting. *Milton.*
If little, then ſhe's life and ſoul all o'er;
An amazon, the large *twohanded* whore. *Dryden.*

TWO'PENCE. *n. ſ.* A ſmall coin, valued at twice a penny.
You all ſhew like gilt *twopences* to me. *Shakeſpeare.*

To TYE. *v. a.* To bind. See TIE.

TYE. *n. ſ.* See TIE. A knot; a bond or obligation.
Lay your
Command upon me; to the which my duties
Are with a moſt indiſſoluble *tye*
For ever knit. *Shakeſpeare.*
I have no *tye* upon you to be true,
But that which looſen'd your's, my love to you. *Dryden.*
Honour's a ſacred *tye*, the law of kings,
The noble mind's diſtinguiſhing perfection,
That aids and ſtrengthens virtue where it meets her,
And imitates her actions where ſhe is not. *Addiſon.*
It ought not to be ſported with;
Lend me aid, I now conjure thee, lend,
By the ſoft *tye* and ſacred name of friend. *Pope.*

TY'GER. *n. ſ.* See TIGER.

TY'MBAL. *n. ſ.* [*tymbal*, French.] A kind of kettle-drum.
Yet gracious charity! indulgent gueſt!
Were not thy pow'r exerted in my breaſt;

My ſpeeches would ſend up unheeded pray'r:
The ſcorn of life would be but wild deſpair:
A *tymbal*'s ſound were better than my voice,
My faith were form, my eloquence were noiſe. *Prior.*

TYKE. *n. ſ.* [See TIKE.] Tyke in Scottiſh ſtill denotes a dog, or one as contemptible and vile as a dog, and from thence perhaps comes *téague*.

Baſe *tyke*, call'ſt thou me hoſt? now,
By this hand, I ſwear I ſcorn the term. *Shakeſpeare.*

TYMPANI'TES. *n. ſ.* [τυμπανίτης, from τυμπανίτω, to ſound like a drum.] That particular ſort of dropſy that ſwells the belly up like a drum, and is often cured by tapping.

TY'MPANUM. *n. ſ.* A drum; a part of the ear, ſo called from its reſemblance to a drum.

The three little bones in meatu auditorio, by firming the *tympanum*, are a great help to the hearing. *Wiſeman.*

TY'MPANY. *n. ſ.* [from *tympanum*, Lat.] A kind of obſtructed flatulence that ſwells the body like a drum.

Hope, the chriſtian grace, muſt be proportioned and attemperate to the promiſe; if it exceed that temper and proportion, it becomes a tumour and *tympany* of hope. *Hamm.*

He does not ſhew us Rome great ſuddenly,
As if the empire were a *tympany*,
But gives it natural growth, tells how and why
The little body grew ſo large and high. *Suckling.*

Others that affect
A lofty ſtile, ſwell to a *tympany*. *Roſcommon.*

Pride is no more than an unnatural *tympany*, that riſes in a bubble, and ſpends itſelf in a blaſt. *L'Eſtrange.*

Nor let thy mountain-belly make pretence
Of likeneſs; thine's a *tympany* of ſenſe.
A tun of man in thy large bulk is writ,
But ſure thou'rt but a kilderkin of wit. *Dryden.*

The air is ſo rarified in this kind of dropſical tumour as makes it hard and tight like a drum, and from thence it is called a *tympany*. *Arbuthnot.*

TY'NY. *adj.* Small.

He that has a little *tyny* wit,
Muſt make content with the fortunes fit. *Shakeſpeare.*

TYPE. *n. ſ.* [*type*, Fr. *typus*, Lat. τύπος.]

1. Emblem; mark of ſomething.

Clean renouncing
The faith they have in tennis, and tall ſtockings,
Short bolſter'd breeches, and thoſe *types* of travel,
And underſtanding again the honeſt men *Shakeſp.*

Thy emblem, gracious queen, the Britiſh rule,
Type of ſweet rule, and gentle majeſty. *Prior.*

2. That by which ſomething future is prefigured.

Informing them by *types*
And ſhadows of that deſtin'd ſeed to bruiſe
The ſerpent, by what means he ſhall atchieve
Mankind's deliverance. *Milton.*

The apoſtle ſhews the Chriſtan religion to be in truth and ſubſtance what the Jewiſh was only in *type* and ſhadow. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

3. A ſtamp; a mark not in uſe.

Thy father bears the *type* of King of Naples,
Yet not ſo wealthy as an Engliſh yeoman. *Shakeſpeare.*

What good is cover'd with the face of heav'n
To be diſcovered, that can do me good?
—Th' advancement of your children, gentle lady,
—Up to ſome ſcaffold, there to loſe their heads;
—No, to the dignity and height of fortune,
The high imperial *type* of this earth's glory. *Shakeſp.*

4. A printing letter.

TY'PICK. } *adj.* [*typique*, Fr. *typicus*, Lat.] Emblematical;
TY'PICAL. } figurative of ſomething elſe.

The Levitical prieſthood was only *typical* of the chriſtian; which is ſo much more holy and honourable than that, as the inſtitution of Chriſt is more excellent than that of Moſes. *Atterbury.*

Hence that many courſers ran,
Hand-in-hand, a goodly train,
To bleſs the great Eliza's reign;
And in the *typic* glory ſhow
What fuller bliſs Maria ſhall beſtow. *Prior.*

TY'PICALLY. *adv.* [from *typical.*] In a typical manner.

This excellent communicativeneſs of the divine nature is *typically* repreſented, and myſteriouſly exemplified by the Porphyrian ſcale of being. *Norris.*

TY'PICALNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *typical.*] The ſtate of being typical.

To TY'PIFY. *v. a.* [from *type.*] To figure; to ſhew in emblem.

The reſurrection of Chriſt hath the power of a pattern to us, and is *typified* in baptiſm, as an engagement to riſe to newneſs of life. *Hammond.*

Our Saviour was *typified* indeed by the goat that was ſlain; at the effuſion of whoſe blood, not only the hard hearts of his enemies relented, but the ſtony rocks and vail of the temple were ſhattered. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

TYPO'GRAPHER. *adj.* [τύπος and γράφω.] A printer.

TYPOGRA'PHICAL. *adj.* [from *typography.*]

1. Emblematical; figurative.
2. Belonging to the printer's art.

TYPOGRA'PHICALLY. *adv.* [from *typographical.*]

1. Emblematically; figuratively.
2. After the manner of printers.

TYPO'GRAPHY. *n. ſ.* [*typographie*, Fr. *typographia*, Lat.]

1. Emblematical, figurative, or hieroglyphical repreſentation.

Thoſe diminutive and pamphlet treatiſes daily publiſhed amongſt us, are pieces containing rather *typography* than verity. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

2. The art of printing.

TYRA'NNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *tyrant.*] A ſhe tyrant.

They were by law of that proud *tyranneſs*,
Provok'd with wrath and envy's falſe ſurmiſe. *Spenſer.*

The *tyranneſs* doth joy to ſee
The huge maſſacres which her eyes do make. *Spenſer.*

TYRA'NNICAL. } *adj.* [*tyrannus*, Latin; *tyrannique*, French;
TYRA'NNICK. } τυραννικὸς.] Suiting a tyrant; acting like a tyrant; cruel; deſpotick; imperious.

Charge him home that affects
Tyrannic power. *Shakeſpeare.*

You have contriv'd to take
From Rome all ſeaſon'd office, and to wind
Yourſelf into a power *tyrannical*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Domitian had been *tyrannical*; and in his time many noble houſes were overthrown by falſe accuſations. *Bacon.*

Our ſects a more *tyrannick* power aſſume,
And would for ſcorpions change his rods of Rome. *Roſc.*

Subdue and quell, o'er all the earth,
Brute violence, and proud *tyrannick* pow'r *Milton.*

If the ſpirit of a ſubject be rebellious, in a prince it will be *tyrannical* and intolerable. *Taylor.*

She hath recourſe
To tears and prayers, again ſhe feels the ſmart
Of a freſh wound from the *tyrannick* dart. *Denham.*

And by the nobles, by his commons curſt,
Th' oppreſſor rul'd *tyrannick* where he durſt;
Stretch'd o'er the poor and church his iron rod,
And treats alike his vaſſals and his God. *Pope.*

TYRA'NNICALLY. *adv.* [from *tyrannical.*] In manner of a tyrant.

TYRA'NNICIDE. *n. ſ* [*tyrannus* and *cædo*, Latin.] The act of killing a tyrant.

To TY'RANNIZE *v. n.* [*tyraniſer*, Fr. from *tyrant.*] To play the tyrant; to act with rigour and imperiouſneſs.

While we truſt in the mercy of God thro' Chriſt Jeſus, fear will not be able to *tyranniſe* over us. *Hooker.*

Then gan Caraſius *tyranniſe* anew,
And gainſt the Romans bent their proper power,
And to Alectus treacherouſly flew,
And took on him the robe of Emperour. *Spenſer.*

I made thee miſerable,
What time I threw the people's ſuffrages
On him, that thus doth *tyranniſe* o'er me. *Shakeſpeare.*

A crew, whom like ambition joins
With him, or under him to *tyranniſe*. *Milton.*

Beauty had crown'd you, and you muſt have been
The whole world's miſtreſs, other than a queen;
All had been rivals, and you might have ſpar'd,
Or kill'd and *tyrannis'd* without a guard. *Waller.*

He does violence to his own faculties, *tyranniſes* over his own mind, and uſurps the prerogative that belongs to truth alone, which is to command aſſent by its own authority. *Locke's Works.*

TY'RANNOUS. *adj.* [from *tyrant.*] Tyrannical; deſpotick; arbitrary; ſevere; cruel; imperious. Not in uſe.

It is ſtrange to ſee the unmanlike cruelty of mankind, who not content with their *tyrannous* ambition, to have brought the others virtuous patience under them, think their maſterhood nothing without doing injury to them. *Sidney.*

Lately grown into a loathing and deteſtation of the unjuſt and *tyrannous* rule of Harold an uſurper. *Spenſer.*

Betwixt two charming words, comes in my father,
And, like the *tyrannous* breathing of the north,
Shakes all our buds from blowing. *Shakeſpeare.*

Subjection to his empire *tyrannous*. *Milton.*

'Tis excellent
To have a giant's ſtrength; but it is *tyrannous*
To uſe it like a giant. *Shakeſpeare.*

Fear you his *tyrannous* paſſion more, alas!
Than the queen's life. *Shakeſp.*

After the death of this *tyrannous* and ambitious king, theſe writings came abroad. *Temple.*

TY'RANNY. *n. ſ.* [*tyrannis*, Latin; τυραννὶς; *tyrannie*, Fr.]

1. Abſolute monarchy imperiouſly adminiſtred.

Our grand foe,
Who now triumphs, and, in th' exceſs of joy,
Sole reigning holds the *tyranny* of heav'n. *Milton.*

The cities fell often under *tyrannies*, which ſpring naturally out of popular governments. *Temple.*

2. Unreſiſted and cruel power.

Boundleſs intemperance
In nature is a *tyranny*; it hath been
Th' untimely emptying of the happy throne,
And fall of many kings. *Shakeſp.*

3. Cruel government; rigorous command.

Bleed, bleed, poor country!
Great *tyranny* lay thou thy baſis ſure,
For goodneſs dares not check thee. *Shakeſp.*

Suſpicions diſpoſe kings to *tyranny*, and huſbands to jealouſy. *Bacon.*

God in judgment juſt,
Subjects him from without to violent lords;
Who oft as undeſervedly inthral
His outward freedom; *tyranny* muſt be. *Milton.*

4. Severity; rigour; inclemency.

The *tyranny* o' the open night's too rough
For nature to endure. *Shakeſp.*

TYRA'NT. *n. ſ.* [τύραννος; *tyrannus*, Latin. Rowland contends that this word, with the correſpondent Greek and Latin, is derived from *tir*, Welch and Erſe, land, and *rhanner*, Welch, to ſhare, *q. d. tirhanner*, a ſharer, or divider of land among his vaſſals.]

1. An abſolute monarch governing imperiouſly.

2. A cruel deſpotick and ſevere maſter; an oppreſſor.

Love to a yielding heart is a king, but to a reſiſting is a *tyrant*. *Sidney.*

I would not be the villain that thou think'ſt,
For the whole ſpace that's in the *tyrant*'s graſp,
And the rich eaſt to boot. *Shakeſp.*

Diſſembling courteſy! how fine this *tyrant*
Can tickle where ſhe wounds! *Shakeſp.*

The houſe of woe, and dungeon of our *tyrant*. *Milton.*

Conſider thoſe grand agents and lieutenants of the devil, by whom he ſcourges and plagues the world under him, to wit, *tyrants*; and was there ever any *tyrant* who was not alſo falſe and perfidious! *South.*

Thou meant'ſt to kill a *tyrant*, not a king. *Dryden.*

When *tyrant* cuſtom had not ſhackl'd man,
But free to follow nature was the mode. *Thomſon.*

TYRE. *n. ſ.* [Properly *tire*.] See TIRE.

I have ſeen her beſet and bedecked all over with emeralds and pearls, ranged in rows about the *tyre* of her head. *Hakewill on Providence.*

TY'RO. *n. ſ.* [Properly *tiro*, as in the Latin.] One yet not maſter of his art; one in his rudiments.

There ſtands a ſtructure on a riſing hill,
Where *tyro's* take their freedom out to kill. *Garth.*

V

V, Has two powers, expreſſed in modern Engliſh by two characters, *V* conſonant and *U* vowel, which ought to be conſidered as two letters; but as they were long confounded while the two uſes were annexed to one form, the old cuſtom ſtill continues to be followed.

U, the vowel, has two ſounds; one clear, expreſſed at other times by *eu*, as *obtuſe*; the other cloſe, and approaching to the Italian *u*, or Engliſh *oo*, as *obtund*.

V, the conſonant, has a ſound nearly approaching to thoſe of *b* and *f*. With *b* it is by the Spaniards and Gaſcons always confounded, and in the Runick alphabet is expreſſed by the ſame character with *f*, diſtinguiſhed only by a diacritical point. Its ſound in Engliſh is uniform. It is never mute.

VA'CANCY. *n. ſ.* [from *vacant*.]

1. Empty ſpace; vacuity.

How is't
That thus you bend your eye on *vacancy*,
And with th' incorporal air do hold diſcourſe? *Shakeſp.*

2. Chaſm; ſpace unfilled.

The reader finds a wide *vacancy*, and knows not how to tranſport his thoughts to the next particular, for want of ſome connecting idea. *Watts.*

3. [*Vacance*, Fr.] State of a poſt or employment when it is unſupplied.

In the *vacancy* of a biſhop, the guardian of the ſpiritualities was ſummoned to parliament in the biſhop's room. *Ayliffe.*

4. [*Vacances*, Fr.] Time of leiſure; relaxation; intermiſſion; time unengaged.

If, ſometimes, each other's eye we meet,
Thoſe little *vacancies* from toil are ſweet. *Dryden.*

The daily intervals of time and *vacancies* from neceſſary labour, together with the one day in ſeven in the chriſtian world, allow ſufficient time. *Watts.*

5. Liſtleſsneſs; emptineſs of thought.

When alone, or in company, they ſit ſtill without doing any thing, I like it worſe; for all diſpoſitions to idleneſs or *vacancy*, even before they are habits, are dangerous. *Wotton.*

VA'CANT. *adj.* [*vacant*, Fr. *vacans*, Latin.]

1. Empty; unfilled; void.

Why ſhould the air ſo impetuouſly ruſh into the cavity of the receiver, if there were before no *vacant* room to receive it. *Boyle.*

A better race to bring into their *vacant* room. *Milton.*

2. Free; unencumbered; uncrouded.

Religion is the intereſt of all; but philoſophy of thoſe only that are at leiſure, and *vacant* from the affairs of the world. *More.*

A very little part of our life is ſo *vacant* from uneaſineſſes, as to leave us free to the attraction of remoter good. *Locke.*

3. Not filled by an incumbent, or poſſeſſor.

Leſt the fiend invade *vacant* poſſeſſion. *Milton.*

Others when they allowed the throne *vacant*, thought the ſucceſſion ſhould immediately go to the next heir. *Swift.*

4. Being at leiſure; diſengaged.

They which have the government, ſcatter the army abroad, and place them in villages to take their victuals of them, at ſuch *vacant* times as they lie not in camp. *Spenſer.*

Sir John Berkley was the more *vacant* for that ſervice, by the reduction of Barnſtable. *Clarendon.*

The memory relieves the mind in her *vacant* moments, and prevents any chaſms of thought, by ideas of what is paſt. *Addiſon.*

5. Thoughtleſs; empty of thought; not buſy.

The wretched ſlave,
Who, with a body fill'd, and *vacant* mind,
Gets him to reſt, cramm'd with diſtreſsful bread. *Shakeſp.*

The duke had a pleaſant and *vacant* face, proceeding from a ſingular aſſurance in his temper. *Wotton.*

Some vain amuſement of a *vacant* ſoul. *Irene.*

To VA'CATE. *v. a.* [*vaco*, Latin.]

1. To annul; to make void; to make of no authority.

That after-act *vacating* the authority of the precedent, tells the world that ſome remorſe touched even Strafford's moſt implacable enemies. *K. Charles.*

2. To make vacant; to quit poſſeſſion of.

3. To defeat; to put an end to.

He *vacates* my revenge;
For while he truſts me, 'twere ſo baſe a part
To fawn, and yet betray. *Dryden.*

VACA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*vacation*, Fr. *vacatio*, Latin.]

1. Intermiſſion of juridical proceedings, or any other ſtated employments; receſs of courts or ſenates.

Vacation is all that time which paſſes between term and term, at London. *Cowel.*

As theſe clerks want not their full taſk of labour during the open term, ſo there is for them whereupon to be occupied in the *vacation* only. *Bacon.*

2. Leiſure; freedom from trouble or perplexity.

Benefit of peace, quiet, and *vacation* for piety, have rendered it neceſſary in every chriſtian commonwealth, by laws to ſecure propriety. *Hammond.*

VA'CCARY. *n. ſ.* [*vacca*, Latin.] A cow-houſe; a cow-paſture. *Bailey.*

VACI'LLANCY. *n. ſ.* [*vacillans*, from *vacillo*, Lat. *vacillant*, Fr.] A ſtate of wavering; fluctuation; inconſtancy. Not much in uſe.

I deny that all mutability implies imperfection, though ſome does, as that *vacillancy* in human ſouls, and ſuch mutations as are found in corporeal matter. *More.*

VACILLA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*vacillatio*, from *vacillo*, Lat. *vacillation*, Fr.] The act or ſtate of reeling or ſtaggering.

The muſcles keep the body upright, and prevent its falling, by readily aſſiſting againſt every *vacillation*. *Derham.*

VA'CUIST. *n. ſ.* [from *vacuum*.] A philoſopher that holds a *vacuum*: oppoſed to a *pleniſt*.

Thoſe ſpaces, which the *vacuiſts* would have to be empty, becauſe they are manifeſtly devoid of air, the pleniſts do not prove repleniſhed with ſubtle matter. *Boyle.*

VACUA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*vacuus*, Latin.] The act of emptying. *Dict.*

VACU'ITY. *n. ſ.* [*vacuitas*, from *vacuus*, Lat. *vacuité*, Fr.]

1. Emptineſs; ſtate of being unfilled.

Hunger is ſuch a ſtate of *vacuity*, as to require a freſh ſupply of aliment. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Space unfilled; ſpace unoccupied.

In filling up *vacuities*, turning out ſhadows and ceremonies, by explicit preſcription of ſubſtantial duties, which thoſe ſhadows did obſcurely repreſent. *Hammond.*

He, that ſeat ſoon failing, meets
A vaſt *vacuity*. *Milton.*

Body and ſpace are quite different things, and a *vacuity* is interſperſed among the particles of matter. *Bentley.*

God, who alone can anſwer all our longings, and fill every *vacuity* of our ſoul, ſhould intirely poſſeſs our heart. *Rogers.*

3. Inanity; want of reality.

The ſoul is ſeen, like other things, in the mirror of its effects: but if they'll run behind the glaſs to catch at it, their expectations will meet with *vacuity* and emptineſs. *Glanville.*

VA'CUOUS. *adj.* [*vacuus*, Lat. *vacuë*, Fr.] Empty; unfilled.

Boundleſs the deep, becauſe I AM who fill
Infinitude: nor *vacuous* the ſpace. *Milton.*

VA'CUUM. n. ſ. [Latin.] Space unoccupied by matter.

Our enquiries about *vacuum*, or ſpace and atoms, will ſhew us ſome good practical leſſons. *Watts.*

To VADE. *v. n.* [*vado*, Latin.] To vaniſh; to paſs away. *Spenſer.* A word uſeful in poetry, but not received.

Be ever gloried here thy ſovereign name,
That thou may'ſt ſmile on all which thou haſt made;
Whoſe frown alone can ſhake this earthly frame,
And at whoſe touch the hills in ſmoak ſhall *vade*. *Wotton.*

VA'GABOND. *adj.* [*vagabundus*, low Latin; *vagabond*, Fr.]

1. Wandering without any ſettled habitation; wanting a home.

Let them pronounce the ſteep Tarpeian death;
Vagabond exile: yet I wou'd not buy
Their mercy at the price of one fair word. *Shakeſp.*
A *vagabond* debtor may be cited in whatever place or juriſdiction he is found. *Ayliffe.*

2. Wandering; vagrant.

This common body,
Like to a *vagabond* flag upon the ſtream,
Goes to, and back, lacquying the varying tide. *Shakeſp.*
Their prayers by envious winds
Blown *vagabond* or fruſtrate. *Milton.*

VA'GABOND. *n. ſ.* [from the *adj.*]

1. A vagrant; a wanderer; commonly, in a ſenſe of reproach.
We call thoſe people wanderers and *vagabonds*, that have no dwelling-place. *Raleigh.*
Reduced, like Hannibal, to ſeek relief
From court to court, and wander up and down
A *vagabond* in Afric. *Addiſon.*

2. One that wanders illegally, without a ſettled habitation.
Vagabond is a perſon without a home. *Watts.*

VAGA'RY. *n. ſ.* [from *vagus*, Latin.] A wild freak; a capricious frolick.

They chang'd their minds,
Flew off, and into ſtrange *vagaries* fell,
As they wou'd dance. *Milton.*
Would your ſon engage in ſome frolic, or take a *vagary*, were it not better he ſhould do it with, than without your knowledge? *Locke.*

VAGINOPE'NNOUS. *n. ſ.* [*vagina* and *penna*, Latin.] Sheath-winged; having the wings covered with hard caſes.

VAGOUS. *adj.* [*vagus*, Lat. *vague*, Fr.] Wandering; unſettled. Not in uſe.
Such as were born and begot of a ſingle woman, thro' a *vagous* luſt, were called Sporii. *Ayliffe.*

VA'GRANCY. *n. ſ.* [from *vagrant.*] A ſtate of wandering; unſettled condition.

VA'GRANT. *adj.* Wandering; unſettled; vagabond; unfixed in place.
Do not oppoſe popular miſtakes and ſurmiſes, or *vagrant* and fictitious ſtories. *More.*
Take good heed what men will think and ſay;
That beauteous Emma *vagrant* courſes took,
Her father's houſe, and civil life forſook. *Prior.*
Her lips no living bard, I weet,
May ſay how red, how round, how ſweet;
Old Homer only could indite
Their *vagrant* grace, and ſoft delight:
They ſtand recorded in his book,
When Helen ſmil'd, and Hebe ſpoke: *Prior.*

VA'GRANT. *n. ſ.* [*vagant*, Fr.] A ſturdy beggar; wanderer; vagabond; man unſettled in habitation. In an ill ſenſe.
Vagrants and outlaws ſhall offend thy view,
Train'd to aſſault, and diſciplin'd to kill. *Prior.*
You'll not the progreſs of your atoms ſtay,
Nor to collect the *vagrants* find a way. *Blackmore.*
To relieve the helpleſs poor; to make ſturdy *vagrants* relieve themſelves; to hinder idle hands from being miſchievous, are things of evident uſe. *Atterbury.*
Ye *vagrants* of the ſky,
To right or left, unheeded, take your way. *Pope.*

VAGUE. *adj.* [*vague*, Fr. *vagus*, Latin.]

1. Wandering; vagrant; vagabond.
Gray encouraged his men to ſet upon the *vague* villains, good neither to live peaceably, nor to fight. *Hayward.*

2. Unfixed; unſettled; undetermined; indefinite.
The perception of being, or not being, belongs no more to theſe *vague* ideas, ſignified by the terms, whatſoever and thing, than it does to any other ideas. *Locke.*

VAIL. *n. ſ.* [*voile*, French. This word is now frequently written *veil*, from *velum*, Latin; and the verb *veil*, from the verb *velo*; but the old orthography commonly derived it, I believe rightly, from the French.]

1. A curtain; a cover thrown over any thing to be concealed.
While they ſuppoſed to lie hid in their ſecret ſins, they were ſcattered under a dark *vail* of forgetfulneſs. *Wiſdom.*

2. A part of female dreſs, by which the face and part of the ſhape is concealed.

3. Money given to ſervants. It is commonly uſed in the plural.
See VEIL.

To VAIL. *v. a.* To cover. See VEIL.

To VAIL. *v. a.* [*avaller le bonet*, French.]

1. To let fall; to ſuffer to deſcend.
They ſtifly refuſed to *vail* their bonnets, which is reckoned intollerable contempt by ſeafarers. *Carew.*
The virgin 'gan her beavoir *vale*,
And thank'd him firſt, and thus began her tale. *Fairfax.*

2. To let fall in token of reſpect.
Certain of the Turks gallies, which would not *vail* their top-ſails, the Venetians fiercely aſſailed. *Knolles.*
They had not the ceremony of *veiling* the bonnet in ſalutations; for, in medals, they ſtill have it on their heads. *Addiſon.*

3. To fall; to let ſink in fear, or for any other intereſt.
That furious Scot,
'Gan *vail* his ſtomach, and did grace the ſhame
Of thoſe that turn'd their backs. *Shakeſpeare.*

To VAIL. *v. n.* To yield; to give place; to ſhew reſpect by yielding. In this ſenſe, the modern writers have ignorantly written *veil.*
Thy convenience muſt *veil* to thy neighbour's neceſſity; and thy very neceſſities muſt yield to thy neighbour's extremity. *South.*

VAIN. *adj.* [*vain*, Fr. *vanus*, Latin.]

1. Fruitleſs; ineffectual.
Let no man ſpeak again
To alter this; for counſel is but *vain.* *Shakeſpeare.*
Vain is the force of man,
To cruſh the pillars which the pile ſuſtain. *Dryden.*

2. Empty; unreal; ſhadowy.
Before the paſſage horrid Hydra ſtands,
Gorgons, Geryon with his triple frame,
And *vain* chimera, vomits empty flame. *Dryden.*
Unmov'd his eyes, and wet his beard appears;
And ſhedding *vain*, but ſeeming real tears. *Dryden.*

3. Meanly proud; proud of petty things.
No folly like *vain* glory; nor any thing more ridiculous than for a *vain* man to be ſtill boaſting of himſelf. *L'Eſtran.*
He wav'd a torch aloft, and, madly *vain*,
Sought godlike worſhip from a ſervile train. *Dryden.*
The minſtrels play'd on ev'ry ſide,
Vain of their art, and for the maſtery vy'd. *Dryden.*
To be *vain* is rather a mark of humility than pride. *Vain* men delight in telling what honours have been done them, what great company they have kept, and the like; by which they plainly confeſs, that theſe honours were more than their due, and ſuch as their friends would not believe, if they had not been told: whereas a man truly proud, thinks the honours below his merit, and ſcorns to boaſt. *Swift.*
Ah friend! to dazzle let the *vain* deſign;
To raiſe the thought, and touch the heart, be thine. *Pope.*
View this marble, and be *vain* no more. *Pope.*

4. Shewy; oſtentatious.
Load ſome *vain* church with old theatrick ſtate. *Pope.*

5. Idle; worthleſs; unimportant.
Both all things *vain*, and all who in *vain* things
Built their fond hopes of glory, or laſting fame,
Or happineſs. *Milton.*
He heard a grave philoſopher maintain,
That all the actions of our life were *vain*,
Which with our ſenſe of pleaſure not conſpir'd. *Denham.*
To your *vain* anſwer will you have recourſe,
And tell 'tis ingenite active force. *Blackmore.*

6. Falſe; not true.

7. *In* VAIN. To no purpoſe; to no end; ineffectually; without effect.
He tempts *in vain.* *Milton.*
Providence and nature never did any thing *in vain.* *L'Eſt.*
Strong Halys ſtands *in vain*; weak Phlegys flies. *Dryd.*
The philoſophers of old did *in vain* enquire whether *ſummum bonum* conſiſted in riches, bodily delights, virtue, or contemplation. *Locke.*
If we hope for what we are not likely to poſſeſs, we act and think *in vain*, and make life a greater dream and ſhadow than it really is. *Addiſon.*
If from this diſcourſe one honeſt man ſhall receive ſatisfaction, I ſhall think that I have not written nor lived *in vain.* *Weſt.*

VAINGLO'RIOUS. *adj.* [*vanus* and *glorioſus*, Latin.] Boaſting without performances; proud in diſproportion to deſert.
Vain-glorious man, when flutt'ring wind does blow,
In his light wings is lifted up to ſky. *Spenſer.*
Strength to glory aſpires
Vain-glorious, and through infamy ſeeks fame. *Milton.*
This his arrogant and *vain-glorious* expreſſion witneſſeth. *Hale.*

VAINGLO'RY. *n. ſ.* [*vana gloria*, Latin.] Pride above merit; empty pride; pride in little things.
He had nothing of *vain-glory*, but yet kept ſtate and majeſty to the height; being ſenſible, that majeſty maketh the people bow, but *vain-glory* boweth to them. *Bacon.*
Expoſe every blaſt of *vain-glory*, every idle thought, to be chaſtened by the rod of ſpiritual diſcipline. *Taylor.*
This extraordinary perſon, out of his natural averſion to *vain-glory*, wrote ſeveral pieces, which he did not aſſume the honour of. *Addiſon.*
A monarch's ſword, when mad *vain-glory* draws;
Not Waller's wreath can hide the nation's ſcar. *Pope.*

VAI'NLY. *adv.* [from *vain.*]

1. Without effect; to no purpoſe; in vain.
Our cannons malice *vainly* ſhall be ſpent
Againſt th' invulnerable clouds of heav'n. *Shakeſp.*
In weak complaints you *vainly* waſte your breath;
They are not tears that can revenge his death. *Dryden.*

2. Proudly; arrogantly.
My forepaſt proofs, howe'er the matter fall,

Shall tax my fears of little vanity,
Having *vainly* fear'd too little. *Shakeſpeare.*
Humility teaches us to think neither *vainly* nor vauntingly of ourſelves. *Delany.*

3. Idly; fooliſhly.
Nor *vainly* hope to be invulnerable. *Milton.*
If Lentulus be ambitious, he ſhall be *vainly* credulous; preſuming his advancement to be decreed by the Sybilline oracles. *Grew.*

VA'INNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *vain.*] The ſtate of being vain; pride; falſhood; emptineſs.
I hate ingratitude more in a man,
Than lying, *vainneſs*, babbling. *Shakeſpeare.*

VA'IVODE. *n. ſ.* [*waiwod*, a governor, Sclavonian.] A prince of the Dacian provinces.

VA'LANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *Valencia*, whence the uſe of them came. *Skinner.*] The fringes or drapery hanging round the teſter and ſtead of a bed.
My houſe
Is richly furniſhed with plate and gold;
Valance of Venice, gold in needlework. *Shakeſpeare.*
Thruſt the *valance* of the bed, that it may be full in ſight. *Swift.*

To VALA'NCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To decorate with drapery. Not in uſe.
Old friend, thy face is *valanc'd* ſince
I ſaw thee laſt; com'ſt thou to beard me. *Shakeſpeare.*

VALE. *n. ſ.* [*val*, Fr. *vallis*, Latin.]
1. A low ground; a valley; a place between two hills. *Vale* is a poetical word.
In Ida *vale*: who knows not Ida *vale*?
An hundred ſhepherds woned. *Spenſer.*
Met in the *vale* of Arde. *Shakeſpeare.*
Anchiſes, in a flow'ry *vale*,
Review'd his muſter'd race, and took the tale. *Dryden.*

2. [From *avail*, profit; or *vale*, farewell. If from *avail*, it muſt be written *vail*, as Dryden writes. If from *vale*, which I think is right, it muſt be *vale*.] Money given to ſervants.
Since our knights and ſenators account
To what their ſordid, begging *vails* amount;
Judge what a wretched ſhare the poor attends,
Whoſe whole ſubſiſtence on thoſe alms depends. *Dryden.*
His revenue, beſides *vales*, amounted to thirty pounds. *Swift.*

VALEDI'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*valedico*, Lat.] A farewel. *Ainſw.*
A *valediction* forbidding to weep. *Donne.*

VALEDI'CTORY. *adj.* [from *valedico*, Lat.] Bidding farewel.

VA'LENTINE. *n. ſ.* A ſweetheart, choſen on Valentine's day.
Now all nature ſeem'd in love,
And birds had drawn their *valentines*. *Wotton.*

VALE'RIAN. *n. ſ.* [*valeriana*, Lat. *valerian*, Fr.] A plant.
The leaves grow by pairs oppoſite upon the ſtalks; the flower conſiſts of one leaf, divided into five ſegments; theſe are ſucceeded by oblong flat ſeeds. *Miller.*

VA'LET. n. ſ. [*valet*, French.] A waiting ſervant.
Giving caſt-clothes to be worn by *valets*, has a very ill effect upon little minds. *Addiſon.*

VALETUDINA'RIAN. } *adj.* [*valetudinaire*, Fr. *valetudo*, Lat.]
VALETU'DINARY. } Weakly; ſickly; infirm of health.
Phyſic, by purging noxious humours, prevents ſickneſs in the healthy, or recourſe thereof in the *valetudinary*. *Browne.*
Shifting from the warmer vallies, to the colder hills, or from the hills to the vales, is a great benefit to the *valetudinarian*, feeble part of mankind. *Derham.*
Cold of winter, by ſtopping the pores of perſpiration, keeps the warmth more within; whereby there is a greater quantity of ſpirits generated in healthful animals, for the caſe is quite otherwiſe in *valetudinary* ones. *Cheyne.*
Valetudinarians muſt live where they can command and ſcold. *Swift.*

VA'LIANCE. *n. ſ* [from *valiant*, *vaillance*, Fr.] Valour; perſonal puiſſance; fierceneſs; bravery.
With ſtiff force he ſhook his mortal lance,
To let him weet his doughty *valiance*. *Spenſer.*

VA'LIANT. *adj.* [*vaillant*, French.] Stout; perſonally puiſſant; brave.
Only be thou *valiant* for me, and fight the Lord's battles. 1 *Sam.* xviii. 17.
A ſon of Jeſſe, a mighty *valiant* man. 1 *Sam.* xvi. 18.

VA'LIANTLY. *adv.* [from *valiant.*] Stoutly; with perſonal ſtrength; with perſonal bravery.
Farewel, kind lord; fight *valiantly* to-day:
Thou art fram'd of the firm truth of valour. *Shakeſp.*
It was the duty of a good ſoldier *valiantly* to withſtand his enemies, and not to be troubled with any evil hap. *Knolles.*

VA'LIANTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *valiant.*] Valour; perſonal bravery; puiſſance; fierceneſs; ſtoutneſs.
Thy *valiantneſs* was mine; thou ſuck'dſt it from me. *Sh.*
Achimetes having won the top of the walls, by the *valiantneſs* of the defendants was forced to retire. *Knolles.*
Shew not thy *valiantneſs* in wine. *Eccluſ.*

VA'LID. *adj.* [*valide*, Fr. *validus*, Latin.]
1. Strong; powerful; efficacious; prevalent.
Perhaps more *valid* arms,
Weapons more violent, when next we meet,
May ſerve to better us, and worſe our foes. *Milton.*

2. Having force; prevalent; weighty; concluſive.
A difference in their ſentiments as to particular queſtions, is no *valid* argument againſt the general truth believed by them, but rather a clearer and more ſolid proof of it. *Stephens.*

VALI'DITY. *n. ſ.* [*validité*, Fr. from *valid.*]
1. Force to convince; certainty.
You are perſuaded of the *validity* of that famous verſe,
'Tis expectation makes a bleſſing dear. *Pope.*

2. Value. A ſenſe not uſed.
To thee and thine,
Remain this ample third of our fair kingdom;
No leſs in ſpace, *validity*, and pleaſure,
Than that conferr'd on Gonerill. *Shakeſpeare.*

VA'LLANCY. *n. ſ.* [from *valance.*] A large wig that ſhades the face.
But you, loud Sirs, who through your curls look big,
Criticks in plume and white *vallancy* wig. *Dryden.*

VA'LLEY. *n. ſ.* [*vallée*, Fr. *vallis*, Latin.] A low ground; a hollow between hills.
Live with me, and be my love,
And we will all the pleaſure prove,
That hills and *vallies* yield. *Raleigh.*
Vallies are the intervals betwixt mountains. *Woodward.*
Sweet interchange of hill and *valley*. *Milton.*

VA'LOROUS. *adj.* [from *valour.*] Brave; ſtout; valiant.
The famous warriors of the antique world
Us'd trophies to erect in ſtately wiſe,
In which they would the records have enroll'd,
Of their great deeds and *valorous* empriſe. *Spenſer.*
Captain Jamy is a marvellous *valorous* gentleman. *Shakeſp.*

VA'LOUR. *n. ſ.* [*valeur*, Fr. *valor*, Latin. *Ainſ.*] Perſonal bravery; ſtrength; proweſs; puiſſance; ſtoutneſs.
That I may pour the ſpirits in thine ear,
And chaſtiſe, with the *valour* of my tongue,
All that impedes thee. *Shakeſpeare.*
Here I conteſt
As hotly and as nobly with thy love,
As ever in ambitious ſtrength I did
Contend againſt thy *valour*. *Shakeſpeare.*
When *valour* preys on reaſon,
It eats the ſword it fights with. *Shakeſp.*
An innate *valour* appeared in him, when he put himſelf upon the ſoldiers defence, as he received the mortal ſtab. *Howel.*
For contemplation he, and *valour* form'd;
For ſoftneſs ſhe, and ſweet attractive grace. *Milton.*
Such were theſe giants; men of high renown!
For, in thoſe days, might only ſhall be admir'd,
And *valour*, and heroic virtue, call'd. *Milton.*
Valour gives awe, and promiſes protection to thoſe who want heart or ſtrength to defend themſelves. This makes the authority of men among women; and that of a maſter-buck in a numerous herd. *Temple.*

VA'LUABLE. *adj.* [*valable*, Fr. from *value.*]
1. Precious; being of great price.
2. Worthy; deſerving regard.
A juſt account of that *valuable* perſon, whoſe remains lie before us. *Atterbury.*
The value of ſeveral circumſtances in ſtory, leſſens very much by diſtance of time; though ſome minute circumſtances are very *valuable*. *Swift.*

VALUA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *value.*]
1. Value ſet upon any thing.
No reaſon I, ſince of your lives you ſet
So ſlight a *valuation*, ſhould reſerve
My crack'd one to more care. *Shakeſpeare.*
Take out of men's minds falſe *valuations*, and it would leave the minds of a number of men, poor ſhrunken things. *Bacon.*
The writers expreſſed not the *valuation* of the denarius, without regard to its preſent *valuation*. *Arbuthnot.*

2. The act of ſetting a value; appraiſement.
Humility in man conſiſts not in denying any gift that is in him, but in a juſt *valuation* of it, rather thinking too meanly than too highly. *Ray.*

VALUA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [from *value.*] An appraiſer; one who ſets upon any thing its price.
What *valuators* will the biſhops make uſe of? *Swift.*

VA'LUE. *n. ſ.* [*value*, Fr. *valor*, Lat.]
1. Price; worth.
Ye are phyſicians of no *value*. *Job.*

2. High rate.
Cæſar is well acquainted with your virtues,
And therefore ſets this *value* on your life:
Let him but know the price of Cato's friendſhip,
And name your terms. *Addiſon.*

3. Rate; price equal to the worth of the thing bought.
He ſent him money; it was with this obliging teſtimony, that his deſign was not to pay him the *value* of his pictures, becauſe they were above any price. *Dryden.*

To VAL'UE. *v. a.* [*valoir*, Fr. from the noun.]
1. To rate at a certain price.
When the country grows better inhabited, the tithes and other obventions will be more augmented, and better *valued*. *Spenſer.*
A mind *valuing* his reputation at the due price, will repute all diſhoneſt gain much inferior thereunto. *Carew.*
God alone *values* right the good. *Milton.*
2. To rate highly; to have in high eſteem.
Some of the fineſt treatiſes in dialogue, many very *valued* pieces of French, Italian, and Engliſh appear. *Addiſon.*
He *values* himſelf upon the compaſſion with which he relieved the afflicted. *Atterbury.*
To him your orchard's early fruits are due,
A pleaſing off'ring, when 'tis made by you;
He *values* theſe. *Pope.*
3. To appraiſe; to eſtimate.
If he be poorer than eſtimation, the prieſt ſhall *value* him. *Leviticus.*
4. To be worth; to be equal in worth to.
The peace between the French and us not *values*
The coſt that did conclude it. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. To take account of.
If a man be in ſickneſs, the time will ſeem longer without a clock than with; for the mind doth *value* every moment. *Bacon.*
6. To reckon at, with reſpect to number or power.
The queen is *valued* thirty thouſand ſtrong:
Her faction will be full as ſtrong as ours. *Shakeſp.*
7. To conſider with reſpect to importance; to hold important.
The king muſt take it ill,
So ſlightly *valued* in his meſſenger. *Shakeſpeare.*
Neither of them *valued* their promiſes, according to rules of honour or integrity. *Clarendon.*
8. To equal in value; to countervail.
It cannot be *valued* with the gold of ophir. *Job.*
9. To raiſe to eſtimation.
She ordered all things, reſiſting the wiſdom of the wiſeſt, by making the poſſeſſor thereof miſerable; *valuing* the folly of the moſt fooliſh, by making the ſucceſs proſperous. *Sidney.*
Some *value* themſelves to their country by jealouſies of the crown. *Temple.*
Vanity, or a deſire of *valuing* ourſelves by ſhewing others faults. *Temple.*

VA'LUELESS. *adj.* [from *value*.] Being of no value.
A counterfeit
Reſembling majeſty: which, touch'd and tried,
Proves *valueleſs*. *Shakeſpeare.*

VA'LUER. *n. ſ.* [from *value*.] He that values.

VALVE. *n. ſ.* [*valva*, Latin.]
1. A folding door.
Swift through the *valves* the viſionary fair
Repaſs'd. *Pope.*
Any thing that opens over the mouth of a veſſel.
This air, by the opening of the *valve*, and forcing up of the ſucker, may be driven out. *Boyle.*
3. [In anatomy.] A kind of membrane, which opens in certain veſſels to admit the blood, and ſhuts to prevent its regreſs.
The arteries, with a contractile force, drive the blood ſtill forward; it being hindered from going backward by the *valves* of the heart. *Arbuthnot.*

VA'LVULE. *n. ſ.* [*valvule*, Fr.] A ſmall valve.

VAMP. *n. ſ.* The upper leather of a ſhoe. *Ainſworth.*

To VAMP. *v. a.* [This is ſuppoſed probably enough by *Skinner* to be derived from *avant*, Fr. *before*; and to mean laying on a new outſide.] To piece an old thing with ſome new part.
You wiſh
To *vamp* a body with a dangerous phyſick,
That's ſure of death without. *Shakeſpeare.*
This opinion hath been *vamped* up by Cardan. *Bentley.*
I had never much hopes of your *vampt* play. *Swift.*

VA'MPER. *n. ſ.* [from *vamp*.] One who pieces out an old thing with ſomething new.

VAN. *n. ſ.* [from *avant*, French.]
1. The front of an army; the firſt line.
Before each *van* prick forth the airy knights. *Milton.*
The foe he had ſurvey'd,
Arrang'd, as to him they did appear,
With *van*, main battle, wings and rear. *Hudibras.*
Van to *van* the foremoſt ſquadrons meet,
The midmoſt battles haſt'ning up behind. *Dryden.*
2. [*Van*, Fr. *vannus*, Latin.] Any thing ſpread wide by which a wind is raiſed; a fan.
The other token of their ignorance of the ſea was an oar, they call it a corn-*van*. *Notes on Odyſſ.*
3. A wing with which the air is beaten.
His ſail-broad *vans*
He ſpreads for flight, and in the ſurging ſmoke
Up-lifted, ſpurns the ground. *Milton.*
A fiery globe
Of angels on full ſail of wing drew nigh,
Who on their plumy *vans* receiv'd him ſoft
From his uneaſy ſtation, and upbore,
As on a floating couch, through the blithe air. *Milton.*
His diſabled wing unſtrung:
He wheel'd in air, and ſtretch'd his *vans* in vain;
His *vans* no longer could his flight ſuſtain. *Dryden.*
The *vanes* are broad on one ſide, and narrower on the other; both which miniſter to the progreſſive motion of the bird. *Derh.*

VA'NCOURIER. *n. ſ.* [*avantcourier*, French.] A harbinger; a preculſor.

VANE. *n. ſ.* [*vaene*, Dutch.] A plate hung on a pin to turn with the wind.
A man ſhe wou'd ſpell backward;
If tall, a lance ill-headed;
If ſpeaking, why a *vane* blown with all winds. *Shakeſp.*

VA'NGUARD. *n. ſ.* [*avant garde*, French.] The front, or firſt line of the army.
The king's *vant-guard* maintained fight againſt the whole power of the enemies. *Bacon.*
Vanguard to right and left the front unfold. *Milton.*

VANI'LLA. *n. ſ.* [*vanille*, French.] A plant. It hath an anomalous flower, conſiſting of ſix leaves, five of which are placed in a circular order, and the middle one is concave: the empalement becomes an horned, ſoft, fleſhy fruit, filled with very ſmall ſeeds. The fruit of thoſe plants is uſed to ſcent chocolate. *Miller.*
When mixed with *vanillios*, or ſpices, it acquires the good and bad qualities of aromatic oils. *Arbuthnot.*

To VA'NISH. *v. n.* [*vaneſco*, Latin. *evanouir*, Fr.]
1. To loſe perceptible exiſtence.
High honour is not only gotten and born by pain and danger, but muſt be nurſed by the like, or elſe *vaniſheth* as ſoon as it appears to the world. *Sidney.*
Whither are they *vaniſh'd*?
—Into the air; and what ſeem'd corporal
Melted as breath into the wind. *Shakeſpeare.*
While fancy brings the *vaniſh'd* piles to view,
And builds imaginary Rome anew. *Pope.*
2. To paſs away from the ſight; to diſappear.
Now I have taken heart, thou *vaniſheſt*. *Shakeſp.*
He cut the cleaving ſky,
And in a moment *vaniſh'd* from her eye. *Pope.*
3. To paſs away; to be loſt.
All theſe delights will *vaniſh*. *Milton.*
That ſpirit of religion and ſeriouſneſs, by which we had diſtinguiſhed ourſelves, *vaniſhed* all at once, and a ſpirit of infidelity and prophaneneſs ſtarted up. *Atterbury.*

VA'NITY. *n. ſ.* [*vanitas*, Lat. *vanité*, Fr.]
1. Emptineſs; uncertainty; inanity.
2. Fruitleſs deſire; fruitleſs endeavour.
Vanity poſſeſſeth many, who are deſirous to know the certainty of things to come. *Sidney.*
Thy pride,
And wand'ring *vanity*, when leaſt was ſafe,
Rejected my forewarning. *Milton.*
3. Trifling labour.
To ule long diſcourſe againſt thoſe things which are both againſt ſcripture and reaſon, might rightly be judged a *vanity* in the anſwerer, not much inferior to that of the inventor. *Raleigh.*
4. Falſhood; untruth.
Here I may well ſhew the *vanity* of that which is reported in the ſtory of Walſingham. *Davies.*
5. Empty pleaſure; vain purſuit; idle ſhew; unſubſtantial enjoyment; petty object of pride.
Were it not ſtrange if God ſhould have made ſuch ſtore of glorious creatures on earth, and leave them all to be conſumed in ſecular *vanity*, allowing none but the baſer ſort to be employed in his own ſervice. *Hooker.*
I muſt
Beſtow upon the eyes of this young couple
Some *vanity* of mine art. *Shakeſpeare.*
Caſt not her ſerious wit on idle things;
Make her free will ſlave to *vanity*. *Davies.*
Sin, with *vanity*, had fill'd the works of men. *Milton.*
The eldeſt equal the youngeſt in the *vanity* of their dreſs; and no other reaſon can be given of it, but that they equal, if not ſurpaſs them, in the *vanity* of their deſires. *South.*
Think not when woman's tranſient breath is fled,
That all her *vanities* at once are dead;
Succeeding *vanities* ſhe ſtill regards,
And though ſhe plays no more, o'erlooks the cards. *Pope.*
6. Oſtentation; arrogance.
The ground-work thereof is true, however they, through *vanity*, whilſt they would not ſeem to be ignorant, do thereupon build many forged hiſtories of their own antiquity. *Spenſ.*
Whether it were out of the ſame *vanity*, which poſſeſſed all thoſe learned philoſophers and poets, that Plato alſo publiſhed, not under the right authors names, thoſe things which he had read in the ſcriptures; or fearing the ſeverity of the Areopagite, and the example of his maſter Socrates, I cannot judge. *Raleigh.*

7. Petty pride; pride exerted upon ſlight grounds; pride operating on ſmall occaſions.

Can you add guilt to *vanity*, and take
A pride to hear the conqueſts which you make. *Dryden.*
'Tis an old maxim in the ſchools,
That *vanity*'s the food of fools;
Yet now and then your men of wit
Will condeſcend to take a bit. *Swift.*

To VAN. *v. a.* [from *vannus*, Lat. *vanner*, Fr.] To fan; to winnow. Not in uſe.

The corn, which in *vanning* lieth loweſt is the beſt. *Bacon.*

To VA'NQUISH. *v. a.* [*vaincre*, French.]

1. To conquer; to overcome; to ſubdue.

Were't not a ſhame, that, whilſt you live at jar,
The fearful French, whom you late *vanquiſhed*,
Should make a ſtart o'er ſeas, and *vanquiſh* you? *Shakeſp.*
They ſubdued and *vanquiſhed* the rebels in all encounters. *Clarendon.*
The gods the victor, Cato the *vanquiſh'd* choſe:
But you have done what Cato could not do,
To chuſe the *vanquiſh'd*, and reſtore him too. *Dryden.*

2. To confute.

This bold aſſertion has been fully *vanquiſhed* in a late reply to the biſhop of Meaux's treatiſe. *Atterbury.*

VA'NQUISHER. *n. ſ.* [from *vanquiſh.*] Conqueror; ſubduer.

He would pawn his fortunes
To hopeleſs reſtitution, ſo he might
Be call'd your *vanquiſher*. *Shakeſpeare.*
I ſhall riſe victorious, and ſubdue
My *vanquiſher*; ſpoil'd of his vaunted ſpoil. *Milton.*
Troy's *vanquiſher*, and great Achilles' ſon. *A. Philips.*

VA'NTAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *advantage.*]

1. Gain; profit.

What great *vantage* do we get by the trade of a paſtor? *Sidn.*

2. Superiority; ſtate in which one had better means of action than another.

With the *vantage* of mine own excuſe,
Hath he expected moſt againſt my love. *Shakeſpeare.*
He had them at *vantage*, being tired and harraſſed with a long march. *Bacon.*
The pardoned perſon muſt not think to ſtand upon the ſame *vantage* of ground with the innocent. *South.*

3. Opportunity; convenience.

Be aſſur'd, Madam, 'twill be done
With his next *vantage*. *Shakeſpeare.*

To VA'NTAGE. *v. a.* [from *advantage.*] T profit.

We yet of preſent peril be afraid;
For needleſs fear did never *vantage* none. *Spenſer.*

VA'NTBRASS. *n. ſ.* [*avant bras*, Fr.] Armour for the arm.

I'll hide my ſilver beard in a gold beaver,
And in my *vantbrace* put this wither'd brawn. *Shakeſp.*
Put on *vantbraſs*, and greves, and gauntlet. *Milton.*

VA'PID. *adj.* [*vapidus*, Latin.] Dead; having the ſpirit evaporated; ſpiritleſs; maukiſh; flat.

Thy wines let feed a-while
On the fat refuſe; leſt too ſoon disjoin'd,
From ſpritely it to ſharp or *vapid* change. *Philips.*
The effects of a *vapid* and viſcous conſtitution of blood, are ſtagnation, acrimony, and putrefaction. *Arbuthnot.*

VA'PIDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *vapid.*] The ſtate of being ſpiritleſs or maukiſh; naukiſhneſs.

VAPORA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*vaporation*, Fr. *vaporation*, Lat. from *vapour.*] The act of eſcaping in vapours.

VA'PORER. *n. ſ.* [from *vapour.*] A boaſter; a braggart.

This ſhews theſe *vaporers*, to what ſcorn they expoſe themſelves. *Government of the Tongue.*

VA'PORISH. *adj.* [from *vapour.*] Vaporous; ſplenetick; humourſome.

Pallas grew *vap'riſh* once and odd,
She would not do the leaſt right thing. *Swift.*

VA'POROUS. *adj.* [*vaporeux*, Fr. from *vapour.*]

1. Full of vapours or exhalations; fumy.

The *vaporous* night approaches. *Shakeſpeare.*
It proceeded from the nature of the *vapouriſh* place. *Sandys.*
This ſhifting our abode from the warmer and more *vaporous* air of the vallies, to the colder and more ſubtle air of the hills, is a great benefit to the valetudinarian part. *Derham.*

2. Windy; flatulent.

If the mother eat much beans, or ſuch *vaporous* food, it endangereth the child to become lunatick. *Bacon.*
Some more ſubtile, ſorporal element, may ſo equally bear againſt the parts of a little *vaporous* moiſture, as to form it into round drops. *More.*
The food which is moſt *vaporous* and perſpirable, is the moſt eaſily digeſted. *Arbuthnot.*
A little tube, jetting out from the extremity of an artery, may carry off theſe *vaporous* ſteams of the blood. *Cheyne.*

VA'POUR. *n. ſ.* [*vapeur*, Fr. *vapor*, Latin.]

1. Any thing exhalable; any thing that mingles with the air.

Vapour, and miſt, and exhalation hot. *Milton.*
When firſt the ſun too pow'rful beams diſplays,
It draws up *vapours* which obſcure its rays:
But ev'n thoſe clouds at laſt adorn its way,
Reflect new glories, and augment the day. *Pope.*

2. Wind; flatulence.

In the Theſſalian witches, and the meetings of witches that have been recorded, great wonders they tell, of carrying in the air, transforming themſelves into other bodies. Theſe fables are the effects of imagination: for ointments, if laid on any thing thick, by ſtopping of the pores, ſhut in the *vapours*, and ſend them to the head extremely. *Bacon.*

3. Fume; ſteam.

The morning is the beſt, becauſe the imagination is not clouded by the *vapours* of meat. *Dryden.*
In diſtilling hot ſpirits, if the head of the ſtill be taken off, the *vapour* which aſcends out of the ſtill will take fire at the flame of a candle, and the flame will run along the *vapour* from the candle to the ſtill. *Newton.*
For the impoſthume, the *vapour* of vinegar, and any thing which creates a cough, are proper. *Arbuthnot.*

4. Mental fume; vain imagination; fancy unreal.

If his ſorrow bring forth amendment, he hath the grace of hope, though it be clouded over with a melancholy *vapour*, that it be not diſcernible even to himſelf. *Hammond.*

5. [In the plural.] Diſeaſes cauſed by flatulence, or by diſeaſed nerves; hypochondriacal maladies; melancholy; ſpleen.

To this we muſt aſcribe the ſpleen, ſo frequent in ſtudious men, as well as the *vapours* to which the other ſex are ſo often ſubject. *Addiſon.*

To VA'POUR. *v. n.* [*vaporo*, Latin.]

1. To paſs in a vapour, or fume; to emit fumes; to fly off in evaporations.

When thou from this world wilt go,
The whole world *vapours* in thy breath. *Donne.*
Swift running waters *vapour* not ſo much as ſtanding waters. *Bacon.*

2. To bully; to brag.

Not true? quoth he. Howe'er you *vapour*,
I can what I affirm make appear. *Hudibras.*
Theſe are all the mighty powers
You vainly boaſt, to cry down ours;
And what in real value's wanting,
Supply with *vapouring* and ranting. *Hudibras.*
That I might not be *vapour'd* down by inſignificant teſtimonies, I uſed the name of your ſociety to annihilate all ſuch arguments. *Glanville.*
Be you to us but kind;
Let Dutchmen *vapour*, Spaniards curſe,
No ſorrow we ſhall find. *E. Dorſet.*

To VA'POUR. *v. a.* To effuſe, or ſcatter in fumes or vapour.

Break off this laſt lamenting kiſs,
Which ſucks two ſouls, and *vapours* both away. *Donne.*
He'd laugh to ſee one throw his heart away,
Another ſighing *vapour* forth his ſoul,
A third to melt himſelf in tears. *Ben. Johnſon.*
Opium loſeth ſome of its poiſonous quality, if *vapoured* out, and mingled with ſpirit of wine. *Bacon.*
It muſt be holpen by ſomewhat which may fix the ſilver, never to be reſtored, or *vapoured* away, when incorporated into ſuch a maſs of gold. *Bacon.*

VA'RIABLE. *adj.* [*variable*, Fr. *variabilis*, Latin.] Changeable; mutable; inconſtant.

O ſwear not by the inconſtant moon,
That monthly changes in her circled orb;
Leſt that thy love prove likewiſe *variable*. *Shakeſp.*
Haply countries different,
With *variable* objects, ſhall expel
This ſomething ſettled matter in his heart. *Shakeſp.*
By the lively image of other creatures, did thoſe ancients repreſent the *variable* paſſions of mortals; as by ſerpents were ſignified deceivers. *Raleigh.*
His heart I know how *variable*, and vain,
Self-left. *Milton.*

VA'RIABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *variable.*]

1. Changeableneſs; mutability.

You are not ſolicitous about the *variableneſs* of the weather, or the change of ſeaſons. *Addiſon.*

2. Levity; inconſtancy.

Cenſurers ſubject themſelves to the charge of *variableneſs* in judgment. *Clariſſa.*

VA'RIABLY. *adv.* [from *variable.*] Changeably; mutably; inconſtantly; uncertainly.

VA'RIANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *vary.*] Diſcord; diſagreement; diſſention.

I am come to ſet a man at *variance* againſt his father. *Matth.*
A cauſe of law, by violent courſe,
Was, from a *variance*, now a war become. *Daniel.*
Not ſo as to ſet any one doctrine of the goſpel at *variance* with others, which are all admirably conſiſtent. *Sprat.*
She runs, but hopes ſhe does not run unſeen:
While a kind glance at her purſuer flies,
How much at *variance* are her feet and eyes? *Pope.*

If the learned would not ſometimes ſubmit to the ignorant; the old to the weakneſſes of the young; there would be nothing but everlaſting *variance* in the world. *Swift.*

Many bleed,
By ſhameful *variance* betwixt man and man. *Thomſon.*

VARIA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*variatio*, Lat. *variation*, French.]

1. Change; mutation; difference from itſelf.
After much *variation* of opinions, the priſoner was acquitted of treaſon, but by moſt voices found guilty of felony. *Hayw.*
The operation of agents will eaſily admit of intention and remiſſion, but the eſſences of things are conceived not capable of any ſuch *variation*. *Locke.*
The fame of our writers is confined to theſe two iſlands, and it is hard it ſhould be limited in time as much as place, by the perpetual *variations* of our ſpeech. *Swift.*
There is but one common matter, which is diverſified by accidents; and the ſame numerical quantity, by *variations* of texture, may conſtitute ſucceſſively all kinds of body. *Bent.*

2. Difference; change from one to another.
In ſome other places are more females born than males; which, upon this *variation* of proportion, I recommend to the curious. *Graunt.*
Each ſea had its peculiar ſhells, and the ſame *variation* of ſoils; this tract affording ſuch a terreſtrial matter as is proper for the formation of one ſort of ſhell-fiſh; that of another. *Woodward.*

3. Succeſſive change.
Sir Walter Blunt,
Stain'd with the *variation* of each ſoil
Betwixt that Holmedon and this ſeat of ours. *Shakeſp.*

4. [In grammar.] Change of termination of nouns.
The rules of grammar, and uſeful examples of the *variation* of words, and the peculiar form of ſpeech, are often appointed to be repeated. *Watts.*

5. Change in natural phenomenons.
The duke run a long courſe of calm proſperity, without any viſible eclipſe or wane in himſelf, amidſt divers *variations* in others. *Wotton.*

6. Deviation.
If we admit a *variation* from the ſtate of his creation, that *variation* muſt be neceſſarily after an eternal duration, and therefore within the compaſs of time. *Hale.*
I may ſeem ſometimes to have varied from his ſenſe; but the greateſt *variations* may be fairly deduced from him. *Dryd.*

7. *Variation of the compaſs*; deviation of the magnetick needle from an exact parallel with the meridian.

VA'RICOUS. *adj.* [*varicoſus*, Latin.] Diſeaſed with dilation.
There are inſtances of one vein only being *varicous*, which may be deſtroyed by tying it above and below the dilatation. *Sharp.*

To VA'RIEGATE. *v. a.* [*variegatus*, ſchool Latin.] To diverſify; to ſtain with different colours.
The ſhells are filled with a white ſpar, which *variegates* and adds to the beauty of the ſtone. *Woodward.*
They had fountains of *variegated* marble in their rooms. *Arb.*
Ladies like *variegated* tulips ſhow;
'Tis to the changes half the charms we owe:
Such happy ſpots the nice admirers take,
Fine by defect, and delicately weak. *Pope.*

VARIEGA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *variegate.*] Diverſity of colours.
Plant your choice tulips in natural earth, ſomewhat impoveriſhed with very fine ſand; elſe they will ſoon loſe their *variegations.* *Evelyn.*

VARI'ETY. *n. ſ.* [*varieté*, Fr. *varietas*, Latin.]

1. Change; ſucceſſion of one thing to another; intermixture of one thing with another.
All ſorts are here that all th' earth yields;
Variety without end. *Milton.*
Variety is nothing elſe but a continued novelty. *South.*
If the ſun's light conſiſted of but one ſort of rays, there would be but one colour in the whole world, nor would it be poſſible to produce any new colour by reflections or refractions; and by conſequence that the *variety* of colours depends upon the compoſition of light. *Newton.*

2. One thing of many by which variety is made. In this ſenſe it has a plural.
The incloſed warmth, which the earth hath in itſelf, ſtirred up by the heat of the ſun, aſſiſteth nature in the ſpeedier procreation of thoſe *varieties*, which the earth bringeth forth. *Raleigh.*

3. Difference; diſſimilitude.
There is a *variety* in the tempers of good men, with relation to the different impreſſions they receive from different objects of charity. *Atterbury.*

4. Variation; deviation; change from a former ſtate.
It were a great vanity to reject thoſe reaſons drawn from the nature of things, or to go about to anſwer thoſe reaſons by ſuppoſitions of a *variety* in things, from what they now appear. *Hale.*

VA'RIOUS. *adj.* [*varius*, Latin.]

1. Different; ſeveral; manifold.
Then were they known to men by *various* names,
And *various* idols, through the heathen world. *Milton.*

2. Changeable; uncertain; unfixed; unlike itſelf.
The names of mixed modes want ſtandards in nature, whereby to adjuſt their ſignification; therefore they are very *various* and doubtful. *Locke.*

3. Unlike each other.
He in deriſion ſets
Upon their tongues a *various* ſpirit,
To raſe quite out their native language. *Milton.*
Vaſt crowds of vanquiſh'd nations march along,
Various in arms, in habit, and in tongue. *Dryden.*
Various of temper, as of face or frame,
Each individual: his great end the ſame. *Pope.*
So many and ſo *various* laws are given. *Milton.*

4. Variegated; diverſified.
Herbs ſudden flower'd,
Opening their *various* colours. *Milton.*

VA'RIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *various.*] In a various manner.
Having been *variouſly* toſſed by fortune, directed his courſe to a ſafe harbour. *Bacon.*
Various objects from the ſenſe,
Variouſly repreſenting. *Milton.*
Thoſe various ſquadrons, *variouſly* deſign'd,
Each veſſel freighted with a ſeveral load;
Each ſquadron waiting for a ſeveral wind;
All find but one, to burn them in the road. *Dryden.*
Different aliments, while they repair the fluids and ſolids, act *variouſly* upon them according to their different natures. *Arbuth.*

VA'RIX. n. ſ. [Lat. *varice*, Fr.] A dilatation of the vein.
In ulcers of the legs, accompanied with *varices* or dilatations of the veins, the *varix* can only be aſſiſted by the bandage. *Sharpe.*

VA'RLET. *n. ſ.* [*varlet*, old French, now *valet.*]

1. Anciently a ſervant or footman.
Such lords ill example do give,
Where *varlets* and drabs ſo may live. *Tuſſer.*
They ſpy'd
A *varlet* running towards them haſtily. *Spenſer.*

2. A ſcoundrel; a raſcal. This word has deviated from its original meaning, as *fur* in Latin.
I am the verieſt *varlet* that ever chew'd. *Shakeſp.*
Where didſt thou leave theſe *varlets?* *Shakeſp.*
Thou, *varlet*, doſt thy maſter's gains devour;
Thou milk'ſt his ewes, and often twice an hour. *Dryden.*
When the Roman legions were in a diſpoſition to mutiny, an impudent *varlet*, who was a private centinel, reſolved to try the power of his eloquence. *Addiſon.*

VA'RLETRY. *n. ſ.* [from *varlet.*] Rabble; croud; populace.
Shall they hoiſt me up,
And ſhew me to the ſhouting *varletry*
Of cenſ'ring Rome? *Shakeſp.*

VA'RNISH. *n. ſ.* [*vernis*, Fr. *vernix*, Latin.]

1. A matter laid upon wood, metal, or other bodies, to make them ſhine.
We'll put on thoſe ſhall praiſe your excellence,
And ſet a double *varniſh* on the fame. *Shakeſp.*
The fame of Cicero had not borne her age ſo well, if it had not been joined with ſome vanity? Like unto *varniſh*, that makes cielings not only ſhine, but laſt. *Bacon.*
This is the blue *varniſh*, that the green endears,
The ſacred ruſt of twice ten hundred years. *Pope.*

2. Cover; palliation.

To VA'RNISH. *v. a.* [*verniſſer*, *vernir*, Fr. from the noun.]

1. To cover with ſomething ſhining.
O vanity!
To ſet a pearl in ſteel ſo meanly *varniſhed.* *Sidney.*
Clamber not you up to the caſements,
Nor thruſt your head into the publick ſtreet,
To gaze on chriſtian fools with *varniſh'd* faces. *Shakeſp.*

2. To cover; to conceal with ſomething ornamental.
Specious deeds on earth, which glory excites;
Or cloſe ambition *varniſh'd* o'er with zeal. *Milton.*
His manly heart was ſtill above
Diſſembled hate, or *varniſh'd* love. *Dryden.*
Men eſpouſe the well-endow'd opinions in faſhion, and then ſeek arguments to make good their beauty, or *varniſh* over and cover their deformity. *Locke.*

3. To palliate; to hide with colour of rhetorick.
To *varniſh* all their errors, and ſecure
The ills they act, and all the world endure. *Denham.*
Cato's voice was ne'er employ'd
To clear the guilty, and to *varniſh* crimes. *Addiſon.*
Speak the plain truth, and *varniſh* not your crimes! *Philips.*

VA'RNISHER. *n. ſ.* [from *varniſh.*]

1. One whoſe trade is to varniſh.
An oil obtained of common oil, may probably be of good uſe to ſurgeons and *varniſhers.* *Boyle.*

2. A diſguiſer; an adorner.
Modeſt dulneſs lurks in thought's diſguiſe;
Thou *varniſher* of fools, and cheat of all the wiſe. *Pope.*

VA'RVELS. *n. ſ.* [*vervelles*, Fr.] Silver rings about the leg of a hawk, on which the owner's name is engraved. *Dict.*

To VA'RY. *v. n.* [*vario*, Lat. *varier*, French.]

1. To change; to make unlike itſelf.
   Let your ceaſeleſs change
   Vary to our great creator ſtill new praiſe. *Milton.*
2. To change to ſomething elſe.
   Gods that never change their ſtate,
   Vary oft their love and hate. *Waller.*
   We are to *vary* the cuſtoms, according to the time and country where the ſcene of action lies. *Dryden.*
   The maſter's hand, which to the life can trace
   The airs, the lines, and features of the face;
   May, with a free and bolder ſtroke, expreſs
   A *vary'd* poſture, or a flatt'ring dreſs. *Sir J. Denham.*
   He *varies* ev'ry ſhape with eaſe,
   And tries all forms that may Pomona pleaſe. *Pope.*
3. To make of different kinds.
   God hath divided the genius of men according to the different affairs of the world; and *varied* their inclinations, according to the variety of actions to be performed. *Browne.*
4. To diverſify; to variegate.
   God hath here
   Vary'd his bounty ſo with new delights. *Milton.*

To VA'RY. *v. n.*

1. To be changeable; to appear in different forms.
   Darkling ſtands
   The *varying* ſhore o'th' world. *Shakeſpeare.*
   So *varied* he, and of his tortuous train
   Curl'd many a wanton wreath. *Milton.*
2. To be unlike each other.
   Thoſe who made laws, had their minds poliſhed above the vulgar: and yet unaccountably the public conſtitutions of nations *vary*. *Collier.*
3. To alter; to become unlike itſelf.
   He had a ſtrange interchanging of large and inexpected pardons, with ſeveral executions; which could not be imputed to any inconſtancy, but to a principle he had ſet unto himſelf, that he would *vary* and try both ways in turn. *Bac.*
   That each from other differs, firſt confeſs;
   Next, that he *varies* from himſelf no leſs. *Pope.*
4. To deviate; to depart.
   The crime conſiſts in violating the law, and *varying* from the right rule of reaſon. *Locke.*
5. To ſucceed each other.
   While fear and anger, with alternate grace,
   Pant in her breaſt, and *vary* in her face. *Addiſon.*
6. To diſagree; to be at variance.
   In judgment of her ſubſtance thus they *vary*,
   And *vary* thus in judgment of her ſeat;
   For ſome her chair up to the brain do carry,
   Some ſink it down into the ſtomach's heat. *Sir J. Davies.*
7. To ſhift colours.
   Will the falcon ſtooping from above,
   Smit with her *varying* plumage, ſpare the dove?
   Admires the jay the inſect's gilded wings? *Pope.*

VA'RY. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Change; alteration. Not in uſe.
   Such ſmiling rogues as theſe ſooth every paſſion;
   Renege, affirm, and turn their halcyon beaks,
   With every gale and *vary* of their maſters. *Shakeſpeare.*

VA'SCULAR. *adj.* [from *vaſculum*, Latin.]

1. Conſiſting of veſſels; full of veſſels.
   Nutrition of the ſolids is performed by the circulating liquid in the ſmalleſt *vaſcular* ſolids. *Arbuthnot.*

VASCULI'FEROUS. *adj.* [*vaſculum* and *fero*, Latin.] Such plants as have, beſides the common calyx, a peculiar veſſel to contain the ſeed, ſometimes divided into cells; and theſe have always a monopetalous flower, either uniform or difform. *Quincy.*

VASE. *n. ſ.* [*vaſe*, Fr. *vaſa*, Latin.] A veſſel; generally a veſſel rather for ſhow than uſe.
   The toilet ſtands unveil'd,
   Each ſilver *vaſe* in myſtick order laid. *Pope.*

VA'SSAL. *n. ſ.* [*vaſſal*, Fr. *vaſſallo*, Italian.]

1. One who holds by the will of a ſuperior lord.
   Every petty prince, *vaſſal* to the emperor, can coin what money he pleaſeth. *Swift.*
   The *vaſſals* are invited to bring in their complaints to the viceroy, who impriſons and chaſtiſes their maſters. *Addiſon.*
2. A ſubject; a dependant.
   She cannot content the lord with performance of his diſcipline, that hath at her ſide a *vaſſal*, whom Satan hath made his vicegerent, to croſs whatſoever the faithful ſhould do. *Hooker.*
   Such as they thought fit for labour, they received as *vaſſals*; but imparted not the benefit of laws, but every one made his will a law unto his own *vaſſal*. *Spenſer.*
   The common people were free ſubjects to the king, not ſlaves and *vaſſals* to their pretended lords. *Sir J. Davies.*
   The mind hath not reaſon to remember, that paſſions ought to be her *vaſſals*, not her maſters. *Raleigh.*
   Vaſſals of his anger, when the ſcourge
   Inexorable, and the torturing hour
   Calls us to penance. *Milton.*
   As all his *vaſſals* eagerly deſir'd
   With mind averſe, he rather underwent
   His people's will, than gave his own conſent. *Dryden.*
   He ſubjugated a king, and called him his *vaſſal*. *Baker.*
3. A ſervant; one who acts by the will of another.
   I am his fortune's *vaſſal*, and I ſend him
   The greatneſs he has got. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. A ſlave; a low wretch.
   Thou ſwear'ſt thy Gods in vain,
   O *vaſſal!* miſcreant! *Shakeſpeare.*

VA'SSALAGE. *n. ſ.* [*vaſſelage*, Fr. from *vaſſal*.] The ſtate of a vaſſal; tenure at will; ſervitude; ſlavery; dependance.
   He renounc'd the *vaſſalage*
   Of Rome again. *Spenſer.*
   All my pow'rs do their beſtowing loſe,
   Like *vaſſalage* at unawares encountring
   The eye of majeſty. *Shakeſpeare.*
   They wou'd have brought the Achæans from the condition of followers and dependents unto meer *vaſſalage*. *Raleigh.*
   Let us not then purſue,
   By force impoſſible, by leave obtain'd
   Unacceptable, though in heav'n our ſtate
   Of ſplendid *vaſſalage*. *Milton.*
   Curs'd *vaſſalage*,
   Firſt idoliz'd till love's hot fire be o'er;
   Then ſlaves to thoſe who courted us before. *Dryden.*

VAST. *adj.* [*vaſte*, Fr. *vaſtus*, Latin.]

1. Large; great.
   What the parliament meant to attempt with thoſe *vaſt* numbers of men, every day levied. *Clarendon.*
   That is an ample and capacious mind, which takes in *vaſt* and ſublime ideas without pain. *Watts.*
   His open ſtores,
   Though *vaſt*, were little to his ampler heart. *Thomſon.*
2. Viciouſly great; enormouſly extenſive or capacious.
   The vicious language is *vaſt*, and gaping, ſwelling, and irregular; when it contends to be high, full of rock, mountain, and pointedneſs. *Ben. Johnſon.*
   They view'd the *vaſt* unmeaſurable abyſs. *Milton.*
   Others with *vaſt* Typhean rage more fell,
   Rend up rocks. *Milton.*

VAST. *n. ſ.* [*vaſtum*, Latin.] An empty waſte.
   They ſhook hands, as over a *vaſt*; and embrac'd, as from the ends of oppos'd winds. *Shakeſpeare.*
   Through the *vaſt* of heav'n it ſounded. *Milton.*
   The wat'ry *vaſt*,
   Secure of ſtorms, your royal brother paſt.' *Pope.*

VASTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*vaſtatio*, from *vaſto*, Latin.] Waſte; depopulation.
   This wild-fire made the ſaddeſt *vaſtations*, in the many fatal outrages which theſe eager contentions occaſion. *Decay of Piety.*

VASTI'DITY. *n. ſ.* [*vaſtitas*, Lat. from *vaſty*.] Wideneſs; immenſity. A barbarous word.
   Perpetual durance,
   Through all the world's *vaſtidity*. *Shakeſpeare.*

VA'STLY. *adv.* [from *vaſt*.] Greatly; to a great degree.
   Holland's reſolving upon its own defence, without our ſhare in the war, would leave us to enjoy the trade of the world, and thereby grow *vaſtly* both in ſtrength and treaſures. *Temple.*
   It is *vaſtly* the concern of government, and of themſelves too, whether they be morally good or bad. *South.*

VA'STNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *vaſt*.] Immenſity; enormous greatneſs.
   Behemoth, biggeſt born of earth, upheav'd
   His *vaſtneſs*. *Milton.*
   She by the rocks compell'd to ſtay behind,
   Is by the *vaſtneſs* of her bulk confin'd. *Waller.*
   When I compare this little performance with the *vaſtneſs* of my ſubject, methinks I have brought but a cockle-ſhell of water from the ocean. *Glanville.*
   Arioſto obſerved not moderation in the *vaſtneſs* of his draught. *Dryden.*
   Hence we may diſcover the cauſe of the *vaſtneſs* of the ocean. *Bentley.*

VA'STY. *adj.* [from *vaſt*.] Large; enormouſly great.
   I can call ſpirits from the *vaſty* deep. *Shakeſpeare.*

VAT. *n. ſ.* [*vat*, Dutch, ꝑæt, Saxon.] A veſſel in which liquors are kept in the immature ſtate.
   Plumpy Bacchus, with pink eyne,
   In thy *vats* our cares be drown'd. *Shakeſpeare.*
   Let him produce his *vats* and tubs in oppoſition to heaps of arms and ſtandards. *Addiſon.*
   Would'ſt thou thy *vats* with gen'rous juice ſhould froth,
   Reſpect thy orchats. *Philips.*

VA'TICIDE. *n. ſ.* [*vates* and *cædo*, Latin.] A murderer of poets.
   The caitiff *vaticide* conceiv'd a prayer. *Pope.*

To VATI'CINATE. *v. n.* [*vaticinor*, Latin.] To propheſy; to practiſe prediction.
   The moſt admired of all prophane prophets, whoſe predictions have been ſo much cried up, did *vaticinate* here. *Howel.*

VAVA'SOUR. *n. ſ.* [*vavaſſeur*, Fr.] One who himſelf holding of a ſuperior lord, has others holding under him.

Names have been taken of civil honours, as king, knight, valvaſor, or *vavaſor*, ſquire. *Camden.*

VA'UDEVIL. *n. ſ.* [*vaudeville*, Fr.] A ſong common among the vulgar, and ſung about the ſtreets, *Trev.* A ballad; a trivial ſtrain.

VAULT. *n. ſ.* [*voulte*, Fr. *volta*, Ital. *voluta*, low Latin.]

1. A continued arch.

O, are you men of ſtone:
Had I your tongues and eyes, I'd uſe them ſo
That heaven's *vault* ſhould crack. *Shakeſpeare.*

The word ſignifies an orb or ſphere. And this ſhews us both the form of the Moſaical abyſs, which was included within this *vault*: and the form of the habitual earth, which was the outward ſurface of this *vault*, or the cover of the abyſs. *Burnet.*

2. A cellar.

Creep in the kill-hole.
He will ſeek there; neither preſs, well, *vault*, but he hath an abſtract for the remembrance of. *Shakeſpeare.*
The wine of life is drawn, and the meer lees
Is left this *vault* to brag of. *Shakeſpeare.*
Whether your fruitful fancies lies
To baniſh rats that haunt our *vault*. *Swift.*

3. A cave; a cavern.

The ſilent *vaults* of death, unknown to light,
And hell itſelf, lie naked to his ſight. *Sandys.*

4. A repoſitory for the dead.

Shall I not be ſtifled in the *vault*,
To whoſe foul mouth no healthſome air breathes in. *Shakeſp.*

To VAULT. *v. a.* [*voûter*, Fr. from the noun.]

1. To arch; to ſhape as a vault.

Hath nature given them eyes
To ſee this *vaulted* arch, and the rich cope
Of ſea and land, which can diſtinguiſh 'twixt
The fiery orbs above, and the twinn'd ſtones
Upon th' humbled beach? *Shakeſpeare.*

2. To cover with an arch.

Over-head the diſmal hiſs
Of fiery darts in flaming vollies flew;
And flying *vaulted* either hoſt with fire. *Milton.*

To VAULT. *v. n.* [*voltiger*, Fr. *volteggiare*, Italian.]

1. To leap; to jump.

Vaulting ambition, which o'erleaps itſelf,
And falls on th' other. *Shakeſpeare.*
The pretty *vaulting* ſea refus'd to drown me,
Knowing that thou would'ſt have me drown'd on ſhore. *Sh.*
He is *vaulting* variable ramps
In your deſpite, upon your purſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

If I could win a lady by *vaulting* into my ſaddle with my armour on, I ſhould quickly leap into a wife. *Shakeſp.*

Leaning on his lance, he *vaulted* on a tree. *Dryden.*

If a man ſhould leap a garret, or *vault* down the monument, wou'd he leave the memory of a hero behind him? *Collier on Duelling.*

Lucan *vaulted* upon Pegaſus with all the heat and intrepidity of youth. *Addiſon.*

2. To play the tumbler or poſture-maſter.

VAULT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A leap or jump.

VAU'LTAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *vault*.] Arched cellar. Not in uſe.

He'll call you to ſo hot an anſwer for it,
That caves and womby *vaultages* of France
Shall chide your treſpaſs, and return your mock
In ſecond accent to his ordnance. *Shakeſpeare.*

VA'ULTED. *adj.* [from *vault*.] Arched; concave.

Reſtore the lock! ſhe cries, and all around
Reſtore the lock! the *vaulted* roofs rebound. *Pope.*

VA'ULTER. *n. ſ.* [from *vault*.] A leaper; a jumper; a tumbler.

VA'ULTY. *adj.* [from *vault*.] Arched; concave. A bad word.

I will kiſs thy deteſtable bones,
And put my eye-balls in thy *vaulty* brows,
And ring theſe fingers with thy houſhold worms. *Shakeſp.*
I'll ſay that is not the lark, whoſe notes do beat
The *vaulty* heav'ns ſo high above our heads. *Shakeſp.*

VA'UNMURE. *n. ſ.* [*avant mur*, Fr.] A falſe wall; a work raiſed before the main wall.

With another engine named the warwolfe, he pierced with one ſtone, and cut, as even as a thread, two *vaunmures*. *Camden.*

This warlike captain, daily attempting the *vanmures*, in the end by force obtained the ſame; and ſo poſſeſſed of the place, deſperately kept it 'till greater help came running in, who, with wonderful expedition, clapt up a ſtrong covering betwixt the wall and the *vanmure*. *Knolles.*

To VAUNT. *v. a.* [*vanter*, Fr.] To boaſt; to diſplay with oſtentation.

Not that great champion
Whom famous poets verſe ſo much doth *vaunt*;
And hath for twelve huge labours high extoll'd,
So many furies and ſharp hits did haunt. *Spenſer.*
Not any damſel which her *vaunteth* moſt,
In ſkilful knitting of ſoft ſilken twine. *Spenſer.*
My vanquiſher ſpoil'd of his *vaunted* ſpoil. *Milton.*

To VAUNT. *v. n.*

1. To play the braggart; to talk with oſtentation; to make vain ſhow; to boaſt.

You ſay, you are a better ſoldier;
Let it appear ſo; make your *vaunting* true. *Shakeſpeare.*
The illuſions of magick were put down, and their *vaunting* in wiſdom reproved with diſgrace. *Wiſdom* xvii. 7.
So ſpake th' apoſtate angel, though in pain;
Vaunting aloud, but rack'd with deep deſpair. *Milton.*
Pride which prompts a man to *vaunt* and overvalue what he is, does incline him to diſvalue what he has *Gov. of Tongue.*

2. I ſcarcely know in what ſenſe Dryden has uſed this word, unleſs it be miſwritten for *vaults*.

'Tis he: I feel him now in ev'ry part;
Like a new world he *vaunts* about my heart. *Dryden.*

VAUNT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Brag; boaſt; vain oſtentation.

Sir John Perrot bent his courſe not to that point, but rather quite contrary, in ſcorn, and in vain *vaunt* of his own counſels. *Spenſer.*
Him I ſeduc'd with other promiſes and other *vaunts*. *Milton.*
Such *vaunts* who can with patience read,
Who thus deſcribes his hero when he's dead?
In heat of action ſlain, he ſcorns to fall,
But ſtill maintains the war, and fights at all. *Granville.*

VAUNT. *n. ſ.* [from *avant*, Fr.] The firſt part. Not uſed.

Our play
Leaps o'er the *vaunt* and firſtlings. *Shakeſpeare.*

VA'UNTER. *n. ſ.* [*vanteur*, Fr. from *vaunt*.] Boaſter; braggart; man given to vain oſtentation.

Some feign
To menage ſteeds, as did this *vaunter*; but in vain. *Spenſer.*
Tongue-valiant hero, *vaunter* of thy might;
In threats the foremoſt, but the lag in fight. *Dryden.*

VA'UNTFUL. *adj.* [*vaunt* and *full*.] Boaſtful; oſtentatious.

Whiles all the heavens on lower creatures ſmil'd,
Young Clarion, with *vauntful* luſtihed,
After his guiſe did caſt abroad to fare. *Spenſer.*

VA'UNTINGLY. *adv.* [from *vaunting*.] Boaſtfully; oſtentatiouſly.

I heard thee ſay, and *vauntingly* thou ſpak'ſt it,
That thou wer't cauſe of noble Glo'ſter's death. *Shakeſp.*

VA'WARD. *n. ſ.* [*van* and *ward*.] Fore part.

Since we have the *vaward* of the day,
My love ſhall hear the muſick of my hounds. *Shakeſp.*
Marcius,
Their hands i'th' *vaward* are the Antiates
Of their beſt truſt. *Shakeſpeare.*

He deſired nothing more than to have confirmed his authority in the minds of the vulgar, by the preſent and ready attendance of the *vayvod*. *Knolles.*

UBERTY. *n. ſ.* [*ubertus*, Latin.] Abundance; fruitfulneſs.

UBICA'TION. } *n. ſ.* [from *ubi*, Latin.] Local relation; where-
UBI'ETY. } neſs. A ſcholaſtick term.

Relations, *ubications*, duration, the vulgar philoſophy admits to be ſomething; and yet to enquire in what place they are, were groſs. *Glanville.*

UBI'QUITARY. *adj.* [from *ubique*, Latin.] Exiſting every where.

For wealth and an *ubiquitary* commerce, none can exceed her. *Howel.*

UBI'QUITARY. *n. ſ.* [from *ubique*, Latin.] One that exiſts every where.

How far wide is Aquinas, which ſaith, by the ſame reaſon that an angel might be in two places, he might be in as many as you will? See now, either Xavier is every where, or elſe the carcaſs of a friar is more ſubtle than the nature of an angel. To conclude, either Aquinas is falſe, or the papiſts *ubiquitaries*. *Hall.*

UBI'QUITY. *n. ſ.* [from *ubique*, Latin.] Omnipreſence; exiſtence at the ſame time in all places.

In the one there is attributed to God death, whereof divine nature is not capable; in the other *ubiquity* unto man, which human nature admitteth not. *Hooker.*

Pem ſhe hight,
A ſolemn wight,
As you ſhould meet
In any ſtreet,
In that *ubiquity*. *B. Johnſon.*

Could they think that to be infinite and immenſe, the *ubiquity* of which they could thruſt into a corner of their cloſet. *South.*

U'DDER. *n. ſ.* [uben, Saxon; *uder*, Dutch; *uber*, Lat.] The breaſt or dugs of a cow, or other large animal.

A lionneſs, with *udders* all drawn dry,
Lay couching head on ground. *Shakeſpeare.*
Sithence the cow
Produc'd an ampler ſtore of milk; the ſhe-goat,
Not without pain, dragg'd her diſtended *udder*. *Prior.*

U'DDERED. *adj.* [from *udder*.] Furniſhed with udders.

Marian ſoft could ſtroke the *udder'd* cow. *Gay.*

VEAL. *n. ſ.* [*veel*, a calf, *veelar*, *veſſer*, to bring forth a calf, old French; *vitellus*, Latin.] The fleſh of a calf killed for the table.

Would'ſt thou with mighty beef augment thy meal?
Seek Leadenhall; St. James's ſends thee *veal*. *Gay.*

VE'CTION. } *n. ſ.* [*vectio*, *vectito*, Latin.] The act of car-
VE'CTITATION. } rying, or being carried.

Enervated lords are ſoftly lolling in their chariots; a ſpecies of *vectitation* ſeldom uſed amongſt the antients. *Arbuthnot.*

VE'CTURE. *n. ſ.* [*vectura*, Latin.] Carriage.

Three things one nation ſelleth unto another; the commodity as nature yieldeth it, the manufacture, and the *vecture* or carriage. *Bacon.*

To VEER. *v. n.* [*virer*, French.] To turn about.

If a wild uncertainty prevail,
And turn your *veering* heart with ev'ry gale;
You loſe the fruit of all your former care,
For the ſad proſpect of a juſt deſpair. *Roſcommon.*

Nigh rivers mouth, where wind
Veers oft, as oft he ſteers and ſhifts her ſail. *Milton.*

I have no taſte of the noiſy praiſe
Of giddy crouds, as changeable as winds;
Servants to change, and blowing with the tide
Of ſwol'n ſucceſs; but *veering* with its ebb. *Dryden.*

A-head the maſter pilot ſteers
And as he leads, the following navy *veers*. *Dryden.*

It is a double misfortune to a nation given to change, when they have a ſovereign that is prone to fall in with all the turns and *veerings* of the people. *Addiſon.*

The wind *veered* about to north-weſt. *Derham.*

To VEER. *v. a.*

1. To let out.

As it is a great point of art, when our matter requires it, to enlarge and *veer* out all ſail; ſo to take it in and contract it, is of no leſs praiſe when the argument doth aſk it. *B. Johnſ.*

2. To turn; to change.

I ſee the haven nigh at hand,
To which I mean my weary courſe to bend;
Veer the main-ſheet, and bear up with the land. *Spenſer.*

Sailing farther, it *veers* its lilly to the weſt, and regardeth that quarter, wherein the land is nearer or greater. *Brown.*

VEGETABI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *vegetable.*] Vegetable nature; the quality of growth without ſenſation.

The coagulating ſpirits of ſalts, and lapidifical juice of the ſea, entering the parts of the plant, overcomes its *vegetability*, and converts it unto a lapideous ſubſtance. *Browne.*

VE'GETABLE. *n. ſ.* [*vegetabilis*, ſchool Lat. *vegetabile*, Fr.] Any thing that has growth without ſenſation, as plants.

Vegetables are organized bodies conſiſting of various parts, containing veſſels furniſhed with different juices; and taking in their nouriſhment from without, uſually by means of a root, by which they are fixed to the earth, or to ſome other body, as in the generality of plants; ſometimes by means of pores diſtributed over the whole ſurface, as in ſub-marine plants. *Hill.*

Let brutes and *vegetables* that cannot think,
So far as drought and nature urges, drink. *Waller.*

In *vegetables* it is the ſhape, and in bodies, not propagated by ſeed, it is the colour we moſt fix on. *Locke.*

Other animated ſubſtances are called *vegetables*, which have within themſelves the principle of another ſort of life and growth, and of various productions of leaves, flowers and fruit, ſuch as we ſee in plants, herbs, trees. *Watts.*

VE'GETABLE. *adj.* [*vegetabilis*, Latin.]

1. Belonging to a plant.

The *vegetable* world, each plant and tree,
From the fair cedar on the craggy brow,
To creeping moſs. *Prior.*

Both mechaniſms are equally curious, from one uniform juice to extract all the variety of *vegetable* juices; or from ſuch variety of food to make a fluid very near uniform to the blood of an animal. *Arbuthnot.*

The well ſhower'd earth
Is deep enrich'd with *vegetable* life. *Thomſon.*

2. Having the nature of plants.

Amidſt them ſtood the tree of life,
High eminent, blooming ambroſial fruit
Of *vegetable* gold. *Milton.*

That vegetative terreſtrial hath been ever the ſtanding fund, out of which is derived the matter of all animal and *vegetable* bodies. *Woodward.*

To VE'GETATE. *v. n.* [*vegeto*, Latin.] To grow as plants; to ſhoot out; to grow without ſenſation.

Rain-water may be endued with ſome *vegetating* or prolifick virtue, derived from ſome ſaline or oleoſe particles. *Ray.*

As long as the ſeeds remained lodged in a natural ſoil, they would ſoon *vegetate*, and ſend forth a new ſet of trees. *Woodward.*

See dying vegetables life ſuſtain;
See life diſſolving *vegetate* again. *Pope.*

VEGETA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *vegeto*, Latin.]

1. The power of producing the growth of plants.

The exterior ſurface conſiſted of a terreſtrial matter proper for the nouriſhment of plants, being little entangled with mere mineral matter, that was unfit for *vegetation*. *Woodward.*

The ſun, deep-darting to the dark retreat
Of *vegetation*, ſets the ſteaming power
At large. *Thomſon.*

Love warbles through the vocal groves,
And *vegetation* paints the plain. *Anonymous.*

2. The power of growth without ſenſation.

Plants, though beneath the excellency of creatures endued with ſenſe, yet exceed them in the faculty of *vegetation* and of fertility. *Hooker.*

Theſe pulſations I attribute to a plaſtick nature, or vital principle, as the *vegetation* of plants muſt alſo be. *Ray.*

VE'GETATIVE. *adj.* [*vegetatif*, Fr. from *vegetate.*]

1. Having the quality of growing without life.

Creatures *vegetative* and growing, have their ſeeds in themſelves. *Raleigh.*

2. Having the power to produce growth in plants.

Homer makes deities of the *vegetative* faculties, and virtues of the field. *Broome.*

VE'GETATIVENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *vegetative.*] The quality of producing growth.

VEGE'TE. *adj.* [*vigetus*, Latin.] Vigorous; active; ſpritely.

The ſoul was *vegete*, quick and lively; full of the youthfulneſs and ſpritelineſs of youth. *South.*

The faculties in age muſt be leſs *vegete* and nimble than in youth. *Wallis.*

VE'GETIVE. *adj.* [from *vegeto*, Lat.] Vegetable; having the nature of plants.

Nor rent off, but cut off ripe bean with a knife,
For hindering ſtalke of hir *vegetive* life. *Tuſſer.*

VE'GETIVE. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] A vegetable.

Hence *vegetives* receive their fragrant birth,
And clothe the naked boſom of the earth. *Sandys.*

The tree ſtill panted in th' unfiniſh'd part,
Not wholly *vegetive*; and heav'd her heart. *Dryden.*

VE'HEMENCE. } *n. ſ.* [*vehementia*, Lat.]
VE'HEMENCY. }

1. Violence; force.

Univerſal hubbub wild,
Of ſtunning ſounds and voices all confus'd,
Aſſaults his ear with loudeſt *vehemence*. *Milton.*

2. Ardour; mental violence; terrour.

Think ye are men; deem it not impoſſible for you to err: ſift impartially your own hearts, whether it be force of reaſon, or *vehemency* of affection, which hath bred, and ſtill doth feed theſe opinions in you. *Hooker.*

The beſt perſuaſions
Fail not to uſe; and with what *vehemency*
Th' occaſion ſhall inſtruct you. *Shakeſpeare.*

Would it apply well to the *vehemence* of your affection, that I ſhould win what you would enjoy? *Shakeſpeare.*

The extremity of the condition produced ſome earneſtneſs and *vehemency* of expreſſion more than ordinary. *Clarendon.*

This pure cauſe would kindle my rap'd ſpirits
To ſuch a flame of ſacred *vehemence*,
That dumb things wou'd be mov'd to ſympathize. *Milton.*

He hurries on his action with variety of events, and ends it in leſs compaſs than two months. This *vehemence* of his is moſt ſuitable to my temper. *Dryden.*

Marcus is over-warm; his fond complaints
Have ſo much earneſtneſs and paſſion in them,
I hear him with a ſecret kind of horror,
And tremble at his *vehemence* of temper. *Addiſon.*

VE'HEMENT. *adj.* [*vehement*, Fr. *vehemens*, Lat.]

1. Violent; forcible.

A ſtrong imagination hath more force upon light and ſubtile motions, than upon motions *vehement* or ponderous. *Bacon.*

Gold will endure a *vehement* fire for a long time, without any change. *Grew.*

2. Ardent; eager; fervent.

By their *vehement* inſtigation,
In this juſt ſuit come I to move your grace. *Shakeſpeare.*

I find
In all things elſe delight indeed; but ſuch,
As us'd or not, works in the mind no change,
Nor *vehement* deſire. *Milton.*

VE'HEMENTLY. *adv.* [from *vehement.*]

1. Forcibly.
2. Pathetically; urgently.

The chriſtian religion inculcates kindneſs more *vehemently*, and forbids malice and hatred more ſtrictly than any religion did before. *Tillotſon.*

VE'HICLE. *n. ſ.* [*vehiculum*, Latin.]

1. That in which any thing is carried.

Evil ſpirits might very properly appear in *vehicles* of flame, to terrify and ſurprize. *Addiſon.*

2. That part of a medicine which ſerves to make the principal ingredient potable.

That the meat deſcends by one paſſage; the drink, or moiſtening *vehicle* by another, is a popular tenet. *Brown.*

3. That by means of which any thing is conveyed.

The gaiety of a diverting word, ſerves as a *vehicle* to convey the force and meaning of a thing. *L'Eſtrange.*

To VEIL. *v. n.* [*velo*, Lat. See VAIL.]

1. To cover with a veil, or any thing which conceals the face.

Her face was *veil'd*; yet to my fancied ſight,
Love, ſweetneſs, goodneſs in her perſon ſhin'd. *Milton.*

It became the Jewiſh faſhion when they went to pray, to *veil* their heads and faces. *Boyle.*

2. To cover; to inveſt.

I deſcry,
From yonder blazing cloud that *veils* the hill,
One of the heav'nly hoſt. *Milton.*

3. To hide; to conceal.

Of darkneſs viſible ſo much be lent,
As half to ſhew, half *veil* the deep intent. *Pope.*

VEIL. *n. ſ.* [*velum*, Latin.]

1. A cover to conceal the face.

To feed his fiery luſtful eye,
He ſnatch'd the *veil* that hung her face before. *Spenſer.*

The Paphian queen from that fierce battle borne,
With gored hand, and *veil* ſo rudely torn,
Like terror did among the immortals breed. *Waller.*

The famous painter cou'd allow no place
For private ſorrow in a prince's face:
Yet, that his piece might not exceed belief,
He caſt a *veil* upon ſuppoſed grief. *Waller.*

As *veils* tranſparent cover, but not hide,
Such metaphors appear when right apply'd.
When through the phraſe we plainly ſee the ſenſe,
Truth with ſuch obvious meanings will diſpenſe. *Granville.*

She accepts the hero, and the dame
Wraps in her *vail*, and frees from ſenſe of ſhame. *Pope.*

2. A cover; a diſguiſe.

I will pluck the borrow'd *veil* of modeſty from the ſo ſeeming Mrs. Page; divulge Page himſelf for a ſecure and wilful Acteon. *Shakeſpeare.*

Knock on my heart; for thou haſt ſkill to find
If it ſound ſolid, or be fill'd with wind;
And thro' the *veil* of words thou view'ſt the naked mind. *Dry.*

The ill-natured man expoſes thoſe failings in human nature, which the other would caſt a *veil* over. *Addiſon.*

VEIN. *n. ſ.* [*veine*, Fr. *vena*, Latin.]

The veins are only a continuation of the extreme capillary arteries reflected back again towards the heart, and uniting their channels as they approach it, till at laſt they all form three large veins; the *cava deſcendens*, which brings the blood back from all the parts above the heart; the *cava aſcendens*, which brings the blood from all the parts below the heart; and the *porta*, which carries the blood to the liver. The coats of the veins are the ſame with thoſe of the arteries, only the muſcular coat is as thin in all the veins, as it is in the capillary arteries; the preſſure of the blood againſt the ſides of the veins being leſs than that againſt the ſides of the arteries. In the veins there is no pulſe, becauſe the blood is thrown into them with a continued ſtream, and becauſe it moves from a narrow channel to a wider. The capillary veins unite with one another, as the capillary arteries. In all the veins perpendicular to the horizon, excepting thoſe of the uterus and of the porta, are ſmall membranes or valves; like ſo many half thimbles ſtuck to the ſide of the veins, with their mouths towards the heart. In the motion of the blood towards the heart, they are preſſed cloſe to the ſide of the veins; but if blood ſhould fall back, it muſt fill the valves; and they being diſtended, ſtop up the channel, ſo that no blood can repaſs them. *Quincy.*

When I did firſt impart my love to you,
I freely told you all the wealth I had
Ran in my *veins*; I was a gentleman. *Shakeſpeare.*

Horror chill
Ran through his *veins*, and all his joints relax'd. *Milton.*

2. Hollow; cavity.

Found where caſual fire
Had waſted woods, on mountain, or in vale,
Down to the *veins* of earth. *Milton.*

Let the glaſs of the priſms be free from *veins*, and their ſides be accurately plane, and well poliſhed, without thoſe numberleſs waves or curls, which uſually ariſe from ſand-holes. *Newton.*

3. Courſe of metal in the mine.

There is a *vein* for the ſilver. *Job* xxviii. 1.

Part hidden *veins* digg'd up, nor hath this earth
Entrails unlike, of mineral and ſtone. *Milton.*

It is in men as in ſoils, where ſometimes there is a *vein* of gold which the owner knows not of. *Swift.*

4. Tendency or turn of the mind or genius.

We ought to attempt no more than what is in the compaſs of our genius, and according to our *vein*. *Dryden.*

5 Favourable moment; time when any inclination is predominant.

Artizans have not only their growths and perfections, but likewiſe their *veins* and times. *Wotton.*

6. Humour; temper.

I put your grace in mind
Of what you promis'd me.
—I am not in the giving *vein* to-day. *Shakeſpeare.*

Certainly he that hath a ſatirical *vein*, as he maketh others afraid of his wit, ſo he had need to be afraid of others. *Bacon.*

They among themſelves in pleaſant *vein*
Stood ſcoffing. *Milton.*

Speak'ſt thou in earneſt or in jeſting *vein*? *Dryden.*

The currier ſtruck the uſurer upon the right *vein*. *L'Eſtra.*

7. Continued diſpoſition.

The *vein* I have had of running into ſpeculations of this kind, upon a greater ſcene of trade, have coſt me this preſent ſervice. *Temple.*

8. Current; continued production.

He can open a *vein* of true and noble thinking. *Swift.*

9. Strain; quality.

Now ſomewhat ſing, whoſe endleſs ſouvenance
Among the ſhepherds may aye remain;
Whether thee lift, thy loved laſs advance,
Or honour Pan with higher hymns of praiſe. *Spenſer.*

10. Streak; variegation, as the veins of the marble.

VE'INED. } *adj.* [*veineux*, Fr. from *vein*.]
VE'INY. }

1. Full of veins.
2. Streaked; variegated.

The root of an old white thorn will make very fine boxes and combs, and many of them are very finely *veined*. *Mortimer.*

Effulgent, hence the *veiny* marble ſhines. *Thomſon.*

VELLE'ITY. *n. ſ.* [*velleité*, Fr. *velleitas*, from *velle*, Latin.]

Velleity is the ſchool-term uſed to ſignify the loweſt degree of deſire. *Locke.*

The wiſhing of a thing is not properly the willing of it; but it is that which is called by the ſchools an imperfect *velleity*, and imports no more than an idle, un-operative complacency in, and deſire of the end, without any conſideration of the means. *South.*

To VE'LLICATE. *v. a.* [*vellico*, Latin.] To twitch; to pluck; to act by ſtimulation.

Thoſe ſmells are all ſtrong, and do pull and *vellicate* the ſenſe. *Bacon.*

Convulſions ariſing from ſomething *vellicating* a nerve in its extremity, are not very dangerous. *Arbuthnot.*

VELLICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*vellicatio*, Lat.] Twitching; ſtimulation.

All purgers have a kind of twitching and *vellication*, beſides the griping, which cometh of wind. *Bacon.*

There muſt be a particular motion and *vellication* impreſt upon the nerves, elſe the ſenſation of heat will not be produced. *Watts.*

VE'LLUM. *n. ſ.* [*velin*, Fr. *velamen*, Latin; rather *vitulinum*, low Latin.] The ſkin of a calf dreſſed for the writer.

The ſkull was very thin, yielding to the leaſt preſſure of my finger, as a piece of *vellum*. *Wiſeman.*

VELO'CITY. *n. ſ.* [*velocité*, Fr. *velocitas*, Latin.] Speed; ſwiftneſs; quick motion.

Had the *velocities* of the ſeveral planets been greater or leſs than they are now, at the ſame diſtances from the ſun; or had their diſtances from the ſun, or the quantity of the ſun's matter, and conſequently his attractive power, been greater or leſs than they are now, with the ſame *velocities*: they would not have revolved in concentric circles, but moved in hyperbola's or parabola's, or in ellipſes very eccentric. *Bentley.*

VE'LVET. *n. ſ.* [*velluto*, Ital. *villus*, Latin; *velours*, Fr.] Silk with a ſhort fur or pile upon it.

Clad in white *velvet* all their troop they led,
With each an oaken chaplet on his head. *Dryden.*

The different ranging the ſuperficial parts of bodies, as of *velvet*, watered ſilk, we think probably is nothing but the different refraction of their inſenſible parts. *Locke.*

VE'LVET. *adj.*

1. Made of velvet.

This was moulded on a porringer,
A *velvet* diſh. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Soft; delicate.

Through the *velvet* leaves the wind,
All unſeen, 'gan paſſage find. *Shakeſpeare.*

Poor deer, quoth he, thou mak'ſt a teſtament
As worldlings do, giving thy ſum of more
To that which had too much. Then being alone
Left and abandon'd of his *velvet* friends;
'Tis right, quoth he; thus miſery doth part
The flux of company. *Shakeſpeare.*

To VE'LVET. *v. n.* To paint velvet.

Verditure, ground with a weak gum arabic water, is the paleſt green that is, but good to *velvet* upon black in any drapery. *Peacham.*

VE'LURE. *n. ſ.* [*velours*, Fr.] Velvet. An old word.

His horſe with one girt, ſix times pieced, and a woman's crupper of *velure*, picced with packthread. *Shakeſpeare.*

VE'NAL. *adj.* [*venal*, Fr. *venalis*, Latin.]
1. Mercenary; proſtitute.
This verſe be thine, my friend, nor thou refuſe
This, from no *venal* or ungrateful muſe. *Pope.*
2. [from *vein.*] Contained in the veins. A technical word.
It is unreaſonable to affirm, that the cool *venal* blood ſhould be heated ſo high in the interval of two pulſes. *Ray.*

VENA'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*venalité*, Fr. from *venal.*] Mercenarineſs; proſtitution.

VENA'TICK. *adj.* [*venaticus*, Latin.] Uſed in hunting.

VENA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*venatio*, Latin.] The act or practice of hunting.
The manner of their *venation* we ſhall find to be otherways than by ſawing away of trees. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To VEND. *v. a.* [*vendre*, Fr. *vendo*, Lat.] To ſell; to offer to ſale.
He had a great parcel or glaſſes packed up, which not having the occaſion he expected to *vend*, and make uſe of, lay by him. *Boyle.*

VENDE'E. *n. ſ.* [from *vend.*] One to whom any thing is ſold.
If a vicar ſows his glebe, or if he ſells his corn, and the *vendee* cuts it, he muſt pay the tithes to the parſon. *Ayliffe.*

VE'NDER. *n. ſ.* [*vendeur*, Fr. from *vend.*] A ſeller.
Where the conſumption of commodity is, the *venders* ſeat themſelves. *Graunt.*
Thoſe make the moſt noiſe who have the leaſt to ſell, which is very obſervable in the *venders* of card-matches. *Addiſon.*

VE'NDIBLE. *adj.* [*vendibilis*, Latin.] Saleable; marketable.
Silence only is commendable
In a neat's tongue dried, and a maid not *vendible*. *Shakeſp.*
This ſo profitable and *vendible* a merchandize, riſeth not to a proportionable enhancement with other leſs beneficial commodities. *Carew.*
The ignorant mine-man, aiming only at the obtaining a quantity of ſuch a metal as may be *vendible* under ſuch a determinate name, has neither the deſign nor ſkill to make nice ſeparations of the heterogeneous bodies. *Boyle.*

VE'NDIBLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *vendible.*] The ſtate of being ſaleable.

VENDITA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*venditatio*, from *vendito*, Latin.] Boaſtful diſplay.
Some, by a cunning proteſtation againſt all reading, and *venditation* of their own naturals, think to divert the ſagacity of their readers from themſelves, and cool the ſcent of their own fox-like theſts; when they are ſo rank as a man may find whole pages together uſurped from one author. *B. Johnſon.*

VENDI'TION. *n. ſ.* [*vendition*, Fr. *venditio*, Latin.] Sale; the act of ſelling.

To VENE'ER. *v. a.* [among cabinet-makers.] To make a kind of marquetry or inlaid work, whereby ſeveral thin ſlices of fine woods of different ſorts are faſtened or glued on a ground of ſome common wood. *Bailey.*

VE'NEFICE. *n. ſ.* [*veneficium*, Latin.] The practice of poiſoning.

VENEFI'CIAL. *adj.* [from *veneficium*, Latin.] Acting by poiſon; bewitching.
The magical virtues of miſſelto, and conceived efficacy unto *veneficial* intentions, ſeemeth a Pagan relique derived from the antient Druides. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

VENEFI'CIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *veneficium*, Latin.] By poiſon or witchcraft.
Leſt witches ſhould draw or prick their names therein, and *veneficiouſly* miſchief their perſons, they broke the ſhell. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

VE'NEMOUS. *adj.* [from *venin*, Fr.] Poiſonous. Commonly, though not better, *venomous.*
The barbarians ſaw the *venemous* beaſt hang on his hand. *Acts* xxviii. 4.

To VENENATE. *v. a.* [*veneno*, Latin.] To poiſon; to infect with poiſon.
Theſe miaſms entering the body, are not ſo energic, as to *venenate* the entire maſs of blood in an inſtant. *Harvey.*
By giving this in fevers after calcination, whereby the *venenate* parts are carried off. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

VENENA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *venenate.*] Poiſon; venom.
This *venenation* ſhoots from the eye; and this way a baſiliſk may impoiſon. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

VENE'NE. } *adj.* [*veneneux*, Fr. from *venenum*, Latin.] Poi-
VENENO'SE. } ſonous; venemous.
Dry air opens the ſurface of the earth to diſincarcerate *venene* bodies, or to attract or evacate them hence. *Harvey.*
Malpighi, in his treatiſe of galls, under which he comprehends all preternatural and morboſe tumours of plants, demonſtrates that all ſuch tumours, where any inſects are found, are raiſed up by ſome *venenoſe* liquor, which, together with their eggs, ſuch inſects ſhed upon the leaves. *Ray.*

VE'NERABLE. *adj.* [*venerable*, Fr. *venerabilis*, Latin.] To be regarded with awe; to be treated with reverence.
As by the miniſtry of ſaints, it pleaſed God there to ſhew ſome rare effect of his power; or in regard of death, which thoſe ſaints have ſuffered for the teſtimony of Jeſus Chriſt, did thereby make the places where they died *venerable*. *Hooker.*
To make the paſſage eaſy, ſafe, and plain,
That leads us to this *venerable* wall. *Fairfax.*
Ye lamps of heav'n! he ſaid, and lifted high
His hands, now free. Thou *venerable* ſky!
Inviolable pow'rs, ador'd with dread,
Be all of you adjur'd. *Dryden.*

VE'NERABLY. *adv.* [from *venerable.*] In a manner that excites reverence.
The Palatine, proud Rome's imperial ſeat,
An awful pile! ſtands *venerably* great.
Thither the kingdoms and the nations come. *Addiſon.*

To VE'NERATE. *v. a.* [*venerer*, Fr. *veneror*, Latin.] To reverence; to treat with veneration; to regard with awe.
When baſeneſs is exalted, do not bate
The place its honour for the perſon's ſake:
The ſhrine is that which thou doſt *venerate*,
And not the beaſt that bears it on its back. *Herbert.*
The lords and ladies here approaching paid
Their homage, with a low obeiſance made;
And ſeem'd to *venerate* the ſacred ſhade. *Dryden.*
A good clergyman muſt love and *venerate* the goſpel that he teaches, and preſer it to all other learning. *Clariſſa.*

VENERA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*veneration*, Fr. *veneratio*, Lat.] Reverend regard; awful reſpect.
Theology is the comprehenſion of all other knowledge, directed to its true end, *i. e.* the honour and *veneration* of the creator, and the happineſs of mankind. *Locke.*
We find a ſecret awe and *veneration* for one who moves above us in a regular and illuſtrious courſe of virtue. *Addiſon.*

VENERA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [from *venerate.*] Reverencer.
If the ſtate of things, as they now appear, involve a repugnancy to an eternal exiſtence, the arguments muſt be concluſive to thoſe great prieſts and *veneiators* of nature. *Hale.*

VENE'REAL. *adj.* [*venereus*, Latin.]
1. Relating to love.
Theſe are no *venereal* ſigns;
Vengeance is in my heart, death in my hand. *Shakeſpeare.*
Then ſwol'n with pride, into the ſnare I fell,
Of fair fallacious looks, *venereal* trains,
Soften'd with pleaſure and voluptuous life. *Milton.*
They are averſe to *venereal* pleaſure. *Addiſon.*
2. Conſiſting of copper, called *venus* by chemiſts.
Blue vitriol, how *venereal* and unſophiſticated ſoever, rubbed upon the whetted blade of a knife, will not impart its latent colour. *Boyle.*

VENE'REOUS. *adj.* [from *venery.*] Libidinous; luſtful.
The male is leſſer than the female, and very *venereous*. *Derh.*

VE'NERY. *n. ſ.* [*venerie*, from *vener*, Fr.]
1. The ſport of hunting.
To the woods ſhe goes to ſerve her turn,
And ſeek her ſpouſe, that from her ſtill does fly,
And follows other game and *venery*. *Fairy Queen.*
Deſcribing beaſts of *venery* and fiſhes, he hath ſparingly inſerted the vulgar conditions thereof. *Brown.*
The Norman demoliſhed many churches and chapels in New Foreſt, to make it fitter for his pleaſure and *venery*. *Howel.*
2. [From *Venus.*] The pleaſures of the bed.
Contentment, without the pleaſures of lawful *venery*, is continence; of unlawful, chaſtity. *Grew.*

VE'NEY. *n. ſ.* A bout; a turn.
I bruis'd my ſhin with playing at ſword and dagger, three *veneys* for a diſh of ſtewed prunes. *Shakeſpeare.*

VENESE'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*vena* and *ſectio*, Latin.] Blood-letting; the act of opening a vein; phlebotomy.
If the inflammation be ſudden, after evacuation by lenient purgatives, or a clyſter and *veneſection*, have recourſe to anodynes. *Wiſeman.*

To VENGE. *v. a.* [*venger*, French.] To avenge; to puniſh.
You are above,
You juſtices, that theſe our nether crimes,
So ſpeedily can *venge*. *Shakeſpeare.*

VE'NGEABLE. *adj.* [from *venge.*] Revengful; malicious.
A thrillant dart he threw,
Headed with ire, and *vengeable* deſpite. *Spenſer.*

VE'NGEANCE. *n. ſ.* [*vengeance*, French.]
1. Puniſhment; penal retribution; avengement.
The right conceit which they had, that to perjury *vengeance* is due, was not without good effect as touching their lives, who feared the wilful violation of oaths. *Hooker.*
All the ſtored *vengeances* of heaven fall
On her ingrateful top! *Shakeſpeare.*
The ſouls of all that I had murder'd
Came to my tent, and every one did threat
To morrow's *vengeance* on the head of Richard. *Shakeſp.*
Let me ſee thy *vengeance* on them. *Jer.* xi. 20.
Reſolutions of future reforming do not always ſatisfy thy juſtice, nor prevent thy *vengeance* for former miſcarriages. *K. Charles.*
Jove's and Latona's ſon his wrath expreſs'd,
In *vengeance* of his violated prieſt. *Dryden.*
The chorus interceded with heaven for the innocent, and implored its *vengeance* on the criminal. *Addiſon.*

2. It is uſed in familiar language. *To do with a vengeance*, is *to do with vehemence*; *what a vengeance*, emphatically what?
Till the day appear, of reſpiration to the juſt,
And *vengeance* to the wicked. *Milton.*
When the ſame king adventured to murmur, the pope could threaten to teach him his duty with a *vengeance*. *Raleigh.*
Aſmodeus the fiſhy fume
Drove, though enamour'd, from the ſpouſe
Of Tobit's ſon, and with a *vengeance* ſent
From Medea poſt to Egypt, there faſt bound. *Milton.*
But what a *vengeance* makes thee fly
From me too, as thine enemy? *Hudibras.*

VE'NGEFUL. *adj.* [from *vengeance* and *full.*] Vindictive; revengeful; retributive.
Doubt not but God
Hath wiſelier arm'd his *vengeful* ire. *Milton.*
Diſſembling for her ſake his riſing cares,
And with wiſe ſilence pond'ring *vengeful* wars. *Prior.*

VE'NIABLE. } *adj.* [*veniel*, Fr. from *venia*, Latin.]
VE'NIAL. }
1. Pardonable; ſuſceptive of pardon; excuſable.
If they do nothing 'tis a *venial* ſlip. *Shakeſpeare.*
More *veniable* is a dependence upon potable gold, whereof Paracelſus, who died himſelf at forty-ſeven, gloried that he could make other men immortal. *Brown.*
What horror will invade the mind,
When the ſtrict judge, who would be kind,
Shall have few *venial* faults to find? *Roſcommon.*
While good men are employed in extirpating mortal ſins, I ſhould rally the world out of indecencies and *venial* tranſgreſſions. *Addiſon.*
2. Permitted; allowed.
No more of talk where God, or angel-gueſt,
With man, as with his friend, familiar us'd
To ſit indulgent, and with him partake
Rural repaſt; permitting him the while
Venial diſcourſe unblamed. *Milton.*

VE'NIALNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *venial.*] State of being excuſable.
VE'NISON. *n. ſ.* [*venaiſon*, French.] Game; beaſt of chaſe; the fleſh of deer.
Shall we kill us *veniſon?*
And yet it irks me, the poor dappled fools
Shou'd have their round haunches gor'd. *Shakeſpeare.*
We have a hot *veniſon* paſty to dinner. *Shakeſp.*
In the records of Ireland, no mention is made of any park, though there be vert and *veniſon* within this land. *Davies.*
He for the feaſt prepar'd,
In equal portions with the *ven'ſon* ſhar'd. *Dryden.*

VENOM. *n. ſ.* [*venin*, French.] Poiſon.
Your eyes, which hitherto had borne in them
The fatal balls of murthering baſiliſks:
The *venom* of ſuch looks we fairly hope
Have loſt their quality. *Shakeſpeare.*
Beware of yonder dog;
Look, when he fawns, he bites; and, when he bites,
His *venom* tooth will rankle to the death. *Shak.*
Like ſome tall tree, the monſter of the wood,
O'erſhading all that under him would grow,
He ſheds his *venom* on the plants below. *Dryden.*

To VE'NOM. *v. a.* To infect with venom.
VE'NOMOUS. *adj.* [from *venom.*]
1. Poiſonous.
Thy tears are ſalter than a younger man's,
And *venomous* to thy eyes. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Malignant; miſchievous.
A poſterity not unlike their majority of miſchievous progenitors; a *venomous* and deſtructive progeny. *Brown.*
This falſity was broached by Cochleus, a *venomous* writer; one careleſs of truth or falſhood *Addiſon.*

VE'NOMOUSLY. *adv.* [from *venomous.*] Poiſonouſly; miſchievouſly; malignantly.
His unkindneſs,
That ſtripp'd her from his benediction, turn'd her
To foreign caſualties. Theſe things ſting him
So *venomouſly*, that burning ſhame detains him
From his Cordelia. *Shakeſpeare.*
His praiſe of foes is *venomouſly* nice;
So touch'd, it turns a virtue to a vice. *Dryden.*

VE'NOMOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *venomous.*] Poiſonouſneſs; malignity.
VENT. *n. ſ.* [*fente*, French.]
1. A ſmall aperture; a hole; a ſpiracle; paſſage at which any thing is let out.
On her breaſt
There is a *vent* of blood, and ſomething blown;
The like is on her arm *Shakeſpeare.*
They at once their reeds
Put forth, and to a narrow *vent* apply'd
With niceſt touch. *Milton.*
Have near the bung-hole a little *vent*-hole ſtopped with a ſpile. *Mortimer.*
Scarce any countries that are much annoyed with earthquakes, that have not one of theſe fiery *vents*, diſgorging that fire, whereby it gains an exit. *Woodward.*
To draw any drink, be not at the trouble of opening a *vent*; or if you take out the vent, ſtay not to put it in. *Swift.*
Full o'er their heads the ſwelling bag he rent,
And all the furies iſſued at the *vent*. *Pope.*
2. Paſſage out of ſecrecy to publick notice.
It failed by late ſetting out, and ſome contrariety of weather, whereby the particular deſign took *vent* beforehand. *Wotton.*
3. The act of opening.
The farmer's cades mature,
Now call for *vent*; his lands exhauſt, permit
T' indulge a-while. *Philips.*
4. Emiſſion; paſſage.
The ſmother'd fondneſs burns within him;
When moſt it ſwells and labours for a *vent*,
The ſenſe of honour, and deſire of fame,
Drive the big paſſion back into his heart. *Addiſon.*
5. Diſcharge; means of diſcharge.
Had, like grief, been dew'd in tears,
Without the *vent* of words. *Milton.*
Land-floods are a great improvement of land, where a *vent* can be had. *Mortimer.*
6. [*vente*, Fr. *venditio*, Lat.] Sale.
For the mart, it was alledged that the *vent* for Engliſh cloaths would hereby be open in all times of war. *Hayward.*
By this war there is no *vent* for any commodity but of wool. *Temple.*
He drew off a thouſand copies of a treatiſe, which not one in threeſcore can underſtand, can hardly exceed the *vent* of that number. *Pope.*

To VENT. *v. a.* [*venter*, French, from the noun; *ſventare*, Italian.]
1. To let out at a ſmall aperture.
2. To let out; to give way to.
Hunger broke ſtone walls; that the gods ſent not
Corn for the rich men only: with theſe ſhreds
They *vented* their complainings. *Shakeſp.*
When men are young, and have little elſe to do, they might *vent* the overflowings of their fancy that way. *Denham.*
Lab'ring ſtill, with endleſs diſcontent,
The queen of heav'n did thus her fury *vent*. *Dryden.*
3. To utter; to report.
Had it been *vented* and impoſed in ſome of the moſt learned ages, it might then, with ſome pretence of reaſon, have been ſaid to be the invention of ſome crafty ſtateſman. *Stephens.*
4. To emit; to pour out.
Revoke thy doom,
Or whilſt I can *vent* clamour from my throat,
I'll tell thee thou doſt evil. *Shakeſp.*
5. To publiſh.
Their ſectators did greatly enrich their inventions, by *venting* the ſtolen treaſures of divine letters, altered by profane additions, and diſguiſed by poetical converſions. *Raleigh.*
6. To ſell; to carry to ſale.
This profitable merchandize not riſing to a proportionable enhancement with other leſs beneficial commodities, they impute to the owners not *venting* and venturing the ſame. *Carew.*
Therefore did thoſe nations *vent* ſuch ſpice, ſweet gums and pearls, as their own countries yielded. *Raleigh.*

To VENT. *v. n.* To ſnuff. As he *venteth* into the air. *Spenſer.*
VE'NTAIL. *n. ſ.* [from *vantail*, Fr.] That part of the helmet made to lift up. *Spenſer.*
VENTA'NNA. n. ſ. [Spaniſh.] A window.
What after paſs'd
Was far from the *ventanna*, where I ſate;
But you were near, and can the truth relate. *Dryden.*

VE'NTER. n. ſ. [Latin.]
1. Any cavity of the body, chiefly applied to the head, breaſt and abdomen, which are called by anatomiſts the three *venters*.
2. Womb; mother.
A has iſſue *B* a ſon, and *C* a daughter, by one *venter*; and *D* a ſon by another *venter*. If *B* purchaſes in fee, and dies without iſſue, it ſhall deſcend to the ſiſter, and not to the brother of the half blood. *Hale.*

VE'NTIDUCT. *n. ſ.* [*ventus* and *ductus*, Latin.] A paſſage for the wind.
Having been informed of divers *ventiducts*, I wiſh I had had the good fortune, when I was at Rome, to take notice of theſe organs. *Boyle.*

To VE'NTILATE. *v. a.* [*ventilo*, Latin]
1. To fan with wind.
In cloſe, low, and dirty alleys, the air is penn'd up, and obſtructed from being *ventilated* by the winds. *Harvey.*
Miners, by perflations with large bellows, letting down tubes, and ſinking new ſhafts, give free paſſage to the air, which *ventilates* and cools the mines. *Woodward.*
2. To winnow; to fan.
3. To examine; to diſcuſs.

Nor is the right of the party, nor the judicial proceſs in right of that party ſo far peremptied, but that the ſame may be begun again, and *ventilated* de novo. *Ayliffe.*

VENTILATION. *n. ſ.* [*ventilatio*, Lat. from *ventilate.*]

1. The act of fanning; the ſtate of being fanned.

The ſoul, worn with too frequent culture, muſt lie fallow, till it has recruited its exhauſted ſalts, and again enriched itſelf by the *ventilations* of the air. *Addiſon.*

2. Vent; utterance. Not in uſe.

To his ſecretary Doctor Maſon, whom he let lie in a pallet near him, for natural *ventilation* of his thoughts, he would break out into bitter eruptions. *Wotton.*

3. Refrigeration.

Procure the blood a free courſe, *ventilation* and tranſpiration by ſuitable and ecphractic purges. *Harvey.*

VENTILA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [from *ventilate.*] An inſtrument contrived by Dr. *Hale* to ſupply cloſe places with freſh air.

VE'NTRICLE. *n. ſ.* [*ventricule*, Fr. *ventriculus*, Latin.]

1. The ſtomach.

Whether I will or not, while I live, my heart beats, and my *ventricle* digeſts what is in it. *Hale.*

2. Any ſmall cavity in an animal body, particularly thoſe of the heart.

Know'ſt thou how blood, which to the heart doth flow,
Doth from one *ventricle* to the other go? *Donne.*

The heart being a muſcular part, the ſides are compoſed of two orders of fibres running ſpirally from baſe to top, contrarily one to the other; and ſo being drawn or contracted, conſtringe the *ventricles*, and ſtrongly force out the blood. *Ray.*

The mixture of blood and chyle, after its circulation through the lungs, being brought back into the left *ventricle* of the heart, is drove again by the heart into the aorta, through the whole arterial ſyſtem. *Arbuthnot.*

VENTRI'LOQUIST. *n. ſ.* [*ventriloque*, Fr. *venter* and *loquor*, Lat.] One who ſpeaks in ſuch a manner as that the ſound ſeems to iſſue from his belly.

VENTURE. *n. ſ.* [*avanture*, Fr.]

1. A hazard; an undertaking of chance and danger.

When he reads
Thy perſonal *venture* in the rebel's fight,
His wonders and his praiſes do contend
Which ſhould be thine or his. *Shakeſp.*

For a man to doubt whether there be any hell, and thereupon to live ſo as if abſolutely there were none; but when he dies to find himſelf confuted in the flames, this muſt be the height of woe and diſappointment, and a bitter conviction of an irrational *venture*, and abſurd choice. *South.*

I, in this *venture*, double gains purſue,
And laid out all my ſtock to purchaſe you. *Dryden.*

When infinite happineſs is put in one ſcale, againſt infinite miſery in the other; if the worſt that comes to the pious man, if he miſtakes, be the beſt that the wicked can attain to, if he be in the right, who can, without madneſs, run the *venture?* *Locke.*

2. Chance; hap.

The king reſolved with all ſpeed to aſſail the rebels, and yet with that providence and ſurety, as ſhould leave little to *venture* or fortune. *Bacon.*

3. The thing put to hazard; a ſtake.

My *ventures* are not in one bottom truſted,
Nor to one place. *Shakeſp.*

On ſuch a full ſea are we now a-float:
And we muſt take the current when it ſerves,
Or loſe our *ventures.* *Shakeſp.*

Thrice happy you, that look as from the ſhore,
And have no *venture* in the wreck to ſee. *Daniel.*

4. *At a* VENTURE. At hazard; without much conſideration; without any thing more than the hope of a lucky chance.

You have made but an eſtimate of thoſe lands *at a venture*, ſo as it ſhould be hard to build any certainty of charge upon it. *Spenſer.*

A bargain *at a venture* made,
Between two partners in a trade. *Hudibras.*

A covetous and an envious man joined in a petition to Jupiter, who ordered Apollo to tell them that their deſire ſhould be granted *at a venture.* *L'Eſtrange.*

Here was no ſcampering away *at a venture*, without fear or wit. *L'Eſtrange.*

If Ahab be deſigned for death, though a ſoldier in the enemy's army draws a bow *at a venture*, yet the ſure, unerring directions of providence ſhall carry it in a direct courſe to his heart. *South.*

To VE'NTURE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To dare.

A man were better riſe in his ſuit; for he that would have *ventered* at firſt to have loſt the ſuitor, will not in the concluſion loſe both the ſuitor and his own former favour. *Bacon.*

Origen mentioning their being caſt out of Jeruſalem, *ventures* to aſſure them that they would never be re-eſtabliſhed, ſince they had committed that horrid crime againſt the Saviour of the world. *Addiſon.*

2. To run a hazard.

Nor is indeed that man leſs mad than theſe,
Who freights a ſhip to *venture* on the ſeas,
With one frail interpoſing plank to ſave
From certain death, roll'd on by ev'ry wave. *Dryden.*

I am ſo overjoy'd, I can ſcarce believe I am at liberty; like a bird that has often beaten her wing in vain againſt her cage, dare hardly *venture* out, though ſhe ſee it open. *Dryden.*

3. *To* VE'NTURE *at.* } To engage in; or make attempts
To VE'NTURE *on* or *upon.* } without any ſecurity of ſucceſs, upon mere hope.

That ſlander is found a truth now; and held for certain,
The king will *venture at* it. *Shakeſp.*

It were a matter of great profit, ſave that it is too conjectural to *venture upon*, if one could diſcern what corn, herbs, or fruits are like to be in plenty and ſcarcity, by ſome ſigns in the beginning of the year. *Bacon.*

I never yet the tragic ſtrain eſſay'd,
Deterr'd by that inimitable maid:
And when I *venture at* the comic ſtile,
Thy ſcornful lady ſeems to mock my toil. *Waller.*

Though they had ideas enough to diſtinguiſh gold from a ſtone, yet they but timorouſly *ventured on* ſuch terms as aurietas and ſaxietas. *Locke.*

Turco-Papiſmus I would deſire him to read, before he *ventures at* capping of characters. *Atterbury.*

To VE'NTURE. *v. a.*

1. To expoſe to hazard.

In my ſchool-days, when I had loſt one ſhaft,
I ſhot his fellow of the ſelf-ſame flight;
By *vent'ring* both, I oft found both. *Shakeſp.*

2. To put or ſend on a venture.

The fiſh *ventured* for France, they pack in ſtaunch hogſheads, ſo as to keep them in their pickle. *Carew.*

VE'NTURER. *n. ſ.* [from *venture.*] He who ventures.

VE'NTUROUS. *adj.* [from *venture.*] Daring, bold, fearleſs; ready to run hazards.

Charles was guided by men, who would make it their maſter-piece of favour to give *venturous* counſels, which no great or wiſe man would. *Bacon.*

He paus'd not, but with *vent'rous* arm
He pluck'd, he taſted. *Milton.*

The *vent'rous* humour of our mariners coſts this iſland many brave lives every year. *Temple.*

Savage pirates ſeek through ſeas unknown,
The lives of others, *vent'rous* of their own. *Pope.*

VE'NTUROUSLY. *adv.* [from *venturous.*] Daringly; fearleſsly; boldly.

Siege was laid to the fort by the Lord Gray, then deputy, with a ſmaller number than thoſe were within the fort; *venturouſly* indeed; but haſte was made to attack them before the rebels came in to them. *Bacon.*

VE'NTUROUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *venturous.*] Boldneſs; willingneſs to hazard.

Her coming into a place where the walls and cielings were whited over, much offended her ſight, and made her repent her *vent'rouſneſs.* *Boyle.*

VE'NUS' *baſin.*
VE'NUS' *comb.*
VE'NUS' *hair.*
VE'NUS' *looking-glaſs.*
VE'NUS' *navel-wort.*
} *n. ſ.* Plants.

VERA'CITY. *n. ſ.* [*verax*, Latin.]

1. Moral truth; honeſty of report.

2. Phyſical truth; conſiſtency of report with fact. Leſs proper.

When they ſubmitted to the moſt ignominious and cruel deaths, rather than retract their teſtimony, there was no reaſon to doubt the *veracity* of thoſe facts which they related. *Addiſon.*

VERA'CIOUS. *adj.* [*verax*, Latin.] Obſervant of truth.

VERB. *n. ſ.* [*verbe*, Fr. *verbum*, Lat.] A part of ſpeech ſignifying exiſtence, or ſome modification thereof, as action, paſſion. And withal ſome diſpoſition or intention of the mind relating thereto, as of affirming, denying, interrogating, commanding. *Clarke.*

Men uſually talk of a noun and a *verb.* *Shakeſp.*

VE'RBAL. *adj.* [*verbal*, Fr. *verbalis*, Latin.]

1. Spoken, not written.

2. Oral; uttered by mouth.

Made ſhe no *verbal* queſt?——
——Yes; once or twice ſhe heav'd the name of father
Pantingly forth, as if it preſt her heart. *Shakeſp.*

3. Conſiſting in mere words.

If young African for fame,
His waſted country freed from Punick rage,
The deed becomes unprais'd, the man at leaſt;
And loſes, though but *verbal*, his reward. *Milton.*

Being at firſt out of the way to ſcience, in the progreſs of their inquiries they muſt loſe themſelves, and the truth, in a *verbal* labyrinth. *Glanville.*

It was ſuch a denial or confeſſion of him as would appear in preaching: but this is managed in words and *verbal* profeſſion. *South.*

4. Verboſe; full of words. Out of uſe.

I am ſorry
You put me to forget a lady's manners,
By being ſo *verbal*. *Shakeſp.*

5. Minutely exact in words.
6. Literal; having word anſwering to word.

Neglect the rules each *verbal* critick lays,
For not to know ſome trifles is a praiſe. *Pope.*

Whoſoever offers at *verbal* tranſlation, ſhall have the misfortune of that young traveller, who loſt his own language abroad, and brought home no other inſtead of it. *Denham.*

The *verbal* copier is incumber'd with ſo many difficulties at once, that he can never diſentangle himſelf from all. *Dryden.*

7. [*verbal*, Fr.] In grammar. A *verbal* noun is a noun derived from a verb.

VERBA'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *verbal*.] Mere bare words.

Sometimes he will ſeem to be charmed with words of holy ſcripture, and to fly from the letter and dead *verbality*, who muſt only ſtart at the life and animated materials thereof. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

VE'RBALLY. *adv.* [from *verbal*.]

1. In words; orally.

The manner of our denying the deity of Chriſt here prohibited, was by words and oral expreſſions *verbally* to deny it. *South.*

2. Word for word.

'Tis almoſt impoſſible to tranſlate *verbally*, and well, at the ſame time. *Dryden.*

VERBATIM. adv. [Latin.] Word for word.

Think not, although in writing I preferr'd
The manner of thy vile outragious crimes,
That therefore I have forg'd, or am not able
Verbatim to rehearſe the method of my pen. *Shakeſp.*

See the tranſcripts of both charters *verbatim* in Mat. Paris. *Hale.*

To VE'RBERATE. *v. a.* [*verbero*, Lat.] To beat; to ſtrike.

VERBERA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*verberation*, Fr. from *verberate*.] Blows; beating.

Riding or walking againſt great winds is a great exerciſe, the effects of which are redneſs and inflammation; all the effects of a ſoft preſs or *verberation*. *Arbuthnot.*

VERBO'SE. *adj.* [*verboſus*, Lat.] Exuberant in words; prolix; tedious by multiplicity of words.

Let envy
Ill-juding and *verboſe*, from Lethe's lake,
Draw tuns unmeaſurable. *Prior.*

They ought to be briefs, and not too *verboſe* in their way of ſpeaking; and to propound the matter of their argument in a mild and gentle manner. *Ayliffe.*

VERBO'SITY. *n. ſ.* [*verboſité*, Fr. from *verboſe*.] Exuberance of words; much empty talk.

He draweth out the thread of his *verboſity*
Finer than the ſtaple of his argument. *Shakeſp.*

To give an hint more of the *verboſities* of this philoſophy, a ſhort view of a definition or two will be ſufficient evidence. *Glanville.*

Homer is guilty of *verboſity*, and of a tedious prolix manner of ſpeaking: he is the greateſt talker of all antiquity. *Broome.*

VE'RDANT. *adj.* [*verdoiant*, Fr. *viridans*, Lat.] Green. This word is ſo lately naturalized, that *Skinner* could find it only in a dictionary.

Each odorous buſhy ſhrub
Fenc'd up the *verdant* wall. *Milton.*

VE'RDERER. *n. ſ.* [*verdier*, Fr. *viridarius*, low Lat.] An officer in the foreſt.

VE'RDICT. *n. ſ.* [*verum dictum*, Latin.]

1. The determination of the jury declared to the judge.

Before the jury go together, tis all to nothing what the *verdict* ſhall be. *Spenſer.*

2. Declaration; deciſion; judgment; opinion.

Deceived greatly they are, who think that all they whoſe names are cited amongſt the favourers of this cauſe, are on any ſuch *verdict* agreed. *Hooker.*

Theſe were enormities condemned by the moſt natural *verdict* of common humanity; and ſo very groſs and foul, that no man could pretend ignorance avoided. *South.*

VE'RDIGRISE. *n. ſ.* The ruſt of braſs, which in time being conſumed and eaten with tallow, turneth into green; in Latin *ærugo*; in French *vert de gris*, or the hoary green. *Peacham.*

Braſs turned into green, is called *verdigriſe*. *Bacon.*

VE'RDITURE. *n. ſ.*

Verditure ground with a weak gum arabic water, is the fainteſt and paleſt green. *Peacham.*

VE'RDURE. *n. ſ.* [*verdure*, Fr.] Green; green colour.

Its *verdure* clad
Her univerſal face with pleaſant green. *Milton.*

Let twiſted olive bind thoſe laurels faſt,
Whoſe *verdure* muſt for ever laſt. *Prior.*

VE'RDUROUS. *adj.* [from *verdure*.] Green; covered with green; decked with green.

Higher than their tops
The *verd'rous* wall of paradiſe up-ſprung;
Which to our general ſire gave proſpect large. *Milton.*
There the lowing herds chew *verd'rous* paſture. *Philips.*

VERECU'ND. *adj.* [*verecond*, old French; *verecundus*, Latin.] Modeſt; baſhful. *Dict.*

VERGE. *n. ſ.* [*verge*, Fr. *virga*, Latin.]

1. A rod, or ſomething in form of a rod, carried as an emblem of authority. The mace of a dean.

Suppoſe him now a dean compleat,
Devoutly lolling in his ſeat;
The ſilver *verge*, with decent pride,
Stuck underneath his cuſhion ſide. *Swift.*

2. [*vergo*, Latin.] The brink; the edge; the utmoſt border.

Would the incluſive *verge*,
Of golden metal, that muſt round my brow,
Were red-hot ſteel to ſear me to the brain. *Shakeſp.*

I ſay, and will in battle prove,
Or here, or elſewhere, to the furtheſt *verge*,
That ever was ſurvey'd by Engliſh eye. *Shakeſp.*

You are old,
Nature in you ſtands on the very *verge*
Of her confine. *Shakeſpeare.*

Serve they as a flow'ry *verge* to bind
The fluid ſkirts of that ſame wat'ry cloud,
Leſt it again diſſolve and ſhow'r the earth. *Milton.*

Let fortune empty her whole quiver on me,
I have a ſoul, that, like an ample ſhield,
Can take in all, and *verge* enough for more. *Dryden.*

Every thing great, within the *verge* of nature, or out of it, has a proper part aſſigned it in this poem. *Addiſon.*

Then let him chuſe a damſel young and fair,
To bleſs his age, and bring a worthy heir,
To ſooth his care, and, free from noiſe and ſtrife,
Conduct him gently to the *verge* of life. *Pope.*

3. In law.

Verge is the compaſs about the king's court, bounding the juriſdiction of the lord ſteward of the king's houſhold, and of the coroner of the king's houſe, and which ſeems to have been 12 miles round. *Verge* hath alſo another ſignification, and is uſed for a ſtick, or rod, whereby one is admitted tenant, and holding it in his hand, ſweareth fealty to the lord of a manor; who, for that reaſon, is called tenant by the *verge*. *Cowel.*

Fear not; whom we raiſe,
We will make faſt within a hallow'd *verge*. *Shakeſp.*

To VERGE. *v. n.* [*vergo*, Lat.] To tend; to bend downwards.

They ſerve indifferently for vowels in reſpect of the aperture, and for conſonants in reſpect of the pene-appulſe; and ſo much the more *verging* any way, according to the reſpective occaſions. *Holder.*

The nearer I find myſelf *verging* to that period of life which is to be labour and ſorrow, the more I prop myſelf upon thoſe few ſupports that are left. *Swift.*

Such are indicated, when the juices of a human body *verge* to putrefaction. *Arbuthnot.*

Man
Perhaps acts ſecond to ſome ſphere unknown;
Touches ſome wheel, or *verges* to ſome goal;
'Tis but a part we ſee, and not the whole. *Pope.*

VE'RGER. *n. ſ.* [from *verge*.] He that carries the mace before the dean.

I can tip the *verger* with half a crown, and get into the beſt ſeat. *Farquhar.*

VERI DICAL. *adj.* [*veridicus*, Latin.] Telling truth. *Dict.*

VERIFICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *verify*.] Confirmation by argument or evidence.

In *verification* of this we will mention a phenomenon of our engine. *Boyle.*

To VE'RIFY. *v. n.* [*verifier*, Fr.] To juſtify againſt charge of falſhood; to confirm; to prove true.

What ſeemed to have been uttered concerning ſermons, and their efficacy or neceſſity, in regard of divine matter, muſt conſequently be *verified* in ſundry other kinds of teaching, if the matter be the ſame in all. *Hooker.*

This is *verified* by a number of examples, that whatſoever is gained by an abuſive treaty, ought to be reſtored. *Bacon.*

So ſhalt thou beſt fulfill, beſt *verify*
The prophets old, who ſung thy endleſs reign. *Milton.*

So ſpake this oracle, then *verify'd*,
When Jeſus, ſon of Mary, ſecond Eve,
Saw Satan fall. *Milton.*

Though you miſtake a year;
Though your prognoſticks run too faſt,
They muſt be *verify'd* at laſt. *Swift.*

Spain ſhall have three kings; which is now wonderfully *verified*; for beſides the king of Portugal, there are now two rivals for Spain. *Swift.*

VE'RILY. *adv.* [from *very*.]

1. In truth; certainly.

Verily 'tis better to be lowly born,
Than to be perk'd up in a gliſtering grief. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. With

2. With great confidence.

It was *verily* thought, that had it not been for four great disfavourers of that voyage, the enterprize had succeeded. *Bacon.*

By repealing the ſacramental teſt, we are *verily* perſuaded the conſequence will be an entire alteration of religion among us. *Swift.*

VERISI'MILAR. *adj.* [*veriſimilis*, Latin.] Probable; likely.

VERISIMI'LITUDE. } *n. ſ.* [*veriſimilitudo*, Latin.] Probability;
VERISIMI'LITY. } likelihood; reſemblance of truth.

Touching the *veriſimility* or probable truth of this relation, ſeveral reaſons ſeem to overthrow it. *Brown.*

A noble nation, upon whom if not ſuch verities, at leaſt ſuch *veriſimilities* of fortune were placed. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

Veriſimilitude and opinion are an eaſy purchaſe; but true knowledge is dear and difficult. Like a point, it requires an acuteneſs to its diſcovery: while *veriſimilitude*, like the expanded ſuperficies, is obvious, ſenſible, and affords a large and eaſy field for looſe enquiry. *Glanville.*

The plot, the wit, the characters, the paſſions, are exalted as high as the imagination of the poet can carry them, with proportion to *veriſimility*. *Dryden.*

Though Horace gives permiſſion to painters and poets to dare every thing, yet he encourages neither to make things out of nature and *veriſimility*. *Dryden.*

VE'RITABLE. *adj.* [*veritable*, Fr.] True; agreeable to fact.

Indeed! is't true?
——Moſt *veritable*; therefore look to't well. *Shakeſp.*

The preſage of the year ſucceeding made from inſects in oak-apples, is I doubt too indiſtinct, nor *veritable* from event. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

VE'RITY. *n. ſ.* [*verité*, Fr. *veritas*, Latin.]

1. Truth; conſonance to the reality of things.

If any refuſe to believe us diſputing for the *verity* of religion eſtabliſhed, let them believe God himſelf thus miraculouſly working for it. *Hooker.*

I ſaw their weapons drawn; there was a noiſe;
That's *verity*. *Shakeſpeare.*

The precipitancy of diſputation, and the ſtir and noiſe of paſſions that uſually attend it, muſt needs be prejudicial to *verity*; its calm inſinuations can no more be heard in ſuch a buſtle, than a whiſtle among a croud of ſailors in a ſtorm. *Glanville.*

It is a propoſition of eternal *verity*, that none can govern while he is deſpiſed. We may as well imagine that there may be a king without majeſty, a ſupreme without ſovereignty. *South.*

2. A true aſſertion; a true tenet.

And that age, which my grey hairs make ſeem more than it is, hath not diminiſhed in me the power to protect an undeniable *verity*. *Sidney.*

Wherefore ſhould any man think, but that reading itſelf is one of the ordinary means, whereby it pleaſeth God, of his gracious goodneſs, to inſtill that celeſtial *verity*, which being but ſo received, is nevertheleſs effectual to ſave ſouls. *Hooker.*

If there come truth from them,
Why by the *verities* on thee made good,
May they not be my oracles as well? *Shakeſpeare.*
Muſt virtue be preſerved by a lie?
Virtue and truth do ever beſt agree;
By this it ſeems to be a *verity*,
Since the effects ſo good and virtuous be. *Davies.*

3. Moral truth; agreement of the words with the thoughts.

VE'RJUICE. *n. ſ.* [*verjus*, French.] Acid liquor expreſſed from crab-apples. It is vulgarly pronounced *varges*.

Hang a dog upon a crab-tree, and he'll never love *verjuice*. *L'Eſtrange.*

The barley-pudding comes in place:
Then bids fall on; himſelf, for ſaving charges,
A peel'd ſlic'd onion eats, and tipples *verjuice*. *Dryden.*
The native *verjuice* of the crab, deriv'd
Through th' infix'd graff, a grateful mixture forms
Of tart and ſweet. *Philips.*

VERMICE'LLI. n. ſ. [Italian.] A paſte rolled and broken in the form of worms.

With oyſters, eggs, and *vermicelli*,
She let him almoſt burſt his belly. *Prior.*

VERMI'CULAR. *adj.* [*vermiculus*, Latin.] Acting like a worm; continued from one part to another of the ſame body.

By the *vermicular* motion of the inteſtines, the groſſer parts are derived downwards, while the finer are ſqueez'd into the narrow orifices of the lacteal veſſels. *Cheyne.*

To VERMI'CULATE. *v. a.* [*vermicule*, Fr. *vermiculatus*, Lat.] To inlay; to work in chequer work, or pieces of divers colours. *Bailey.*

VERMICULA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *vermiculate.*] Continuation of motion from one part to another.

My heart moves naturally by the motion of palpitation; my guts by the motion of the *vermiculation*. *Hale.*

VE'RMICULE. *n. ſ.* [*vermiculus*, *vermis*, Latin.] A little grub, worm.

I ſaw the ſhining oak-ball ichneumon ſtrike its terebra into an oak-apple, to lay its eggs therein: and hence are many *vermicules* ſeen towards the outſide of theſe apples. *Derham.*

VERMI'CULOUS. *adj.* [*vermiculoſus*, Lat.] Full of grubs.

VE'RMIFORM. *adj.* [*vermiformé*, Fr. *vermis* and *forma*, Lat.] Having the ſhape of a worm.

VE'RMIFUGE. *n. ſ.* [from *vermis* and *fugo*, Lat.] Any medicine that deſtroys or expels worms.

VE'RMIL. } *n. ſ.* [*vermeil*, *vermillon*, Fr.]
VERMI'LION. }

1. The cochineal; a grub of a particular plant.

2. Factitious or native cinnabar; ſulphur mixed with mercury. This is the uſual, though not primitive ſignification.

The imperfect metals are ſubject to ruſt, except mercury, which is made into *vermilion* by ſolution or calcination. *Bacon.*

The faireſt and moſt principal red is *vermilion*, called in Latin *minium*. It is a poiſon, and found where great ſtore of quickſilver is. *Peacham.*

3. Any beautiful red colour.

How the red roſes fluſh up in her cheeks,
And the pure ſnow with goodly *vermil* ſtain,
Like crimſon dy'd in grain. *Spenſer.*

There grew a goodly tree him fair beſide,
Loaden with fruit and apples roſie red,
As they in pure *vermilion* had been dy'd,
Whereof great virtues over all were read. *Spenſer.*

Simple colours are ſtrong and ſenſible, though they are clear as *vermilion*. *Dryden.*

To VERMI'LION. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To die red.

A ſprightly red *vermilion* all her face,
And her eyes languiſh with unuſual grace. *Granville.*

VE'RMINE. *n. ſ.* [*vermine*, Fr. *vermis*, Latin.] Any noxious animal. Uſed commonly for ſmall creatures.

What is your ſtudy?——
——How to prevent the fiend, and to kill *vermin*. *Shakeſp.*

The head of a wolf dried and hanged up in a dove-houſe, will ſcare away *vermin*, ſuch as weazels and polecats. *Bacon.*

An idle perſon only lives to ſpend his time, and eat the fruits of the earth, like a *vermin* or a wolf. *Taylor.*

The ſtars determine
You are my priſoners, baſe *vermin*. *Hudibras.*

A weazel taken in a trap, was charg'd with miſdemeanors, and the poor *vermin* ſtood much upon her innocence. *L'Eſt.*

Great injuries theſe *vermin*, mice and rats, do in the field. *Mortimer.*

He that has ſo little wit
To nouriſh *vermin*, may be bit. *Swift.*

To VE'RMINATE. *v. n.* [from *vermin*] To breed vermine.

VERMINA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *verminate.*] Generation of vermine.

Redi diſcarding anomalous generation, tried experiments relating to the *vermination* of ſerpents and fleſh. *Derham.*

VE'RMINOUS. *adj.* [from *vermine.*] Tending to vermine; diſpoſed to breed vermine.

A waſting of childrens fleſh depends upon ſome obſtruction of the entrails, or *verminous* diſpoſition of the body. *Harvey.*

VE'RMIPAROUS. *adj.* [*vermis* and *pario*, Lat.] Producing worms.

Hereby they confound the generation of *vermiparous* animals with oviparous. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

VERNA'CULAR. *adj.* [*vernaculus*, Latin.] Native; of one's own country.

London weekly bills number deep in conſumptions; the ſame likewiſe proving inſeparable accidents to moſt other diſeaſes; which inſtances do evidently bring a conſumption under the notion of a *vernacular* diſeaſe to England. *Harvey.*

The hiſtories of all our former wars are tranſmitted to us in our *vernacular* idiom. I do not find in any of our chronicles, that Edward the third ever reconnoiter'd the enemy, though he often diſcovered the poſture of the French, and as often vanquiſhed them. *Addiſon.*

VE'RNAL. *adj.* [*vernus*, Latin.] Belonging to the ſpring.

With the year
Seaſons return; but not to me returns,
Or ſight of *vernal* bloom, or ſummer's roſe. *Milton.*

VE'RNANT. *adj.* [*vernans*, Lat.] Flouriſhing as in the ſpring.

Elſe had the ſpring
Perpetual ſmil'd on earth, with *vernant* flow'rs,
Equal in days and nights. *Milton.*

VERNI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*verna*, Lat.] Servile carriage; the ſubmiſſive fawning behaviour of a ſlave. *Bailey.*

VE'RREL. See FERRULE.

VERSABI'LITY. } *n. ſ.* [*verſabilis*, Lat.] Aptneſs to be turned
VE'RSABLENESS. } or wound any way. *Dict.*

VE'RSAL. *adj.* [A cant word for *univerſal.*] Total; whole.

Some for brevity,
Have caſt the *verſal* world's nativity. *Hudibras.*

VE'RSATILE. *adj.* [*verſatilis*, Lat.]

1. That may be turned round.

2. Changeable;

2. Changeable; variable.
One colour to us ſtanding in one place, hath a contrary aſpect in another; as in thoſe *verſatile* repreſentations in the neck of a dove, and folds of ſcarlet. *Glanville.*
3. Eaſily applied to a new taſk.

VE'RSATILENESS. } *n. ſ.* [from *verſatile.*] The quality of be-
VERSATI'LITY. } ing verſatile.

VERSE. *n. ſ.* [*vers*, Fr. *verſus*, Latin.]
1. A line conſiſting of a certain ſucceſſion of ſounds, and number of ſyllables.
Thou haſt by moonlight at her window ſung,
With feigning voice, *verſes* of feigning love. *Shakeſp.*
2. [*verſet*, Fr.] A ſection or paragraph of a book.
Thus far the queſtions proceed upon the conſtruction of the firſt earth; in the following *verſes* they proceed upon the demolition of that earth. *Burnet.*
3. Poetry; lays; metrical language.
Verſe embalms virtue: and tombs and thrones of rhymes
Preſerve frail tranſitory fame as much
As ſpice doth body from air's corrupt touch. *Donne.*
If envious eyes their hurtful rays have caſt,
More pow'rful *verſe* ſhall free thee from the blaſt. *Dryden.*
Whilſt ſhe did her various pow'r diſpoſe;
Virtue was taught in *verſe*, and Athens' glory roſe. *Prior.*
You compoſe
In ſplay-foot *verſe*, or hobbling proſe. *Prior.*
4. A piece of poetry.
Let this *verſe*, my friend, be thine. *Pope.*

To VERSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To tell in verſe; to relate poetically.
In the ſhape of Corin ſate all day,
Playing on pipes of corn, and *verſing* love. *Shakeſp.*

To be VE'RSED. *v. n.* [*verſor*, Lat.] To be ſkilled in; to be acquainted with.
She might be ignorant of their nations, who was not *verſed* in their names, as not being preſent at the general ſurvey of animals, when Adam aſſigned unto every one a name concordant unto its nature. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*
This, *vers'd* in death, th' infernal knight relates,
And then for proof fulfill'd their common fates. *Dryden.*

VE'RSEMAN. *n. ſ.* [*verſe* and *man.*] A poet; a writer in verſe.
The god of us *verſemen*, you know, child, the ſun. *Prior.*

VE'RSICLE. *n. ſ.* [*verſiculus*, Lat.] A little verſe.

VERSIFICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*verſification*, Fr. from *verſify.*] The art or practice of making verſes.
Donne alone had your talent, but was not happy to arrive at your *verſification.* *Dryden.*
Some object to his *verſification*; which is in poetry, what colouring is in painting, a beautiful ornament. But if the proportions are juſt, though the colours ſhould happen to be rough, the piece may be of ineſtimable value. *Granville.*

VERSIFICA'TOR. } *n. ſ.* [*verſificateur*, Fr. *verſificator*, Lat.]
VE'RSIFIER. } A verſifier; a maker of verſes with or without the ſpirit of poetry.
Statius, the beſt *verſificator* next Virgil, knew not how to deſign after him. *Dryden.*
In Job and the Pſalms we ſhall find more ſublime ideas, more elevated language, than in any of the heathen *verſifiers* of Greece or Rome. *Watts.*

To VERSIFY. *v. n.* [*verſifier*, Fr. *verſificor*, Latin.] To make verſes.
You would wonder to hear how ſoon even children will begin to *verſify.* *Sidney.*
To follow rather the Goths in rhyming, than the Greeks in true *verſifying*, were even to eat acorns with ſwine, when we may freely eat wheat bread among men. *Aſcham.*
I'll *verſify* in ſpite, and do my beſt,
To make as much waſte paper as the reſt. *Dryden.*

To VE'RSIFY. *v. a.* To relate in verſe.
Uniutermix'd with fictious fantaſies,
I'll *verſify* the truth, not poetize. *Daniel.*

VE'RSION. *n. ſ.* [*verſion*, Fr. *verſio*, Latin.]
1. Change; transformation.
Springs, the antients thought to be made by the *verſion* of air into water. *Bacon.*
2. Change of direction.
Comets are rather gazed upon, than wiſely obſerved in their effects; that is, what kind of comet, for magnitude, colour, *verſion* of the beams, produceth what kind of effects. *Bacon.*
3. Tranſlation.
This exact propriety of Virgil I particularly regarded; but muſt confeſs, that I have not been able to make him appear wholly like himſelf. For where the original is cloſe, no *verſion* can reach it in the ſame compaſs. *Dryden.*
4. The act of tranſlating.

VERT. *n. ſ.* [*vert*, Fr.]
Vert in the laws of the foreſt, ſignifies every thing that grows, and bears a green leaf within the foreſt, that may cover and hide a deer. *Cowel.*
I find no mention in all the records of Ireland, of a park or free warren, notwithſtanding the great plenty of *vert* and veniſon. *Sir J. Davies.*

VE'RTEBRAL. *adj.* [from *vertebræ*, Lat.] Relating to the joints of the ſpine.
The carotid, *vertebral*, and ſplenick arteries are not only variouſly contorted, but here and there dilated, to moderate the motion of the blood. *Ray on the Creation.*

VE'RTEBRE. *n. ſ.* [*vertebre*, Fr. *vertebra*, Latin.] A joint of the back.
The ſeveral *vertebres* are ſo elegantly compacted together, that they are as ſtrong as if they were but one bone. *Ray.*

VE'RTEX. n. ſ. [Latin.]
1. Zenith; the point over head.
Theſe keep the *vertex*; but betwixt the bear
And ſhining zodiack, where the planets err,
A thouſand figur'd conſtellations roll. *Creech.*
2. A top of a hill.
Mountains eſpecially abound with different ſpecies of vegetables; every *vertex* or eminence affording new kinds. *Derham.*

VE'RTICAL. *adj.* [*vertical*, Fr. from *vertex.*]
1. Placed in the zenith.
'Tis raging noon; and *vertical* the ſun
Darts on the head direct his forceful rays. *Thomſon.*
2. Placed in a direction perpendicular to the horizon.
From theſe laws, all the rules of bodies aſcending or deſcending in *vertical* lines may be deduced. *Cheyne.*

VERTICA'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *vertical.*] The ſtate of being in the zenith.
Unto them the ſun is vertical twice a year; making two diſtinct ſummers in the different points of the *verticality.* *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

VE'RTICALLY. *adv.* [from *vertical.*] In the zenith.
Although it be not vertical unto any part of Aſia, yet it *vertically* paſſeth over Peru and Braſilia. *Brown.*

VERTICI'LLATE. *adj.* [from *verticillum*, Latin.]
Verticillate plants are ſuch as have their flowers intermixt with ſmall leaves growing in a kind of whirls about the joints of a ſtalk, as penny-royal, horehound, *&c.* *Quincy.*

VERTI'CITY. *n. ſ.* [from *vertex.*] The power of turning; circumvolution; rotation.
Thoſe ſtars do not peculiarly glance on us, but carry a common regard unto all countries, unto whom their *verticity* is alſo common. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*
We believe the *verticity* of the needle, without a certificate from the days of old. *Glanville.*
Whether they be globules, or whether they have a *verticity* about their own centers, that produce the idea of whiteneſs in us, the more particles of light are reflected from a body, the whiter does the body appear. *Locke.*

VERTI'GINOUS. *adj.* [*vertiginoſus*, Latin.]
1. Turning round; rotatory.
This *vertiginous* motion gives day and night ſucceſſively over the whole earth, and makes it habitable all around. *Bentley.*
2. Giddy.
Theſe extinguiſh candles, make the workmen faint and *vertiginous*; and, when very great, ſuffocates and kills them. *Woodward.*

VERTIGO. n. ſ. [Latin.] A giddineſs; a ſenſe of turning in the head.
Vertigo is the appearance of viſible objects that are without motion, as if they turned round, attended with a fear of falling, and a dimneſs of ſight. *Quincy.*
The forerunners of an apoplexy are dulneſs, *vertigo's*, tremblings. *Arbuthnot.*
That old *vertigo* in his head,
Will never leave him till he's dead. *Swift.*

VE'RVAIN. } *n. ſ.* [*verveine*, Fr. *verbena*, Lat.]
VE'RVINE. }
It hath a labiated flower, conſiſting of one leaf, whoſe upper lip is upright, and commonly divided into two; but the under lip is cut into three parts; ſo that at firſt ſight it appears like a flower with five leaves. Theſe are ſucceeded by four naked ſeeds, which fill the calyx. The flowers generally grow in ſpikes, but not in whorles, round the ſtalks. *Miller.*
The night-ſhade ſtrows to work him ill,
Therewith the *vervain*, and her dill,
That hindreth witches of their will. *Drayton.*
Some ſcatt'ring pot-herbs here and there he found,
Which cultivated with his daily care,
And bruis'd with *vervain*, were his frugal fare. *Drayton.*

VE'RVAIN *mallow. n. ſ.* A plant.
It hath the whole habit of the mallow or althæa; but differs from it in having its leaves deeply divided. *Miller.*

VE'RVELS. *n. ſ.* [*vervelle*, Fr.] Labels tied to a hawk. *Ainſ.*

VE'RY. *adj.* [*veray*, or *vrai*, French; whence *veray* in antient Engliſh.]
1. True; real.
Why do I pity him,
That with his *very* heart deſpiſeth me. *Shakeſpeare.*
In *very* deed, as the Lord liveth. 1 *Sam.* xxv. 34.

O that in *very* deed we might behold it. *Dryd. and Lee.*

2. Having any qualities, commonly bad, in an eminent degree.

Thoſe who had drunk of Circe's cup, were turned into *very* beaſts. *Davies.*

There, where *very* deſolation dwells,
By grots and caverns ſhagg'd with horrid ſhades,
She may paſs on. *Milton.*

3. To note the things emphatically, or eminently.

'Tis an ill office for a gentleman;
Eſpecially againſt his *very* friend. *Shakeſpeare.*

Was not my love
The *verier* wag o' th' two? *Shakeſpeare.*

We can contain ourſelves,
Were he the *verieſt* antick in the world. *Shakeſpeare.*

In a ſeeing age, the *very* knowledge of former times paſſes but for ignorance in a better dreſs. *South.*

The pictures of our great grandmothers in Queen Elizabeth's time, are cloathed down to the *very* wriſts, and up to the *very* chin. *Addiſon.*

4. Same.

Women are as roſes, whoſe fair flower
Being once diſplay'd, doth fall that *very* hour. *Shakeſp.*

The cocks beat the partridge, which ſhe laid to heart: but finding theſe *very* cocks cutting one another, ſhe comforted herſelf. *L'Eſtrange.*

So catholick a grace is charity, that whatever time is the ſpecial opportunity of any other chriſtian grace, that *very* time is alſo the ſpecial opportunity of charity. *Spratt.*

VE'RY. *adv.* In a great degree; in an eminent degree.

The Greek orator was ſo *very* famous for this, that his antagoniſt reading over the oration which had procured his baniſhment, aſked them, if they were ſo much affected by the bare reading of it, how much more they would have been alarmed, had they heard him? *Addiſon.*

To VE'SICATE. *v. a.* [*veſica*, Latin.] To bliſter.

Celſus propoſes, that in all theſe internal wounds, the external parts be *veſicated*, to make more powerful revulſion from within. *Wiſeman.*

I ſaw the cuticula *veſicated*, and ſhining with a burning heat. *Wiſeman.*

VESICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *veſicate.*] Bliſtering; ſeparation of the cuticle.

I applied ſome vinegar prepared with litharge, defending the *veſication* with pledgets. *Wiſeman.*

VESI'CATORY. *n. ſ.* [*veſicatorium*, technical Latin.] A bliſtering medicine.

VE'SICLE. *n. ſ.* [*veſicula*, Latin.] A ſmall cuticle, filled or inflated.

Nor is the humour contained in ſmaller veins, but in a *veſicle*, or little bladder. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The lungs are made up of ſuch air-pipes and *veſicles* interwoven with blood-veſſels, to purify, ferment, or ſupply the ſanguineous maſs with nitro-aerial particles. *Ray.*

VES'CULAR. *adj.* [from *veſicula*, Lat.] Hollow; full of ſmall interſtices.

A muſcle is a bundle of *veſicular* threads, or of ſolid filaments, involved in one common membrane. *Cheyne.*

VE'SPER. n. ſ. [Latin.] The evening ſtar; the evening.

Theſe ſigns are black *veſper*'s pageants. *Shakeſpeare.*

VE'SPERS. *n. ſ.* [without the ſingular, from *veſperus*, Latin.] The evening ſervice of the Romiſh church.

VE'SPERTINE. *adj.* [*veſpertinus*, Latin.] Happening or coming in the evening; pertaining to the evening.

VE'SSEL. *n. ſ.* [*vaiſſelle*, Fr. *vas*, Lat.]

1. Any thing in which liquids, or other things, are put.

For Banquo's iſſue have I fill'd my mind;
Put rancours in the *veſſel* of my peace,
Only for them. *Shakeſpeare.*

If you have two *veſſels* to fill, and you empty one to fill the other, there ſtill remains one *veſſel* empty. *Burnet.*

2. The containing parts of an animal body.

Of theſe elements are conſtituted the ſmalleſt fibres; of thoſe fibres the *veſſels*; of thoſe *veſſels* the organs of the body. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Any vehicle in which men or goods are carried on the water.

The ſons and nephews of Noah, who peopled the iſles, had *veſſels* to tranſport themſelves. *Raleigh.*

The *veſſel* is repreſented as ſtranded. The figure before it ſeems to lift it off the ſhallows. *Addiſon.*

From ſtorms of rage, and dangerous rocks of pride,
Let thy ſtrong hand this little *veſſel* guide;
It was thy hand that made it: through the tide
Impetuous of this life, let thy command
Direct my courſe, and bring me ſafe to land. *Prior.*

Now ſecure the painted *veſſel* glides;
The ſun-beams trembling on the floating tides. *Pope.*

4. Any capacity; any thing containing.

I have my fill
Of knowledge, what this *veſſel* can contain. *Milton.*

To VE'SSEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put into a veſſel; to barrel.

Take earth, and *veſſel* it; and in that ſet the ſeed. *Bacon.*

VE'SSETS. *n. ſ.* A kind of cloth commonly made in Suffolk. *Bailey.*

VE'SSICNON. *n. ſ.* [among horſemen.] A windgall, or ſoft ſwelling on the inſide and outſide of a horſe's hoof. *Dict.*

VEST. *n. ſ.* [*veſtis*, Lat.] An outer garment.

Over his lucid arms
A military *veſt* of purple flow'd. *Milton.*

When the queen in royal habit's dreſt,
Old myſtick emblems grace th' imperial *veſt*. *Smith.*

To VEST. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To dreſs; to deck; to enrobe.

The verdant fields with thoſe of heav'n may vie,
With ether *veſted*, and a purple ſky. *Dryden.*

Light! Nature's reſplendent robe;
Without whoſe *veſting* beauty all were wrapt
In gloom. *Thomſon.*

2. To dreſs in a long garment.

Juſt Simeon, and prophetic Anna ſpoke,
Before the altar and the *veſted* prieſt. *Milton.*

3. To make poſſeſſor of; to inveſt with.

To ſettle men's conſciences, 'tis neceſſary that they know the perſon, who by right is *veſted* with power over them. *Locke.*

Had I been *veſted* with the monarch's pow'r,
Thou muſt have ſigh'd, unlucky youth! in vain. *Prior.*

4. To place in poſſeſſion.

The militia their commiſſioners poſitively required to be entirely *veſted* in the parliament. *Clarendon.*

Empire and dominion was *veſted* in him, for the good and behoof of others. *Locke.*

VE'STAL. *n. ſ.* [*veſtalis*, Latin.] A virgin conſecrated to *Veſta*; a pure virgin.

Women are not
In their beſt fortunes ſtrong; but want will perjure
The ne'er-touch'd *veſtal*. *Shakeſpeare.*

How happy is the blameleſs *veſtal*'s lot?
The world forgetting, by the world forgot. *Pope.*

VE'STAL. *adj.* [*veſtalis*, Latin.] Denoting pure virginity.

Her *veſtal* livery is but ſick and green,
And none but fools do wear it. *Shakeſpeare.*

VE'STIBULE. *n. ſ.* [*veſtibulum*, Latin.] The porch or firſt entrance of a houſe.

VE'STIGE. *n. ſ.* [*veſtigium*, Latin.] Footſtep; mark left behind in paſſing.

The truth paſſes ſo ſlightly through men's imaginations, that they muſt uſe great ſubtilty to track its *veſtiges*. *Harvey.*

VE'STMENT. *n. ſ.* [*veſtimentum*, Latin.] Garment; part of dreſs.

Were it not better that the love which men bear unto God, ſhould make the leaſt things that are employed in his ſervice amiable, than that their over-ſcrupulous diſlike of ſo mean a thing as a *veſtment*, ſhould from the very ſervice of God withdraw their hearts and affections. *Hooker.*

Heaven then would ſeem thy image, and reflect
Thoſe ſable *veſtments*, and the bright aſpect. *Waller.*

The ſculptors could not give *veſtments* ſuitable to the quality of the perſon repreſented. *Dryden.*

VE'STRY. *n. ſ.* [*veſtiaire*, Fr. *veſtiarium*, Latin.]

1. A room appendant to the church, in which the ſacerdotal garments, and conſecrated things are repoſited.

Bold Amycus, from the robb'd *veſtry* brings
The chalices of heav'n; and holy things
Of precious weight. *Dryden.*

2. A parochial aſſembly commonly convened in the veſtry.

The common-council are choſen every year, ſo many for every pariſh, by the *veſtry*, and common convention of the people of that pariſh. *Clarendon.*

Go with me where paltry conſtables will not ſummon us to *veſtries*. *Blount to Pope.*

VE'STURE. *n. ſ.* [*veſture*, old Fr. *veſtura*, Italian.]

1. Garment; robe.

Her breaſts half hid, and half were laid to ſhow;
Her envious *veſture* greedy ſight repelling. *Fairfax.*

What, weep you when you but behold
Our Cæſar's *veſture* wounded? *Shakeſpeare.*

To bear my lady's train, leſt the baſe earth
Should from her *veſture* chance to ſteal a kiſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

Here ruddy braſs, and gold refulgent blaz'd;
There poliſh'd cheſts embroider'd *veſture* grac'd. *Pope.*

2. Dreſs; habit; external form.

There's not the ſmalleſt orb which thou behold'ſt,
But in his motion like an angel ſings,
But this muddy *veſture* of decay
Doth groſly cloſe us in, we cannot hear it. *Shakeſpeare.*

Rocks, precipices, and gulfs, apparell'd with a *veſture* of plants, would reſemble mountains and vallies. *Bentley.*

VETCH. *n. ſ.* [*vicia*, Lat.] A plant with a papilionaceous flower; from the empalement ariſes the pointal, which becomes a pod full of roundiſh or angular ſeeds: to which muſt be added, that the leaves grow by pairs on the middle rib, ending in a tendril.

Where *vetches*, pulſe, and tares have ſtood,
And ſtalks of lupines grew. *Dryden.*
An ervum is a ſort of *vetch*, or ſmall pea. *Arbuthnot.*

VE'TCHY. *adj.* [from *vetch.*] Made of vetches; abounding in vetches; conſiſting of vetch or peaſe-ſtraw.

If to my cottage thou wilt reſort,
There may'ſt thou ligge in a *vetchy* bed,
'Till fairer fortune ſhew forth his head. *Spenſer.*

VE'TERAN. *n. ſ.* [*veteranus*, Latin.] An old ſoldier; a man long practiſed in any thing.

We were forced to uncover, or be regarded as *veterans* in the beau monde. *Addiſon.*

The Arians, for the credit of their faction, took the eldeſt, the beſt experienced, the moſt wary, and the longeſt-practiſed *veterans* they had amongſt them. *Hooker.*

If king Charles II. had made war upon France, he might have conquered it by the many *veterans*, which had been inured to ſervice in the civil wars. *Addiſon.*

Enſigns that pierc'd the foes remoteſt lines,
The hardy *veteran* with tears reſigns. *Addiſon.*

VE'TERAN. *adj.* Long practiſed in war; long experienced.

There was a mighty ſtrong army of land-forces, to the number of fifty thouſand *veteran* ſoldiers. *Bacon.*

The Britiſh youth ſhall hail thy wiſe command;
Thy temper'd ardour, and thy *veteran* ſkill. *Thomſon.*

VETERINA'RIAN. *n. ſ.* [*veterinarius*, Lat.] One ſkilled in the diſeaſes of cattle.

That a horſe has no gall, is not only ſwallowed by common farriers, but alſo received by good *veterinarians*, and ſome who have laudably diſcourſed upon horſes. *Brown.*

To VEX. *v. a.* [*vexo*, Lat.]

1. To plague; to torment; to harraſs.

Do you think
The king will ſuffer but the little finger
Of this man to be *vex'd*? *Shakeſpeare.*
Do poor Tom ſome charity, whom the foul fiend *vexes*. *Shak.*
When ſhe preſſed him daily, ſo that his ſoul was *vexed* unto death, he told her all his heart. *Judges* xvi. 16.
Still may the dog the wand'ring troops conſtrain
Of airy ghoſts, and *vex* the guilty train. *Dryden.*
You are the cauſe of all my care:
Your eyes ten thouſand dangers dart;
Ten thouſand torments *vex* my heart;
I love, and I deſpair. *Prior.*

2. To diſturb; to diſquiet.

Alack, 'tis he; why, he was met even now,
As mad as the *vext* ſea; ſinging aloud. *Shakeſpeare.*
Rang'd on the banks beneath our equal oars,
White curl the waves, and the *vex'd* ocean roars. *Pope.*

3. To trouble with ſlight provocations.

VEXA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *vex.*]

1. The act of troubling.

O that huſband,
My ſupreme crown of grief, and thoſe repeated *vexations* of it. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. The ſtate of being troubled; uneaſineſs; ſorrow.

Vexation almoſt ſtops my breath,
That ſundred friends greets in the hour of death. *Shakeſp.*
Paſſions too violent, inſtead of heightening our pleaſures, afford us nothing but *vexation* and pain. *Temple.*

3. The cauſe of trouble or uneaſineſs.

Your children were *vexation* to your youth;
But mine ſhall be a comfort to your age. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. An act of harraſſing by law.

Albeit the party grieved thereby, may have ſome reaſon to complain of an untrue charge, yet may he not well call it an unjuſt *vexation*. *Bacon.*

5. A ſlight teazing trouble.

VEXA'TIOUS. *adj.* [from *vexation.*]

1. Afflictive; troubleſome; cauſing trouble.

Conſider him maintaining his uſurped title, by continual *vexatious* wars againſt the kings of Judah. *South.*
Vexatious thought ſtill found my flying mind,
Nor bound by limits, nor to place confin'd;
Haunted my nights, and terrify'd my days;
Stalk'd through my gardens, and purſu'd my ways;
Nor ſhut from artful bow'r, nor loſt in winding maze. *Prior.*

2. Full of trouble; full of uneaſineſs.

He leads a *vexatious* life, who in his nobleſt actions is ſo gored with ſcruples, that he dares not make a ſtep without the authority of another. *Digby.*

3. Teazing; ſlightly troubleſome.

VEXA'TIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *vexatious.*] Troubleſomely; uneaſily.

VEXA'TIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *vexatious.*] Troubleſomeneſs; uneaſineſs.

VE'XER. *n. ſ.* [from *vex.*] He who vexes.

U'GLILY. *adv.* [from *ugly.*] Filthily; with deformity; in ſuch a manner as to raiſe diſlike.

U'GLINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ugly.*]

1. Deformity; contrariety to beauty.

All that elſe ſeem'd fair and freſh in ſight,
Was turned now to dreadful *uglineſs*. *Spenſer.*
She takes her topicks from the advantages of old age and *uglineſs*. *Dryden.*

2. Turpitude; loathſomeneſs; moral depravity.

Their dull ribaldry cannot but be very nauſeous and offenſive to any one, who does not, for the ſake of the ſin itſelf, pardon the *uglineſs* of its circumſtances. *South.*

U'GLY. *adj.* [This word was antiently written *ougly*; whence Mr. *Dier* ingeniouſly deduces it from *ouphlike*; that is, like an *ouph*, *elf*, or *goblin*. In Saxon oga is terrour; and in Gothic *ogan* is to fear.] Deformed; offenſive to the ſight; contrary to beautiful.

If Caſſio do remain,
He hath a daily beauty in his life,
That makes me *ugly*. *Shakeſpeare.*
O, I have paſs'd a miſerable night,
So full of *ugly* ſights, of ghaſtly dreams. *Shakeſpeare.*
Was this the cottage, and the ſafe abode
Thou told'ſt me of? What grim aſpects are theſe,
Theſe *ugly*-headed monſters. *Milton.*

VI'AL. *n. ſ.* [φιαλη.] A ſmall bottle.

Edward's ſeven ſons
Were as ſeven *vials* of his ſacred blood. *Shakeſpeare.*
You Gods! look down,
And from your ſacred *vials* pour your grace
Upon my daughter's head. *Shakeſpeare.*
Take thou this *vial*, being then in bed,
And this diſtilled liquor drink thou off. *Shakeſpeare.*
Another lamp burnt in an old marble ſepulchre belonging to ſome of the ancient Romans incloſed in a glaſs. *vial.* *Wilkins.*
I placed a thin *vial* well ſtopped up, within the ſmoke of the vapour, but nothing followed. *Addiſon.*
Chemical waters, that are each tranſparent, when ſeparate, ferment into a thick troubled liquor, when mixed in the ſame *vial.* *Addiſon.*

To VI'AL. *v. a.* To incloſe in a vial.

This ſhe with precious *vial'd* liquors heals;
For which the ſhepherds at the feſtivals
Carol her goodneſs loud in ruſtick lays. *Milton.*

VI'AND. *n. ſ.* [*viande*, Fr. *vivanda*, Ital.] Food; meat dreſſed.

The belly only like a gulph remain'd,
I' th' midſt of the body idle and unactive,
Still cupboarding the *viand*. *Shakeſpeare.*
No matter, ſince
They've left their *viands* behind, for we have ſtomachs.
Wilt pleaſe you taſte of what is here? *Shakeſpeare.*
Theſe are not fruits forbidden; no interdict
Defends the touching of theſe *viands* pure;
Their taſte no knowledge works, at leaſt of evil. *Milton.*
From ſome ſorts of food leſs pleaſant to the taſte, perſons in health, and in no neceſſity of uſing ſuch *viands*, had better to abſtain. *Ray.*
The tables in fair order ſpread;
Viands of various kinds allure the taſte,
Of choiceſt ſort and ſavour; rich repaſt! *Pope.*

VIA'TICUM. *n. ſ.* [Latin.]

1. Proviſion for a journey.
2. The laſt rites uſed to prepare the paſſing ſoul for its departure.

To VI'BRATE. *v. a.* [*vibro*, Latin.]

1. To brandiſh; to move to and fro with quick motion.
2. To make to quiver.

Breath vocalized, that is *vibrated* or undulated, may differently affect the lips, and impreſs a ſwift tremulous motion, which breath paſſing ſmooth doth not. *Holder.*

To VI'BRATE. *v. n.*

1. To play up and down, or to and fro.

The air, compreſſed by the fall and weight of the quick-ſilver, would repel it a little upwards, and make it *vibrate* a little up and down. *Boyle.*
Do not all fixed bodies, when heated beyond a certain degree, emit light, and ſhine? And is not this emiſſion performed by the *vibrating* motions of their parts? *Newton.*

2. To quiver.

The whiſper, that to greatneſs ſtill too near,
Perhaps, yet *vibrates* on his ſovereign's ear. *Pope.*

VIBRA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *vibro*, Latin.] The act of moving, or being moved with quick reciprocations, or returns; the act of quivering.

It ſparkled like the coal upon the altar, with the fervours of piety, the heats of devotion, and the ſallies and *vibrations* of an harmleſs activity. *South.*
Do not the rays of light, in falling upon the bottom of the eye, excite *vibrations* in the tunica retina? Which *vibrations* being propagated along the ſolid fibres of the optic nerves into the brain, cauſe the ſenſe of ſeeing. *Newton.*
Mild *vibrations* ſooth the parted ſoul,
New to the dawning of celeſtial day. *Thomſon.*

VI'CAR. *n. ſ.* [*vicarius*, Latin.]
1. The incumbent of an appropriated or impropriated benefice.
Procure the *vicar*
To ſtay for me at church, 'twixt twelve and one,
To give our hearts united ceremony. *Shakeſpeare.*
Yours is the prize;
The *vicar* my defeat, and all the village ſee. *Dryden.*
A landed youth, whom his mother would never ſuffer to look into a book for fear of ſpoiling his eyes, upon hearing the clergy decried, what a contempt muſt he entertain, not only for his *vicar* at home, but for the whole order. *Swift.*
2. One who performs the functions of another; a ſubſtitute.
An archbiſhop may not only excommunicate and interdict his ſuffragans, but his *vicar*-general may do the ſame. *Ayliffe.*

VI'CARAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *vicar*.] The benefice of a vicar.
This gentleman lived in his *vicarage* to a good old age, and having never deſerted his flock, died vicar of Bray. *Swift.*

VICA'RIOUS. *adj.* [*vicarius*, Lat.] Deputed; delegated; acting in the place of another.
The ſoul in the body is but a ſubordinate efficient, and *vicarious* and inſtrumental in the hands of the Almighty, being but his ſubſtitute in this regiment of the body. *Hale.*
What can be more unnatural, than for a man to rebel againſt the *vicarious* power of God in his ſoul. *Norris.*

VI'CARSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *vicar*.] The office of a vicar.

V'ICE. *n. ſ.* [*vitium*, Latin.]
1. The courſe of action oppoſite to virtue; depravity of manners; inordinate life.
No ſpirit more groſs to love
Vice for itſelf. *Milton.*
The foundation of error will lie in the wrong meaſures of probability; as the foundation of *vice* in wrong meaſures of good. *Locke.*
2. A fault; an offence. It is generally uſed for an habitual fault, not for a ſingle enormity.
No *vice*, ſo ſimple, but aſſumes
Some mark of virtue on its outward parts. *Shakeſpeare.*
Yet my poor country
Shall have more *vices* than it had before;
More ſuffer by him that ſhall ſucceed. *Shakeſpeare.*
Ungovern'd appetite, a bruiſh *vice*. *Milton.*
I cannot blame him for inveighing ſo ſharply againſt the *vices* of the clergy in his age. *Dryden.*
3. The fool, or punchinello of old ſhows.
I'll be with you again
In a trice, like to the old *vice*,
Your need to ſuſtain;
Who with dagger of lath, in his rage and his wrath,
Cries, ah, ha! to the devil. *Shakeſpeare.*
His face is made of braſs, like a *vice* in a game. *Tuſſer.*
4. [*Vijs*, Dutch.] A kind of ſmall iron preſs with ſcrews, uſed by workmen.
He found that marbles taught him percuſſion; bottle-ſcrews, the *vice*; whirligigs, the axis in peritrochio. *Arb. and Pope.*
5. Gripe; graſp.
If I but ſift him once; if he comes but within my *vice*. *Shakeſpeare.*
6. [*Vice*, Latin.] It is uſed in compoſition for one, *qui vicem gerit*, who performs, in his ſtead, the office of a ſuperiour, or who has the ſecond rank in command: as, a viceroy; vice-chancellor.

To VICE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To draw.
With all confidence he ſwears,
As he had ſeen't, or been an inſtrument
To *vice* you to't, that you have touch'd his queen
Forbiddenly. *Shakeſpeare.*

VI'CEADMIRAL. *n. ſ.* [*vice* and *admiral*.]
1. The ſecond commander of a fleet.
The foremoſt of the fleet was the admiral: the rear-admiral was Cara Mahometes, an arch-pirate. The *vice*-admiral in the middle of the fleet with a great ſquadron of gallies, ſtruck ſail directly. *Knolles.*
2. A naval officer of the ſecond rank.

VI'CEADMIRALTY. *n. ſ.* [from *vice-admiral*.] The office of a vice-admiral.
The *vice*-admiralty is exerciſed by Mr. Trenanion. *Carew.*

VICEA'GENT. *n. ſ.* [*vice* and *agent*.] One who acts in the place of another.
A vaſſal Satan hath made his *vice-agent*, to croſs whatever the faithful ought to do. *Hooker.*

VI'CED. *adj.* [from *vice*.] Vitious; corrupt.
Be as a planetary plague, when Jove
Will o'er ſome high-*vic'd* city hang his poiſon
In the ſick air. *Shakeſpeare.*

VICEGE'RENT. *n. ſ.* [*vicem gerens*, Lat.] A lieutenant; one who is intruſted with the power of the ſuperiour, by whom he is deputed.
All precepts concerning kings are comprehended in theſe; remember thou art a man; remember thou art God's *vicegerent*. *Bacon.*
Employ it in unfeigned piety towards God; in unſhaken duty to his *vicegerent*; in hearty obedience to his church. *Sprat.*
Great Father of the gods, when for our crimes
Thou ſend'ſt ſome heavy judgment on the times;
Some tyrant king, the terrour of his age,
The type and true *vicegerent* of thy rage,
Thus puniſh. *Dryden.*
Thou great *vicegerent* of the king;
In all affairs thou ſole director. *Swift.*

VICEGE'RENT. *adj.* [*vicegerens*, Latin.] Having a delegated power; acting by ſubſtitution.
Whom ſend I to judge thee? Whom but thee,
Vicegerent ſon! To thee I have transferr'd
All judgment, whether in heav'n, or earth, or hell. *Milton.*

VICEGE'RENCY. *n. ſ.* [from *vicegerent*.] The office of a vicegerent; lieutenancy; deputed power.
The authority of conſcience ſtands founded upon its *vicegerency* and deputation under God. *South.*

VICECHA'NCELLOR. *n. ſ.* [*vicecancellarius*, Latin.] The ſecond magiſtrate of the univerſities.

VI'CENARY. *adj.* [*vicenarius*, Lat.] Belonging to twenty. *Bailey.*

VI'CEROY. *n. ſ.* [*viceroi*, French.] He who governs in place of the king with regal authority.
Shall I, for lucre of the reſt unvanquiſh'd,
Detract ſo much from that prerogative,
As to be call'd but *viceroy* of the whole? *Shakeſp.*
Mendoza, *viceroy* of Peru, was wont to ſay, that the government of Peru was the beſt place the king of Spain gave, ſave that it was ſomewhat too near Madrid. *Bacon.*
We are ſo far from having a king, that even the *viceroy* is generally abſent four fifths of his time. *Swift.*

VI'CEROYALTY. *n. ſ.* [from *viceroy*.] Dignity of a viceroy.
Theſe parts furniſh out *vice-royalties* for the grandees; but in war are incumbrances to the kingdom. *Addiſon.*

VI'CETY. *n. ſ.* [Of this word I know not well the meaning or original: a *nice* thing is now called in vulgar language, *point vice*, from the French perhaps, *point de vice*; whence the barbarous word *vicety* may be derived.] Nicety; exactneſs. A word not uſed.
Here is to the fruit of Pem,
Grafted upon Stub his ſtem;
With the peakiſh nicety,
And old Sherewood's *vicety*. *B. Johnſon.*

VICI'NITY. *n. ſ.* [*vicinus*, Latin.]
1. Nearneſs; ſtate of being near.
The poſition of things is ſuch, that there is a *vicinity* between agents and patients, that the one inceſſantly invades the other. *Hale.*
The abundance and *vicinity* of country ſeats. *Swift.*
2. Neighbourhood.
He ſhall find out and recall the wandering particles home, and fix them in their old *vicinity*. *Rogers.*
Gravity alone muſt have carried them downwards to the *vicinity* of the ſun. *Bentley.*

VI'CINAGE. *n. ſ.* [*vicinia*, Lat.] Neighbourhood; places adjoining.

VI'CINAL. } *adj.* [*vicinus*, Lat.] Near; neighbouring.
VICI'NE. }
Opening other *vicine* paſſages might obliterate any track; as the making of one hole in the yielding mud, defaces the print of another near it. *Glanville.*

VI'CIOUS. *adj.* [from *vice*.] See VITIOUS. Devoted to vice; not addicted to virtue.
He heard this heavy curſe,
Servants of ſervants on his *vicious* race. *Milton.*

VICI'SSITUDE. *n. ſ.* [*viciſſitudo*, Latin.]
1. Regular change; return of the ſame things in the ſame ſucceſſion.
It makes through heav'n
Grateful *viciſſitude*, like day and night. *Milton.*
The rays of light are alternately diſpoſed to be reflected or refracted for many *viciſſitudes*. *Newton.*
This ſucceſſion of things upon the earth, is the reſult of the *viciſſitude* of ſeaſons, and is as conſtant as is the cauſe of that *viciſſitude*, the ſun's declination. *Woodward.*
2. Revolution; change.
During the courſe of the war, did the *viciſſitudes* of good and bad fortune affect us with humility or thankfulneſs. *Atterb.*
Verſe ſweetens toil, however rude the ſound.
All at her work the village maiden ſings;
Nor as ſhe turns the giddy wheel around,
Revolves the ſad *viciſſitude* of things. *Giffard.*

VI'CONTIELS. In law *vicontiel* rents are certain farms, for which the ſheriff pays a rent to the king, and makes what profit he can of them. *Vicontiel* writs are ſuch writs as are triable in the county court, before the ſheriff. *Bailey.*

VI'CTIM. *n. ſ.* [*victima*, Latin.]
1. A ſacrifice; ſomething ſlain for a ſacrifice.
All that were authors of ſo black a deed,
Be ſacrific'd as *victims* to his ghoſt. *Denham.*
And on the *victim* pour the ruddy wine. *Dryden.*
Clitumnus' waves, for triumphs after war,
The *victim* ox, and ſnowy ſheep prepare. *Addiſon.*

2. Some-

2. Something deſtroyed.

Behold where age's wretched *victim* lies;
See his head trembling, and his half-cloſ'd eyes. *Prior.*

VI'CTOR. *n. ſ.* [*victor*, Latin.] Conqueror; vanquiſher; he that gains the advantage in any conteſt. *Victor* is ſeldom uſed with a genitive, and never but with regard to ſome ſingle action or perſon. We rarely ſay Alexander was *victor* of Darius, though we ſay he was *victor* at Arbela; but we never ſay he was *victor* of Perſia.

This ſtrange race more ſtrange conceits did yield;
Who *victor* ſeem'd, was to his ruin brought;
Who ſeem'd overthrown, was miſtreſs of the field. *Sidney.*

Some time the flood prevails, and then the wind,
Both tugging to be *victors*, breaſt to breaſt,
Yet neither conqueror, nor conquered. *Shakeſp.*

Although the *victor*, we ſubmit to Cæſar. *Shakeſp.*

Say where and when
Their fight; what ſtroke ſhall bruiſe the *victor*'s heel. *Milton.*

Our Hebrew ſongs and harps in Babylon,
That pleas'd ſo well our *victors* ear, declare
That rather Greece from us theſe arts deriv'd. *Milton.*

Their hearts at laſt the vanquiſh'd re-aſſume,
And now the *victors* fall. *Denham.*

In love the *victors* from the vanquiſh'd fly;
They fly that wound, and they purſue that die. *Waller.*

Fortune's unjuſt; ſhe ruins oft the brave,
And him who ſhould be *victor* makes the ſlave. *Dryden.*

Loſe not a thought on me, I'm out of danger;
Heaven will not leave me in the *victor*'s hand. *Addiſon.*

VICTO'RIOUS. *adj.* [*victorieux*, Fr.]

1. Conquering; having obtained conqueſt; ſuperior in conteſt.

Victory doth more often fall by errour of the vanquiſhed, than by the valour of the *victorious*. *Hayward.*

The great ſon return'd *victorious* with his ſaints. *Milton.*

That happy ſun, ſaid he, will riſe again,
Who twice *victorious* did our navy ſee:
And I alone muſt view him riſe in vain,
Without one ray of all his ſtar for me. *Dryden.*

2. Producing conqueſt.

Sudden theſe honours ſhall be ſnatch'd away,
And curs'd for ever this *victorious* day. *Pope.*

3. Betokening conqueſt.

Now are our brows bound with *victorious* wreaths;
Our bruiſed arms hung up for monuments. *Shakeſp.*

VICTO'RIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *victorious*.] With conqueſt; ſucceſsfully; triumphantly.

That grace will carry us, if we do not wilfully betray our ſuccours, *victoriouſly* through all difficulties. *Hammond.*

VICTO'RIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *victorious*.] The ſtate or quality of being victorious.

VI'CTORY. *n. ſ.* [*victoria*, Lat.] Conqueſt; ſucceſs in conteſt; triumph.

At his nurſe's tears
He whin'd and roar'd away your *victory*,
That pages bluſh'd at him. *Shakeſpeare.*

Then to the heav'n of heav'ns he ſhall aſcend
With *victory*, triumphing o'er his foes. *Milton.*

Obedience is a complicated act of virtue, and many graces are exerciſed in one act of obedience. It is an act of humility, of mortification and ſelf-denial, of charity to God, of care of the publick, of order and charity to ourſelves. It is a great inſtance of a *victory* over the moſt refractory paſſions. *Taylor.*

VI'CTRESS. *n. ſ.* [from *victor*.] A female that conquers.

I'll lead thy daughter to a conqueror's bed;
And ſhe ſhall be ſole *victreſs*; Cæſar's Cæſar. *Shakeſp.*

VI'CTUAL. } *n. ſ.* [*victuailes*, Fr. *vittonaglia*, Ital.] Proviſion
VI'CTUALS. } of food; ſtores for the ſupport of life; meat; ſuſtenance.

He landed in theſe iſlands, to furniſh himſelf with *victuals* and freſh water. *Abbot.*

You had muſty *victuals*, and he hath holp to eat it: he hath an excellent ſtomach. *Shakeſpeare.*

He was not able to keep that place three days for lack of *victual*. *Knolles.*

They, unprovided of tackling and *victual*, are forced to ſea by a ſtorm. *K. Charles.*

To VI'CTUAL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſtore with proviſion for food.

Talbot, farewel;
I muſt go *victual* Orleans forthwith. *Shakeſpeare.*

VI'CTUALLER. *n. ſ.* [from *victuals*.] One who provides victuals.

They planted their artillery againſt the haven, to impeach ſupply of victuals; yet the Engliſh *victuallers* ſurceaſed not to bring all things neceſſary. *Hayward.*

Their conqueſt half is to the *victualler* due. *King.*

VIDE'LICET. adv. [Latin.] To wit; that is. This word is generally written *viz.*

VIDU'ITY. *n. ſ.* [from *viduus*, Lat.] Widowhood.

To VIE. *v. a.* [Of this word the etymology is very uncertain.]

1. To ſhow, or practiſe in competition.

They *vie* power and expence with thoſe that are too high. *L'Eſtrange.*

You *vie* happineſs in a thouſand eaſy and ſweet diverſions. *Eve.in.*

2. In this paſſage the meaning ſeems to be, to add; to accumulate.

She hung about my neck, and kiſs on kiſs
She *vied* ſo faſt,
That in a twink ſhe won me to her love. *Shakeſpeare.*

To VIE. *v. n.* To conteſt; to contend; to ſtrive for ſuperiority.

In a trading nation, the younger ſons may be placed in ſuch a way of life, as may enable them to *vie* with the beſt of their family. *Addiſon.*

The wool, when ſhaded with Ancona's dye,
May with the proudeſt Tyrian purple *vie*. *Addiſon.*

Now voices over voices riſe;
While each to be the loudeſt *vies*. *Swift.*

To VIEW. *v. a.* [*veu*, Fr. from *vesir*, or *voir*.]

1. To ſurvey; to look on by way of examination.

Go, and *view* the country. *Joſ.* vii. 2.

Th' almighty father bent down his eye,
His own works and their works at once to *view*. *Milton.*

View not this ſpire, by meaſures giv'n,
To buildings rais'd by common hands. *Prior.*

Whene'er we *view* ſome well-proportion'd dome;
No ſingle parts unequally ſurprize;
All comes united to th' admiring eyes. *Pope.*

2. To ſee; to perceive by the eye.

With eyes aghaſt
View'd firſt their lamentable lot. *Milton.*

No more I hear, no more I *view*,
The phantom flies me, as unkind as you. *Pope.*

VIEW. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Proſpect.

You ſhall tread a courſe
Pretty and full of *view*; yea, haply, near
The reſidence of Poſthumus. *Shakeſpeare.*

Vaſt and indefinite *views*, which drown all apprehenſions of the uttermoſt objects, are condemned by good authors. *Wotton.*

The walls of Pluto's palace are in *view*, *Dryden.*

Cut wide *views* throw mountains to the plains,
You'll wiſh your hill, or ſhelter'd hill again. *Pope.*

2. Sight; power of beholding.

Some ſafer reſolution I've in *view*. *Milton.*

I go, to take for ever from your *view*,
Both the lov'd object, and the hated too. *Dryden.*

Theſe things duly weigh'd, will give us a clear *view* into the ſtate of human liberty. *Locke.*

Inſtruct me other joys to prize,
With other beauties charm my partial eyes;
Full in my *view* ſet all the bright abode,
And make my ſoul quit Abelard for God. *Pope.*

3. Act of ſeeing.

Th' unexpected ſound
Of dogs and men, his wakeful ear does wound;
Roux with the noiſe, he ſcarce believes his ear,
Willing to think th' illuſions of his fear
Had giv'n this falſe alarm; but ſtraight his *view*
Confirms that more than all he fears is true. *Denham.*

Objects near our *view* are thought greater than thoſe of a larger ſize, that are more remote. *Locke.*

4. Sight; eye.

She was not much ſtruck with thoſe objects that now preſented themſelves to her *view*. *Female Quixote.*

5. Survey; examination by the eye.

Time never will renew,
While we too far the pleaſing path purſue,
Surveying nature with too nice a *view*. *Dryden.*

6. Intellectual ſurvey.

If the mind has made this inference by finding out the intermediate ideas, and taking a *view* of the connection of them, it has proceeded rationally. *Locke.*

7. Space that may be taken in by the eye; reach of ſight.

The fame through all the neighb'ring nations flew,
When now the Trojan navy was in *view*. *Dryden.*

8. Appearance; ſhow.

In that accompliſh'd mind,
Helpt by the night, new graces find;
Which, by the ſplendour of her *view*,
Dazzl'd before we never knew. *Waller.*

9. Diſplay; exhibition to the ſight or mind.

To give a right *view* of this miſtaken part of liberty, would any one be a changeling, becauſe he is leſs determined by wiſe conſiderations than a wiſe man? *Locke.*

10. Proſpect of intereſt.

No man ſets himſelf about any thing, but upon ſome *view* or other, which ſerves him for a reaſon. *Locke.*

11. Intention; deſign.

He who ſojourns in a foreign country, refers what he ſees to the ſtate of things at home; with that *view* he makes all his reflections. *Atterbury.*

With a *view* to commerce, in returning from his expedition againſt the Parthians, he paſſed through Egypt. *Arbuthnot.*

VI'EWLESS. *adj.* [from *view.*] Unſeen; not diſcernible by the ſight.

To be impriſon'd in the *viewleſs* winds,
And blown with reſtleſs violence about
The pendant world. *Shakeſpeare.*

Each ſtair myſteriouſly was meant, nor ſtood
There always, but drawn up to heav'n ſometimes
Viewleſs. *Milton.*

Swift through the valves the viſionary fair
Repaſs'd, and *viewleſs* mix'd with common air. *Pope.*

Light-bounding from the earth, at once they riſe;
Their feet half *viewleſs* quiver in the ſkies. *Pope.*

VIGESIMA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*vegeſimus*, Latin.] The act of putting to death every twentieth man. *Bailey.*

VI'GIL. *n. ſ.* [*vigilia*, Latin.]

1. Watch; devotions performed in the cuſtomary hours of reſt.

So they in heaven their od'rs and *vigils* tun'd. *Milton.*

Shrines! where their *vigils* pale-ey'd virgins keep,
And pitying ſaints, whoſe ſtatues learn to weep. *Pope.*

2. A faſt kept before a holiday.

He that out-lives this day, and ſees old age,
Will yearly on the *vigil* feaſt his neighbours,
And ſay to-morrow is St. Criſpian. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. Service uſed on the night before a holiday.

No altar is to be conſecrated without reliques, which placed before the church-door, the *vigils* are to be celebrated that night before them. *Stillingfleet.*

The rivals call my muſe another way,
To ſing their *vigils* for th' enſuing day. *Dryden.*

4. Watch; forbearance of ſleep.

Though Venus and her ſon ſhou'd ſpare
Her rebel heart, and never teach her care;
Yet Hymen may perforce her *vigils* keep,
And for another's joy ſuſpend her ſleep. *Waller.*

Nothing wears out a fine face like the *vigils* of the card-table, and thoſe cutting paſſions which attend them. *Addiſon.*

VI'GILANCE. } *n. ſ.* [*vigilance*, Fr. *vigilantia*, Lat.]
VI'GILANCY. }

1. Forbearance of ſleep.

Ulyſſes yielded unſeaſonably to ſleep, and the ſtrong paſſion for his country ſhould have given him *vigilance.* *Broome.*

2. Watchfulneſs; circumſpection; inceſſant care.

Shall Henry's conqueſt, Bedford's *vigilance*,
Your deeds of war, and all our counſel die? *Shakeſp.*

No poſt is free, no place,
That guard and moſt unuſual *vigilance*
Does not attend my taking. *Shakeſpeare.*

In this their military care, there were few remarkable occaſions under the duke, ſaving his continual *vigilancy*, and voluntary hazard of his perſon. *Wotton.*

Of theſe the *vigilance*
I dread; and to elude, thus wrapp'd in miſt
Of midnight vapour, glide obſcure. *Milton.*

We are enabled to ſubdue all other creatures; and uſe for our behoof the ſtrength of the ox, the ſagacity and *vigilancy* of the dog. *Ray.*

3. Guard; watch.

In at this gate none paſs
The *vigilance* here plac'd, but ſuch as come
Well known from heav'n. *Milton.*

VI'GILANT. *adj.* [*vigilans*, Latin.] Watchful; circumſpect; diligent; attentive.

They have many prayers, but every of them very ſhort, as if they were darts thrown out with a kind of ſudden quickneſs; leſt that *vigilant* and erect attention of mind, which in prayer is very neceſſary, ſhould be waſted or dulled through continuance. *Hooker.*

Take your places, and be *vigilant*:
If any noiſe or ſoldier you perceive,
Let us have knowledge. *Shakeſpeare.*

The treaſurer, as he was *vigilant* in ſuch caſes, had notice of the clerk's expiration ſo ſoon, that he procured the king to ſend a meſſage to the maſter of the rolls. *Clarendon.*

VI'GILANTLY. *adv.* [from *vigilant.*] Watchfully; attentively; circumſpectly.

Thus in peace, either of the kings ſo *vigilantly* obſerved every motion of the others, as if they had lived upon the alarm. *Hayward.*

VI'GOROUS. *adj.* [from *vigor*, Lat.] Forcible; not weakened; full of ſtrength and life.

Fam'd for his valour young;
At ſea ſucceſsful, *vigorous* and ſtrong! *Waller.*

Their appetite is not dulled by being gratified; but returns always freſh and *vigorous.* *Atterbury.*

VI'GOROUSLY. *adv.* [from *vigour.*] With force; forcibly; without weakneſs.

The prince had two giant ſhips;
With his one ſo *vigorouſly* he preſs'd,
And flew ſo home, they could not riſe again. *Dryden.*

If the fire burns bright and *vigorouſly*, it is no matter by what means it was at firſt kindled. *South.*

That prince, whoſe cauſe you eſpouſe ſo *vigorouſly*, is the principal in the war, and you but a ſecond. *Swift.*

VI'GOROUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *vigour.*] Force; ſtrength.

He hath given excellent ſufferance and *vigorouſneſs* to the ſufferers, arming them with ſtrange courage, heroical fortitude, invincible reſolution, and glorious patience. *Taylor.*

VI'GOUR. *n. ſ.* [*vigor*, Latin.]

1. Force; ſtrength.

Sometimes went and ſometimes ran;
With ſupple joints, as lively *vigour* led. *Milton.*

Shame to be overcome,
Wou'd utmoſt *vigour* raiſe, and rais'd unite. *Milton.*

Pernicious fire wither'd all their ſtrength,
And of their wonted *vigour* left them drain'd: *Milton.*

The mind and ſpirit remains
Invincible, and *vigour* ſoon returns. *Milton.*

No deep within her gulf can hold
Immortal *vigour.* *Milton.*

The *vigour* of this arm was never vain:
Witneſs theſe heaps of ſlaughter. *Dryden.*

2. Mental force; intellectual ability.

3. Energy; efficacy.

In the fruitful earth
His beams, unactive elſe, their *vigour* find. *Milton.*

How does Carteſius all his ſinews ſtrain,
The earth's attractive *vigour* to explain? *Blackmore.*

VILE. *adj.* [*vil*, French; *vilis*, Latin.]

1. Baſe; mean; worthleſs; ſordid; deſpicable.

Our caſe were miſerable, if that wherewith we moſt endeavour to pleaſe God, were in his ſight ſo *vile* and deſpicable as men's diſdainful ſpeech would make it. *Hooker.*

I diſdaining ſcorn'd, and craved death,
Rather than I would be ſo *vile* eſteem'd. *Shakſpeare.*

He to-day that ſheds his blood with me,
Shall be my brother; be he ne'er ſo *vile*,
This day ſhall gentle his condition. *Shakeſpeare.*

The inhabitants account gold but as a *vile* thing. *Abbot.*

That ſinful creature man elected is,
And in our place the heavens poſſeſs he muſt;
Vile man, begot of clay, and born of duſt. *Fairfax.*

A ſpontaneous production is againſt matter of fact; a thing without example not only in man, but the *vileſt* of weeds. *Bentl.*

2. Morally impure; wicked.

Reſtor'd by thee, *vile* as I am, to place
Of new acceptance. *Milton.*

VI'LED. *adj.* [from *vile*, whence *revile.*] Abuſive; ſcurrilous; defamatory.

He granted life to all except to one, who had uſed *viled* ſpeeches againſt king Edward. *Hayward.*

VI'LELY. *adv.* [from *vile.*] Baſely; meanly; ſhamefully.

The Volſcians *vilely* yielded the town. *Shakeſpeare.*

How can I
Forget my Hector, treated with diſhonour,
Depriv'd of funeral rites, and *vilely* dragg'd
A bloody corſe, about the walls of Troy? *A. Philips.*

VI'LENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *vile.*]

1. Baſeneſs; meanneſs; deſpicableneſs.

His *vileneſs* us ſhall never awe;
But here our ſports ſhall be:
Such as the golden world firſt ſaw,
Moſt innocent and free. *Drayton.*

Reflect on the eſſential *vileneſs* of matter, and its impotence to conſerve its own being. *Creech.*

Conſidering the *vileneſs* of the clay, I wondered that no tribune of that age durſt ever venture to aſk the potter, what do'ſt thou make? *Swift.*

2. Moral or intellectual baſeneſs.

Then, *vileneſs* of mankind!
Could one, alas! repeat me good or great;
Waſh my pale body, or bewail my fate? *Prior.*

To VI'LIFY. *v. a.* [from *vile.*] To debaſe; to defame; to make contemptible.

Tomalin could not abide
To hear his ſovereign *vilify'd.* *Drayton.*

Their maker's image
Forſook them, when themſelves they *vilify'd*
To ſerve ungovern'd appetite; and took
His image whom they ſerv'd. *Milton.*

The diſpleaſure of their prince, thoſe may expect, who would put in practice all methods to *vilify* his perſon. *Addiſon.*

Many paſſions diſpoſe us to depreſs and *vilify* the merit of one riſing in the eſteem of mankind. *Addiſon.*

VILL. *n. ſ.* [*ville*, French; *villa*, Latin.] A village; a ſmall collection of houſes. Little in uſe.

This book gives an account of the manurable lands in every manor, town, or *vill.* *Hale.*

VI'LLA. *n. ſ.* [*villa*, Latin.] A country ſeat.

The ancient Romans lay the foundations of their *villas* and palaces within the very borders of the ſea. *Addiſon.*

All vaſt poſſeſſions; juſt the ſame the caſe,
Whether you call them *villa*, park, or chace. *Pope.*

VI'LLAGE. *n. ſ.* [*village*, French.] A ſmall collection of houſes in the country, leſs than a town.

Beggars, with roaring voices, from low farms,
Or pelting *villages*, ſheep cotes, and mills,
Inforce their charity. *Shakeſpeare.*

The early *village* cock
Hath twice done ſalutation to the morn. *Shakeſpeare.*

You have many enemies, that know not
Why they are ſo; but, like the *village* curs,
Bark when their fellows do. *Shakeſpeare.*

The country *villages* were burnt down to the ground. *Knolles.*

Thoſe *village* words give us a mean idea of the thing. *Dryd.*

Seam'd o'er with wounds which his own ſabre gave,
In the vile habit of a *village* ſlave. *Pope.*

VI'LLAGER. *n. ſ.* [from *village*.] An inhabitant of the village.

Brutus had rather be a *villager*,
Than to repute himſelf a ſon of Rome
Under ſuch hard conditions. *Shakeſpeare.*

When once her eye
Hath met the virtue of this magick duſt,
I ſhall appear ſome harmleſs *villager*,
Whom thrift keeps up about his country geer. *Milton.*

If there are conveniencies of life, which common uſe reaches not, it is not reaſon to reject them, becauſe every *villager* doth not know them. *Locke.*

VI'LLAGERY. *n. ſ.* [from *village*.] Diſtrict of villages.

Robin Goodfellow, are you not he,
That fright the maidens of the *villagery*? *Shakeſpeare.*

VI'LLAIN. *n. ſ.* [*vilain*, French; *villanus*, low Latin.]

1. One who held by a baſe tenure.

The Iriſh inhabiting the lands fully conquered, being in condition of ſlaves and *villains*, did render a greater revenue, than if they had been made the king's free ſubjects. *Davies.*

2. A wicked wretch.

We were prevented by a dozen armed knights, or rather *villains*, who, uſing this time of their extreme feebleneſs, all together ſet upon them. *Sidney.*

O *villain! villain!* his very opinion in the letter. Abhorred *villain!* unnatural, deteſted, bruiſh *villain! Shakeſp.*

What in the world,
That names me traitor, *villain*-like he lies. *Shakeſpeare.*

He was ſtabbed to the heart by the hand of a *villain*, upon the more impious pretence of his being odious to the parliament *Clarendon.*

Calm thinking *villains*, whom no faith could fix;
Of crooked counſels, and dark politicks. *Pope.*

VI'LLANAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *villain*.]

1. The ſtate of a villain; baſe ſervitude.

They exerciſe moſt bitter tyranny,
Upon the parts brought into their bondage:
No wretchedneſs is like to ſinful *villanage*. *Spenſer.*

Upon every ſuch ſurrender and grant, there was but one freeholder, which was the lord himſelf; all the reſt were but tenants in *villanage*, and were not fit to be ſworn in juries. *Davies.*

2. Baſeneſs; infamy.

If in thy ſmoke it ends, their glories ſhine;
But infamy and *villanage* are thine. *Dryden.*

To VI'LLANIZE. *v. a.* [from *villain*.] To debaſe; to degrade; to defame.

Were virtue by deſcent, a noble name
Could never *villanize* his father's fame;
But, as the firſt, the laſt of all the line,
Would, like the ſun, ev'n in deſcending ſhine. *Dryden.*

Theſe are the fools, whoſe ſtolidity can baffle all arguments; whoſe glory is in their ſhame, in the debaſing and *villanizing* of mankind to the condition of beaſts. *Bentley.*

VI'LLANOUS. *adj.* [from *villain*.]

1. Baſe; vile; wicked.

2. Sorry.

Thou art my ſon; I have partly thy mother's word, partly my own opinion; but chiefly a *villanous* trick of thine eye doth warrant me. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. It is uſed by *Shakeſpeare* to exaggerate any thing deteſtable.

We ſhall loſe our time,
And all be turn'd to barnacles or apes,
With foreheads *villanous* low. *Shakeſpeare.*

VI'LLANOUSLY. *adv.* [from *villanous*.] Wickedly; baſely.

The wandering Numidian falſified his faith, and *villanouſly* ſlew Selymes the king, as he was bathing himſelf. *Knolles.*

VI'LLANOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *villanous*.] Baſeneſs; wickedneſs.

VI'LLANY. *n. ſ.* [from *villain*; *villannie*, old French.]

1. Wickedneſs; baſeneſs; depravity.

Truſt not thoſe cunning waters of his eyes;
For *villainy* is not without ſuch a rheum:
And he, long traded in it, makes it ſeem
Like rivers of remorſe and innocence. *Shakeſp.*

He is the prince's jeſter; and the commendation is not in his wit, but in his *villany*. *Shakeſp.*

2. A wicked action; a crime.

No *villany*, or flagitious action was ever yet committed, but a lie was firſt or laſt the principal engine to effect it. *South.*

Such *villainies* rous'd Horace into wrath;
And 'tis more noble to purſue his path,
Than an old tale. *Dryden.*

VILLA'TICK. *adj.* [*villaticus*, Lat.] Belonging to villages.

Evening dragon came,
Aſſailant on the perched roofts,
And neſts in order rang'd,
Of tame *villatick* fowl. *Milton.*

VI'LLI. *n. ſ.* [Latin.]

In anatomy, are the ſame as fibres; and in botany, ſmall hairs like the grain of pluſh or ſhag, with which, as a kind of excreſcence, ſome trees do abound. *Quincy.*

VI'LLOUS. *adj.* [*villoſus*, Latin.] Shaggy; rough.

The liquor of the ſtomach, which with faſting grows ſharp, and the quick ſenſation of the inward *villous* coat of the ſtomach, ſeem to be the cauſe of the ſenſe of hunger. *Arbuthnot.*

VIMI'NEOUS. *adj.* [*vimineus*, Latin.] Made of twigs.

As in the hive's *vimineous* dome,
Ten thouſand bees enjoy their home;
Each does her ſtudious action vary,
To go and come, to fetch and carry. *Prior.*

VI'NCIBLE. *adj.* [from *vinco*, Latin.] Conquerable; ſuperable.

He not *vincible* in ſpirit, and well aſſured that ſhortneſs of proviſion would in a ſhort time draw the ſeditious to ſhorter limits, drew his ſword. *Hayward.*

Becauſe 'twas abſolutely in my power to have attended more heedfully, there was liberty in the principle, the miſtake which influenced the action was *vincible*. *Norris.*

VI'NCIBLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *vincible*.] Liableneſs to be overcome. *Dict.*

VI'NCTURE. *n. ſ.* [*vinctura*, Lat.] A binding. *Bailey.*

VINDE'MIAL. *adj.* [*vindemia*, Latin.] Belonging to a vintage.

To VINDE'MIATE. *v. n.* [*vindemia*, Latin.] To gather the vintage.

Now *vindemiate*, and take your bees towards the expiration of this month. *Evelyn.*

VINDEMIA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*vindemia*, Latin.] Grape-gathering. *Bailey.*

To VI'NDICATE. *v. a.* [*vindico*, Latin.]

1. To juſtify; to ſupport; to maintain.

Where the reſpondent denies any propoſition, the opponent muſt directly *vindicate* and confirm that propoſition; *i. e.* he muſt make that propoſition the concluſion of his next ſyllogiſm. *Watts.*

2. To revenge; to avenge.

We ought to have added, how far an holy war is to be purſued; whether to enforce a new belief, and to *vindicate* or puniſh infidelity. *Bacon.*

Man is not more inclinable to obey God than man; but God is more powerful to exact ſubjection, and to *vindicate* rebellion. *Pearſon.*

The more numerous the offenders are, the more his juſtice is concerned to *vindicate* the affront. *Tillotſon.*

Aſſemble ours, and all the Theban race,
To *vindicate* on Athens thy diſgrace. *Dryden.*

3. To aſſert; to claim with efficacy.

Never any touched upon this way, which our poet juſtly has *vindicated* to himſelf. *Dryden.*

The beauty of this town, without a fleet,
From all the world ſhall *vindicate* her trade. *Dryden.*

4. To clear; to protect.

God's ways of dealing with us, are by propoſition of terrors and promiſes. To theſe is added the authority of the commander, *vindicated* from our neglect by the interpoſition of the greateſt ſigns and wonders, in the hands of his prophets, and of his ſon. *Hammond.*

I may aſſert eternal providence,
And *vindicate* the ways of God to man. *Milton.*

VINDICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*vindication*, French; from *vindicate*.] Defence; aſſertion; juſtification.

This is no *vindication* of her conduct. She ſtill acts a mean part, and, through fear, becomes an accomplice, in endeavouring to betray the Greeks. *Broome.*

VI'NDICATIVE. *adj.* [from *vindicate*.] Revengeful; given to revenge.

He, in heat of action,
Is more *vindicative* than jealous love. *Shakeſpeare.*

Publick revenges are for the moſt part fortunate; but in private revenges it is not ſo. *Vindicative* perſons live the life of witches, who, as they are miſchievous, ſo end they unfortunate. *Bacon.*

The fruits of aduſted choler, and the evaporations of a *vindicative* ſpirit. *Howel.*

Do not too many believe no zeal to be ſpiritual, but what is cenſorious or *vindicative*? Whereas no zeal is ſpiritual, that is not alſo charitable. *Sprat.*

Diſtinguiſh betwixt a paſſion purely *vindicative*, and thoſe counſels where divine juſtice avenges the innocent. *L'Eſtrange.*

VINDICA'TOR.

VINDICA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [from *vindicate.*] One who vindicates; an aſſertor.

He treats tyranny, and the vices attending it, with the utmoſt rigour; and conſequently a noble ſoul is better pleaſed with a jealous *vindicator* of Roman liberty, than with a temporizing poet. *Dryden.*

VI'NDICATORY. *adj.* [from *vindicator.*]

1. Punitory; performing the office of vengeance.

The afflictions of Job were no *vindicatory* puniſhments to take vengeance of his ſins, but probatory chaſtiſements to make trial of his graces. *Bramhall.*

2. Defenſory; juſtificatory.

VINDI'CTIVE. *adj.* [from *vindicta*, Latin.] Given to revenge; revengeful.

I am *vindictive* enough to repel force by force. *Dryden.*

Auguſtus was of a nature too *vindictive*, to have contented himſelf with ſo ſmall a revenge. *Dryden.*

VINE. *n. ſ.* [*vinea*, Latin.] The plant that bears the grape.

The flower conſiſts of many leaves placed in a regular order, and expanding in form of a roſe: the ovary, which is ſituated in the bottom of the flower, becomes a round fruit, full of juice, and contains many ſmall ſtones in each. The tree is climbing, ſending forth claſpers at the joints, by which it faſtens itſelf to what plant ſtands near it, and the fruit is produced in bunches. The ſpecies are, 1. The wild vine, commonly called the claret grape. 2. The July grape. 3. The Corinth grape, vulgarly called the currant grape. 4. The parſley leaved grape. 5. The miller's grape. This is called the Burgundy in England: the leaves of this ſort are very much powdered with white in the ſpring, from whence it had the name of miller's grape. 6. Is what is called in Burgundy Pineau, and at Orleans, Auverna: it makes very good wine. 7. The white chaſſelas, or royal muſcadine: it is a large white grape; the juice is very rich. 8. The black chaſſelas, or black muſcadine; the juice is very rich. 9. The red chaſſelas, or red muſcadine. 10. The burlake grape. 11. The white muſtat, or white Frontiniac. 12. The red Frontiniac. 13. The black Frontiniac. 14. The damaſk grape. 15. The white ſweet water. 16. The black ſweet water. 17. The white muſcadine. 18. The raiſin grape. 19. The Greek grape. 20. The pearl grape. 21. The St. Peter's grape, or heſperian. 22. The malmſey grape. 23. The malmſey muſcadine. 24. The red Hamburgh grape. 25. The black Hamburgh, or warmer grape. 26. The Switzerland grape. 27. The white muſcat, or Frontiniac of Alexandria; called alſo the Jeruſalem muſcat and groſs muſcat. 28. The red muſcat, or Frontiniac of Alexandria. 29. The white melie grape. 30. The white morillon. 31. The Alicant grape. 32. The white auvernat. 33. The grey auvernat. 34. The raiſin muſcat. The late duke of Tuſcany, who was very curious in collecting all the ſorts of Italian and Greek grapes into his vineyards, was poſſeſſed of upwards of three hundred ſeveral varieties. *Miller.*

The *vine*-prop elm, the poplar never dry. *Spenſer.*

In her days every man ſhall eat in ſafety,
Under his own *vine*, what he plants. *Shakeſpeare.*

The captain left of the poor to be *vine*-dreſſers. 2 *Kings* xxv.

Depending *vines* the ſhelving cavern ſcreen,
With purple cluſters bluſhing through the green. *Pope.*

VI'NEGAR. *n. ſ.* [*vinaigre*, French.]

1. Wine grown ſour.

Vinegar is made by ſetting the veſſel of wine againſt the hot ſun; and therefore *vinegar* will not burn, much of the finer parts being exhaled. *Bacon.*

Heav'n's bleſt beam turns *vinegar* more ſour. *Pope.*

2. Any thing really or metaphorically ſour.

Some laugh like parrots at a bag-piper,
And others of ſuch *vinegar* aſpect,
That they'll not ſhow their teeth in way of ſmile. *Shakeſp.*

VI'NNEWED, or *Vinney. adj.* Mouldy. *Ainſworth.*

VI'NEYARD. *n. ſ.* [pinzeapb, Saxon.] A ground planted with vines.

Let us not live in France; let us quit all,
And give our *vineyards* to a barb'rous people. *Shakeſpeare.*

Though ſome had ſo ſurfeited in the *vineyards*, and with the wines, that they had been left behind, the generoſity of the Spaniards ſent them all home again. *Clarendon.*

VI'NOUS. *adj.* [from *vinum*, Latin.] Having the qualities of wine; conſiſting of wine.

The motion of the oily drops may be in part due to ſome partial ſolution made by the *vinous* ſpirit. *Boyle.*

Water will imbibe
The ſmall remains of ſpirit, and acquire
A *vinous* flavour. *Philips.*

VI'NTAGE. *n. ſ.* [*vinage*, French.] The produce of the vine for the year.

The beſt wines are in the drieſt *vintages*. *Bacon.*

Our firſt ſucceſs in war make Bacchus crown,
And half the *vintage* of the year our own. *Waller.*

VI'NTAGER. *n. ſ.* [from *vintage.*] He who gathers the vintage. *Ainſworth.*

VI'NTNER. *n. ſ.* [from *vinum*, Lat.] One who ſells wine.

The *vintner* may draw what religion he pleaſes. *Howel.*

The *vintner*, by mixing poiſon with his wines, deſtroys more lives than any malignant diſeaſe. *Swift.*

VI'NTRY. *n. ſ.* The place where wine is ſold. *Ainſworth.*

VI'OL. *n. ſ.* [*violle*, French; *viola*, Italian.] A ſtringed inſtrument of muſick.

My tongue's uſe is to me no more,
Than an unſtringed *viol*, or a harp. *Shakeſpeare.*

To ſtrain a ſtring, ſtop it with the finger, as in the necks of lutes and *viols*. *Bacon.*

Loud o'er the reſt Cremona's trump doth ſound;
Me ſofter airs befit, and ſofter ſtrings
Of lute, or *viol*, ſtill more apt for mournful things. *Milton.*

VI'OLABLE. *adj.* [from *violabilis*, Latin.] Such as may be violated or hurt.

VIOLA'CEOUS. *adj.* [from *viola*, Lat.] Reſembling violets.

To VI'OLATE. *v. a.* [*violo*, Latin.]

1. To injure; to hurt.

I queſtion thy bold entrance,
Employ'd to *violate* the ſleep of thoſe
Whoſe dwelling God hath planted here in bliſs. *Milton.*

Kindneſs for man, and pity for his fate,
May mix with bliſs, and yet not *violate*. *Dryden.*

Ceaſe
To know what known will *violate* thy peace. *Pope.*

2. To infringe; to break any thing venerable.

Some of *violated* vows
'Twixt the ſouls of friend and friend. *Shakeſpeare.*

Thoſe offences which are by their ſpecial qualities breaches of ſupernatural laws, do alſo, for that they are generally evil, *violate* in general that principle of reaſon, which willeth univerſally to fly from evil. *Hooker.*

3. To injure by irreverence.

I would *violate* my own arm rather than a church. *Brown.*

Forbid to *violate* the ſacred fruit. *Milton.*

4. To raviſh; to deflower.

The Sabines *violated* charms
Obſcur'd the glory of his riſing arms. *Prior.*

VIOLA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*violatio*, Latin.]

1. Infringement or injury of ſomething ſacred.

Their right conceit that to perjury vengeance is due, was not without good effect, as touching the courſe of their lives, who feared the wilful *violation* of oaths. *Hooker.*

Men, who had no other guide but their reaſon, conſidered the *violation* of an oath to be a great crime. *Addiſon.*

2. Rape; the act of deflowering.

If your pure maidens fall into the hand
Of hot and forcing *violation*. *Shakeſpeare.*

VIOLA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [*violator*, Latin.]

1. One who injures or infringes ſomething ſacred.

Many ſuch places, built for divine worſhip, derive a bleſſing upon the head of the builders, as laſting as the curſe that never fails to reſt upon the ſacrilegious *violators* of them. *South.*

2. A raviſher.

Angelo is an adult'rous thief,
An hypocrite, a virgin *violator*. *Shakeſpeare.*

How does ſhe ſubject herſelf to the *violator*'s upbraidings and inſults. *Clariſſa.*

VI'OLENCE. *n. ſ.* [*violentia*, Latin.]

1. Force; ſtrength applied to any purpoſe.

To be impriſon'd in the viewleſs wind,
And blown with reſtleſs *violence* about. *Shakeſpeare.*

All the elements
At leaſt had gone to wreck, diſturb'd and torn
With *violence* of this conflict, had not ſoon
Th' eternal hung his golden ſcales. *Milton.*

2. An attack; an aſſault; a murder.

A noiſe did ſcare me from the tomb;
And ſhe, too deſperate, would not go with me:
But, as it ſeems, did *violence* on herſelf. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. Outrage; unjuſt force.

Griev'd at his heart, when looking down he ſaw
The whole earth fill'd with *violence*; and all fleſh
Corrupting each their way. *Milton.*

4. Eagerneſs; vehemence.

That ſeal
You aſk with ſuch *violence*, the king
With his own hand gave me. *Shakeſpeare.*

5. Injury; infringement.

We cannot, without offering *violence* to all records, divine and human, deny an univerſal deluge. *Burnet.*

6. Forcible defloration.

VI'OLENT. *adj.* [*violentus*, Latin.]

1. Forcible; acting with ſtrength.

A *violent* croſs wind blows. *Milton.*

2. Produced or continued by force.

The poſture we find them in, according to his doctrine, muſt be looked upon as unnatural and *violent*; and no *violent* ſtate can be perpetual. *Burnet.*

3. Not natural, but brought by force.

Conqueror death diſcovers them ſcarce men;
Violent or ſhameful death their due reward. *Milton.*

4. Un-

4. Unjuſtly aſſailant; murderous.
Some *violent* hands were laid on Humphry's life. *Shakeſp.*
A foe ſubtile or *violent*. *Milton.*
5. Unſeaſonably vehement.
We might be reckoned fierce and *violent*, to tear away that, which, if our mouths did condemn, our conſciences would ſtorm and repine thereat. *Hooker.*
The covetous extortioner ſhould remember, that ſuch *violents* ſhall not take heaven, but hell by force. *Decay of Piety.*
6. Extorted; not voluntary.
Vows made in pain, are *violent* and void. *Milton.*

VI'OLENTLY. *adv.* [from *violent*.] With force; forcibly; vehemently.
Temp'rately proceed to what you would
Thus *violently* redreſs. *Shakeſpeare.*
Flame burneth more *violently* towards the ſides, than in the midſt. *Bacon.*
Ancient privileges muſt not, without great neceſſities, be revoked, nor forfeitures be exacted *violently*, nor penal laws urged rigorouſly. *Taylor.*

VI'OLET. *n. ſ.* [*violette*, Fr. *viola*, Lat.] A plant.
It hath a polypetalous anomalous flower, ſomewhat reſembling the papilionaceous flower; for its two upper petals repreſent the ſtandard, the two ſide ones the wings; but the lower one, which ends in a tail, reſembles the iris. Out of the empalement ariſes the pointal, which becomes a three-cornered fruit opening into three parts, and full of roundiſh ſeeds. There are nine ſpecies. *Miller.*
When daiſies pied, and *violets* blue,
Do paint the meadows much bedight. *Shakeſpeare.*
Sweet echo, ſweeteſt nymph that liv'ſt unſeen,
By ſlow Meander's margent green,
And in the *violet*-embroider'd vale. *Milton.*
It alters not our ſimple idea, whether we think that blue be in the *violet* itſelf, or in our mind only; and only the power of producing it by the texture of its parts, to be in the *violet* itſelf. *Locke.*

VI'OLIN. *n. ſ.* [*violen*, French; from *viol*.] A fiddle; a ſtringed inſtrument of muſick.
Praiſe with timbrels, organs, flutes;
Praiſe with *violins*, and lutes. *Sandys.*
Sharp *violins* proclaim
Their jealous pangs, and deſperation,
For the fair diſdainful dame. *Dryden.*

VI'OLIST. *n. ſ.* [from *viol*.] A player on the viol.

VIOLONCE'LLO. n. ſ. [Italian.] A ſtringed inſtrument of muſick.

VI'PER. *n. ſ.* [*vipera*, Latin.]
1. A ſerpent of that ſpecies which brings its young alive, of which moſt are poiſonous.
A *viper* came out of the heat, and faſtened on his hand. *Acts* xxviii. 3.
He'll gall of aſps with thirſty lips ſuck in;
The *viper*'s deadly teeth ſhall pierce his ſkin. *Sandys.*
Viper-catchers have a remedy, in which they place ſuch great confidence, as to be no more afraid of the bite of a *viper*, than of a common puncture. This is no other than axungia viperina, preſently rubbed into the wound. *Derham.*
2. Any thing miſchievous.
Where is this *viper*,
That would depopulate the city, and
Be every man himſelf? *Shakeſpeare.*

VI'PERINE. *adj.* [*viperinus*, Latin.] Belonging to a viper.

VI'PEROUS. *adj.* [*vipereus*, Lat. from *viper*.] Having the qualities of a viper.
My tender years can tell,
Civil diſſention is a *vip'rous* worm,
That gnaws the bowels of the commonwealth. *Shakeſp.*
We are peremptory to diſpatch
This *viperous* traitor. *Shakeſpeare.*
Some *vip'rous* critick may bereave
Th' opinion of thy worth for ſome defect. *Daniel.*

VI'PER'S *bugloſs. n. ſ.* [*echium*, Latin.] A plant.
The characters are, the cup of the flower is large, and divided into five long ſlender ſegments; the flower conſiſts of one leaf, is ſhaped like a funnel, and ſomewhat inflected, having its upper part ſtretched, but in a greater length than the lower: the upper part, or galea of the flower, is divided into two; and the lower part, or beard, into three parts: in the middle of the flower are produced five ſtamina (or threads) which are reflexed. Each flower is ſucceeded by four ſeeds, which are in form of a viper's head. *Miller.*

VIPER'*s graſs. n. ſ.* [*ſcorzonera*, Latin.] A plant.
It hath a ſemi-floſculous flower, conſiſting of many half florets, which reſt upon the embryoes, which are included in one common empalement, which is ſcaly: the embryoes afterwards become oblong ſeeds, which are furniſhed with down. *Miller.*

VIRA'GO. n. ſ. [Latin]
1. A female warriour; a woman with the qualities of a man.
Melpomene repreſented like a *virago*, or manly lady, with a majeſtick and grave countenance. *Peacham.*
To arms! to arms! the fierce *virago* cries,
And ſwift as lightning to the combat flies. *Pope.*
2. It is commonly uſed in deteſtation for an impudent turbulent woman.

VI'RELAY. *n. ſ.* [*virelay*, *virelai*, French.] A ſort of little ancient French poem, that conſiſted only of two rhymes and ſhort verſes, with ſtops. *L'Acad.*
The mournful muſe in mirth now liſt ne maſk,
As ſhe was wont in youngth and ſummer days;
But if thou algate luſt like *virelays*,
And looſer ſongs of love to underſong. *Spenſer.*
The band of flutes began to play,
To which a lady ſung a *virelay*:
And ſtill at ev'ry cloſe ſhe would repeat
The burden of the ſong, the daiſy is ſo ſweet. *Dryden.*

VI'RENT. *adj.* [*virens*, Latin.] Green; not faded.
In theſe, yet freſh and *virent*, they carve out the figures of men and women. *Brown.*

VI'RGE. *n. ſ.* [*virga*, Lat. better *verge*, from *verge*, French.] A dean's mace.
Suppoſe him now a dean compleat,
Devoutly lolling in his ſeat;
The ſilver *virge*, with decent pride,
Stuck underneath his cuſhion ſide. *Swift.*

VI'RGIN. *n. ſ.* [*vierge*, French; *virgo*, Latin.]
1. A maid; a woman unacquainted with men.
This aſpect of mine hath fear'd the valiant;
The beſt regarded *virgins* of our clime
Hath lov'd it too. *Shakeſpeare.*
Senſeleſs bauble!
Art thou a fœdary for this act, and look'ſt
So *virgin*-like without? *Shakeſpeare.*
The damſel was very fair, and a *virgin*. *Gen.* xxiv. 16.
Angelo is an adult'rous thief,
An hypocrite, a *virgin* violator. *Shakeſpeare.*
Much leſs can that have any place,
At which a *virgin* hides her face. *Cowley.*
2. A woman not a mother. Unuſual.
Likeſt to Ceres in her prime,
Yet *virgin* of Proſerpina from Jove. *Milton.*
3. Any thing untouched or unmingled.
Tapers of white wax, commonly called *virgin* wax, burn with leſs ſmoke than common yellow wax. *Boyle.*
I have found *virgin* earth in the peat-marſhes of Cheſhire. *Woodward.*
Below the upper was a deep bed of ſand only, which I weighed, together with the *virgin*-mould. *Derham.*
4. The ſign of the zodiack in which the ſun is in Auguſt.
Thence down amain by Leo and the *Virgin*. *Milton.*

VI'RGIN. *adj.* Befitting a virgin; ſuitable to a virgin; maidenly.
Can you blame her then, being a maid, yet roſed over with the *virgin* crimſon of modeſty, if ſhe deny the appearance of a naked blind boy. *Shakeſpeare.*
What ſays the ſilver with her *virgin* hue? *Shakeſpeare.*
With eaſe a brother o'ercame
The formal decencies of *virgin* ſhame. *Cowley.*

To VI'RGIN. *v. n.* [A cant word.] To play the virgin.
A kiſs
Long as my exile, ſweet as my revenge!
I carried from thee, my dear; and my true lip
Hath *virgin'd* it e'er ſince. *Shakeſpeare.*

VI'RGINAL. *adj.* [from *virgin*.] Maiden; maidenly; pertaining to a virgin.
On the earth more fair was never ſeen,
Of chaſtity and honour *virginal*. *Spenſer.*
Tears *virginal*
Shall be to me even as the dew to fire;
And beauty, that the tyrant oft reclaims,
Shall to my flaming wrath be oil and flax. *Shakeſpeare.*
Purity is a ſpecial part of this ſuperſtructure, reſtraining of all deſires of the fleſh within the known limits of conjugal or *virginal* chaſtity. *Hammond.*

To VI'RGINAL. *v. n.* To pat; to ſtrike as on the virginal. A cant word.
Still *virginalling* upon thy palm. *Shakeſpeare.*

VI'RGINAL. *n. ſ.* [more uſually *virginals*] A muſical inſtrument ſo called, becauſe commonly uſed by young ladies.
The muſician hath produced two means of ſtraining ſtrings. The one is ſtopping them with the finger, as in the necks of lutes and viols; the other is the ſhortneſs of the ſtring, as in harps and *virginals*. *Bacon.*

VIRGI'NITY. *n. ſ.* [*virginitas*, Latin.] Maidenhead; unacquaintance with man.
You do impeach your modeſty too much,
To truſt the opportunity of night,
And the ill counſel of a deſart place,
With the rich worth of your *virginity*. *Shakeſpeare.*
Natural *virginity* of itſelf is not a ſtate more acceptable to God; but that which is choſen in order to the conveniencies of religion, and ſeparation from worldly incumbrances. *Taylor.*

VIRILE. *adj.* [*virilis*, Lat.] Belonging to man; not puerile; not feminine.

VIRI'LITY.

VIRI'LITY, *n. ſ.* [*virilité*, Fr. *virilitas*, Lat. from *virile*.]
1. Manhood; character of man.
The lady made generous advances to the borders of *virility*. *Rambler.*
2. Power of procreation.
The great climacterical was paſt, before they begat children, or gave any teſtimony of their *virility*; for none begat children before the age of ſixty-five. *Brown.*

VIRMI'LION. *n. ſ.* Properly *vermilion*. A red colour.
Ægle, the faireſt Nais of the flood,
With a *vermilion* dye his temples ſtain'd. *Roſcommon.*

VI'RTUAL. *adj.* [*virtuel*, French; from *virtue*.] Having the efficacy without the ſenſible or material part.
Metalline waters have *virtual* cold in them. Put therefore wood into ſmith's water, and try whether it will not harden. *Bacon.*
Heat and cold have a *virtual* tranſition, without communication of ſubſtance. *Bacon.*
Love not the heav'nly ſpirits? And how their love
Expreſs they? by looks only? or do they mix
Irradiance? *virtual*, or immediate touch? *Milton.*
Every kind that lives,
Fomented by his *virtual* pow'r, and warm'd. *Milton.*
Neither an actual or *virtual* intention of the mind, but only that which may be gathered from the outward acts. *Stillingfleet.*

VIRTUA'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *virtual*.] Efficacy.
In one grain of corn there lieth dormant a *virtuality* of many other, and from thence ſometimes proceed an hundred ears. *Brown.*

VI'RTUALLY. *adv.* [from *virtual*.] In effect, though not formally.
They are *virtually* contained in other words ſtill continued. *Hammond.*
Such is our conſtitution, that the bulk of the people *virtually* give their approbation to every thing they are bound to obey. *Addiſon.*

To VI'RTUATE. *v. a.* [from *virtue*.] To make efficacious.
Potable gold ſhould be endued with a capacity of being aſſimilated to the innate heat, and radical moiſture; or at leaſt *virtuated* with a power of generating the ſaid eſſentials. *Harvey.*

VIRTUE. *n. ſ.* [*virtus*, Latin.]
1. Moral goodneſs.
Either I'm miſtaken, or there is *virtue* in that Falſtaff. *Shak.*
If there's a power above us,
And that there is, all nature cries aloud
Through all her works, he muſt delight in *virtue*,
And that which he delights in muſt be happy. *Addiſon.*
Virtue only makes our bliſs below. *Pope.*
The character of prince Henry is improved by Shakeſpear; and through the veil of his vices and irregularities, we ſee a dawn of greatneſs and *virtue*. *Shakeſpeare Illuſtrated.*
2. A particular moral excellence.
In Belmont is a lady,
And ſhe is fair, and, fairer than that word,
Of wond'rous *virtues*. *Shakeſpeare.*
Remember all his *virtues*,
And ſhew mankind that goodneſs is your care. *Addiſon.*
3. Medicinal quality.
All bleſt ſecrets,
All you unpubliſh'd *virtues* of the earth,
Be aidant and remediate. *Shakeſpeare.*
The virtuous bezoar is taken from the beaſt that feedeth upon the mountains; and that without *virtue* from thoſe that feed in the vallies. *Bacon.*
4. Medicinal efficacy.
An eſſay writer muſt practiſe the chymical method, and give the *virtue* of a full draught in a few drops. *Addiſon.*
5. Efficacy; power.
If neither words nor herbs will do, I'll try ſtones; for there's a *virtue* in them. *L'Eſtrange.*
Where there is a full purpoſe to pleaſe God, there what a man can do, ſhall, by *virtue* thereof, be accepted. *South.*
They are not ſure, by *virtue* of ſyllogiſm, that the concluſion certainly follows from the premiſes. *Locke.*
This they ſhall attain, partly in *virtue* of the promiſe made by God, and partly in *virtue* of piety. *Atterbury.*
He uſed to travel through Greece, by *virtue* of this fable, which procured him reception in all the towns. *Addiſon.*
6. Acting power.
Jeſus knowing that *virtue* had gone out of him, turned him about. *Mark* v. 30.
7. Secret agency; efficacy, without viſible or material action.
She moves the body, which ſhe doth poſſeſs;
Yet no part toucheth, but by *virtue*'s touch. *Davies.*
8. Bravery; valour.
Truſt to thy ſingle *virtue*; for thy ſoldiers
Took their diſcharge. *Shakeſpeare.*
The conqueſt of Paleſtine with ſingular *virtue* they performed, and held that kingdom ſome few generations. *Raleigh.*
9. Excellence; that which gives excellence.
In the Greek poets, as alſo in Plautus, the oeconomy of poems is better obſerved than in Terence; who thought the ſole grace and *virtue* of their fable, the ſticking in of ſentences, as ours do the forcing in of jeſts. *Ben. Johnſon.*
10. One of the orders of the celeſtial hierarchy.
Thrones, domination, princedoms, *virtues*, pow'rs. *Milt.*
A winged *virtue* through th' etherial ſky,
From orb to orb unwearied do'ſt thou fly. *Tickell.*

VI'RTUELESS. *adj.* [from *virtue*.]
1. Wanting virtue; deprived of virtue.
2. Not having efficacy; without operating qualities.
All ſecond cauſes, together with nature herſelf, without that operative faculty which God gave them, would become altogether ſilent, *virtueleſs*, and dead. *Raleigh.*
Virtueleſs ſhe wiſht all herbs and charms,
Wherewith falſe men increaſe their patients harms. *Fairfax.*
Some would make thoſe glorious creatures *virtueleſs*. *Hakewill.*

VIRTUO'SO. n. ſ. [Italian.] A man ſkilled in antique or natural curioſities; a man ſtudious of painting, ſtatuary, or architecture.
Methinks thoſe generous *virtuoſi* dwell in a higher region than other mortals. *Glanville.*
Virtuoſo, the Italians call a man who loves the noble arts, and is a critick in them. And amongſt our French painters, the word *vertueux* is underſtood in the ſame ſignification. *Dryd.*
This building was beheld with admiration by the *virtuoſi* of that time. *Tatler.*
Showers of rain are now met with in every water-work; and the *virtuoſi's* of France covered a little vault with artificial ſnow. *Addiſon.*

VI'RTUOUS. *adj.* [from *virtue*.]
1. Morally good.
If his occaſion were not *virtuous*,
I ſhould not urge it half ſo faithfully. *Shakeſpeare.*
Virtuous and holy, be thou conqueror: *Shakeſpeare.*
What ſhe wills to do or ſay,
Is wiſeſt, *virtuouſeſt*, diſcreeteſt, beſt: *Milton.*
Favour'd of heav'n, who finds
One *virtuous* rarely found,
That in domeſtick good combines:
Happy that houſe! his way to peace is ſmooth. *Milton.*
2. [Applied to women.] Chaſte.
Miſtreſs Ford, the modeſt wife, the *virtuous* creature, that hath the jealous fool to her huſband! *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Done in conſequence of moral goodneſs.
Nor love is always of a vicious kind,
But oft to *virtuous* acts inflames the mind. *Dryden.*
4. Efficacious; powerful.
With one *virtuous* touch, th' arch-chemic ſun,
Produces, with terreſtrial humour mix'd,
Here in the dark, ſo many precious things. *Milton.*
5. Having wonderful or eminent properties.
Out of his hand,
That *virtuous* ſteel he rudely ſnatch'd away. *Spenſer.*
Lifting up his *virtuous* ſtaff on high,
He ſmote the ſea, which calmed was with ſpeed; *Spenſer.*
He own'd that *virtuous* ring and glaſs. *Milton.*
6. Having medicinal qualities.
Some obſerve that there is a *virtuous* bezoar, and another without virtue; the *virtuous* is taken from the beaſt that feedeth where there are theriacal herbs; and that without virtue, from thoſe that feed where no ſuch herbs are. *Bacon.*
The ladies ſought around
For *virtuous* herbs, which, gather'd from the ground,
They ſqueez'd the juice, and cooling ointment made. *Dryd.*

VI'RTUOUSLY. *adv.* [from *virtuous*.] In a virtuous manner; according to the rules of virtue.
The gods are my witneſſes, I deſire to do *virtuouſly*. *Sidney.*
In ſum, they taught the world no leſs *virtuouſly* how to die, than they had done before how to live. *Hooker.*
They that mean *virtuouſly*, and yet do ſo,
The devil their virtue tempts not, they tempt heav'n. *Shak.*
Not from grey hairs authority doth flow,
Nor from bald heads, nor from a wrinkled brow;
But our paſt life, when *virtuouſly* ſpent,
Muſt to our age thoſe happy fruits preſent. *Denham.*
The coffeeman has a little daughter four years old, who has been *virtuouſly* educated. *Addiſon.*

VI'RTUOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *virtuous*.] The ſtate or character of being virtuous.
Many other adventures are intermeddled; as the love of Britomert, and *virtuouſneſs* of Belphœbe, and the laſciviouſneſs of Helenora. *Spenſer.*

VI'RULENCE. } *n. ſ.* [from *virulent*.] Mental poiſon; malig-
VI'RULENCY. } nity; acrimony of temper; bitterneſs.
Diſputes in religion are managed with *virulency* and bitterneſs. *Decay of Piety.*
It inſtils into their minds the utmoſt *virulence*, inſtead of that charity which is the perfection and ornament of religion. *Addiſon.*
The whigs might eaſily have maintained a majority among the clergy, if they had not too much encouraged this intemperance of ſpeech, and *virulence* of pen, in the moſt proſtitute of their party. *Swift.*

VI'RULENT. *adj.* [*virulent*, French; *virulentus*, Latin.]
1. Poiſonous; venomous.
2. Poiſoned in the mind; bitter; malignant.

VI'RULENTLY. *adv.* [from *virulent*.] Malignantly; with bitterneſs.

VI'SAGE. *n. ſ.* [*viſage*, French; *viſaggio*, Italian.] Face; countenance; look. It is now rarely uſed but with ſome ideas of diſlike or horrour.

Phebe doth behold
Her ſilver *viſage* in the watry glaſs,
Decking with liquid pearl the bladed graſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

When ſhe ſhall hear this of thee, with her nails
She'll flea thy wolfiſh *viſage*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Whereto ſerves mercy,
But to confront the *viſage* of offence? *Shakeſpeare.*

With hoſtile frown,
And *viſage* all inflam'd, firſt thus began. *Milton.*

By the rout, that made the hideous roar,
His goary *viſage* down the ſtream was ſent;
Down the ſwift Hebrus to the Leſbian ſhore. *Milton.*

Love and beauty ſtill that *viſage* grace;
Death cannot fright 'em from their wonted place. *Waller.*

To VI'SCERATE. *v. a.* [*viſcera*, Latin.] To embowel; to exentrate.

VI'SCID. *adj.* [*viſcidus*, Latin.] Glutinous; tenacious.

VISCI'DITY. *n. ſ.* [from *viſcid*.]
1. Glutinouſneſs; tenacity; ropineſs.

This motion in ſome human creatures may be weak, in reſpect to the *viſcidity* of what is taken, ſo as not to be able to propel it. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Glutinous concretion:

Catharticks of mercurials precipitate the *viſcidities* by their ſtypticity. *Floyer.*

VISCO'SITY. *n. ſ.* [*viſcoſité*, French; from *viſcous*.]
1. Glutinouſneſs; tenacity.

The air being mixed with the animal fluids, determines their condition as to rarity, denſity, *viſcoſity*, tenuity. *Arbuthn.*

2. A glutinous ſubſtance.

A tenuous emanation, or continued effluvium, after ſome diſtance, retracteth unto itſelf, as is obſervable in drops of ſyrups, and ſeminal *viſcoſities*. *Brown.*

VI'SCOUNT. *n. ſ.* [*vicecomes*, Latin.]

Viſcount ſignifies as much as ſheriff; between which two words there is no other difference, but that the one comes from our conquerors the Normans, and the other from our anceſtors the Saxons. *Viſcount* alſo ſignifies a degree of nobility next to an earl, which is an old name of office, but a new one of dignity, never heard of amongſt us, till Henry VI. his days. *Cowel.*

VI'SCOUNTESS. *n. ſ.* [from *viſcount*. *Viſcount* and *viſcounteſs* are pronounced *vicount* and *vicounteſs*.] The lady of a viſcount; a peereſs of the fourth order.

VI'SCOUS. *adj.* [*viſqueux*, French; *viſcoſus*, Latin.] Glutinous; ſticky; tenacious.

The cauſe of the ſcouring virtue of nitre is, that it hath a ſubtle ſpirit, which ſevereth and divideth any thing that is foul and *viſcous*. *Bacon.*

Holly is of ſo *viſcous* a juice as they make bird-lime of the bark. *Bacon.*

VISIBI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*viſibilité*, French; from *viſible*.]
1. The ſtate or quality of being perceptible by the eye.

The colours of outward objects brought into a darkened room, do much depend for their *viſibility* upon the dimneſs of the light they are beheld by. *Boyle.*

2. State of being apparent, or openly diſcoverable; conſpicuouſneſs.

They produced this as an inſtance againſt the perpetual *viſibility* of the church, and he brings it to prove that it ceaſed to be a true church. *Stillingfleet.*

In theſe, the *viſibility* and example of our virtues will chiefly conſiſt. *Rogers.*

VI'SIBLE. *n. ſ.* [*viſible*, French; *viſibilis*, Latin.]
1. Perceptible by the eye.

Viſibles work upon a looking-glaſs, which is like the pupil of the eye; and audibles upon the places of echo, which reſemble the cavern of the ear. *Bacon.*

On this mount he appeared; under this tree
Stood *viſible*;
Here with him at this fountain talk'd. *Milton.*

Each thought was *viſible*, that roll'd within,
As through a cryſtal caſe the figur'd hours are ſeen. *Dryden.*

A long ſeries of anceſtors ſhews the native luſtre with great advantage; but if he degenerate from his line, the leaſt ſpot is *viſible* on ermine. *Dryden.*

2. Diſcovered to the eye.

If that the heavens do not their *viſible* ſpirits
Send quickly down to tame the vile offences,
Humanity muſt perforce prey on itſelf,
Like monſters of the deep. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. Apparent; open; conſpicuous.

The factions at court were greater, or more *viſible* than before. *Clarendon.*

VI'SIBLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *viſible*.] State or quality of being viſible.

VI'SIBLY. *adv.* [from *viſible*.] In a manner perceptible by the eye.

The day being *viſibly* governed by the ſun, is a little longer than the revolution of the equator; ſo much as is occaſioned by the advance of the ſun in his annual contrary motion along the ecliptick. *Holder.*

By the head we make known more *viſibly* our ſupplications, our threatnings; enough to ſee the face, and to underſtand the mind at half a word. *Dryden.*

VI'SION. *n. ſ.* [*viſion*, French; *viſio*, Latin.]
1. Sight; the faculty of ſeeing.

Anatomiſts, when they have taken off from the bottom of the eye that outward and moſt thick coat called the dura mater, can then ſee through the thinner coats the pictures of objects lively painted thereon. And theſe pictures, propagated by motion along the fibres of the optick nerves into the brain, are the cauſe of *viſion*. *Newton.*

Theſe theorems being admitted into opticks, there would be ſcope enough of handling that ſcience voluminouſly, after a new manner; not only by teaching thoſe things which tend to the perfection of *viſion*, but alſo by determining mathematically all kinds of phenomena of colours which could be produced by refractions. *Newton.*

2. The act of ſeeing.

Viſion in the next life is the perfecting of faith in this; or faith here is turned into *viſion* there, as hope into enjoying. *Hammond.*

3. A ſupernatural appearance; a ſpectre; a phantom.

The day ſeems long, but night is odious;
No ſleep, but dreams; no dreams, but *viſions* ſtrange. *Sidn.*

Laſt night the very gods ſhew'd me a *viſion*. *Shakeſp.*

God's mother deigned to appear to me;
And, in a *viſion*, full of majeſty,
Will'd me to leave my baſe vocation. *Shakeſpear*

Him God vouchſaf'd
To call by *viſion* from his father's houſe,
Into a land which he will ſhew him. *Milton.*

4. A dream; ſomething ſhewn in a dream. A dream happens to a ſleeping, a viſion may happen to a waking man. A dream is ſuppoſed natural, a viſion miraculous; but they are confounded.

His dream returns; his friend appears again:
The murd'rers come; now help, or I am ſlain!
'Twas but a *viſion* ſtill, and *viſions* are but vain. *Dryden.*

The idea of any thing in our mind, no more proves the exiſtence of that thing, than the *viſions* of a dream make a true hiſtory. *Locke.*

VI'SIONARY. *adj.* [*viſionnaire*, French; from *viſion*.]
1. Affected by phantoms; diſpoſed to receive impreſſions on the imagination.

No more theſe ſcenes my meditation aid,
Or lull to reſt the *viſionary* maid. *Pope.*

2. Imaginary; not real; ſeen in a dream; perceived by the imagination only.

The hounds at nearer diſtance hoarſly bray'd;
The hunter cloſe purſu'd the *viſionary* maid. *Dryden.*

If you have any ſkill in dreams, let me know whether I have the ſame place in the real heart, that I had in the *viſionary* one. *Addiſon.*

Our victories only led us to further *viſionary* proſpects; advantage was taken of the ſanguine temper which ſucceſs had wrought the nation up to. *Swift.*

VI'SIONARY. } *n. ſ.* [*viſionaire*, French.] One whoſe imagina-
VI'SIONIST. } tion is diſturbed.

The lovely *viſionary* gave him perpetual uneaſineſs. *Fem. Quix.*

To VI'SIT. *v. a.* [*viſiter*, French; *viſito*, Latin.]
1. To go to ſee.

You muſt go *viſit* the lady that lies in.—I *viſit* her with my prayers; but I cannot go thither. *Shakeſpeare.*

Virgins *viſited* by angel pow'rs. *Pope.*

2. [In ſcriptural language.] To ſend good or evil judicially.

When God *viſiteth*, what ſhall I anſwer him? *Job* xxxi. 14.
Thou ſhalt be *viſited* of the Lord with thunder. *Iſa.* xxix. 6.
When I *viſit*, I will *viſit* their ſin upon them. *Ex.* xxxii. 34.
God *viſit* thee in good things. *Judith* xiii. 20.

That venerable body is in little concern after what manner their mortal enemies intend to treat them, whenever God ſhall *viſit* us with ſo fatal an event. *Swift.*

3. To ſalute with a preſent.

Samſon *viſited* his wife with a kid. *Judges* xv. 1.

4. To come to a ſurvey, with judicial authority.

The biſhop ought to *viſit* his dioceſe every year in perſon. *Ayliffe.*

To VI'SIT. *v. n.* To keep up the intercourſe of ceremonial ſalutations at the houſes of each other.

VI'SIT. *n. ſ.* [*viſite*, French; from the verb.] The act of going to ſee another.

In a deſigned or accidental *viſit*, let ſome one take a book, which may be agreeable, and read in it. *Watts.*

VI'SIT-

VI'SITABLE. *adj.* [from *viſit.*] Liable to be viſited.
All hoſpitals built ſince the reformation, are *viſitable* by the king or lord chancellor. *Ayliffe.*

VI'SITANT. *n. ſ.* [from *viſit.*] One who goes to ſee another.
He alone,
To find where Adam ſhelter'd, took his way,
Not unperceiv'd of Adam, who to Eve,
While the great *viſitant* approach'd, thus ſpake. *Milton.*
One viſit begins an acquaintance; and when the *viſitant* comes again, he is no more a ſtranger. *South.*
Edward I. who had been a *viſitant* in Spain, upon action in the holy land, fixed both our pounds by the meaſures of the Eaſt. *Arbuthnot.*
Griev'd that a *viſitant* ſo long ſhould wait
Unmark'd, unhonour'd, at a monarch's gate,
Inſtant he flew. *Pope.*

VISITA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*viſito*, Latin.]
1. The act of viſiting.
He comes not
Like to his father's greatneſs; his approach,
So out of circumſtance and ſudden, tells us
'Tis not a *viſitation* fram'd, but forc'd
By need and accident. *Shakeſpeare.*
What would you with the princeſs?——
—Nothing but peace and gentle *viſitation.* *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Object of viſits.
O flow'rs,
My early *viſitation*, and my laſt. *Milton.*
3. [*Viſitation*, French.] Judicial viſit or perambulation.
The biſhop ought to viſit his dioceſe every year in perſon, unleſs he omits the ſame becauſe he would not burthen his churches; and then ought to ſend his arch-deacon, which was the original of the arch-deacon's *viſitation.* *Ayliffe.*
4. Judicial evil ſent by God; ſtate of ſuffering judicial evil.
That which thou doſt not underſtand when thou readeſt, thou ſhalt underſtand in the day of thy *viſitation.* For many ſecrets of religion are not perceived till they be felt, and are not felt but in the day of a great calamity. *Taylor.*
5. Communication of divine love.
The moſt comfortable *viſitations* God hath ſent men from above, have taken eſpecially the times of prayer as their moſt natural opportunities. *Hooker.*

VISITATO'RIAL. *adj.* [from *viſitor.*] Belonging to a judicial viſitor.
Some will have it, that an arch-deacon does of common right execute this *viſitatorial* power in his archdeaconry: but others ſay that an archdeacon has a *viſitatorial* power only of common right *per modum ſimplicis ſcrutinii*, as being biſhop's vicar. *Ayliffe.*

VI'SITER. *n. ſ.* [from *viſit.*]
1. One who comes to ſee another.
Here's ado to lock up honeſty and honour from the acceſs of gentle *viſitors.* *Shakeſpeare.*
You ſee this confluence, this great flood of *viſiters.* *Shakeſp.*
Conſumptives of this degree entertain their *viſiters* with ſtrange rambling diſcourſes of their intent of going here and there. *Harvey.*
I have a large houſe, yet I ſhould hardly prevail to find one *viſiter*, if I were not able to hire him with a bottle of wine. *Swift.*
2. [*Viſiteur*, French.] An occaſional judge; one who regulates the diſorders of any ſociety.
The *viſiters* expelled the orthodox; they, without ſcruple or ſhame, poſſeſſed themſelves of their colleges. *Walton.*
To him you muſt your ſickly ſtate refer;
Your charter claims him as your *viſiter.* *Garth.*
Whatever abuſes have crept into the univerſities, might be reformed by ſtrict injunctions to the *viſitors* and heads of houſes. *Swift.*

VI'SNOMY. *n. ſ.* [corrupted from *phyſiognomy.*] Face; countenance. Not in uſe.
Twelve gods do ſit around in royal ſtate,
And Jove in midſt with awful majeſty,
To judge the ſtrife between them ſtirred late:
Each of the gods by his like *viſnomy*
Eath to be known, but Jove above them all,
By his great looks and pow'r imperial. *Spenſer.*

VI'SIVE. *adj.* [*viſif*, French; *viſus*, Latin.] Formed in the act of ſeeing.
This happens when the axis of the *viſive* cones, diffuſed from the object, fall not upon the ſame plane; but that which is conveyed into one eye is more depreſſed or elevated than that which enters the other. *Brown.*

VI'SOR. *n. ſ.* [This word is variouſly written *viſard*, *viſar*, *viſer*, *vizard*, *vizor*. I prefer *viſor*, as neareſt the Latin *viſus*, and concurring with *viſage*, a kindred word; *viſiere*, French.] A maſk uſed to diſfigure and diſguiſe.
I fear, indeed, the weakneſs of my government before, made you think ſuch a maſk would be grateful unto me; and my weaker government ſince makes you pull off the *viſor.* *Sidney.*

This louliſh clown is ſuch that you never ſaw ſo ill-favoured a *viſar*; his behaviour ſuch, that he is beyond the degree of ridiculous. *Sidney.*
By which deceit doth maſk in *viſor* fair,
And caſt her colours dyed deep in grain,
To ſeem like truth, whoſe ſhape ſhe well can fain. *Spenſer.*
But that thy face is, *vizor*-like, unchanging,
Made impudent with uſe of evil deeds,
I wou'd eſſay, proud queen, to make thee bluſh. *Shakeſp.*
One *viſor* remains,
And that is Claudio; I know him by his bearing. *Shakeſp.*
The Cyclops, a people of Sicily, remarkable for cruelty, might, perhaps, in their wars uſe a head-piece, or *vizor.* *Broome's Odyſſ. Notes.*

VI'SORED. *v. n.* [from *viſor.*] Maſked.
Hence with thy brew'd enchantments, foul deceiver!
Haſt thou betray'd my credulous innocence
With *viſor'd* falſhood, and baſe forgery. *Milton.*

VISTA. n. ſ. [Italian.] View; proſpect through an avenue.
In St. Peter's, when a man ſtands under the dome, if he looks upwards, he is aſtoniſhed at the ſpacious hollow of the cupola, that makes one of the beautifulleſt *viſta's* that the eye can paſs through. *Addiſon.*
The finiſh'd garden to the view
Its *viſta's* opens, and its alleys green. *Thomſon.*

VISUAL. *adj.* [*viſuel*, French.] Uſed in ſight; exerciſing the power of ſight; inſtrumental to ſight.
An eye thruſts forth ſo as it hangs a pretty diſtance by the *viſual* nerve, hath been without any power of ſight; and yet, after being replaced, recovered ſight. *Bacon.*
The air,
No where ſo clear, ſharpen'd his *viſual* ray
To objects diſtant far. *Milton.*
Then purg'd with euphraſy and rue
The *viſual* nerve; for he had much to ſee. *Milton.*
Inward light, alas,
Puts forth no *viſual* beam! *Milton.*

VI'TAL. *adj.* [*vitalis*, Latin.]
1. Contributing to life; neceſſary to life.
His heart, broken with unkindneſs and affliction, ſtretched ſo far beyond his limits with this exceſs of comfort, as it was able no longer to keep ſafe his *vital* ſpirits. *Sidney.*
All nature laughs, the groves are freſh and fair;
The ſun's mild luſtre warms the *vital* air. *Pope.*
2. Relating to life.
Let not Bardolph's *vital* thread be cut
With edge of penny cord, and vile reproach. *Shakeſpeare.*
On the rock a ſcanty meaſure place
Of *vital* flax, and turn the wheel a-pace. *Dryden.*
3. Containing life.
Spirits that live throughout,
Vital in every part; not as frail man,
In intrails, heart, or head, liver, or reins,
Cannot but by annihilating die. *Milton.*
On the watry calm,
His brooding wings the ſpirit of God outſpreads;
And *vital* virtue infus'd, and *vital* warmth
Throughout the fluid maſs. *Milton.*
4. Being the ſeat of life.
The dart flew on, and pierc'd a *vital* part. *Pope.*
5. So diſpoſed as to live. Little uſed, and rather Latin than Engliſh.
Pythagoras and Hippocrates not only affirm the birth of the ſeventh month to be *vital*, that of the eighth mortal; but the progreſſion thereto to be meaſured by rule. *Brown.*
6. Eſſential; chiefly neceſſary.
Know grief's *vital* part
Conſiſts in nature, not in art. *Bp. Corbet.*

VITA'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *vital.*] Power of ſubſiſting in life.
Whether that motion, *vitality* and operation were by incubation, or how elſe, the manner is only known to God. *Raleigh.*
For the ſecurity of ſpecies produced only by ſeed, providence hath endued all ſeed with a laſting *vitality*, that if by any accident it happen not to germinate the firſt year, it will continue its fæcundity twenty or thirty years. *Ray.*

VI'TALLY. *adv.* [from *vital.*] In ſuch a manner as to give life.
The organical ſtructure of human bodies, whereby they are fitted to live and move, and be *vitally* informed by the ſoul, is the workmanſhip of a moſt wiſe, powerful, and beneficent maker. *Bentley.*

VI'TALS. *n. ſ.* [Without the ſingular.] Parts eſſential to life.
By fits my ſwelling grief appears
In riſing ſighs, and falling tears,
That ſhow too well the warm deſires,
The ſilent, ſlow, conſuming fires,
Which on my inmoſt *vitals* prey,
And melt my very ſoul away. *Philips.*

VITE'LLARY. *n. ſ.* [from *vitellus*, Latin.] The place where the yolk of the egg ſwims in the white.

A greater

A greater difficulty in the doctrine of eggs is, how the ſperm of the cock attaineth into every egg; ſince the *vitellary*, or place of the yolk, is very high. *Brown.*

To VI'TIATE. *v. a.* [*vitio*, Latin.] To deprave; to ſpoil; to make leſs pure.

The ſun in his garden gives him the purity of viſible objects, and of pure nature, before ſhe was *vitiated* by luxury. *Evelyn.*

The organs of ſpeech are managed by ſo many muſcles, that ſpeech is not eaſily deſtroyed, though often ſomewhat *vitiated* as to ſome particular letters. *Holder.*

Spirits encountering foul bodies, and exciting a fermentation of thoſe *vitiated* humours, precipitate into putrid fevers. *Harv.*

This undiſtinguiſhing complaiſance will *vitiate* the taſte of the readers, and miſguide many of them in their judgments, where to approve and where to cenſure. *Garth.*

A tranſpoſition of the order of the ſacramental words, in ſome men's opinion, *vitiates* baptiſm. *Ayliffe.*

VITIA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *vitiate.*] Depravation; corruption.

The foreſaid extenuation of the body is imputed to the blood's *vitiation* by malign, putrid vapours ſmoking throughout the veſſels. *Harvey.*

To VITILI'TIGATE. *v. n.* [*vitioſus* and *litigo*, Latin.] To contend in law.

VITILITIGA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *vitilitigate.*] Contention; cavillation.

I'll force you by right ratiocination,
To leave your *vitilitigation*. *Hudibras.*

VITIO'SITY. *n. ſ.* [from *vitioſus*, Lat.] Depravity; corruption.

He charges it wholly upon the corruption, perverſeneſs, and *vitioſity* of man's will, as the only cauſe that rendered all the arguments his doctrine came cloathed with, unſucceſsful. *South.*

VI'TIOUS. *adj.* [*vicieux*, French; *vitioſus*, Latin.]

1. Corrupt; wicked; oppoſite to virtuous. It is rather applied to habitual faults, than criminal actions.

Make known
It is no *vitious* blot, murder, or foulneſs
That hath depriv'd me of your grace. *Shakeſpeare.*

Witneſs th' irreverent ſon
Of him who built the ark; who, for the ſhame
Done to his father, heard his heavy curſe,
'Servant of ſervants,' on his *vitious* race. *Milton.*

Wit's what the *vitious* fear, the virtuous ſhun;
By fools 'tis hated, and by knaves undone. *Pope.*

No troops abroad are ſo ill diſciplined as the Engliſh; which cannot well be otherwiſe, while the common ſoldiers have before their eyes the *vitious* example of their leaders. *Swift.*

2 Corrupt; having phyſical ill qualities.

When *vitious* language contends to be high, it is full of rock, mountain, and pointedneſs. *Benj. Johnſon.*

Here from the *vicious* air and ſickly ſkies,
A plague did on the dumb creation riſe. *Dryden.*

VI'TIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *vitious.*] Not virtuouſly; corruptly.

VI'TIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *vitious.*] Corruptneſs; ſtate of being vitious.

When we in our *vitiouſneſs* grow hard,
The wiſe gods ſeal our eyes. *Shakeſpeare.*

What makes a governor juſtly deſpiſed is *vitiouſneſs* and ill morals: virtue muſt tip the preacher's tongue, and the ruler's ſcepter with authority. *South.*

VI'TREOUS. *adj.* [*vitre*, French; *vitreus*, Latin.] Glaſſy; conſiſting of glaſs; reſembling glaſs.

The hole anſwers to the pupil of the eye; the cryſtalline humour to the lenticular glaſs; the dark room to the cavity containing the *vitreous* humour, and the white paper to the retina. *Ray.*

When the phlegm is too viſcous, or ſeparates into too great a quantity, it brings the blood into a morbid ſtate: this viſcous phlegm ſeems to be the *vitreous* petuite of the antients. *Arbuthnot.*

VI'TREOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *vitreous.*] Reſemblance of glaſs.

VI'TRIFICABLE. *adj.* [from *vitrificate.*] Convertible into glaſs.

To VITRI'FICATE. *v. a.* [*vitrum* and *facio*, Latin.] To change into glaſs.

We have metals *vitrificated*, and other materials, beſides thoſe of which you make glaſs. *Bacon.*

VITRIFICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*vitrification*, French; from *vitrificate.*] Production of glaſs; act of changing, or ſtate of being changed into glaſs.

For *vitrification* likewiſe, what metals will endure it? Alſo, becauſe *vitrification* is accounted a kind of death of metals, what *vitrification* will admit of turning back again, and what not? *Bacon.*

If the heat be more fierce, it maketh the groſſer part itſelf run and melt; as in the making of ordinary glaſs, and in the *vitrification* of earth in the inner parts of furnaces, and in the *vitrification* of brick and metals. *Bacon.*

Upon the knowledge of the different ways of making minerals and metals capable of *vitrification*, depends the art of making counterfeit or fictitious gems. *Boyle.*

To VI'TRIFY. *v. a.* [*vitrifier*, French; *vitrum* and *facio*, Lat.] To change into glaſs.

Metals will vitrify; and perhaps ſome portion of the glaſs of metal *vitrified*, mixed in the pot of ordinary glaſs metal, will make the whole maſs more tough. *Bacon.*

Iron-ſlag, *vitrified*, has in it cortices incompaſſing one another, like thoſe in agats. *Woodward.*

To VI'TRIFY. *v. n.* To become glaſs; to be changed into glaſs.

Chymiſts make veſſels of animal ſubſtances calcined, which will not *vitrify* in the fire; for all earth which hath any ſalt or oil in it, will turn to glaſs. *Arbuthnot.*

VI'TRIOL. *n. ſ.* [*vitriol*, French; *vitriolum*, Latin.]

Vitriol is produced by addition of a metallick matter with the foſſil acid ſalt. *Woodward.*

I rubbed it with the *vitriol*-ſtone. *Wiſeman.*

VI'TRIOLATE. } *adj.* [*vitriolé*, French; from *vitriolum*, Lat.]
VI'TRIOLATED. } Impregnated with vitriol; conſiſting of vitriol.

Iron may be diſſolved by any tart, ſalt, or *vitriolated* water. *Bacon.*

The water having diſſolved the imperfectly calcined body, the *vitriolate* corpuſcles ſwimming in the liquor, by their occurſions conſtituted little maſſes of vitriol, which gave the water they impregnated a fair *vitriolate* colour. *Boyle.*

VITRIO'LICK. } *adj.* [*vitriolique*, French; from *vitriolum*,
VITRI'OLOUS. } Latin.] Reſembling vitriol; containing vitriol.

Copperoſe of Mars, by ſome called ſalt of ſteel, made by the ſpirits of vitriol or ſulphur, will, after ablution, be attracted by the loadſtone: and therefore whether thoſe ſhooting falts partake but little of ſteel, and be not rather the *vitriolous* ſpirits fixed unto ſalt by the effluvium or odour of ſteel, is not without good queſtion. *Brown.*

Thoſe ſalts have ſomewhat of a nitrous taſte, but mixed with a ſmatch of *vitriolick*. *Grew.*

By over-fermentation, or long keeping, wine becomes ſharp as in hock, like the *vitriolick* acidity. *Floyer.*

VI'TULINE. *adj.* [*vitulinus*, Latin.] Belonging to a calf, or to veal. *Bailey.*

VITU'PERABLE. *adj.* [*vituperabilis*, Lat.] Blame worthy. *Ainſ.*

To VITU'PERATE. *v. a.* [*vituperer*, French; *vitupero*, Latin.] To blame; to cenſure.

VITUPERA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*vituperatio*, Lat.] Blame; cenſure.

Such a writing ought to be clean, and free from any cavil or *vituperation* of raſure. *Ayliffe.*

VIVA'CIOUS. *adj.* [*vivax*, Latin.]

1. Long-lived.

Though we ſhould allow them their perpetual calm and equability of heat, they will never be able to prove, that therefore men would be ſo *vivacious* as they would have us believe. *Bentley.*

2. Spritely; gay; active; lively.

VIVA'CIOUSNESS. } *n. ſ.* [*vivacité*, French; from *vivacious.*]
VIVA'CITY. }

1. Livelineſs; ſpritelineſs.

They are eſteemed very hot in operation, and will, in a convenient air, ſurvive ſome days the loſs of their heads and hearts; ſo vigorous is their *vivacity*. *Boyle.*

He had a great *vivacity* in his countenance. *Dryden.*

2. Longævity; length of life.

Fables are raiſed concerning the *vivacity* of deer; for neither are their geſtation nor increment ſuch as may afford an argument of long life. *Brown.*

VI'VARY. *n. ſ.* [*vivarium*, Latin.] A warren. *Ainſworth.*

VIVE. *adj.* [*vif*, French; *vivus*, Latin.] Lively; forcible; preſſing.

By a *vive* and forcible perſuaſion, he moved him to a war upon Flanders. *Bacon.*

VI'VENCY. *n. ſ.* [*vivo*, Latin.] Manner of ſupporting or continuing life, or vegetation.

Although not in a diſtinct and indiſputable way of *vivency*, or anſwering in all points the property of plants, yet in inferior and deſcending conſtitutions, they are determined by ſeminalities. *Brown.*

VI'VES. *n. ſ.* A diſtemper among horſes.

Vives is much like the ſtrangles; and the chief difference is, that for the moſt part the ſtrangles happen to colts and young horſes while they are at graſs, by feeding with their heads downwards; by which means the ſwelling inclines more to the jaws; but the *vives* happens to horſes at any age and time, and is more particularly ſeated in the glands and kernels under the ears. *Farriers Dict.*

VI'VID. *adj.* [*vividus*, Latin.]

1. Lively; quick; ſtriking.

The liquor, retaining its former *vivid* colour, was grown clear again. *Boyle.*

To make theſe experiments the more manifeſt, ſuch bodies ought to be choſen as have the fulleſt and moſt *vivid* colours, and two of thoſe bodies compared together. *Newton.*

Ah! what avail his gloſſy varying dyes?
The *vivid* green his ſhining plumes unfold,
His painted wings, and breaſt that flames with gold. *Pope.*

2. Spritely;

2. *Spritely*; active.

Body is a fit workhouſe for ſprightly, *vivid* faculties to exerciſe and exert themſelves in. *South.*

Where the genius is bright, and the imagination *vivid*, the power of memory may loſe its improvement. *Watts.*

VI'VIDLY. *adv.* [from *vivid.*] With life; with quickneſs; with ſtrength.

In the moon we can with excellent teleſcopes diſcern many hills and vallies, whereof ſome are more, and ſome leſs *vividly* illuſtrated; and others have a fainter, others a deeper ſhade. *Boyle.*

Senſitive objects affect a man, in the ſtate of this preſent life, much more warmly and *vividly* than thoſe which affect only his nobler part, his mind. *South.*

VI'VIDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *vivid.*] Life; vigour; quickneſs.

VIVI'FICAL. *adj.* [*vivificus*, Lat.] Giving life. *Bailey.*

To VIVI'FICATE. *v. a.* [*vivifico*, Lat.]

1. To make alive; to inform with life; to animate.
2. To recover from ſuch a change of form as ſeems to deſtroy the eſſential properties.

VIVIFICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*vivification*, Fr. from *vivificate.*] The act of giving life.

If that motion be in a certain order, there followeth *vivification* and figuration. *Bacon.*

VIVI'FICK. *adj.* [*vivifique*, Fr. *vivificus*, Latin.] Giving life; making alive.

Without the ſun's ſalutary and *vivifick* beams, all motion would ceaſe, and nothing be left but darkneſs and death. *Ray.*

To VI'VIFY. *v. a.* [*vivifier*, Fr. *vivus* and *facio*, Lat.] To make alive; to animate; to endue with life.

It hath been obſerved by the antients, that there is a worm that breedeth in old ſnow, of a reddiſh colour, and dull of motion; which would ſhew, that ſnow hath in it a ſecret warmth, elſe it could hardly *vivify*. *Bacon.*

Sitting on eggs doth *vivify*, not nouriſh. *Bacon.*

Gut-worms, as ſoon as *vivified*, creep into the ſtomach for nutriment. *Harvey.*

VIVI'PAROUS. *adj.* [*vivus* and *pario*, Lat.] Bringing the young alive; oppoſed to *oviparous*.

When we perceive that batts have teats, it is not unreaſonable to infer, they give ſuck; but whereas no other flying animals have theſe parts, we cannot from them infer a *viviparous* excluſion. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Their ſpecies might continue, though they had been *viviparous*; yet it would have brought their individuals to very ſmall numbers. *More.*

If birds had been *viviparous*, the burthen of their womb had been ſo great and heavy, that their wings would have failed them. *Ray.*

VI'XEN. *n. ſ.*

Vixen or *fixen* is the name of a ſhe-fox; otherwiſe applied to a woman whoſe nature and condition is thereby compared to a ſhe fox. *Verſtegan.*

O! when ſhe's angry, ſhe's keen and ſhrewd;
She was a *vixen*, when ſhe went to ſchool;
And though ſhe be but little, ſhe is fierce. *Shakeſp.*

See a pack of ſpaniels, called lovers, in a hot purſuit of a two-legg'd *vixen*, who only flies the whole loud pack, to be ſingled out by one. *Wycherley.*

VIZ. *n. ſ.* [This word is *videlicet*, written with a contraction.] To wit; that is. A barbarous form of an unneceſſary word.

That which ſo oft by ſundry writers
Has been apply'd t' almoſt all fighters,
More juſtly may b' aſcrib'd to this,
Than any other warrior, *viz.*
None ever acted both parts bolder,
Both of a chieftain and a ſoldier. *Hudibras.*

The chief of all ſigns which the Almighty endued man with, is human voice, and the ſeveral modifications thereof by the organs of ſpeech, *viz.* the letters of the alphabet formed by the ſeveral motions of the mouth. *Holder.*

Let this be done relatively, *viz.* one thing greater or ſtronger, caſting the reſt behind, and rendering it leſs ſenſible by its oppoſition. *Dryden.*

VI'ZARD. *n. ſ.* [*viſer*, Fr. See VISOR.] A maſk uſed for diſguiſe.

Let the ſuits of the maſkers be graceful, and ſuch as become the perſon when the *vizards* are off. *Bacon.*

Æſchylus
Brought *vizards* in a civiler diſguiſe. *Roſcommon.*

A lye is like a *vizard*, that may cover the face indeed, but can never become it. *South.*

Ye ſhall know them by their fruits, not by their well or ill living; for they put on the *vizard* of ſeeming ſanctity. *Atterb.*

He miſtook it for a very whimſical ſort of maſk, but upon a nearer view he found, that ſhe held her *vizard* in her hand. *Addiſon.*

To VI'ZARD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To maſk.

Degree being *vizarded*,
Th' unworthieſt ſhews as fairly in the maſk. *Shakeſp.*

VI'ZIER. *n. ſ.* [properly *Wazier*.] The prime miniſter of the Turkiſh empire.

He made him *vizier*, which is the chief of all the baſſa's. *Knolles.*

This grand *vizier* preſuming to inveſt
The chief imperial city of the weſt;
With the firſt charge compell'd in haſte to riſe,
His treaſure, tents and cannon left a prize. *Waller.*

U'LCER. *n. ſ.* [*ulcere*, Fr. *ulcus*, Latin.] A ſore of continuance; not a new wound.

Thou anſwer'ſt, ſhe is fair;
Pour'ſt in the open *ulcer* of my heart
Her eyes, her hair, her cheek, her gait, her voice! *Shakeſp.*

My *ulcers* ſwell,
Corrupt and ſmell. *Sandys.*

Inteſtine ſtone and *ulcer*, colick pangs. *Milton.*

While he was dreſſing that opening, other abſceſſes were raiſed, and from the ſeveral apoſtemations ſinuous *ulcers* were made. *Wiſeman.*

To U'LCERATE. *v. a.* [*ulcerer*, Fr. *ulcero*, Latin.] To diſeaſe with ſores.

Some depend upon the intemperament of the part *ulcerated*; others upon the continual afflux of lacerative humours. *Harvey.*

An acrid and purulent matter mixeth with the blood, in ſuch as have their lungs *ulcerated*. *Arbuthnot.*

ULCERA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ulceration*, Fr. *ulceratio*, from *ulcero*, Lat.]

1. The act of breaking into ulcers.
2. Ulcer; ſore.

The effects of mercury on *ulcerations* are manifeſt. *Arbuth.*

UL'CEROUS. *adj.* [*ulceroſus*, Latin.] Afflicted with ſores.

Strangely viſited people,
All ſwoln and *ulc'rous* he cures. *Shakeſp.*

An *ulcerous* diſpoſition of the lungs, and an ulcer of the lungs, may be appoſitely termed cauſes of a pulmonique conſumption. *Harvey.*

U'LCEROUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ulcerous.*] The ſtate of being ulcerous.

U'LCERED. *adj.* [*ulceré*, Fr. from *ulcer.*] Grown by time from a hurt to an ulcer.

Æſculapius went about with a dog and a ſhe-goat; the firſt for licking *ulcered* wounds, and the goat's milk for the diſeaſes of the ſtomach. *Temple.*

ULI'GINOUS. *adj.* [*uliginoſus*, Latin.] Slimy; muddy.

The *uliginous* lacteous matter taken notice of in the coral fiſhings upon the coaſt of Italy, was only a collection of the corallin particles. *Woodward.*

U'LTIMATE. *adj.* [*ultimus*, Latin.] Intended in the laſt reſort; being the laſt in the train of conſequences.

I would be at the worſt; worſt is my port,
My harbour, and my *ultimate* repoſe. *Milton.*

Many actions apt to procure fame, are not conducive to this our *ultimate* happineſs. *Addiſon.*

The *ultimate* allotment of God to men, is really a conſequence of their own voluntary choice, in doing good or evil. *Rogers.*

U'LTIMATELY. *adv.* [from *ultimate.*] In the laſt conſequence.

Charity is more extenſive than either of the two other graces, which center *ultimately* in ourſelves; for we believe, and we hope for our own ſakes: but love, which is a more diſintereſted principle, carries us out of ourſelves, into deſires and endeavours of promoting the intereſts of other beings. *Atterbury.*

Truſt in our own powers, *ultimately* terminates in the friendſhip of other men, which theſe advantages aſſure to us. *Rogers.*

ULTI'MITY. *n. ſ.* [*ultimus*, Latin.] The laſt ſtage; the laſt conſequence. A word very convenient, but not in uſe,

Alteration of one body into another, from crudity to perfect concoction, is the *ultimity* of that proceſs. *Bacon.*

U'LTRAMARINE. *n. ſ.* [*ultra* and *marinus*, Latin.] One of the nobleſt blue colours uſed in painting, produced by calcination from the ſtone called lapis lazuli. *Hill.*

Others, notwithſtanding they are brown, ceaſe not to be ſoft and faint, as the blue of *ultramarine*. *Dryden.*

U'LTRAMARINE. *adj.* [*ultra marinus*, Lat.] Being beyond the ſea; foreign. *Ainſworth.*

ULTRAMO'NTANE. *adj.* [*ultramontain*, Fr. *ultra montanus*, Lat.] Being beyond the mountains.

ULTRAMU'NDANE. *adj.* [*ultra* and *mundus*, Lat.] Being beyond the world.

ULTRO'NEOUS. *adj.* [*ultreo*, Lat.] Spontaneous; voluntary.

U'MBEL. *n. ſ.* In botany, the extremity of a ſtalk or branch divided into ſeveral pedicles or rays, beginning from the ſame point, and opening ſo as to form an inverted cone. *Dict.*

UMBE'LLATED. *adj.* In botany, is ſaid of flowers when many of them grow together in umbels. *Dict.*

UMBELLI'FEROUS. *adj.* [*umbel* and *fero*, Lat.] In botany, being a plant that bears many flowers, growing upon many footſtalks, proceeding from the ſame centre; and chiefly appropriated to ſuch plants whoſe flowers are compoſed of five leaves, as fennel and parſnip. *Dict.*

U'MBER. *n. ſ.*

1. *Umber* is a ſad colour; which grind with gum-water, and lighten it with a little cerufe, and a ſhive of ſaffron. *Peacham*

I'll put myſelf in poor and mean attire,
And with a kind of *umber* ſmirch my face. *Shakeſp.*

Umbre is very ſenſible and earthy; there is nothing but pure black which can diſpute with it. *Dryden.*

The *umbers*, ochres, and minerals found in the fiſſures, are much finer than thoſe found in the ſtrata. *Woodward.*

2. A fiſh. [*thymallus*, Lat.]

The *umber* and grayling differ as the herring and pilcher do: but though they may do ſo in other nations, thoſe in England differ nothing but in their names. *Walton.*

U'MBERED. *adj.* [from *umber* or *umbra*, Lat.] Shaded; clouded.

From camp to camp, through the foul womb of night,
Fire anſwers fire; and through their paly flames
Each battle ſees the other's *umber'd* face. *Shakeſpeare.*

UMBI'LICAL. *adj.* [*umbilicale*, Fr. from *umbilicus*, Lat.] Belonging to the navel.

Birds are nouriſhed by *umbilical* veſſels, and the navel is manifeſt a day or two after excluſion. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

In a calf, the *umbilical* veſſels terminate in certain bodies divided into a multitude of carneous papillæ, received into ſo many ſockets of the cotyledons growing on the womb. *Ray.*

U'MBLES. *n. ſ.* [*umbles*, Fr.] A deer's entrails. *Dict.*

U'MBO. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] The point, or prominent part of a buckler.

Thy words together ty'd in ſmall hanks,
Cloſe as the Macedonian phalanx;
Or like the *umbo* of the Romans,
Which fierceſt foes could break by no means. *Swift.*

U'MBRAGE. *n. ſ.* [*ombrage*, Fr.]

1. Shade; ſkreen of trees.

O, might I here
In ſolitude live ſavage; in ſome glade
Obſcur'd, where higheſt woods, impenetrable
To ſtar, or ſun-light, ſpread their *umbrage* broad,
And brown as evening! *Milton.*

Men ſwelt'ring run
To grotts and caves, and the cool *umbrage* ſeek
Of woven arborets. *Philips.*

2. Shadow; appearance.

The reſt are *umbrages* quickly diſpelled; the aſtrologer ſubjects liberty to the motions of heaven. *Bramhall.*

The opinion carries no ſhew of truth nor *umbrage* of reaſon of its ſide. *Woodward.*

Such a removal of the metal out of one part of the maſs, and collecting of it in another, has miſled ſome, and given *umbrage* to an opinion, that there is a growth of metal in ore expoſed to the air. *Woodward.*

3. Reſentment; offence; ſuſpicion of injury.

Although he went on with the war, yet it ſhould be but with his ſword in his hand, to bend the ſtiffneſs of the other party to accept of peace: and ſo the king ſhould take no *umbrage* of his arming and proſecution. *Bacon.*

UMBRA'GEOUS. *adj.* [*ombragieux*, Fr.] Shady; yielding ſhade.

Umbrageous grots and caves of cool receſs. *Milton.*

Walk daily in a pleaſant, airy, and *umbrageous* garden. *Harvey.*

The ſtealing ſhower is ſcarce to patter heard,
Beneath th' *umbrageous* multitude of leaves. *Thomſon.*

UMBRA'GEOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *umbrageous*.] Shadineſs.

The exceeding *umbrageouſneſs* of this tree, he compareth to the dark and ſhadowed life of man; through which the ſun of juſtice being not able to pierce, we have all remained in the ſhadow of death, till it pleaſed Chriſt to climb the tree of the croſs, for our enlight'ning and redemption. *Raleigh.*

UMBRA'TILE. *adj.* [*umbratilis*, Latin.] Being in the ſhade.

UMBRE'L. } *n. ſ.* [from *umbra*, Lat.] A ſkreen uſed in hot
UMBRE'LLA. } countries to keep off the ſun, and in others to bear off the rain.

I can carry your *umbrella*, and fan your ladyſhip. *Dryden.*

Good houſewives
Defended by th' *umbrella*'s oily ſhed,
Safe through the wet on clinking pattens tread. *Gay.*

UMBRIE'RE. *n. ſ.* The viſor of the helmet. *Spenſer.*

UMBRO'SITY. *n. ſ.* [*umbroſus*, Lat.] Shadineſs; excluſion of light.

Oiled paper becometh more tranſparent, and admits the viſible rays with much leſs *umbroſity*. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

U'MPIRAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *umpire*.] Arbitration; friendly deciſion of a controverſy.

U'MPIRE. *n. ſ.* [This word *Minſhew*, with great applauſe from *Skinner*, derives from *un pere*, Fr. a *father*.] An arbitrator; one who, as a common friend, decides diſputes.

Give me ſome preſent counſel; or, behold,
'Twixt my extremes and me, this bloody knife
Shall play the *umpire*; arbitrating that,
Which the commiſſion of thy years and art
Could to no iſſue of true honour bring. *Shakeſp.*

Juſt death, kind *umpire* of men's miſeries,
With ſweet enlargement doth diſmiſs me hence. *Shakeſp.*

The learned Sennertus, in that book, takes not upon him to play the advocate for the chymiſts, but the *umpire* betwixt them and the peripatetick. *Boyle.*

The vaſt diſtance that ſin had put between the offending creature and the offended Creator, required the help of ſome great *umpire* and interceſſor, to open him a new way of acceſs to God; and this Chriſt did for us as mediator. *South.*

The jealous ſects, that dare not truſt their cauſe
So far from their own will as from the laws,
You for their *umpire* and their ſynod take. *Dryden.*

UN. A Saxon privative or negative particle anſwering to *in* of the Latins, and *α* of the Greeks, *on*, Dutch. It is placed almoſt at will before adjectives and adverbs. All the inſtances of this kind of compoſition cannot therefore be inſerted; but I have collected a number ſufficient, perhaps more than ſufficient, to explain it.

UNABA'SHED. *adj.* [from *abaſhed*.] Not ſhamed; not confuſed by modeſty.

Earleſs on high, ſtood *unabaſh'd* Defoe,
And Tutchin flagrant from the ſcourge below. *Pope.*

UNA'BLE. *adj.* [from *able*.]

1. Not having ability.

The Amalekites ſet on them, ſuppoſing that they had been weary, and unable to reſiſt. *Raleigh.*

Zeal mov'd thee:
To pleaſe thy gods thou didſt it; gods *unable*
T' acquit themſelves, and proſecute their foes. *Milton.*

The prince *unable* to conceal his pain,
Gaz'd on the fair,
And ſigh'd, and look'd and ſigh'd again. *Dryden.*

I intended to put it in practice, though far *unable* for the attempt of ſuch a poem. *Dryden.*

Man, under the diſadvantages of a weak and fallen nature, was *unable* even to form an idea of happineſs worthy his reaſonable ambition. *Rogers.*

2. Weak; impotent.

A love that makes breath poor, and ſpeech *unable*;
Beyond all manner of ſo much I love you. *Shakeſp.*

UNABO'LISHED. *adj.* [from *aboliſhed*.] Not repealed; remaining in force.

The number of needleſs laws *unabroliſhed*, doth weaken the force of them that are neceſſary. *Hooker.*

UNACCE'PTABLE. *adj.* [from *acceptable*.] Not pleaſing; not ſuch as is well received.

The marquis at that time was very *unacceptable* to his countrymen. *Clarendon.*

'Tis as indecent as *unacceptable*, and all men are willing to ſlink out of ſuch company, the ſober for the hazards, and jovial for the unpleaſantneſs. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

Every method for deterring others from the like practices for the future, muſt be *unacceptable* and diſpleaſing to the friends of the guilty. *Addiſon.*

If he ſhrinks from an *unacceptable* duty, there is a ſecret reſerve of infidelity at the bottom. *Rogers.*

UNACCE'PTABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *unacceptable*.] State of not pleaſing.

This alteration ariſes from the *unacceptableneſs* of the ſubject I am upon. *Collier.*

UNACCE'PTED. *adj.* [from *accepted*.] Not accepted.

By turns put on the ſuppliant, and the Lord
Offer'd again the *unaccepted* wreath,
And choice of happy love, or inſtant death. *Prior.*

UNACCE'SSIBLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *acceſſibleneſs*.] State of not being to be attained or approached.

Many excellent things are in nature, which, by reaſon of the remoteneſs from us, and *unacceſſibleneſs* to them, are not within any of our faculties to apprehend. *Hale.*

UNACCO'MMODATED. *adj.* [from *accomodated*.] Unfurniſhed with external convenience.

Unaccomodated man is no more than ſuch a poor, bare, forked animal as thou art. *Shakeſp.*

UNACCO'MPANIED. *adj.* [from *accompanied*.] Not attended.

Seldom one accident, proſperous or adverſe, cometh *unaccompanied* with the like. *Hayward.*

UNACCOM'PLISHED. *adj.* [from *accompliſhed*.] Unfiniſhed; incomplete.

Beware of death, thou canſt not die unperjur'd,
And leave an *unaccompliſh'd* love behind.
Thy vows are mine. *Dryden.*

The gods diſmay'd at his approach, withdrew,
Nor durſt their *unaccompliſh'd* crime purſue. *Dryden.*

UNACCO'UNTABLE. *adj.* [from *accountable*.]

1. Not explicable; not to be ſolved by reaſon; not reducible to rule.

I ſhall note difficulties, which are not uſually obſerved, though *unaccountable*. *Glanville.*

The folly is ſo *unaccountable*, that enemies paſs upon us for friends. *L'Eſtrange.*

There has been an *unaccountable* diſpoſition of late, to fetch the faſhion from the French. *Addiſon.*

What

What is yet more *unaccountable*, would he complain of their reſiſting his omnipotence. *Rogers.*

The Chineſe are an *unaccountable* people, ſtrangely compounded of knowledge and ignorance. *Baker.*

The manner whereby the ſoul and body are united, and how they are diſtinguiſhed, is wholly *unaccountable* to us. *Swift.*

2. Not ſubject; not controlled.

UNACCO'UNTABLY. *adv.* Strangely.

The boy proved to be the ſon of the merchant, whoſe heart had ſo *unaccountably* melted at the ſight of him. *Addiſon.*

UNA'CCURATE. *adj.* [from *accurate.*] Not exact.

Galileo uſing an *unaccurate* way, defined the air to be in weight to water but as one to four hundred. *Boyle.*

UNA'CCURATENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *unaccurate.*] Want of exactneſs.

It may be much more probably maintained than hitherto, as againſt the *unaccurateneſs* and unconcludingneſs of the analytical experiments vulgarly to be relied on. *Boyle.*

UNACCU'STOMED. *adj.* [from *accuſtomed.*]

1. Not uſed; not habituated.

I was chaſtiſed as a bullock *unaccuſtomed* to the yoke. *Jer.*

The neceſſity of air to the moſt of animals *unaccuſtomed* to the want of it, may beſt be judged of by the following experiments. *Boyle.*

2. New; not uſual.

I'll ſend one to Mantua,
Where that ſame baniſh'd runagate doth live,
Shall give him ſuch an *unaccuſtom'd* dram,
That he ſhall ſoon keep Tibalt company. *Shakeſp.*

Their priſtine worth
The Britons recollect, and gladly change
Sweet native home, for *unaccuſtom'd* air. *Philips.*

An old word ought never to be fixed to an *unaccuſtomed* idea, without juſt and evident neceſſity. *Watts.*

UNACKN.'WLEDGED. *adj.* [from *acknowledge.*] Not owned.

The fear of what was to come from an unknown, at leaſt an *unacknowledged* ſucceſſor to the crown, clouded much of that proſperity. *Clarendon.*

UNACQUA'INTANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *acquaintance.*] Want of familiarity; want of knowledge.

The firſt is an utter *unacquaintance* with his maſter's deſigns, in theſe words; the ſervant knoweth not what his maſter doth. *South.*

UNACQUA'INTED. *adj.* [from *acquainted.*]

1. Not known; unuſual; not familiarly known.

She greatly grew amazed at the ſight,
And th' *unacquainted* light began to fear. *Spenſer.*

2. Not having familiar knowledge.

Feſtus, an infidel, a Roman, one whoſe ears were *unacquainted* with ſuch matter, heard him, but could not reach unto that whereof he ſpake. *Hooker.*

Where elſe
Shall I inform my *unacquainted* feet
In the blind mazes of this tangled world? *Milton.*

Art thou a courtier,
Or I a king? My ears are *unacquainted*
With ſuch bold truths, eſpecially from thee. *Denham.*

Youth, that with joys had *unacquainted* been,
Envy'd grey hairs, that once good days had ſeen. *Dryden.*

Let us live like thoſe who expect to die, and then we ſhall find that we feared death only becauſe we were *unacquainted* with it. *Wake.*

UNA'CTIVE. *adj.* [from *active.*]

1. Not briſk; not lively.

Silly people commend tame, *unactive* children, becauſe they make no noiſe, nor give them any trouble. *Locke.*

2. Having no employment.

Man hath his daily work of body, or mind,
Appointed, which declares his dignity;
While other animals *unactive* range,
And of their doings God takes no account. *Milton.*

3. Not buſy; not diligent.

His life,
Private, *unactive*, calm, contemplative;
Little ſuſpicious to any king. *Milton.*

An homage which nature commands all underſtandings to pay to virtue; and yet it is but a faint, *unactive* thing; for in defiance of the judgment, the will may ſtill remain as much a ſtranger to virtue as before. *South.*

4. Having no efficacy.

In the fruitful earth
His beams, *unactive* elſe, their vigour find. *Milton.*

UNA'CTUATED. *adj.* Not actuated.

The peripatetick matter is a mere *unactuated* power. *Glanv.*

UNADMI'RED. *adj.* Not regarded with honour.

Oh! had I rather *unadmir'd* remain'd,
In ſome lone iſle, or diſtant northern land;
Where the gilt chariot never marks the way. *Pope.*

UNADO'RED. *adj.* Not worſhipped.

Nor was his name unheard, or *unador'd*
In antient Greece. *Milton.*

UNADO'RNED. *adj.* Not decorated; not embelliſhed.

The earth, till then
Deſert, and bare, unſightly, *unadorn'd*,
Brought forth the tender graſs. *Milton.*

But hoary winter, *unadorn'd* and bare,
Dwells in the dire retreat, and freezes there. *Addiſon.*

UNADVE'NTUROUS. *adj.* Not adventurous.

The wiſeſt, unexperienc'd, will be ever
Timorous and loth, with novice modeſty,
Irreſolute, unhardy, *unadvent'rous.* *Milton.*

UNADVI'SED. *adj.*

1. Imprudent; indiſcreet.

Madam, I have *unadvis'd*
Deliver'd you a paper that I ſhould not. *Shakeſp.*

2. Done without due thought; raſh.

This contract to-night
Is too raſh, too *unadvis'd*, too ſudden,
Too like the light'ning, which doth ceaſe to be,
Ere one can ſay, it lightens. *Shakeſpeare.*

Theſe proſperous proceedings were turned back by the *unadviſed* forwardneſs of divers chief counſellors, in making ſudden and unreaſonable alterations. *Hayward.*

Specifick conformities can be no *unadviſed* productions; but are regulated by the immediate efficiency of ſome knowing agent. *Glanville.*

UNADVI'SEDLY. *adv.* Imprudently; raſhly; indiſcreetly.

A ſtrange kind of ſpeech unto chriſtian ears; and ſuch, as I hope they themſelves do acknowledge *unadviſedly* uttered. *Hooker.*

What man's wit is there able to ſound the depth of thoſe dangerous and fearful evils, whereinto our weak and impotent nature is inclinable to ſink itſelf, rather than to ſhew an acknowledgment of error in that which once we have *unadviſedly* taken upon us to defend, againſt the ſtream of a contrary publick reſolution. *Hooker.*

What is done cannot be now amended;
Men ſhall deal *unadviſedly* ſometimes,
Which after-hours give leiſure to repent of. *Shakeſp.*

A word *unadviſedly* ſpoken on the one ſide, or miſunderſtood on the other, has raiſed ſuch an averſion to him, as in time has produced a perfect hatred of him. *South.*

UNADU'LTERATED. *adj.* Genuine; not ſpoiled by ſpurious mixtures.

I have only diſcovered one of thoſe channels, by which the hiſtory of our Saviour might be conveyed pure and *unadulterated.* *Addiſon.*

UNAFFE'CTED. *adj.*

1. Real; not hypocritical.

They bore the king
To lie in ſolemn ſtate, a publick ſight:
Groans, cries, and howlings fill the crouded place,
And *unaffected* ſorrow ſat on ev'ry face. *Dryden.*

2. Free from affectation; open; candid; ſincere.

The maid improves her charms,
With inward greatneſs, *unaffected* wiſdom,
And ſanctity of manners. *Addiſon.*

Of ſoftelt manners, *unaffected* mind;
Lover of peace, and friend of human kind. *Pope.*

3. Not formed by too rigid obſervation of rules; not laboured.

Men divinely taught, and better teaching
The ſolid rules of civil government,
In their majeſtic, *unaffected* ſtile,
Than all the oratory of Greece and Rome. *Milton.*

4. Not moved; not touched.

UNAFFE'CTEDLY. *adv.* Really; without any attempt to produce falſe appearances.

He was always *unaffectedly* cheerful; no marks of any thing heavy at his heart broke from him. *Locke.*

UNAFFE'CTING. *adj.* Not pathetick; not moving the paſſions.

UNAFFLI'CTED. *adj.* Free from trouble.

My *unafflicted* mind doth feed
On no unholy thoughts for benefit. *Daniel.*

UNAGREE'ABLE. *adj.* Inconſiſtent; unſuitable.

Advent'rous work! yet to thy pow'r and mine
Not *unagreeable*, to found a path
Over this main, from hell to that new world. *Milton.*

UNAGREE'ABLENESS *n. ſ.* Unſuitableneſs to; inconſiſtency with.

Papias, a holy man, and ſcholar of St. John, having delivered the milennium, men choſe rather to admit a doctrine, whoſe *unagreeableneſs* to the goſpel oeconomy rendered it ſuſpicious, than think an apoſtolick man could ſeduce them. *Decay of Piety.*

UNAI'DABLE. *adj.* Not to be helped.

The congregated college have concluded,
That labouring art can never ranſome nature
From her *unaidable* eſtate. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNAI'DED. *adj.* Not aſſiſted; not helped.

Their number, counting thoſe th' *unaided* eye
Can ſee, or by invented tubes deſcry,
The wideſt ſtretch of human thought exceeds. *Blackmore.*

UNAI'MING. *adj.* Having no particular direction:

The noiſy culverin, o'ercharg'd, lets fly,
And burſts, *unaiming*, in the rended ſky:
Such frantick flights are like a madman's dream,
And nature ſuffers in the wild extreme. *Granville.*

UNA'KING. *adj.* Not feeling or cauſing pain.

Shew them th' *unaking* ſcars which I would hide,
As if I had received them for the hire
Of their breath only. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNA'LIENABLE. *adj.* Not to be transferred.

Hereditary right ſhould be kept ſacred, not from any *unalienable* right in a particular family, but to avoid the conſequences that uſually attend the ambition of competitors. *Swift.*

UNALLA'YED. *adj.* Not impaired by bad mixtures.

Unallayed ſatisfactions are joys too heavenly to fall to many men's ſhares on earth. *Boyle.*

UNALLI'ED. *adj.*

1. Having no powerful relation.
2. Having no common nature; not congenial.

He is compounded of two very different ingredients, ſpirit and matter; but how ſuch *unallied* and diſproportioned ſubſtances ſhould act upon each other, no man's learning yet could tell him. *Collier.*

UNA'LTERABLE. *adj.* Unchangeable; immutable.

The law of nature, conſiſting in a fixed, *unalterable* relation of one nature to another, is indiſpenſable. *South.*

They fixt *unalterable* laws,
Settling the ſame effect on the ſame cauſe. *Creech.*

The truly upright man is inflexible in his uprightneſs, and *unalterable* in his purpoſe. *Atterbury.*

UNA'LTERABLENESS. *n. ſ.* Immutability; unchangeableneſs.

This happens from the *unalterableneſs* of the corpuſcles, which conſtitute and compoſe thoſe bodies. *Woodward.*

UNA'LTERABLY. *adv.* Unchangeably; immutably.

Retain *unalterably* firm his love intire. *Milton.*

The day and year are ſtandard meaſures, becauſe they are *unalterably* conſtituted by thoſe motions. *Holder.*

UNA'LTERED. *adj.* Not changed; not changeable.

It was thought in him an unpardonable offence to alter any thing; in us intolerable that we ſuffer any thing to remain *unaltered*. *Hooker.*

To whom our Saviour, with *unalter'd* brow;
Thy coming hither, though I know thy ſcope,
I bid not, or forbid. *Milton.*

To ſhew the truth of my *unalter'd* breaſt,
Know that your life was giv'n at my requeſt. *Dryden.*

Since theſe forms begin, and have their end,
On ſome *unalter'd* cauſe they ſure depend. *Dryden.*

Grains and nuts paſs often through animals *unalter'd*. *Arbuth.*

Amongſt the ſhells that were fair, *unaltered*, and free from ſuch mineral inſinuations, there were ſome which could not be match'd by any ſpecies of ſhell-fiſh now found upon the ſea ſhores. *Woodward.*

UNAMA'ZED. *adj.* Not aſtoniſhed; free from aſtoniſhment.

Though at the voice much marvelling; at length
Not *unamaz'd*, ſhe thus in anſwer ſpake. *Milton.*

UNAMBI'TIOUS. *adj.* Free from ambition.

My humble muſe, in *unambitious* ſtrains,
Paints the green foreſts, and the flow'ry plains. *Pope.*

I am one of thoſe *unambitious* people, who will love you forty years hence. *Pope.*

UNAME'NDABLE. *adj.* [*inemendabilis*, Lat.] Not to be changed for the better.

He is the ſame man; ſo is every one here that you know; mankind is *unamendable*. *Pope.*

UNA'MIABLE. *adj.* Not raiſing love.

Thoſe who repreſent religion in an *unamiable* light, are like the ſpies ſent by Moſes, to make a diſcovery of the land of promiſe, when, by their reports, they diſcouraged the people from entering upon it. *Addiſon.*

Theſe men are ſo well acquainted with the *unamiable* part of themſelves, that they have not the confidence to think they are really beloved. *Addiſon.*

Nor are the hills *unamiable*, whoſe tops
To heav'n aſpire. *Philips.*

UNANALY'SED. *adj.* Not reſolved into ſimple parts.

Some large cryſtals of refined and *unanalyſed* nitre, appeared to have each of them ſix flat ſides. *Boyle.*

UNA'NCHORED. *adj.* Not anchored.

A port there is, incloſ'd on either ſide,
Where ſhips may reſt, *unanchor'd*, and unty'd. *Pope.*

UNANE'LED. *adj.* [*un* and *knell.*] Without the bell rung.

This ſenſe I doubt.

Thus was I, ſleeping, by a brother's hand
Cut off ev'n in the bloſſoms of my ſin,
Unhouſel'd, unanointed, *unanel'd*. *Shakeſp.*

UNANIMATED. *adj.* Not enlivened, not vivified.

Look on thoſe half lines as the imperfect products of a haſty muſe: like the frogs in the Nile, part kindled into life, and part a lump of uninformed, *unanimated* matter. *Dryden.*

UNANI'MITY. *n. ſ.* [*unanimité*, Fr.] Agreement in deſign or opinion.

An honeſt party of men acting with *unanimity*, are of infinitely greater conſequence, than the ſame party aiming at the ſame end by different views. *Addiſon.*

UNA'NIMOUS. *adj.* [*unanime*, Fr. *unanimis*, Lat.] being of one mind; agreeing in deſign or opinion.

They wont to meet
So oft in feſtivals of joy, and love
Unanimous, as ſons of one great ſire,
Hymning th' eternal father. *Milton.*

With thoſe which Minio's fields and Phyrgi gave,
All bred in arms, *unanimous* and brave. *Dryden.*

UNA'NIMOUSLY. *adv.* [from *unanimous.*] With one mind.

This particular is *unanimouſly* reported by all the antient chriſtian authors. *Addiſon.*

UNANO'INTED. *adj.*

1. Not anointed.
2. Not prepared for death by extreme unction.

Thus was I, ſleeping, by a brother's hand
Cut off ev'n in the bloſſoms of my ſin,
Unhouſel'd, *unanointed*, unanel'd. *Shakeſp.*

UNA'NSWERABLE. *adj.* Not to be refuted.

This is a manifeſt and *unanſwerable* argument. *Raleigh.*

I ſhall not conclude it falſe, though I think the emergent difficulties, which are its attendants, *unanſwerable*. *Glanville.*

The pye's queſtion was wiſely let fall without a reply, to intimate that it was *unanſwerable*. *L'Eſtrange.*

Theſe ſpeculations are ſtrong intimations, not only of the excellency of a human ſoul, but of its independence on the body; and if they do not prove, do at leaſt confirm, theſe two great points, which are eſtabliſhed by many other reaſons that are *unanſwerable*. *Addiſon.*

As to the excuſe drawn from the demands of creditors, if it be real, it is *unanſwerable*. *Atterbury.*

UNA'NSWERABLY. *adv.* Beyond confutation.

It will put their little logick hard to it, to prove, that there can be any obedience, where there is no command. And therefore it *unanſwerably* follows, that the abettors of the forementioned principle plead conſcience in a direct and bare-faced contradiction to God's expreſs command. *South.*

UNA'NSWERED. *adj.*

1. Not oppoſed by a reply.

Unanſwer'd left thou boaſt. *Milton.*

Muſt I tamely bear
This arrogance *unanſwer'd!* Thou'rt a traitor. *Addiſon.*

2. Not confuted.

All theſe reaſons, they ſay, have been brought, and were hitherto never anſwer'd; beſides a number of merriments and jeſts *unanſwer'd* likewiſe. *Hooker.*

3. Not ſuitably returned.

Quench, Corydon, thy long *unanſwer'd* fire;
Mind what the common wants of life require. *Dryden.*

UNAPPA'LLED. *adj.* Not daunted; not impreſſed by fear.

If my memory muſt thus be thralled
To that ſtrange ſtroke, which conquered all my ſenſes;
Can thoughts ſtill thinking ſo reſt *unappalled?* *Sidney.*

Infernal ghoſts
Environ'd thee; ſome howl'd, ſome yell'd, ſome ſhriek'd;
Some bent at thee their fiery darts; while thou
Sat'ſt *unappall'd* in calm and ſinleſs peace. *Milton.*

As a lion, *unappall'd* with fear,
Springs on the toils, and ruſhes on the ſpear. *Dryden.*

Does this appear like guilt? When thus ſerene,
With eyes erect, and viſage *unappall'd*,
Fixt on that awful face, I ſtand the charge;
Amaz'd, not fearing. *Smith.*

UNAPPA'RRELLED. *adj.* Not dreſſed; not cloathed.

In Peru, though they were an *unapparelled* people, and had ſome cuſtoms very barbarous, yet the government of the Incas had many parts of civility. *Bacon.*

Till our ſouls be *unapparelled*
Of bodies, they from bliſs are baniſhed. *Donne.*

UNAPPA'RENT. *adj.* Obſcure; not viſible.

Thy potent voice he hears,
And longer will delay to hear thee tell
His generation, and the riſing birth
Of nature, from the *unapparent* dee *Milton.*

UNAPPEA'SABLE. *adj.* Not to be pacified; implacable.

The *unappeaſable* rage of Hildebrand and his ſucceſſors, never left perſecuting him, by raiſing one rebellion upon another. *Raleigh.*

I ſee thou art implacable; more deaf
To pray'rs than winds to ſeas; yet winds to ſeas
Are reconcil'd at length, and ſeas to ſhore.
Thy anger, *unappeaſable*, ſtill rages,
Eternal tempeſt never to be calm'd. *Milton.*

UNAPPE'ASED. *adj.* Not pacified.

Sacrifice his fleſh,
That ſo the ſhadows be not *unappeas'd*. *Shakeſp.*

His ſon forgot, his empreſs *unappeas'd*;
How ſoon the tyrant with new love is ſeiz'd. *Dryden.*

UNAPPLICABLE. *adj.* [from *apply.*] Such as cannot be applied.

Gratitude, by being confined to the few, has a very narrow province to work on, being acknowledged to be *unapplicable*, and so consequently ineffectual to all others. *Hammond.*

Their beloved earl of Manchester appeared now as *unapplicable* to their purposes as the other. *Clarendon.*

The singling out, and laying in order those intermediate ideas, that demonstratively shew the equality or inequality of *unapplicable* quantities, has produced discoveries. *Locke.*

UNAPPREHE'NDED. *adj.* Not understood.

They of whom God is altogether *unapprehended*, are but few in number, and for grossness of wit such, that they hardly seem to hold the place of human being. *Hooker.*

UNAPPREHE'NSIVE. *adj.* [from *apprehend.*]

1. Not intelligent; not ready of conception.

The same temper of mind makes a man *unapprehensive* and insensible of any misery suffered by others. *South.*

2. Not suspecting.

UNAPPROA'CHED. *adj.* Inaccessible.

God is light,
And never but in *unapproached* light
Dwelt from eternity. *Milton.*

UNAPPRO'VED. *adj.* [from *approve.*] Not approved.

Evil into the mind
May come and go so *unapprov'd*, and leave
No spot behind. *Milton.*

UNA'PT. *adj.* [from *apt.*]

1. Dull; not apprehensive.

2. Not ready; not propense.

I am a soldier, and *unapt* to weep. *Shakespeare.*

My blood hath been too cold and temperate,
Unapt to stir at these indignities. *Shakespeare.*

3. Unfit; not qualified.

Fear doth grow from an apprehension of deity indued with irresistible power to hurt; and is, of all affections (anger excepted) the *unaptest* to admit any conference with reason. *Hooker.*

A longing after sensual pleasures is a dissolution of the spirit of a man, and makes it loose, soft, and wandering, *unapt* for noble, wise, or spiritual employments. *Taylor.*

4. Improper; unfit; unsuitable.

UNA'PTLY. *adv.* [from *unapt.*] Unfitly; improperly.

He swims on his back; and the shape of his back seems to favour it, being very like the bottom of a boat: nor do his hinder legs *unaptly* resemble a pair of oars. *Grew.*

UNA'PTNESS. *n. s.* [from *unapt.*]

1. Unfitness; unsuitableness.

Men's apparel is commonly made according to their conditions: and their conditions are often governed by their garments: for the person that is gowned, is by his gown put in mind of gravity, and also restrained from lightness by the very *unaptness* of his weed. *Spenser.*

2. Dulness; want of apprehension.

That *unaptness* made you minister
Thus to excuse yourself. *Shakespeare.*

3. Unreadiness; disqualification; want of propension.

The mind, by being engaged in a task beyond its strength, like the body, strained by lifting at a weight too heavy, has often its force broken, and thereby gets an *unaptness*, or an aversion to any vigorous attempt ever after. *Locke.*

UNA'RGUED. *adj.* [from *argue.*]

1. Not disputed.

What thou bid'st,
Unargu'd I obey; so God ordains. *Milton.*

2. Not censured.

Not that his work liv'd in the hands of foes,
Unargu'd then, and yet hath fame from those. *B. Johnson.*

To UNA'RM. *v. a.* [from *arm.*] To disarm; to strip of armour; to deprive of arms.

Unarm, *unarm*, and do not fight to-day. *Shakes.*

Unarm me, Eros; the long day's task is done,
And we must sleep. *Shakespeare.*

Galen would not leave unto the world too subtle a theory of poisons; *unarming* thereby the malice of venemous spirits. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

UNA'RMED. *adj.* [from *unarm.*] Having no armour; having no weapons.

On the western coast
Rideth a puissant navy: To our shores
Throng many doubtful, hollow-hearted friends,
Unarm'd, and unresolv'd to beat them back. *Shakesp.*

He all *unarm'd*
Shall chase thee with the terror of his voice
From thy demoniack holds, possession foul;
Thee and thy legions, yelling they shall fly,
And beg to hide them in a herd of swine. *Milton.*

Though *unarm'd* I am,
Here, without my sword or pointed lance,
Hope not, base man, unquestion'd hence to go. *Dryden.*

Whereas most other creatures are furnished with weapons for their defence; man is born altogether *unarmed*. *Grew.*

UNARRA'IGNED. *adj.* Not brought to a trial.

As lawful lord, and king by just descent,
Should here be judg'd, unheard, and *unarraign'd*. *Daniel.*

UNARRA'YED. *adj.* Not dressed.

As if this infant world yet *unarray'd*,
Naked and bare, in nature's lap were laid. *Dryden.*

Half *unarray'd*, he ran to his relief,
So hasty and so artless was his grief. *Dryden.*

UNA'RTFUL. *adj.*

1. Having no art, or cunning.

A chearful sweetness in his looks he has,
And innocence *unartful* in his face. *Dryden.*

2. Wanting skill.

How *unartful* would it have been to have set him in a corner, when he was to have given light and warmth to all the bodies round him? *Cheyne.*

UNA'RTFULLY. *adv.* In an unartful manner.

In the report, although it be not *unartfully* drawn, and is perfectly in the spirit of a pleader, there is no great skill required to detect the many mistakes. *Swift.*

UNARTIFI'CIALLY. *adv.* Contrarily to art.

Not a feather is *unartificially* made, misplaced, redundant, or defective. *Derham.*

UNA'SKED. *adj.* Not sought by solicitation.

With what eagerness, what circumstance
Unask'd, thou tak'st such pains to tell me only
My son's the better man. *Denham.*

The bearded corn ensu'd
From earth *unask'd*, nor was that earth renew'd. *Dryden.*

How, or why
Should all conspire to cheat us with a lye?
Unask'd their pains, ungrateful their advice;
Starving their gain, and martyrdom their price. *Dryden.*

UNASPI'RING. *adj.* Not ambitious.

To be modest and *unaspiring*, in honour preferring one another. *Rogers.*

UNASSA'ILED. *adj.* Not attacked; not assaulted.

As I intend, Clifford, to thrive to-day,
It grieves my soul to leave thee *unassail'd*. *Shakespeare.*

I believe
That he, the supreme good, t'whom all things ill
Are but as slavish officers of vengeance,
Would send a glist'ring guardian, if need were,
To keep my life and honour *unassail'd*. *Milton.*

UNASSA'ILABLE. *adj.* Exempt from assault.

In the number I do but know one,
That *unassailable* holds on his rank,
Unshak'd of motion. *Shakespeare.*

UNASSA'YED. *adj.* Unattempted.

What is faith, love, virtue *unassay'd*
Alone, without exterior help sustain'd. *Milton.*

UNASSI'STED. *adj.* Not helped.

Its victories were the victories of reason, *unassisted* by the force of human power, and as gentle as the triumphs of light over darkness. *Addison.*

What *unassisted* reason could not discover, that God has set clearly before us in the revelation of the gospel: a felicity equal to our most enlarged desires; a state of immortal and unchangeable glory. *Rogers.*

UNASSI'STING. *adj.* Giving no help.

With these I went, a brother of the war;
Nor idle stood, with *unassisting* hands,
When savage beasts, and men's more savage bands,
Their virtuous toil subdu'd: yet these I sway'd. *Dryden.*

UNASSU'MING. *adj.* Not arrogant.

Unassuming worth in secret liv'd,
And died neglected. *Thomson.*

UNASSU'RED. *adj.*

1. Not confident.

The ensuing treatise, with a timorous and *unassured* countenance, adventures into your presence. *Glanville.*

2. Not to be trusted.

The doubts and dangers, the delays and woes;
The feigned friends, and *unassured* foes,
Do make a lover's life a wretch's hell. *Spenser.*

UNATTA'INABLE. *adj.* Not to be gained or obtained; being out of reach.

Praise and prayer are God's due worship; which are *unattainable* by our discourse, simply considered, without the benefit of divine revelation. *Dryden.*

I do not expect that men should be perfectly kept from error; that is more than human nature can, by any means, be advanced to: I aim at no such *unattainable* privilege; I only speak of what they should do. *Locke.*

UNATTA'INABLENESS. *n. s.* State of being out of reach.

Desire is stopped by the opinion of the impossibilty, or *unattainableness* of the good proposed. *Locke.*

UNATTE'MPTED. *adj.* Untried, not assayed.

He left no means *unattempted* of destroying his son. *Sidney.*

Not that I have the power to clutch my hand,
When his fair angels would salute my palm;
But that my hand, as *unattempted* yet,
Like a poor beggar, raileth on the rich. *Shakesp.*

It purſues
Things *unattempted* yet in proſe or rhyme. *Milton.*
Leave nothing *unattempted* to deſtroy
That perjur'd race. *Denham.*
Shall we be diſcouraged from any attempt of doing good, by the poſſibility of our failing in it? How many of the beſt things would, at this rate, have been left *unattempted*? *Atterb.*

UNATTE'NDED. *adj.* Having no retinue, or attendants.
Your conſtancy
Hath left you *unattended*. *Shakeſpeare.*
With goddeſs-like demeanor forth ſhe went,
Not *unattended*. *Milton.*
Such *unattended* generals can never make a revolution in Parnaſſus. *Dryden.*

UNATTE'NDING. *adj.* Not attending.
Ill is loſt that praiſe,
That is addreſs'd to *unattending* ears. *Milton.*
Ev'ry nymph of the flood, her treſſes rending,
Throws off her armlet of pearl in the main;
Neptune in anguiſh his charge *unattending*,
Veſſels are found'ring, and vows are in vain. *Dryden.*

UNATTE'NTIVE. *adj.* not regarding.
Man's nature is ſo *unattentive* to good, that there can ſcarce be too many monitors. *Government of the Tongue.*
Such things are not accompanied with ſhow, and therefore ſeldom draw the eyes of the *unattentive*. *Tatler.*

UNATTO'NED. *adj.* Not expiated.
Could you afford him ſuch a bribe as that,
A brother's blood yet *unatton'd*? *Rowe.*

UNAVA'ILABLE. *adj.* Uſeleſs; vain with reſpect to any purpoſe.
When we have endeavoured to find out the ſtrongeſt cauſes, wherefore they ſhould imagine that reading is ſo *unavoidable*, the moſt we can learn is, that ſermons are the ordinance of God, the ſcriptures dark, and the labour of reading eaſy. *Hooker.*

UNAVA'ILING. *adj.* Uſeleſs; vain.
Since my inevitable death you know,
You ſafely *unavailing* pity ſhow:
'Tis popular to mourn a dying foe. *Dryden.*
Supine he tumbles on the crimſon ſands,
Before his helpleſs friends and native bands,
And ſpreads for aid his *unavailing* hands. *Pope.*

UNAVOI'DABLE. *adj.*
1. Inevitable; not to be ſhunned.
Oppreſſion on one ſide, and ambition on the other, are the *unavoidable* occaſions of war. *Dryden.*
It is *unavoidable* to all, to have opinions, without certain proofs of their truth. *Locke.*
Single acts of tranſgreſſion will, through weakneſs and ſurprize, be *unavoidable* to the beſt guarded. *Rogers.*
The merits of Chriſt will make up the *unavoidable* deficiencies of our ſervice; will prevail for pardon to our ſincere repentance. *Rogers.*
All ſentiments of worldly grandeur vaniſh at that *unavoidable* moment, which decides the deſtiny of men. *Clariſſa.*
2. Not to be miſſed in ratiocination.
That ſomething is of itſelf, is ſelf-evident, becauſe we ſee things are; and the things that we ſee muſt either have had ſome firſt cauſe of their being, or have been always, and of themſelves: one of them is *unavoidable*. *Tillotſon.*
I think it *unavoidable* for every rational creature, that will examine his own or any other exiſtence, to have the notion of an eternal, wiſe being, who had no beginning. *Locke.*

UNAVOI'DABLENESS. *n. ſ.* Inevitability.
How can we conceive it ſubject to material impreſſions? and yet the importunity of pain, and *unavoidableneſs* of ſenſations, ſtrongly perſuade that we are ſo. *Glanville.*

UNAVO'IDABLY. *adv.* Inevitably.
The moſt perfect adminiſtration muſt *unavoidably* produce oppoſition from multitudes who are made happy by it. *Addiſon.*

UNAVO'IDED. *adj.* Inevitable.
We ſee the very wreck that we muſt ſuffer;
And *unavoided* is the danger now. *Shakeſp.*
Rare poems aſk rare friends;
Yet ſatyrs, ſince the moſt of mankind be
Their *unavoided* ſubject, feweſt ſee. *B. Johnſon.*

UNAU'THORISED. *adj.* Not ſupported by authority; not properly commiſſioned.
To kiſs in private?
An *unauthorized* kiſs. *Shakeſp.*
It is for you to ravage ſeas and land,
Unauthoriz'd by my ſupreme command. *Dryden.*

UNAWA'RE. } *adv.* [from *aware*, or *wary*.]
UNAWA'RES. }
1. Without thought; without previous meditation.
It is my father's face,
Whom, in this conflict, I *unawares* have kill'd. *Shakeſp.*
Firm we ſubſiſt; yet poſſible to ſwerve,
And fall into deception *unaware*. *Milton.*
A pleaſant beverage he prepar'd before,
Of wine and honey mix'd; with added ſtore
Of opium: to his keeper this he brought,
Who ſwallow'd *unawares* the ſleepy draught,
And ſnor'd ſecure. *Dryden.*
'Tis a ſenſation like that of a limb lopp'd off; one is trying every minute *unawares* to uſe it, and finds it is not. *Pope.*
2. Unexpectedly; when it is not thought of; ſuddenly.
Take heed leſt you fall *unawares* into that inconvenience you formerly found fault with. *Spenſer.*
Leſt deſtruction come upon him at *unawares*, and let his net that he hath hid, catch himſelf. *Pſalm* xxxvi. 8.
My hand, *unawares* to me, was, by the force of that endeavour it juſt before employed to ſuſtain the fallen weight, carried up with ſuch violence, that I bruiſed it. *Boyle.*
He breaks at *unawares* upon our walks,
And, like a midnight wolf, invades the fold. *Dryden.*
Though we live never ſo long, we are ſtill ſurprized: we put the evil day far from us, and then it cathes us *unawares*, and we tremble at the proſpect. *Wake.*

UNA'WED. *adj.* Unreſtrained by fear or reverence.
The raging and fanatic diſtemper of the houſe of commons muſt be attributed to the want of ſuch good miniſters of the crown, as being *unawed* by any guilt of their own, could have watched other mens. *Clarendon.*
Unforc'd by puniſhment, *unaw'd* by fear,
His words were ſimple, and his ſoul ſincere. *Dryden.*

UNBA'CKED. *adj.*
1. Not tamed; not taught to bear the rider.
Then I beat my tabor;
At which, like *unback'd* colts, they prick'd their ears,
Advanc'd their eyelids, lifted up their noſes,
As they ſmelt muſick. *Shakeſp.*
A well wayed horſe will ſafely convey thee to thy journey's end, when an *unbacked* filly may give thee a fall. *Suckling.*
They flinch like *unback'd* fillies. *Dennis.*
2. Not countenanced; not aided.
Let the weight of thine own infamy
Fall on thee unſupported, and *unback'd*. *Daniel.*

UNBA'LANCED. *adj.* Not poiſed; not in equipoiſe.
Let earth *unbalanc'd* from her orbit fly,
Planets and ſuns run lawleſs through the ſky. *Pope.*

UNBA'LLASTED. *adj.* Not kept ſteady by ballaſt; unſteady.
They having but newly left thoſe grammatick flats, where they ſtuck unreaſonably, to learn a few words with lamentable conſtruction; and now on the ſudden tranſported under another climate, to be toſt and turmoiled with their *unballaſted* wits, in fathomleſs and unquiet deeps of controverſy, do, for the moſt part, grow into hatred of learning. *Milton.*
As at ſea th' *unballaſt* veſſel rides,
Caſt too and fro, the ſport of winds and tides:
So in the bounding chariot toſs'd on high,
The youth is hurry'd headlong through the ſky. *Addiſon.*

UNBA'NDED. *adj.* [from *band*.] Wanting a ſtring, or band.
Your hoſe ſhould be ungartered, your bonnet *unbanded*, and every thing demonſtrating a careleſs deſolation. *Shakeſp.*

To UNBA'R. *v. a.* [from *bar*.] To open, by removing the bars; to unbolt.
'Tis not ſecure, this place or that to guard,
If any other entrance ſtand *unbarr'd*. *Denham.*
Theſe rites the king refus'd,
Deaf to their cries; nor would the gates *unbar*
Of ſacred peace, or looſe th' impriſon'd war. *Dryden.*

UNBA'RBED. *adj.* [*barba*, Lat.] Not ſhaven. Out of uſe.
Muſt I go ſhew them my *unbarbed* ſconce?
Muſt my baſe tongue give to my noble heart
A lie? *Shakeſp.*

UNBA'RKED. *adj.* [from *bark*.] Decorticated; ſtripped of the bark.
A branch of a tree, *unbarked* ſome ſpace at the bottom, and ſo ſet in the ground, hath grown. *Bacon.*

UNBA'SHFUL. *adj.* Impudent; ſhameleſs.
Nor did I with *unbaſhful* forehead wooe
The means of weakneſs and debility. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNBA'TED. *adj.* [from *bate*.] Not repreſſed; not blunted.
Where is the horſe, that doth untread again
His tedious meaſures with th' *unbated* fire
That he did pace them firſt? *Shakeſpeare.*

UNBA'THED. *adj.* [from *bath*.] Not wet.
Fierce Paſimond, their paſſage to prevent,
Thruſt full on Cymon's back in his deſcent;
The blade return'd *unbath'd*, and to the handle bent. *Dryd.*

UNBA'TTERED. *adj.* Not injur'd by blows.
I cannot ſtrike at wretched kernes, whoſe arms
Are hir'd to bear their ſtaves; or thou, Macbeth;
Or elſe my ſword, with an *unbatter'd* edge,
I ſheath again undeeded. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNBEA'RING. *adj.* Bringing no fruit.

He with his pruning hook disjoins
Unbearing branches from their head,
And grafts more happy in their stead. *Dryden.*

To UNBA'Y. *v. a.* To set open; to free from the restraint of mounds.

I ought now to loose the reins of my affections, to *unbay* the current of my passion, and love on without boundary or measure. *Norris.*

UNBEA'TEN. *adj.*

1. Not treated with blows.

His mare was truer than his chronicle;
For she had rode five miles unspurr'd, *unbeaten*,
And then at last turn'd tail towards Neweaton. *Corbet.*

2. Not trodden.

We must tread *unbeaten* paths, and make a way where we do not find one; but it shall be always with a light in our hand. *Bacon.*

If your bold muse dare tread *unbeaten* paths. *Roscommon.*

Virtue, to crown her fav'rites, loves to try
Some new, *unbeaten* passage to the sky. *Swift.*

UNBECO'MING. *adj.* Indecent; unsuitable; indecorous.

Here's our chief guest.——
——If he had been forgotten,
It had been as a gap in our great feast,
And all things *unbecoming*. *Shakespeare.*

No thought of flight,
None of retreat, no *unbecoming* deed
That argu'd fear. *Milton.*

I should rather believe that the nose was the seat of wrath in beasts than in mankind; and that it was *unbecoming* of any but Pan, who had very much of the beast in him, to wrinkle up his nose in anger. *Dryden.*

My grief lets *unbecoming* speeches fall:
I should have dy'd, and not complain'd at all. *Dryden.*

This petulancy in conversation prevails among some of that sex, where it appears the most *unbecoming* and unnatural. *Addison.*

Men of wit, learning, and virtue, might strike out every offensive or *unbecoming* passage from plays. *Swift.*

Such proceed upon debates without *unbecoming* warmth. *Swift.*

UNBECO'MINGNESS. *n. s.* Indecency; indecorum.

If words are sometimes to be used, they ought to be grave, kind and sober, representing the ill or *unbecomingness* of the fault. *Locke.*

To UNBE'D *v. a.* To raise from a bed.

Eels *unbed* themselves, and stir at the noise of thunder. *Walton.*

UNBEFI'TTING. *adj.* Not becoming; not suitable.

Love is full of *unbefitting* strains,
All wanton as a child, skipping in vain. *Shakespeare.*

Far be it that I should write thee sin, or blame!
Or think thee *unbefitting* holiest place. *Milton.*

He might several times have made peace with his discontented subjects upon terms not at all *unbefitting* his dignity or interest; but he rather chose to sacrifice the whole alliance to his private passion. *Swift.*

To UNBEGE'T. *v. n.* To deprive of existence.

Wishes each minute he could *unbeget*
Those rebel sons, who dare t' usurp his seat. *Dryden.*

UNBEGO'T. } *adj.* [from *begot.*]
UNBEGO'TTEN. }

1. Eternal; without generation.

Why should he attribute the same honour to matter, which is subject to corruption, as to the eternal, *unbegotten*, and immutable God? *Stillingfleet.*

2. Not yet generated.

God omnipotent, must'ring
Armies of pestilence; and they shall strike
Your children yet unborn, and *unbegot*. *Shakespeare.*

In thy pow'r
It lies yet, ere conception, to prevent
The race unblest, to being yet *unbegot*. *Milton.*

Where a child finds his own parents his perverters, better were it for him to have been unborn and *unbegot*, than ask a blessing of those whose conversation breathes nothing but a curse. *South.*

To UNBEGUI'LE. *v. a.* To undeceive; to set free from the influence of any deceit.

Then *unbeguile* thyself, and know with me,
That angels, though on earth employ'd they be,
Are still in heav'n. *Donne.*

Their comeliness *unbeguiled* the vulgar of the odd opinion the loyalists had formerly infused into them, by their concionatory invectives. *Howel.*

UNBEHE'LD. *adj.* Unseen; not discoverable to the sight.

These then, though *unbeheld* in deep of night,
Shine not in vain. *Milton.*

UNBELI'EF. *n. s.*

1. Incredulity.

'Tis not vain or fabulous,
What the sage poets, taught by th' heav'nly muse,
Storied of old in high immortal verse,
Of dire chimæra's, and enchanted isles,
And rifted rocks, whose entrance leads to hell;
For such there be, but *unbelief* is blind. *Milton.*

I'm justly plagu'd by this your *unbelief*,
And am myself the cause of my own grief. *Dryden.*

Such an universal acquaintance with things will keep you from an excess of credulity and *unbelief*; *i. e.* a readiness to believe, or to deny every thing at first hearing. *Watts.*

2. Infidelity; irreligion.

Where profess'd *unbelief* is, there can be no visible church of Christ; there may be where found belief wanteth. *Hooker.*

To UNBELIE'VE. *v. a.*

1. To discredit; not to trust.

Heav'n shield your grace from woe,
As I, thus wrong'd, hence *unbelieved* go. *Shakespeare.*

So great a prince and favourite so suddenly metamorphosed into travellers with no greater train, was enough to make any man *unbelieve* his five senses. *Wotton.*

2. Not to think real or true.

Nor less than sight and hearing could convince,
Of such an unforeseen and *unbeliev'd* offence. *Dryden.*

UNBELIE'VER. *n. s.* An infidel; one who believes not the scripture of God.

The antient fathers being often constrained to shew, what warrant they had so much to rely upon the scriptures, endeavoured still to maintain the authority of the books of God, by arguments such as *unbelievers* themselves must needs think reasonable, if they judged thereof as they should. *Hooker.*

What endless war wou'd jealous nations tear,
If none above did witness what they swear?
Sad fate of *unbelievers*, and yet just,
Among themselves to find so little trust. *Waller.*

In the new testament, religion is usually expressed by faith in God and Christ, and the love of them. Hence it is that true christians are so frequently called believers; and wicked and ungodly men *unbelievers*. *Tillotson.*

He pronounces the children of such parents as were, one of them a christian, and the other an *unbeliever*, holy, on account of the faith and holiness of that one. *Atterbury.*

Men always grow vicious before they become *unbelievers*; but if you would once convince profligates by topicks drawn from the view of their own quiet, reputation, and health, their infidelity would soon drop off. *Swift.*

UNBELIE'VING. *adj.* Infidel.

No pause,
No stay of slaughter found his vigorous arm;
But th' *unbelieving* squadrons turn'd to flight,
Smote in the rear. *Phillips.*

This wrought the greatest confusion in the *unbelieving* Jews, and the greatest conviction in the Gentiles. *Addison.*

In the days of the apostle, when all who professed themselves disciples of Christ were converts of conscience, this severe censure might be restrained to the *unbelieving* part of mankind. *Rogers.*

UNBELO'VED. *adj.* Not loved.

Whoe'er you are, not *unbelov'd* by heav'n,
Since on our friendly shore your ships are driv'n. *Dryden.*

To UNBE'ND. *v. a.* To relax; to remit; to ease.

You *unbend* your noble strength, to think
So brain-sickly of things. *Shakespeare.*

It is lawful to relax and *unbend* our bow, but not to suffer it to be unready, or unstrung. *Taylor.*

Here have I seen the king, when great affairs
Gave leave to slacken and *unbend* his cares,
Attended to the chace by all the flow'r of youth. *Denham.*

From those great cares when ease your soul *unbends*,
Your pleasures are design'd to noble ends. *Dryden.*

I must be in the battle; but I'll go
With empty quiver, and *unbended* bow. *Dryden.*

UNBE'NDING. *adj.*

1. Not suffering flexure.

Not so, when swift Camilla scours the plain,
Flies o'er th' *unbending* corn, and skims along the main. *Pope.*

2. Devoted to relaxation.

Since what was omitted in the acting is now kept in, I hope it may entertain your lordship at an *unbending* hour. *Rowe.*

UNBENE'VOLENT. *adj.* Not kind.

A religion which not only forbids, but by its natural influence sweetens all bitterness and asperity of temper, and corrects that selfish narrowness of spirit, which inclines men to a fierce, *unbenevolent* behaviour. *Rogers.*

UNBE'NEFICED. *adj.* Not preferred to a benefice.

More vacant pulpits wou'd more converts make;
All wou'd have latitude enough to take:
The rest *unbenefic'd* your sects maintain. *Dryden.*

UNBENI'GHTED. *adj.* Never visited by darkness.

Beyond the polar circles; to them day
Had *unbenighted* shone, while the low sun,
To recompence his distance, in their sight
Had rounded still the horizon. *Milton.*

UNBENI'GN. *adj.* Malignant; malevolent.

To th' other five
Their planetary motions, and aſpects,
In ſextile, ſquare, and trine, and oppoſite,
Of noxious efficacy; and when to join
In ſynod *unbenign*. *Milton.*

UNBE'NT. *adj.*

1. Not ſtrained by the ſtring.

Apollo heard, and conqu'ring his diſdain,
Unbent his bow, and Greece inſpir'd again. *Dryden.*

2. Having the bow unſtrung.

Why haſt thou gone ſo far,
To be *unbent* when thou haſt ta'en thy ſtand,
Th' elected deer before thee. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. Not cruſhed; not ſubdued.

But thou, ſecure of ſoul, *unbent* with woes,
The more thy fortune frowns, the more oppoſe. *Dryden.*

4. Relaxed; not intent.

Be not always on affairs intent,
But let thy thoughts be eaſy and *unbent*:
When our mind's eyes are diſengag'd and free,
They clearer, farther, and diſtinctly ſee. *Denham.*

UNBESEE'MING. *adj.* Unbecoming.

No emotion of paſſion tranſported me by the indignity of his carriage, to do or ſay any thing *unbeſeeming* myſelf. *K. Charles.*

Far be the ſpirit of the chace from them;
Uncomely courage, *unbeſeeming* ſkill. *Thomſon.*

UNBESO'UGHT. *adj.* Not intreated.

Left heat ſhould injure us, his timely care
Hath, *unbeſought*, provided; and his hands
Cloath'd us unworthy, pitying while he judg'd. *Milton.*

UNBESTO'WED. *adj.* Not given; not diſpoſed of.

He had now but one ſon and one daughter *unbeſtowed*. *Bacon.*

UNBETRA'YED. *adj.* Not betrayed.

Many being privy to the fact,
How hard is it to keep it *unbetray'd*? *Daniel.*

UNBEWA'ILED. *adj.* Not lamented.

Let determin'd things to deſtiny
Hold *unbewail'd* their way. *Shakeſpeare.*

To UNBEWI'TCH. *v. a.* [from *witch.*] To free from faſcination.

To UNBI'ASS. *v. a.* To free from any external motive; to diſentangle from prejudice.

That our underſtandings may be free to examine, and reaſon *unbiaſſed* give its judgment; being that whereon a right direction of our conduct to true happineſs depends; it is in this we ſhould employ our chief care. *Locke.*

The ſtanding evidences of the goſpel, every time they are conſider'd, gain upon ſincere, *unbiaſs'd* minds. *Atterbury.*

The trueſt ſervice a private man may do his country, is by *unbiaſſing* his mind, as much as poſſible, between the rival powers. *Swift.*

Where's the man who counſel can beſtow,
Unbiaſs'd, or by favour, or by ſpite;
Nor dully prepoſſeſs'd, nor blindly right. *Pope.*

UNBI'ASSEDLY. *adv.* Without external influence; without prejudice.

I have ſought the true meaning; and have *unbiaſſedly* embraced what, upon a fair enquiry, appeared ſo to me. *Locke.*

UNBI'D. } *adj.*
UNBI'DDEN. }

1. Uninvited.

Unbidden gueſts
Are often welcomeſt when they are gone. *Shakeſp.*

2. Uncommanded; ſpontaneous.

Thorns alſo and thiſtles it ſhall bring thee forth
Unbid. *Milton.*

Roſes *unbid*, and ev'ry fragrant flow'r,
Flew from their ſtalks, to ſtrow thy nuptial bow'r. *Dryden.*

Unbidden earth ſhall wreathing ivy bring,
And fragrant herbs the promiſes of ſpring. *Dryden.*

UNBI'GOTTED. *adj.* Free from bigotry.

Eraſmus, who was an *unbigotted* Roman Catholick, was ſo much tranſported with this paſſage of Socrates, that he could ſcarce forbear looking upon him as a ſaint, and deſiring him to pray for him. *Addiſon.*

To UNBI'ND. *v. a.* [from *bind.*] To looſe; to untie.

His own woe's author, whoſo bound it finds,
As did Pyrocles, and it willfully *unbinds*. *Spenſer.*

Ye Latian dames,
If there be here, who dare maintain
My right, nor think the name of mother vain,
Unbind your fillets, looſe your flowing hair,
And orgies, and nocturnal rites prepare. *Dryden.*

On the ſixth inſtant it was thought fit to *unbind* his head. *Tatler.*

To UNBI'SHOP. *v. a.* [from *biſhop.*] To deprive of epiſcopal orders.

I cannot look upon Titus as ſo far *unbiſhopped* yet, but that he ſtill exhibits to us all the eſſentials of juriſdiction. *South.*

UNBI'TTED. *adj.* [from *bit.*] Unbridled; unreſtrained.

We have reaſon to cool our raging motions, our carnal ſtings, our *unbitted* luſts; whereof I take this love to be a fleſh or cyon. *Shakeſp.*

UNBLA'MABLE. *adj.* Not culpable; not to be charged with a fault.

Much more could I ſay concerning this *unblamable* inequality of fines and rates. *Bacon.*

He lov'd his people, him they idoliz'd;
And thence proceeds my mortal hatred to him;
That thus *unblamable* to all beſide,
He err'd to me alone. *Dryden.*

UNBLA'MABLY. *adv.* Without taint of fault.

Ye are witneſſes, and God alſo, how holily, and juſtly, and *unblameably* we behaved ourſelves. *1 Theſſ.* ii. 10.

UNBLA'MED. *adj.* Blameleſs; free from fault.

Shall ſpend your days in joy *unblam'd*, and dwell
Long time in peace. *Milton.*

Unblam'd, abundance crown'd the royal board,
What time this dome rever'd her prudent lord,
Who now is doom'd to mourn. *Pope.*

UNBLE'MISHED. *adj.* Free from turpitude; free from reproach; free from deformity.

O welcome, pure-ey'd faith, white-handed hope;
Thou hovering angel, girt with golden wings,
And thou *unblemiſh'd* form of chaſtity. *Milton.*

Under this ſtone lies virtue, youth,
Unblemiſh'd probity, and truth. *Waller.*

Is none worthy to be made a wife
In all this town? Suppoſe her free from ſtrife,
Rich, fair, and fruitful; of *unblemiſh'd* life. *Dryden.*

They appointed, out of theſe new converts, men of the beſt ſenſe, and of the moſt *unblemiſh'd* lives, to preſide over theſe ſeveral aſſemblies. *Addiſon.*

UNBLE'NDED. *adj.* Not mingled.

None can boaſt a knowledge depurate from defilement, within this atmoſphere of fleſh; it dwells no where in *unblended* proportions on this ſide the empyreum. *Glanville.*

UNBLE'NCHED. *adj.* Not diſgraced; not injured by any ſoil.

There, where very deſolation dwells,
She may paſs on with *unblench'd* majeſty:
Be it not done in pride, or in preſumption. *Milton.*

UNBLE'ST. *adj.*

1. Accurſed; excluded from benediction.

It is a ſhameful and *unbleſſed* thing, to take the ſcum of people, and wicked, condemned men, to be the people with whom you plant. *Bacon.*

2. Wretched; unhappy.

In thy pow'r
It lies yet, ere conception, to prevent
The reace *unbleſt*, to being yet unbegot. *Milton.*

What is true paſſion, if *unbleſt* it dies?
And where is Emma's joy, if Henry flies? *Prior.*

UNBLOO'DIED. *adj.* Not ſtained with blood.

Who finds the partridge in the puttock's neſt,
But may imagine how the bird was dead,
Although the kite ſoar with *unbloodied* beak. *Shakeſp.*

UNBLOO'DY. *adj.* Not cruel; not ſhedding blood; not ſtained with blood.

Under the ledge of Atlas lies a cave,
The venerable ſeat of holy hermits,
Who there, ſecure in ſeparated cells,
From the purling ſtreams, and ſavage fruits,
Have wholeſome bev'rage, and *unbloody* feaſts. *Dryden.*

UNBLO'WN. *adj.* Having the bud yet unexpanded.

Ah! my poor princes! Ah! my tender babes!
My *unblown* flowers, new-appearing ſweets! *Shakeſp.*

UNBLU'NTED. *adj.* Not becoming obtuſe.

A ſword, whoſe weight without a blow might ſlay;
Able, *unblunted*, to cut hoſts away. *Cowley.*

UNBO'DIED. *adj.*

1. Incorporeal; immaterial.

If we could conceive of things as angels and *unbodied* ſpirits do, without involving them in thoſe clouds language throws upon them, we ſhould ſeldom be in danger of ſuch miſtakes as are perpetually committed. *Watts.*

2. Freed from the body.

She hath the bonds broke of eternal night;
Her ſoul *unbodied* of the burdenous corpſe. *Spenſer.*

All things are but alter'd, nothing dies;
And here and there th' *unbody'd* ſpirit flies. *Dryden.*

UNBO'ILED. *adj.* Not ſodden.

A quarter of a pint of rice *unboiled*, will ariſe to a pint boiled. *Bacon.*

To UNBO'LT. *v. a.* To ſet open; to unbar.

I'll call my uncle down;
He ſhall *unbolt* the gates. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNBO'LTED. *adj.* Coarſe; groſs; not refined, as flour by bolting or ſifting.

I will tread this *unbolted* villain into mortar, and daub the wall of a jakes with him. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNBO'NNETTED. *adj.* Wanting a hat or bonnet.

This night, wherein
The lion, and the belly-pinched wolf
Keep their fur dry; *unbonneted* he runs,
And bids what will, take all. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNBOO'KISH. *adj.*
1. Not ſtudious of books.
2. Not cultivated by erudition.
As he ſhall ſmile, Othello ſhall go mad;
And his *unbookiſh* jealouſy muſt conſtrue
Poor Caſſio's ſmiles, geſtures, and light behaviour,
Quite in the wrong. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNBO'RN. *adj.* Not yet brought into life; future; being to come.
Some *unborn* ſorrow, ripe in fortune's womb,
Is coming tow'rd me. *Shakeſpeare.*
The woes to come, the children yet *unborn*
Shall feel this day, as ſharp to them as thorn. *Shakeſp.*
Never ſo much as in a thought *unborn*,
Did I offend you. *Shakeſpeare.*
He on the wings of cherubim
Up-lifted, in paternal glory rode
Far into chaos, and the world *unborn*. *Milton.*
To what wretched ſtate reſerv'd!
Better end here *unborn!* Why is life giv'n
To be thus waſted from us? *Milton.*
A queen, from whom
The ſouls of kings *unborn* for bodies wait. *Dryden.*

UNBO'RROWED. *adj.* Genuine; native; one's own.
But the luxurious father of the fold,
With native purple and *unborrow'd* gold,
Beneath his pompous fleece ſhall proudly ſweat. *Dryden.*
In ſubſtances, eſpecially thoſe which the common and *unborrowed* names of any language are applied to, ſome remarkable, ſenſible qualities ſerve to diſtinguiſh one from another. *Locke.*

UNBO'TTOMED. *adj.*
1. Without bottom; bottomleſs.
The dark, *unbottom'd*, infinite abyſs. *Milton.*
2. Having no ſolid foundation.
This is a ſpecial act of chriſtian hope, to be thus *unbottomed* of ourſelves, and faſtened upon God, with a full reliance, truſt, and dependance on his mercy. *Hammond.*

To UNBO'SOM. *v. a.*
1. To reveal in confidence.
I lov'd thee, as too well thou knew'ſt;
Too well, *unboſom'd* all my ſecrets to thee,
Not out of levity, but overpower'd
By thy requeſt, who could deny thee nothing. *Milton.*
Do we *unboſom* all our ſecrets to him, and hide nothing that paſſeth in the depth of our hearts from him? *Atterbury.*
2. To open; to diſcloſe.
Should I thence, hurried on viewleſs wing,
Take up a weeping on the mountains wild,
The gentle neighbourhood of grove and ſpring
Would ſoon *unboſom* all their echo's mild. *Milton.*

UNBO'UGHT. *adj.*
1. Obtained without money.
The *unbought* dainties of the poor. *Dryden.*
2. Not finding any purchaſer.
The merchant will leave our native commodities *unbought* upon the hands of the farmer, rather than export them to a market, which will not afford him returns with profit. *Locke.*

UNBO'UND. *adj.*
1. Looſe; not tied.
2. Wanting a cover.
He that has complex ideas, without particular names for them, would be in no better caſe than a bookſeller, who had volumes that lay *unbound*, and without titles; which he could make known to others, only by ſhewing the looſe ſheets. *Locke.*
3. Preterite of *unbind*.
Some from their chains the faithful dogs *unbound*. *Dryden.*

UNBO'UNDED. *adj.*
1. Infinite; interminable.
Long were to tell what I have done;
I voyag'd the unreal, vaſt, *unbounded* deep
Of horrible confuſion. *Milton.*
The wide, th' *unbounded* proſpect lies before me;
But ſhadows, clouds, and darkneſs reſt upon it. *Addiſon.*
2. Unlimited; unreſtrained.
He was a man
Of an *unbounded* ſtomach, ever ranking
Himſelf with princes. *Shakeſpeare.*
He had given his curioſity its full *unbounded* range, and examined not only in contemplation, but by ſenſitive experiment, whatever could be good for the ſons of men. *Decay of Piety.*

UNBOU'NDEDLY. *adv.* Without bounds; without limits.
So *unboundedly* miſchievous is that petulant member, that heaven and earth are not wide enough for its range, but it will find work at home too. *Government of the Tongue.*

UNBOU'NDEDNESS. *n. ſ.* Exemption from limits.
Finitude, applied to created things, imports the proportions of the ſeveral properties of theſe things to one another. Infinitude, the *unboundedneſs* of theſe degrees of properties. *Cheyne.*

UNBO WED. *adj.* Not bent.
He knits his brow, and ſhews an angry eye,
And paſſeth by with ſtiff *unbowed* knee,
Diſdaining duty that to us belongs. *Shakeſpeare.*

To UNBO'WEL. *v. n.* To exenterate; to eviſcerate.
In this chapter I'll *unbowel* the ſtate of the queſtion. *Hakewill.*
It is now become a new ſpecies of divinity, to branch out with fond diſtinctions our holy faith, which the pious ſimplicity of the firſt chriſtians received to practice; not to read upon as an anatomy, *unbowel* and diſſect to try experiments. *Decay of Piety.*

To UNBRA'CE. *v. a.*
1. To looſe; to relax.
With whoſe reproach and odious menace,
The knight embroiling in his haughty heart,
Knit all his forces, and gan ſoon *unbrace*
His graſping hold. *Spenſer.*
Somewhat of mournful ſure my ears does wound;
Drums *unbraced*, with ſoldiers broken cries. *Dryden.*
Nought ſhall the pſaltry and the harp avail,
When the quick ſpirits their warm march forbear,
And numbing coldneſs has *unbrac'd* the ear. *Prior.*
Waſting years, that wither human race,
Exhauſt thy ſpirits, and thy arms *unbrace*. *Pope.*
2. To make the clothes looſe.
Is it phyſical,
To walk *unbrac'd*, and ſuck up the humours
Of the dank morning? *Shakeſpeare.*
Hamlet, with his doublet all *unbrac'd*,
No hat upon his head, his ſtockings looſe. *Shakeſp.*

UNBRE'ATHED. *adj.* Not exerciſed.
They now have toil'd their *unbreath'd* memories,
With this ſame play againſt our nuptials. *Shakeſp.*

UNBRE'ATHING. *adj.* Unanimated.
They ſpake not a word;
But like dumb ſtatues, or *unbreathing* ſtones,
Star'd each on other, and look'd deadly pale. *Shakeſp.*

UNBRE'D. *adj.*
1. Not inſtructed in civility; ill educated.
Unbred minds muſt be a little ſent abroad. *Gov. of Tongue.*
Children learn from *unbred* or debauched ſervants, untowardly tricks. *Locke.*
Sure never any thing was ſo *unbred* as that odious man. *Congreve's Way of the World.*
2. Not taught.
A warriour dame,
Unbred to ſpinning, in the loom unſkill'd. *Dryden.*

UNBREE'CHED. *adj.* Having no breeches.
Looking on my boy's face, methoughts I did recoil
Twenty-three years, and ſaw myſelf *unbreech'd*
In my green velvet coat. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNBRI'BED. *adj.* Not influenced by money or gifts; not hired.
The ſoul gave all:
Unbrib'd it gave; or, if a bribe appear,
No leſs than heav'n. *Dryden.*
To ſuccour the diſtreſs'd,
Unbrib'd by love, unterrify'd by threats. *A. Philips.*

UNBRI'DLED. *adj.* Licentious; not reſtrained.
This is not well, raſh and *unbridled* boy,
To fly the favours of ſo good a king. *Shakeſpeare.*
We have conſidered religious zeal, which tranſgreſſes in *unbridled* exceſs. *Sprat.*
To what licence
Dares thy *unbridled* boldneſs run itſelf? *Benj. Johnſon.*

UNBRO'KE. } *adj.* [from *break.*]
UNBRO'KEN. }
1. Not violated.
God pardon all oaths, that are broke to me;
God keep all vows *unbroke*, are made to thee. *Shakeſpeare.*
Some married perſons, even in their marriage, do pleaſe God, by preſerving their faith *unbroken*. *Taylor.*
He firſt broke peace in heav'n, and faith, till then
Unbroken. *Milton.*
2. Not ſubdued; not weakened.
From his ſeat the Pylian prince aroſe:
Two centuries already he fulfill'd;
And now began the third, *unbroken* yet. *Dryden.*
How broad his ſhoulders ſpread! by age *unbroke!* *Pope.*
3. Not tamed.
A lonely cow,
Unworn with yokes, *unbroken* to the plow. *Addiſon.*

UNBRO'THERLIKE. } *adj.* Ill ſuiting with the character of a
UNBRO'THERLY. } brother.
Victor's *unbrotherlike* heat towards the eaſtern churches, fomented that difference about Eaſter into a ſchiſm. *Dec. of Piety.*

UNBRU'ISED. *adj.* Not bruiſed; not hurt.
On Dardan plains,
The freſh and yet *unbruiſed* Greeks do pitch
Their brave pavillions. *Shakeſp.*
Thou'ſt years upon thee, and thou art too full
Of the war's ſurfeits, to go rove with one
That's yet *unbruis'd*. *Shakeſpeare.*
Care keeps his watch in ev'ry old man's eye:
And where care lodgeth, ſleep will never lie;
But where *unbruiſed* youth, with unſtuft brain,
Doth couch his limbs, there golden ſleep doth reign. *Shakeſp.*

To UNBU'CKLE. *v. a.* To loose from buckles.
We have been down together in my sleep,
Unbuckling helms, fisting each other's throat,
And wak'd half dead with nothing. *Shakespeare.*
He that *unbuckles* this, till we do please
To doff't for our purpose, shall hear a storm. *Shakesp.*
His starry helm *unbuckled*, shew'd him prime
In manhood, where youth ended. *Milton.*
All *unbuckling* the rich mail they wore,
Laid their bright arms along the sable shore. *Pope.*

To UNBU'ILD. *v. a.* To raze; to destroy.
This is the way to kindle, not to quench;
T' *unbuild* the city, and to lay all flat. *Shakespeare.*
What will they then but *unbuild*
His living temples, built by faith to stand;
Their own faith, not another's? *Milton.*

UNBUI'LT. *adj.* Not yet erected.
Built walls you shun, *unbuilt* you see. *Dryden.*

UNBU'RIED. *adj.* Not interred; not honoured with the rites of funeral.
Why suffer'st thou thy sons, *unburied* yet,
To hover on the dreadful shore of Styx? *Shakespeare.*
The moss which groweth upon the skull of a dead man *unburied*, will staunch blood potently. *Bacon.*
The hardest ingredient to come by, is the moss upon the skull of a dead man *unburied*. *Bacon.*
Him double cares attend,
For his *unburied* soldiers, and his friend. *Dryden.*
Breathless he lies; and his *unbury'd* ghost,
Depriv'd of funeral rites, pollutes your host. *Dryden.*
The wand'ring ghosts
Of kings *unbury'd* on the wasted coasts. *Pope.*

UNBU'RNED. } *adj.*
UNBU'RNT. }
1. Not consumed; not wasted; not injured by fire.
Creon denies the rites of fun'ral fires to those,
Whose breathless bodies yet he calls his foes;
Unburn'd, unburied, on a heap they lie. *Dryden.*
2. Not heated with fire.
Burnt wine is more hard and astringent, than wine *unburnt*. *Bacon.*

UNBU'RNING. *adj.* Not consuming by heat.
What we have said of the *unburning* fire called light, streaming from the flame of a candle, may easily be applied to all other light deprived of sensible heat. *Digby.*

To UNBU'RTHEN. *v. a.*
1. To rid of a load.
We'll shake all cares and business from our age,
Conferring them on younger strengths; while we
Unburden'd crawl tow'rd death. *Shakespeare.*
2. To throw off.
Sharp Buckingham *unburthens* with his tongue
The envious load that lies upon his heart. *Shakespeare.*
3. To disclose what lies heavy on the mind.
From your love I have a warranty
T' *unburthen* all my plots and purposes,
How to get clear of all the debts I owe. *Shakespeare.*

To UNBU'TTON. *v. a.* To loose any thing buttoned.
Thou art fat-witted with drinking old sack, and *unbuttoning* thee after supper. *Shakespeare.*
Many catch cold on the breast, by leaving their doublets *unbuttoned*. *Harvey.*
His silk waistcoat was *unbuttoned* in several places. *Addison.*

UNCALCI'NED. *adj.* Free from calcination.
A saline substance, subtler than sal ammoniack, carried up with it, *uncalcined* gold in the form of subtile exhalations. *Boyle.*

UNCA'LLED. *adj.* Not summoned; not sent for; not demanded.
Basilius had servants, who though they came not *uncalled*, yet at call were ready. *Sidney.*
He, bolder now, *uncall'd* before her stood. *Milton.*
Mild Lucina came *uncall'd*, and stood
Beside the struggling boughs, and heard the groan,
Then reach'd her midwife hand to speed the throes. *Dryden.*

To UNCA'LM. *v. a.* To disturb.
What strange disquiet has *uncalm'd* your breast,
Inhuman fair, to rob the dead of rest? *Dryden.*

UNCA'NCELLED. *adj.* Not erased; not abrogated.
I only mourn my yet *uncancell'd* score;
You put me past the pow'r of paying more. *Dryden.*

UNCANO'NICAL. *adj.* Not agreeable to the canons.

UNCA'PABLE. *adj.* [*incapable*, French; *incapax*, Latin.] Not capable; not susceptible.
Thou art come to answer
A stony adversary, an inhuman wretch,
Uncapable of pity, void and empty
From any dram of mercy. *Shakespeare.*
He who believes himself *uncapable* of pardon, goes on without any care of reforming. *Hammond.*
This, whilst they are under the deceit of it, makes them *uncapable* of conviction; and they applaud themselves as zealous champions for truth, when indeed they are contending for error. *Locke.*

UNCA'RED *for. adj.* Not regarded; not attended to.
Their kings, to better their worldly estate, left their own and their people's ghostly condition *uncared for*. *Anon.*

UNCA'RNATE. *adj.* Not fleshly.
Nor need we be afraid to ascribe that to the incarnate son, which sometimes is attributed unto the *uncarnate* father. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To UNCA'SE. *v. a.*
1. To disengage from any covering.
See Pompey is *uncasing* for the combat. *Shakespeare.*
Thou shalt be master, Tranio, in my stead.
'Tis hatch'd, and shall be so: Tranio, at once
Uncase thee; take my colour'd hat and cloak. *Shakespeare.*
Partly by his voice, and partly by his ears, was discovered; and consequently *uncased*, well laughed at, and well cudgelled. *L'Estrange.*
Uncase me, and do with me what you please. *Addison.*
2. To flay.
All men him *uncased* 'gan deride. *Hubberd's Tale.*

UNCA'UGHT. *adj.* Not yet catched.
Let him fly far;
Not in this land shall he remain *uncaught*,
And found dispatch'd. *Shakespeare.*
His bosom glows with treasures yet *uncaught*. *Gay.*

UNCA'USED. *adj.* Having no precedent cause.

UNCA'UTIOUS. *adj.* Not wary; heedless.
Unforeseen, they say, is unprepar'd:
Uncautious Arcite thought himself alone. *Dryden.*

UNCE'LEBRATED. *adj.* Not solemnized.
Thus was the first day, ev'n and morn;
Nor pass'd *uncelebrated*, nor unsung
By the celestial choirs. *Milton.*

UNCE'NSURED. *adj.* Exempt from publick reproach.
How difficult must it be for any ruler to live *uncensured*, where every one of the community is thus qualified for modelling the constitution? *Addison.*
Fear most to tax an honourable fool,
Whose right it is *uncensur'd* to be dull. *Pope.*
To be *uncensured*, and to be obscure, is the same thing. *Pope.*

UNCE'RTAIN. *adj.* [*incertain*, French; *incertus*, Latin.]
1. Doubtful; not certainly known.
That sacred pile, so vast, so high,
That whether 'tis a part of earth or sky,
Uncertain seems; and may be thought a proud
Aspiring mountain, or descending cloud. *Denham.*
2. Doubtful; not having certain knowledge.
Man, without the protection of a superior being, is secure of nothing that he enjoys, and *uncertain* of every thing that he hopes for. *Tillotson.*
Condemned on Caucasus to lie,
Still to be dying, not to die;
With certain pain, *uncertain* of relief,
True emblem of a wretched lover's grief. *Granville.*
3. Not sure in the consequence.
I must be married to my brother's daughter,
Or else my kingdom stands on brittle glass:
Murther her brothers, and then marry her!
Uncertain way of gain! *Shakespeare.*
Ascanius young, and eager of his game,
Soon bent his bow, *uncertain* in his aim:
But the dire fiend the fatal arrow guides,
Which pierc'd his bowels through his panting sides. *Dryden.*
In the bright air the fauchion shone,
Or whistling flings dismiss'd th' *uncertain* stone. *Gay.*
The search of our future being is but a needless, anxious, and *uncertain* haste to be knowing, sooner than we can, what, without all this solicitude, we shall know a little later. *Pope.*
4. Unsettled; unregular.
As the form of our publick service is not voluntary, so neither are the parts thereof *uncertain*; but they are all set down in such order, and with such choice, as hath, in the wisdom of the church, seemed best. *Hooker.*

UNCE'RTAINED. *adj.* Made uncertain. A word not used.
The diversity of seasons are not so *uncertained* by the sun and moon alone, who always keep one and the same course, but that the stars have also their working therein. *Raleigh.*

UNCE'RTAINLY. *adv.* Not surely; not certainly.
They that are past all hope of good, are past
All fear of ill: and yet if he be dead,
Speak softly, or *uncertainly*. *Denham.*
Go, mortals, now, and vex yourselves in vain
For wealth, which so *uncertainly* must come:
When what was brought so far, and with such pain,
Was only kept to lose it nearer home. *Dryden.*
Names must be of very unsteady meaning, if the ideas be referred to standards without us, that cannot be known at all, or but very imperfectly and *uncertainly*. *Locke.*

UNCE'RTAINTY. *n. ſ.*

1. Dubiouſneſs; want of knowledge.

All great concernments muſt delays endure;
Raſhneſs and haſte make all things unſecure;
And if uncertain thy pretenſions be,
Stay till fit time wear out *uncertainty*. *Denham.*

You common cry of curs, whoſe breath I hate,
Here then remain with your *uncertainty*;
Let ev'ry feeble rumour ſhake your hearts. *Shakeſpeare.*

That which makes doubtfulneſs and *uncertainty* in the ſignification of ſome, more than other words, is the difference of ideas they ſtand for. *Locke.*

2. Contingency; want of certainty.

God's omniſcience is a light ſhining into every dark corner, ſtedfaſtly graſping the greateſt and moſt ſlippery *uncertainties*. *South.*

3. Something unknown.

Our ſhepherd's caſe is every man's caſe, that quits a moral certainty for an *uncertainty*, and leaps from the honeſt buſineſs he was brought up to, into a trade he has no ſkill in. *L'Eſtrange.*

To UNCHA'IN. *v. a.* To free from chains.

Minerva thus to Perſeus lent her ſhield,
Secure of conqueſt, ſent him to the field:
The hero acted what the queen ordain'd;
So was his fame complete, and Andromede *unchain'd*. *Prior.*

UNCHA'NGEABLE. *adj.* Immutable; not ſubject to variation.

If the end for which a law provideth be perpetually neceſſary, and the way whereby it provideth perpetually alſo moſt apt, no doubt but that every ſuch law ought for ever to remain *unchangeable*. *Hooker.*

UNCHA'NGEABLENESS. *n. ſ.* Immutability.

This *unchangeableneſs* of colour I am now to deſcribe. *Newt.*

UNCHA'NGEABLY. *adv.* Immutably; without change.

All truth is *unchangeably* the ſame; that propoſition which is true at any time, being ſo for ever. *South.*

Her firſt order, diſpoſition, frame,
Muſt then ſubſiſt *unchangeably* the ſame. *Blackmore.*

UNCHA'NGED. *adj.*

1. Not altered.

When our fortunes are violently changed, our ſpirits are *unchanged*. *Taylor.*

More ſafe I ſing with mortal voice; *unchang'd*
To hoarſe, or mute. *Milton.*

2. Not alterable.

Diſmiſs thy fear,
And heav'n's *unchang'd* decrees attentive hear:
More pow'rful gods have torn thee from my ſide. *Dryden.*

Honour *unchang'd*, a principle profeſt,
Fixt to one ſide, but mod'rate to the reſt. *Pope.*

UNCHA'NGING. *adj.* Suffering no alteration.

But that thy face is, vizor-like, *unchanging*,
Made impudent with uſe of evil deeds,
I would eſſay, proud queen, to make thee bluſh. *Shakeſp.*

True expreſſion, like th' *unchanging* ſun,
Clears and improves whate'er it ſhines upon:
It gilds all objects, but it alters none. *Pope.*

To UNCHA'RGE. *v. a.* To retract an accuſation.

Even his mother ſhall *uncharge* the practice,
And call it accident. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNCHA'RITABLE. *adj.* Contrary to charity; contrary to the univerſal love preſcribed by chriſtianity.

All the rich mines of learning ranſack'd are,
To furniſh ammunition for this war;
Uncharitable zeal our reaſon whets,
And double edges on our paſſion ſets. *Denham.*

This fills the minds of weak men with *uncharitable* interpretations of thoſe actions of which they are not competent judges. *Addiſon.*

UNCHA'RITABLENESS. *n. ſ.* Want of charity.

The penitence of the criminal may have numbered him among the ſaints, when our unretracted *uncharitableneſs* may ſend us to unquenchable flames. *Governm. of the Tongue.*

Heaven and hell are the proper regions of mercy and *uncharitableneſs*. *Atterbury.*

UNCHA'RITABLY. *adv.* In a manner contrary to charity.

I did not mean the cutting off all that nation with the ſword; which, far be it from me that I ſhould ever think ſo deſperately, or wiſh ſo *uncharitably*. *Spenſer.*

Urge neither charity nor ſhame to me;
Uncharitably with me have you dealt,
And ſhamefully my hopes by you are butcher'd. *Shakeſp.*

Men, imprudently and *uncharitably* often, employ their zeal for perſons. *Sprat.*

UNCHA'RY. *adj.* Not wary; not cautious.

I've ſaid too much unto a heart of ſtone,
And laid my honour too *unchary* out. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNCHA'STE. *adj.* Lewd; libidinous; not continent; not chaſte; not pure.

One, that in divers places I had heard before blazed, as the moſt impudently *unchaſte* woman of all Aſia. *Sidney.*

In my maſter's garments,
Which he inforc'd from me, away he poſts
With *unchaſte* purpoſe, to violate
My lady's honour. *Shakeſpeare.*

He hath given her his monumental ring, and thinks himſelf made in the *unchaſte* compoſition. *Shakeſpeare.*

Whoſoever is *unchaſte*, cannot reverence himſelf; and the reverence of a man's ſelf is, next religion, the chiefeſt bridle of all vices. *Bacon.*

Luſt, by *unchaſte* looks,
Lets in defilement to the inward parts. *Milton.*

If ſhe thinks to be ſeparated by reaſon of her huſband's *unchaſte* life, then the man will be uncurably ruined. *Taylor.*

UNCHA'STITY. *n. ſ.* Lewdneſs; incontinence.

That generation was more particularly addicted to intemperance, ſenſuality, and *unchaſtity*. *Woodward.*

When the ſun is among the horned ſigns, he may produce ſuch a ſpirit of *unchaſtity*, as is dangerous to the honour of your worſhips families. *Arbuthnot.*

UNCHEE'RFULNESS. *n. ſ.* Melancholy; gloomineſs of temper.

Many, by a natural *uncheerfulneſs* of heart, love to indulge this uncomfortable way of life. *Addiſon.*

UNCHE'CKED. *adj.* Unreſtrained; not fluctuated.

What news on the Ryalto?
—Why, yet it lives there *uncheck'd*, that Anthonio hath a ſhip of rich lading wreck'd. *Shakeſpeare.*

Apt the mind, or fancy, is to rove
Uncheck'd, and of her roving is no end. *Milton.*

Thee on the wing thy *uncheck'd* vigour bore,
To wanton freely, or ſecurely ſoar. *Smith.*

UNCHE'WED. *adj.* Not maſticated.

He fills his famiſh'd maw, his mouth runs o'er
With *unchew'd* morſels, while he churns the gore. *Dryden.*

To UNCHI'LD. *v. a.* To deprive of children.

He hath widow'd and *unchilded* many a one,
Which to this hour bewail the injury. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNCHRI'STIAN. *adj.*

1. Contrary to the laws of chriſtianity.

It's uncharitable, *unchriſtian*, and inhuman, to paſs a peremptory ſentence of condemnation upon a tried friend, where there is any room left for a more favourable judgment. *L'Eſtrange.*

Theſe *unchriſtian* fiſhers of men are fatally caught in their own nets. *South.*

I could diſpenſe with the unphiloſophicalneſs of this their hypotheſis, were it not *unchriſtian*. *Norris.*

2. Unconverted; infidel.

Whereupon grew a queſtion, whether a chriſtian ſoldier might herein do as the *unchriſtian* did, and wear as they wore. *Hooker.*

UNCHRI'STIANNESS. *n. ſ.* Contrariety to chriſtianity.

The *unchriſtianneſs* of thoſe denials might ariſe from a diſpleaſure to ſee me prefer my own divines before their miniſters. *King Charles.*

UNCIRCUMCI'SED. *adj.* Not circumciſed; not a Jew.

Th' *uncircumcis'd* ſmil'd grimly with diſdain. *Cowley.*

UNCIRCUMCI'SION. *n. ſ.* Omiſſion of circumciſion.

God, that gives the law that a Jew ſhall be circumciſed, thereby conſtitutes *uncircumciſion* an obliquity; which, had he not given that law, had never been ſuch. *Hammond.*

UNCIRCUMSCRI'BED. *adj.* Unbounded; unlimited.

Though I, *uncircumſcrib'd* myſelf, retire,
And put not forth my goodneſs. *Milton.*

An arbitrary prince is the maſter of a non-reſiſting people; for where the prince is *uncircumſcribed*, the obedience ought to be unlimited. *Addiſon.*

The ſovereign was flattered by a ſet of men into a perſuaſion, that the regal authority was unlimited and *uncircumſcribed*. *Addiſon.*

UNCI'RCUMSPECT. *adj.* Not cautious; not vigilant.

Their *uncircumſpect* ſimplicity had been uſed, eſpecially in matters of religion. *Hayward.*

UNCIRCUMSTA'NTIAL. *adj.* Unimportant. A bad word.

The like particulars, although they ſeem *uncircumſtantial*, are oft ſet down in holy ſcripture. *Brown.*

UNCI'VIL. *adj.* [*incivil*, French; *incivilis*, Latin.] Unpolite; not agreeable to rules of elegance, or complaiſance.

Your undutiful, *uncivil*, and uncharitable dealing in this your book, hath detected you. *Whitgift.*

They love me well, yet I have much to do,
To keep me from *uncivil* outrages. *Shakeſp.*

My friends are ſo unreaſonable, that they would have me be *uncivil* to him. *Spectator.*

UNCI'VILLY. *adv.* Unpolitely; not complaiſantly.

Somewhat in it he would not have done, or deſired undone, when he broke forth as deſperately, as before he had done *uncivilly*. *Browne.*

UNCI'VILIZED. *adj.*

1. Not reclaimed from barbarity.

But we, brave Britons, foreign laws despis'd,
And kept unconquer'd, and *uncivilix'd:*
Fierce for the liberties of wit, and bold,
We still defy'd the Romans, as of old. *Pope.*

2. Coarse; indecent.

Several, who have been polished in France, make use of the most coarse, *uncivilized* words in our language. *Addison.*

UNCLA'RIFIED. *adj.* Not purged; not purified.

One ounce of whey *unclarified*, one ounce of oil of vitriol, make no apparent alteration. *Bacon.*

To UNCLA'SP. *v. a.* To open what is shut with clasps.

Thou know'st no less, but all: I have *unclasp'd*
To thee the book, ev'n of my secret soul. *Shakespeare.*
Prayer can *unclasp* the girdles of the north, saying to a mountain of ice, be thou removed hence, and cast into the sea. *Taylor.*

UNCLA'SSICK. *adj.* Not classick.

Angel of dulness, sent to scatter round
Her magick charms o'er all *unclassick* ground. *Pope.*

U'NCLE. *n. s.* [*oncle*, Fr.] The father's or mother's brother.

Hamlet punishes his *uncle* rather for his own death, than the murder of his father. *Shakespeare Illustrated.*

UNCLEA'N. *adj.*

1. Foul; dirty; filthy.

Charon,
A sordid god: down from his hoary chin
A length of beard descends, uncomb'd, *unclean.* *Dryden.*
Priests are patterns for the rest;
The gold of heav'n, who bear the god impress'd:
But when the precious coin is kept *unclean*,
The sov'reign's image is no longer seen.
If they be foul on whom the people trust,
Well may the baser brass contract a rust. *Dryden.*

2. Not purified by ritual practices.

3. Foul with sin.

Besides how vile, contemptible, ridiculous,
What act more execrably *unclean*, profane? *Milton.*
What agonies must he endure? What difficulties overcome, before he can cleanse himself from the pollutions of sin, and be a fit inhabitant of that holy place, where no *unclean* thing shall enter? *Rogers.*

4. Lewd; unchaste.

Let them all encircle him about,
And, fairy-like too, pinch the *unclean* knight,
And ask him, why that hour of fairy revel,
In their so sacred paths he dares to tread,
In shape profane. *Shakespeare.*
Some tree, whose broad smooth leaves together sow'd,
And girded on our loins, may cover round
Those middle parts; that this new comer, shame,
There sit not, and reproach us as *unclean.* *Milton.*

UNCLEA'NLINESS. *n. s.* Want of cleanliness.

This profane liberty and *uncleanliness*, the archbishop resolved to reform. *Clarendon.*

UNCLE'ANLY. *adj.*

1. Foul; filthy; nasty.

Civet is of a baser birth than tar;
The very *uncleanly* flux of a cat. *Shakespeare.*

2. Indecent; unchaste.

'Tis pity that these harmonious writers have ever indulged any thing *uncleanly* or impure to defile their paper. *Watts.*

UNCLEA'NNESS. *n. s.*

1. Lewdness; incontinence.

In St. Giles's I understood that most of the vilest and most miserable houses of *uncleanness* were. *Graunt.*

2. Want of cleanliness; nastiness.

Be not curious nor careless in your habit; be not troublesome to thyself, or to others, by unhandsomeness, or *uncleanness.* *Taylor.*

3. Sin; wickedness.

I will save you from all your *uncleannesses.* *Ez.* xxxvi. 29.

4. Want of ritual purity.

UNCLE'ANSED. *adj.* Not cleansed.

Pond earth is a good compost, if the pond have been long *uncleansed:* so the water be not too hungry. *Bacon.*

To UNCLE'NCH. *v. a.* To open the closed hand.

The hero so his enterprize recalls;
His fist *unclenches*, and the weapon falls. *Garth.*

To UNCLE'W. *v. a.* [from *clew.*] To undo.

If I should pay you for't as 'tis extoll'd,
It would *unclew* me quite. *Shakespeare.*

UNCLI'PPED. *adj.* Whole; not cut.

As soon as there began a distinction between clipped and *unclipped* money, bullion arose. *Locke.*

To UNCLO'ATH. *v. a.* To strip; to make naked.

The boughs and branches are never *uncloathed* and left naked. *Raleigh.*
Poor orphans minds are left as *uncloathed* and naked altogether as their bodies. *Atterbury.*
Cover the couch over with thick woollen clothes, the warmth whereof will make it come presently; which once perceived, forthwith *uncloath* it. *Mortimer.*

To a distinct knowledge of things, we must *uncloath* them of all their mixtures, that we may contemplate them naked, and in their own nature. *Watts.*

To UNCLO'G. *v. a.*

1. To disencumber; to exonerate.

Could I meet 'em
But once a day, it would *unclog* my heart
Of what lies heavy to't. *Shakespeare.*

2. To set at liberty.

Then air, because *unclog'd* in empty space,
Flies after fire, and claims the second place. *Dryden.*

To UNCLO'ISTER. *v. n.* To set at large.

Why did I not, *uncloister'd* from the womb,
Take my next lodging in a tomb? *Norris.*

To UNCLO'SE. *v. a.* To open.

Soon as thy letters trembling I *unclose*,
That well-known name awakens all my woes. *Pope.*

UNCLO'SED. *adj.* Not separated by inclosures.

The king's army would, through those *unclosed* parts, have done them little harm. *Clarendon.*

UNCLO'UDED. *adj.* Free from clouds; clear from obscurity; not darkened.

The father, unfolding bright
Tow'rd the right hand, his glory on the son
Blaz'd forth *unclouded* deity. *Milton.*
True virtues, with *unclouded* light,
All great, all royal, shine divinely bright. *Roscommon.*
Blest with temper, whose *unclouded* ray
Can make to-morrow cheerful as to-day. *Pope.*

UNCLO'UDEDNESS. *n. s.* Openness; freedom from gloom.

The love I would persuade, makes nothing more conducive to it, than the greatest *uncloudedness* of the eye, and the perfectest illustration of the object; which is such, that the clearest reason is the most advantageous light it can desire to be seen by. *Boyle.*

UNCLO'UDY. *adj.* Free from a cloud.

Now night in silent state begins to rise,
And twinkling orbs bestrow th' *uncloudy* skies;
Her borrow'd lustre growing Cynthia lends. *Gay.*

To UNCLU'TCH. *v. a.* To open.

If the terrors of the Lord could not melt his bowels, *unclutch* his griping hand, or dissieize him of his prey; yet sure it must discourage him from grasping of heaven too. *Decay of Piety.*

To UNCO'IF. *v. a.* To pull the cap off.

Yonder are two apple-women scolding, and just ready to *uncoif* one another. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

To UNCO'IL. *v. a.* [from *coil.*] To open from being coiled or wrapped one part upon another.

The spiral air-vessels are like threads of cobweb, a little *uncoiled.* *Derham.*

UNCOI'NED. *adj.* Not coined.

While thou liv'st, Kate, take a fellow of plain, *uncoined* constancy. *Shakespeare.*
An ounce of coined standard silver, must be of equal value to an ounce of *uncoined* standard silver. *Locke.*

UNCOLLE'CTED. *adj.* Not collected; not recollected.

Asham'd, confus'd, I started from my bed,
And to my soul yet *uncollected* said;
Into thyself, fond Solomon! return;
Reflect again, and thou again shalt mourn. *Prior.*

UNCO'LOURED. *adj.* Not stained with any colour, or die.

Out of things *uncoloured* and transparent, we can represent unto you all several colours. *Bacon.*
Whether to deck with clouds the *uncolour'd* sky,
Or wet the thirsty earth with falling show'rs,
Rising, or falling, still advance his praise. *Milton.*

UNCO'MBED. *adj.* Not parted or adjusted by the comb.

They might perceive his head
To be unarmed, and curled, *uncombed* hairs,
Upstarting stiff. *Spenser.*
Their locks are beds of *uncomb'd* snakes, that wind
About their shady brows in wanton rings. *Crashaw.*
Thy locks *uncomb'd*, like a rough wood appear. *Dryden.*

UNCO'MEATABLE. *adj.* Inaccessible; unattainable. A low, corrupt word.

UNCO'MELINESS. *n. s.* Want of grace; want of beauty.

The ruined churches are so unhandsomely patched, and thatched, that men do even shun the places, for the *uncomliness* thereof. *Spenser.*
He praised women's modesty, and gave orderly well-behaved reproof to all *uncomelinesses.* *Shakespeare.*
Those arches which the Tuscan writers call *di terzo*, and *di quarto acuto*, because they always concur in an acute angle, both for the natural imbecility of the angle itself; and likewise for their very *uncomeliness*, ought to be exiled from judicious eyes. *Wotton.*
Forgetting that duty of modest concealment which they owed to the father of their country, in case they had discovered any real *uncomeliness.* *King Charles.*
The beauty or *uncomeliness* in good and ill breeding, will make deeper impressions on them, in the examples of others, than from any rules. *Locke.*

UNCO'MELY.

UNCO'MELY. *adj.* Not comely; wanting grace.

Though he thought inquiſitiveneſs an *uncomely* gueſt, he could not but aſk who ſhe was. *Sidney.*

Neither is the ſame accounted an *uncomely* manner of riding: for great warriors ſay, they never ſaw a more comely man than the Iriſhman, nor that cometh on more bravely in his charge. *Spenſer.*

Many, who troubled them moſt in their counſels, durſt not go thither, for fear of *uncomely* affronts. *Clarendon.*

Uncomely courage, unbeſeeming ſkill. *Thomſon.*

UNCO'MFORTABLE. *adj.*

1. Affording no comfort; gloomy; diſmal; miſerable.

He ſo much complaineth of his own *uncomfortable* exile, wherein he ſuſtained many moſt grievous indignities, and endured the want of ſundry, both pleaſures and honours, before enjoyed. *Hooker.*

Chriſtmaſs is in the moſt dead, *uncomfortable* time of the year, when the poor people would ſuffer very much, if they had not good cheer to ſupport them. *Addiſon.*

Ours is a melancholy and *uncomfortable* portion here below! A place, where not a day paſſes, but we eat our bread with ſorrow and cares: the preſent troubles us, the future amazes; and even the paſt fills us with grief and anguiſh. *Wake.*

The ſun ne'er views th' *uncomfortable* ſeats,
When radiant he advances or retreats. *Pope.*

2. Receiving no comfort; melancholy.

UNCO'MFORTABLENESS. *n. ſ.* Want of cheerfulneſs.

The want of juſt diſpoſitions to the holy ſacrament, may occaſion this *uncomfortableneſs*. *Taylor.*

UNCO'MFORTABLY. *adv.* Without cheerfulneſs.

UNCOMMA'NDED. *adj.* Not commanded.

It is eaſy to ſee what judgment is to be paſſed upon all thoſe affected, *uncommanded*; abſurd auſterities of the Romiſh profeſſion. *South.*

UNCO'MMON. *adj.* Not frequent; not often found or known.

Some of them are *uncommon*, but ſuch as the reader muſt aſſent to, when he ſees them explained. *Addiſon.*

UNCO'MMONLY. *adv.* Not frequently; to an uncommon degree.

UNCO'MMONNESS. *n. ſ.* Infrequency.

Our admiration of the antiquities about Naples and Rome, does not ſo much ariſe out of their greatneſs as *uncommonneſs*. *Addiſon.*

UNCOMPA'CT. *adj.* Not compact; not cloſely cohering.

Theſe rivers were not ſtreams of running matter; for how could a liquid that lay hardening by degrees, ſettle in ſuch a furrowed, *uncompact* ſurface? *Addiſon.*

UNCOMMU'NICATED. *adj.* Not communicated.

There is no ſuch mutual infuſion as really cauſeth the ſame natural operations or properties to be made common unto both ſubſtances; but whatſoever is natural to deity, the ſame remaineth in Chriſt *uncommunicated* unto his manhood; and whatſoever natural to manhood, his deity thereof is uncapable. *Hooker.*

UNCO'MPANIED. *adj.* Having no companion.

Thence ſhe fled, *uncompanied*, unſought. *Fairfax.*

UNCOMPA'SSIONATE. *adj.* Having no pity.

Neither deep groans, nor ſilver-ſhedding tears,
Could penetrate her *uncompaſſionate* ſire. *Shakeſpeare.*

Hero and Leander were drowned in the *uncompaſſionate* ſurges. *Sidney.*

If thou in ſtrength all mortals doſt exceed;
In *uncompaſſionate* anger do not ſo. *Milton.*

UNCOMPE'LLED. *adj.* Free from compulſion.

The amorous needle, once joined to the loadſtone, would never, *uncompelled*, forſake the inchanting mineral. *Boyle.*

Keep my voyage from the royal ear,
Nor, *uncompell'd*, the dangerous truth betray,
Till twice ſix times deſcends the lamp of day. *Pope.*

UNCOMPLAISA'NT. *adj.* Not civil; not obliging.

A natural roughneſs makes a man *uncomplaiſant* to others, ſo that he has no deference for their inclinations. *Locke.*

UNCOMPLE'AT. *adj.* Not perfect; not finiſhed.

Various incidents do not make different fables, but are only the *uncompleat* and unfiniſhed parts of the ſame fable. *Pope.*

UNCOMPO'UNDED. *adj.*

1. Simple; not mixed.

Hardneſs may be reckoned the property of all *uncompounded* matter. *Newton.*

Your *uncompounded* atoms, you
Figures in numbers infinite allow;
From which, by various combination, ſprings
This unconfin'd diverſity of things. *Blackmore.*

2. Simple; not intricate.

The ſubſtance of the faith was compriſed in that *uncompounded* ſtyle, but was afterwards prudently enlarged, for the repelling heretical invaders. *Hammond.*

UNCOMPRE'SSED. *adj.* Free from compreſſion.

We might be furniſhed with a reply, by ſetting down the differing weight of our receiver, when emptied, and when full of *uncompreſſed* air. *Boyle.*

UNCOMPREHE'NSIVE. *adj.*

1. Unable to comprehend.

2. In *Shakeſpeare* it ſeems to ſignify *incomprehenſible*.

The providence, that's in a watchful ſtate,
Knows almoſt every grain of Pluto's gold;
Finds bottom in th' *incomprehenſive* deep. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNCONCE'IVABLE. *adj.* Not to be underſtood; not to be comprehended by the mind.

In the communication of motion by impulſe, we can have no other conception, but of the paſſing of motion out of one body into another; which is as obſcure and *unconceivable*, as how our minds move or ſtop our bodies by thought. *Locke.*

Thoſe atoms wond'rous ſmall muſt be,
Small to an *unconceivable* degree;
Since though theſe radiant ſpoils diſpers'd in air,
Do ne'er return, and ne'er the ſun repair. *Blackmore.*

UNCONCE'IVABLENESS. *n. ſ.* Incomprehenſibility.

The *unconceivableneſs* of ſomething they find in one, throws men violently into the contrary hypotheſis, though altogether as unintelligible. *Locke.*

UNCONCE'IVED. *adj.* Not thought; not imagined.

'Vaſt is my theme, yet *unconceiv'd*, and brings
Untoward words, ſcarce looſen'd yet from things. *Creech.*

UNCONCE'RN. *n. ſ.* Negligence; want of intereſt; freedom from anxiety; freedom from perturbation.

Such things had been charged upon us by the malice of enemies, the want of judgment in friends, and the *unconcern* of indifferent perſons. *Swift.*

UNCONCE'RNED. *adj.*

1. Having no intereſt.

An idle perſon is like one that is dead, *unconcerned* in the changes and neceſſities of the world. *Taylor.*

The earth's motion is to be admitted, notwithſtanding the ſeeming contrary evidence of *unconcerned* ſenſes. *Glanville.*

It ſeems a principle in human nature, to incline one way more than another, even in matters where we are wholly *unconcerned*. *Swift.*

2. Not anxious; not diſturbed; not affected.

See the morn,
All *unconcern'd* with our unreſt, begins
Her roſy progreſs ſmiling. *Milton.*

You call'd me into all your joys, and gave me
An equal ſhare; and in this depth of miſery
Can I be *unconcern'd*? *Denham.*

The virgin from the ground
Upſtarted freſh, already clos'd the wound;
And *unconcern'd* for all ſhe felt before,
Precipitates her flight along the ſhore. *Dryden.*

Happy mortals, *unconcern'd* for more,
Confin'd their wiſhes to their native ſhore. *Dryden.*

We ſhall be eaſy and *unconcern'd* at all the accidents of the way, and regard only the event of the journey. *Rogers.*

UNCONCE'RNEDLY. *adv.* Without intereſt or affection; without anxiety; without perturbation.

Not the moſt cruel of our conquering foes,
So *unconcern'dly* can relate our woes,
As not to lend a tear. *Denham.*

Death was denounc'd, that frightful ſound,
Which ev'n the beſt can hardly bear:
He took the ſummons, void of fear,
And *unconcern'dly* caſts his eyes around,
As if to find and dare the grieſly challenger. *Dryden.*

Is heaven, with its pleaſures for evermore, to be parted with ſo *unconcernedly*? Is an exceeding and eternal weight of glory too light in the balance againſt the hopeleſs death of the atheiſt, and utter extinction. *Bentley.*

UNCONCE'RNEDNESS. *n. ſ.* Freedom from anxiety, or perturbation.

No man, having done a kindneſs to another, would think himſelf juſtly dealt with, in a total neglect, and *unconcernedneſs* of the perſon who had received that kindneſs. *South.*

UNCONCE'RNING. *adj.* Not intereſting; not affecting; not belonging to one.

Things impoſſible in their nature, or *unconcerning* to us, cannot beget it. *Decay of Piety.*

The ſcience of medals, which is charged with ſo many *unconcerning* parts of knowledge, and built on ſuch mean materials, appears ridiculous to thoſe that have not examined it. *Addiſon.*

UNCONCE'RNMENT. *n. ſ.* The ſtate of having no ſhare.

Being privileged by an happy *unconcernment* in thoſe legal murders, you may take a ſweeter reliſh of your own innocence. *South.*

UNCONCLU'DENT. } *adj.* Not deciſive; inferring no plain or
UNCONCLU'DING. } certain concluſion or conſequence.

Our arguments are inevident and *unconcludent*. *Hale.*

He makes his underſtanding only the warehouſe of other mens falſe and *unconcluding* reaſonings, rather than a repoſitory of truth for his own uſe. *Locke.*

UNCONCLU'DINGNESS. *n. ſ.* Quality of being unconcluding.

Either may be much more probably maintained than hitherto, as againſt the unaccurateneſs and the *unconcludingneſs* of the analytical experiments vulgarly relied on. *Boyle.*

UNCONCO'CTED. *adj.* Not digeſted; not matured.

We ſwallow cherry-ſtones, but void them *unconcocted.* *Browne.*

In theology, I put as great a difference between our new lights and ancient truths, as between the ſun and an *unconcocted*, evanid meteor. *Glanville.*

Did ſhe extend the gloomy clouds on high,
Where all th' amazing fireworks of the ſky,
In *unconcocted* ſeeds fermenting lie. *Blackmore.*

UNCONDE'MNED. *adj.* Not condemned.

It was a familiar and *uncondemned* practice amongſt the Greeks and Romans, to expoſe, without pity, their innocent infants. *Locke.*

UNCONDI'TIONAL. *adj.* Abſolute; not limited by any terms.

O paſs not, Lord! an abſolute decree,
Or bind thy ſentence *unconditional*;
But in thy ſentence our remorſe foreſee,
And, in that foreſight, this thy doom recal. *Dryden.*

Our Saviour left a power in his church to abſolve men from their ſins; but this was not an abſolute and *unconditional* power veſted in any, but founded upon repentance, and on the penitent's belief in him alone. *Ayliffe.*

UNCONFI'NED. *adj.*

1. Free from reſtraint.

I wonder at it.
That ſhews thou art *unconfin'd.* *Shakeſp.*

Chaucer has refined on Boccace, and has mended the ſtories he has borrowed: though proſe allows more liberty of thought, and the expreſſion is more eaſy when *unconfined* by numbers. Our countryman carries weight, and yet wins the race at diſadvantage. *Dryden.*

Poets, a race long *unconfin'd* and free,
Still fond and proud of ſavage liberty,
Receiv'd his laws. *Pope.*

2. Having no limits; unbounded.

If that which men eſteem their happineſs, were, like the light, the ſame ſufficient and *unconfined* good, whether ten thouſand enjoy the benefit of it, or but one, we ſhould ſee men's good will and kind endeavours would be as univerſal. *Spectator.*

Bleſt with a taſte exact, yet *unconfin'd*;
A knowledge both of books and human kind. *Pope.*

UNCONFI'NABLE. *adj.* Unbounded.

You rogue! you ſtand upon your honour! why, thou *unconfinable* baſeneſs, it is as much as I can do to keep mine honour. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNCONFI'RMED. *adj.*

1. Not fortified by reſolution; not ſtrengthened; raw; weak.

The unexpected ſpeech
The king had made upon the new-rais'd force,
In th' *unconfirm'd* troops, much fear did breed. *Daniel.*

2. Not ſtrengthened by additional teſtimony.

He would have reſign'd
To him his heav'nly office, nor was long
His witneſs *unconfirm'd.* *Milton.*

3. Not ſettled in the church by the rite of confirmation.

UNCONFO'RM. *adj.* Unlike; diſſimilar; not analagous.

Not *unconform* to other ſhining globes. *Milton.*

UNCONFO'RMABLE. *adj.* Inconſiſtent; not conforming.

Unto thoſe general rules, they know we do not defend, that we may hold any thing *unconformable.* *Hooker.*

Moral good, is an action conformable to the rule of our duty. Moral evil, is an action *unconformable* to it, or a neglect to fulfil it. *Watts.*

UNCONFO'RMITY. *n. ſ.* Incongruity; inconſiſtency.

The moral goodneſs or evil of men's actions, which conſiſt in their conformity or *unconformity* to right reaſon, muſt be eternal, neceſſary, and unchangeable. *South.*

UNCONFU'SED. *adj.* Diſtinct; free from confuſion.

It is more diſtinct and *unconfuſed* than the ſenſitive memory. *Hale.*

If in having our ideas in the memory ready at hand, conſiſts quickneſs of parts; in this of having them *unconfuſed*, and being able nicely to diſtinguiſh one thing from another, conſiſts the exactneſs of judgment. *Locke.*

UNCONFU'SEDLY. *adv.* Without confuſion.

Every one finds that he knows, when any idea is in his underſtanding, and that, when more than one are there, he knows them, diſtinctly and *unconfuſedly*, from one another. *Locke.*

UNCONFU'TABLE. *adj.* Irrefragable; not to be convicted of errour.

One political argument they boaſted of as *unconfutable*, that from the marriages of eccleſiaſticks would enſue poverty in many of the children, and thence a diſgrace and burden to the church. *Strat.*

UNCONGE'ALED. *adj.* Not concreted by cold.

By expoſing wine, after four months digeſtion in horſe-dung, unto the extremity of cold, the aqueous parts will freeze, but the ſpirit retire, and be found *uncongealed* in the center. *Brown.*

UNCO'NJUGAL. *adj.* Not conſiſtent with matrimonial faith; not befitting a wife or huſband.

My name
To all poſterity may ſtand defam'd;
With malediction mention'd, and the blot
Of falſhood moſt *unconjugal* traduc'd. *Milton.*

UNCONNE'CTED. *adj.* Not coherent; not joined by proper tranſitions or dependence of parts; lax; looſe; vague.

Thoſe who contemplate only the fragments broken off from any ſcience, diſperſed in ſhort, *unconnected* diſcourſes, can never ſurvey an entire body of truth. *Watts.*

UNCONNI'VING. *adj.* Not forbearing penal notice.

To that hideous place not ſo confin'd,
By rigour *unconniving*; but that oft
Leaving my dolorous priſon, I enjoy
Large liberty, to round this globe of earth. *Milton.*

UNCO'NQUERABLE. *adj.* Not to be ſubdued; inſuperable; not to be overcome; invincible.

Louis was darting his thunder on the Alps, and cauſing his enemies to feel the force of his *unconquerable* arms. *Dryden.*

Spadillio, firſt *unconquerable* lord!
Led off two captive trumps, and ſwept the board. *Pope.*

UNCO'NQUERABLY. *adv.* Invincibly; inſuperably.

The herds of Iphyclus, detain'd in wrong;
Wild, furious herds, *unconquerably* ſtrong. *Pope.*

UNCO'NQUERED. *adj.*

1. Not ſubdued; not overcome.

To die ſo tamely,
O'ercome by paſſion and misfortune,
And ſtill *unconquer'd* by my foes, ſounds ill. *Denham.*

Unconquer'd yet, in that forlorn eſtate,
His manly courage overcame his fate. *Dryden.*

2. Inſuperable; invincible.

Theſe brothers had a-while ſerved the king of Pontus; and in all his affairs, eſpecially of war, whereunto they were only apt, they had ſhewed as *unconquered* courage, ſo rude a faithfulneſs. *Sidney.*

What was that ſnaky-headed gorgon ſhield,
That wiſe Minerva wore, *unconquer'd* virgin!
Wherewith ſhe freez'd her foes to congeal'd ſtone,
But rigid looks, and chaſte auſterity,
And noble grace, that daſh'd brute violence,
With ſudden adoration and blank awe? *Milton.*

Unconquer'd lord of pleaſure and of pain. *Johnſon.*

UNCO'NSCIONABLE. *adj.*

1. Exceeding the limits of any juſt claim or expectation.

A man may oppoſe an *unconſcionable* requeſt for an unjuſtifiable reaſon. *L'Eſtrange.*

2. Forming unreaſonable expectations.

You cannot be ſo *unconſcionable* as to charge me for not ſubſcribing of my name, for that would reflect too groſsly upon your own party, who never dare it. *Dryden.*

3. Enormous; vaſt. A low word.

His giantſhip is gone ſomewhat creſt-fall'n,
Stalking with leſs *unconſcionable* ſtrides,
And lower looks, but in a ſultry chaſe. *Milton.*

4. Not guided or influenced by conſcience.

How infamous is the falſe, fraudulent, and *unconſcionable*? hardly ever did any man of no conſcience continue a man of any credit long. *South.*

UNCO'NSCIONABLENESS. *n. ſ.* Unreaſonableneſs of hope or claim.

UNCO'NSCIONABLY. *adv.* Unreaſonably.

Indeed 'tis pity you ſhould miſs
Th' arrears of all your ſervices;
And for th' eternal obligation,
Y' have laid upon th' ungrateful nation,
Be us'd ſo *unconſcionably* hard,
As not to find a juſt reward. *Hudibras.*

This is a common vice; though all things here
Are ſold, and ſold *unconſcionably* dear. *Dryden.*

UNCO'NSCIOUS. *adj.* Having no mental perception.

Unconſcious cauſes only ſtill impart
Their utmoſt ſkill, their utmoſt power exert;
Thoſe which can freely chuſe, diſcern, and know,
Can more or leſs of art and care beſtow. *Blackmore.*

A yearling bullock to thy name ſhall ſmoke,
Untam'd, *unconſcious* of the galling yoke. *Pope.*

UNCO'NSECRATED. *adj.* Not ſacred; not dedicated; not devoted.

The ſin of Iſrael had even *unconſecrated* and profaned that ſacred edifice, and robbed it of its only defence. *South.*

UNCONSE'NTED. *adj.* Not yielded.

We ſhould extend it even to the weakneſſes of our natures, to our proneneſs to evil: for however theſe, *unconſented* to, will not be imputed to us, yet are they matter of ſorrow. *Wake.*

UNCONSI'DERED. *adj.* Not conſidered; not attended to:

Love yourſelf; and in that love,
Not *unconſidered* leave your honour. *Shakeſpeare.*

It will not be *unconſidered*, that we find no open track in this labyrinth. *Brown.*

UNCO'NSONANT. *adj.* Incongruous; unfit; inconſiſtent.

It ſeemeth a thing *unconſonant*, that the world ſhould honour any other as the Saviour, but him whom it honoureth as the creator of the world. *Hooker.*

UNCO'NSTANT. *adj.* [*inconſtant*, Fr. *inconſtans*, Lat.] Fickle; not ſteady; changeable; mutable.

More *unconſtant* than the wind; who woos
Ev'n now the frozen boſom of the north;
And, being anger'd, puffs away from thence,
Turning his face to the dew-dropping ſouth. *Shakeſp.*

Th' *unconſtant* ſkies
Do change their courſe as ſev'ral winds ariſe. *May.*

UNCONSTRA'INED. *adj.* Free from compulſion.

Will you, with free and *unconſtrained* ſoul,
Give me your daughter? *Shakeſpeare.*

Theſe be the miſeries which our firſt parents brought upon all mankind, unto whom God, in his creation, gave a free and *unconſtrained* will. *Raleigh.*

Made for his uſe, yet he has form'd us ſo,
We *unconſtrain'd*, what he commands us, do. *Dryden.*

His highneſs is return'd.——
And *unconſtrain'd*? But with what change
Of countenance did he receive the meſſage? *Denham.*

UNCONSTRA'INEDLY. *adv.* Without force ſuffered.

Such a patron has frankly, generouſly, and *unconſtrainedly* relieved me. *South.*

UNCONSTRA'INT. *n. ſ.* Freedom from conſtraint; eaſe.

Mr. Dryden writ more like a ſcholar; and though the greateſt maſter of poetry, he wanted that eaſineſs, that air of freedom and *unconſtraint*, which is more ſenſibly to be perceived, than deſcribed. *Felton.*

UNCONSU'LTING. *adj.* [*inconſultus*, Lat.] Heady; raſh; improvident; imprudent.

It was the fair Zelmane, Plexirtus's daughter, whom *unconſulting* affection, unfortunately born to mewards, had made borrow ſo much of her natural modeſty, as to leave her more decent rayments. *Sidney.*

UNCONTE'STED. *adj.* Certain; paſt diſpute.

UNCONSU'MED. *adj.* Not waſted; not deſtroyed by any waſting power.

Hope never comes,
That comes to all, but torture without end
Still urges, and a fiery deluge fed
With ever-burning ſulphur *unconſum'd*. *Milton.*

Fixedneſs, or a power to remain in the fire *unconſumed*, is an idea that always accompanies our complex idea, ſignified by the word gold. *Locke.*

UNCONSU'MMATE. *adj.* Not conſummated.

Acron came to the fight,
Who left his ſpouſe betroth'd, and *unconſummate* night. *Dryd.*

UNCONTE'MNED. *adj.* Not deſpiſed.

Which of the peers
Have *uncontemn'd* gone by him, or at leaſt
Stood not neglected? *Shakeſpeare.*

UNCONTE'NTED. *adj.* Not contented; not ſatisfied.

Permit me, chief,
To lead this *uncontented* gift away. *Dryden.*

UNCONTE'NTINGNESS. *n. ſ.* Want of power to ſatisfy.

The decreed *uncontentingneſs* of all other goods, is richly repaired by its being but an aptneſs to prove a riſe to our love's ſettling in God. *Boyle.*

UNCONTE'STABLE. *adj.* Indiſputable; not controvertible.

Where is the man that has *unconteſtable* evidence of the truth of all that he holds, or of the falſhood of all he condemns. *Locke.*

UNCONTE'STED. *adj.* Not diſputed; evident.

'Tis by experience *uncontеſted* found,
Bodies orbicular, when whirling round,
Still ſhake off all things on their ſurface plac'd. *Blackmore.*

UNCONTRI'TE. *adj.* Not religiouſly penitent.

The prieſt, by abſolving an *uncontrite* ſinner, cannot make him contrite. *Hammond.*

UNCO'NTROVERTED. *adj.* Not diſputed; not liable to debate.

One reaſon of the *uncontroverted* certainty of mathematical ſcience is, becauſe 'tis built upon clear and ſettled ſignifications of names. *Glanville.*

UNCONTRO'ULABLE. *adj.*

1. Reſiſtleſs; powerful beyond oppoſition.

Gaza mourns,
And all that band them to reſiſt
His *uncontroulable* intent. *Milton.*

2. Indiſputable; irrefragable.

The penſion was granted, by reaſon of the king of England's *uncontroulable* title to England. *Hayward.*

This makes appear the error of thoſe, who think it an *uncontroulable* maxim, that power is always ſafer lodged in many hands, than in one; thoſe many are as capable of enſlaving as a ſingle perſon. *Swift.*

UNCONTRO'ULABLY. *adv.*

1. Without poſſibility of oppoſition.
2. Without danger of oppoſition.

Since this light was to reſt within them, and the judgment of it wholly to remain in themſelves, they might ſafely and *uncontroulably* pretend it greater or leſs. *South.*

Uncontroulably, and under general conſent, many opinions are paſſant, which, upon due examination, admit of doubt. *Brown.*

UNCONTRO'ULED. *adj.*

1. Unreſiſted; unoppoſed; not to be overruled.

Should I try the *uncontrouled* worth
Of this pure cauſe, 'twould kindle my rap'd ſpirits
To ſuch a flame of ſacred vehemence,
That dumb things would be moved to ſympathize. *Milton.*

O'er barren mountains, o'er the flow'ry plain,
Extends thy *uncontroul'd* and boundleſs reign. *Dryden.*

The Britiſh navy, *uncontroul'd*,
Shall wave her double croſs t'extremeſt clime
Terrific, and return with odorous ſpoils. *Philips.*

2. Not convinced; not refuted.

That Julius Cæſar was ſo born, is an *uncontrouled* report. *Hayward.*

UNCONTRO'ULEDLY. *adv.* Without controul; without oppoſition.

Mankind avert killing, and being killed; but when the phantiſm honour has once poſſeſſed the mind, no reluctance of humanity is able to make head againſt it; but it commands *uncontroulably*. *Decay of Piety.*

UNCONVE'RSABLE. *adj.* Not ſuitable to converſation; not ſocial.

Faith and devotion are traduced and ridiculed, as moroſe, *unconverſable* qualities. *Rogers.*

UNCONVE'RTED. *adj.* Not perſuaded of the truth of chriſtianity.

Salvation belongeth unto none, but ſuch as call upon the name of our Lord Jeſus Chriſt: which nations, as yet *unconverted*, neither do, nor poſſibly can do, till they believe. *Hooker.*

The *unconverted* heathens, who were preſſed by the many authorities that confirmed our Saviour's miracles, accounted for them after the ſame manner. *Addiſon.*

The apoſtle reminds the Epheſians of the guilt and miſery of their former *unconverted* eſtate, when aliens from the commonwealth of Iſrael. *Rogers.*

UNCONVI'NCED. *adj.* Not convinced.

A way not to be introduced into the ſeminaries of thoſe, who are to propagate religion, or philoſophy, amongſt the ignorant or *unconvinced*. *Locke.*

To UNCO'RD. *v. a.* To looſe a thing bound with cords.

UNCORRE'CTED. *adj.* Inaccurate; not poliſhed to exactneſs.

I have written this too haſtily and too looſely: it comes out from the firſt draught, and *uncorrected*. *Dryden.*

UNCORRU'PT. *adj.* Honeſt; upright; not tainted with wickedneſs; not influenced by iniquitous intereſt.

The pleaſures of ſin, and this world's vanities, are cenſured with *uncorrupt* judgment. *Hooker.*

Men alledge they ne'er can find
Thoſe beauties in a female mind,
Which raiſe a flame that will endure,
For ever *uncorrupt* and pure. *Swift.*

UNCORRU'PTED. *adj.* Not vitiated; not depraved.

Such a hero never ſprings,
But from the *uncorrupted* blood of kings. *Roſcommon.*

Man, yet new,
No rule but *uncorrupted* reaſon knew,
And with a native bent did good purſue. *Dryden.*

Nothing is more valuable than the records of antiquity: I wiſh we had more of them, and more *uncorrupted*. *Locke.*

UNCORRU'PTNESS. *n. ſ.* Integrity; uprightneſs.

In doctrine, ſhew *uncorruptneſs*, gravity, ſincerity. *Tit.* ii. 7.

To UNCO'VER. *v. a.*

1. To diveſt of a covering.

After you are up, *uncover* your bed, and open the curtains to air it. *Harvey.*

Seeing an object ſeveral millions of leagues, the very inſtant it is *uncovered*, may be ſhewn to be a miſtake in matter of fact. *Locke.*

2. To deprive of cloaths.

Thou wert better in thy grave, than to anſwer, with thy *uncovered* body, this extremity of the ſkies. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. To ſtrip of the roof.

Porches and ſchools,
Uncover'd, and with ſcaffolds cumber'd ſtood. *Prior.*

4. To ſhew openly; to ſtrip of a veil, or concealment.

He cover'd; but his robe
Uncover'd more: ſo roſe the Danite ſtrong,
Shorn of his ſtrength. *Milton.*

There will certainly come ſome day or other, to *uncover* every ſoul of us. *Pope.*

5. To bare the head, as in the preſence of a ſuperiour.

Rather let my head dance on a bloody pole,
Than ſtand *uncover'd* to the vulgar groom. *Shakeſp.*

UNCOUN-

UNCO'UNSELLABLE. *adj.* Not to be adviſed.
It would have been *uncounſellable* to have marched to any diſtance, and have left ſuch an enemy at their backs. *Clarendon.*

UNCO'UNTABLE. *adj.* Innumerable.
Thoſe *uncountable*, glorious bodies, were not ſet in the firmament for no other end than to adorn it. *Raleigh.*

UNCO'UNTERFEIT. *adj.* Genuine; not ſpurious.
True zeal is not any one ſingle affection of the ſoul, but a ſtrong mixture of many holy affections, filling the heart with all pious intentions; all, not only *uncounterfeit*, but moſt fervent. *Sprat.*

To UNCO'UPLE. *v. a.* To looſe dogs from their couples.
Uncouple in the weſtern valley, go;
Diſpatch, I ſay, and find the foreſter. *Shakeſpeare.*
The hunt is up, the morn is bright and gray;
The fields are fragrant, and the woods are green;
Uncouple here, and let us make a bay. *Shakeſpeare.*
The land on which they fought, th' appointed place,
In which th' *uncoupled* hounds began the chace. *Dryden.*

UNCO'URTEOUS. *adj.* Uncivil; unpolite.
In behaviour ſome will ſay, ever ſad, ſurely ſober, and ſomewhat given to muſing, but never *uncourteous*. *Sidney.*

UNCO'URTEOUSLY. *adv.* Uncivilly; unpolitely.
Though ſomewhat merrily, yet *uncourteouſly* he railed upon England, objecting extreme beggary, and mere barbarouſneſs unto it. *Aſcham.*

UNCO'URTLINESS. *n. ſ.* Unſuitableneſs of manners to a court; inelegance.
The quakers preſented an addreſs, which, notwithſtanding the *uncourtlineſs* of their phraſes, the ſenſe was very honeſt. *Addiſon.*

UNCO'URTLY. *adj.* Inelegant of manners; uncivil.
The lord treaſurer not entering into thoſe refinements of paying the publick money upon private conſiderations, hath been ſo *uncourtly* as to ſtop it. *Swift.*

UNCO'UTH. *adj.* [uncuð, Saxon.] Odd; ſtrange; unuſual.
A very *uncouth* ſight was to behold,
How he did faſhion his untoward pace;
For as he forward mov'd his footing old,
So backward ſtill was turn'd his wrinkled face. *Fairy Queen.*
The lovers ſtanding in this doleful wiſe,
A warrior bold unwares approached near;
Uncouth in arms yclad, and ſtrange diſguiſe. *Fairfax.*
I am ſurprized with an *uncouth* fear;
A chilling ſweat o'erruns my trembling joints;
My heart ſuſpects more than mine eye can ſee. *Shakeſp.*
The trouble of thy thoughts this night
Affects me equally; nor can I like
This *uncouth* dream, of evil ſprung, I fear. *Milton.*
Say on;
For I that day was abſent, as befel,
Bound on a voyage *uncouth*, and obſcure,
Far on excurſion toward the gates of hell. *Milton.*
It was ſo *uncouth* a ſight, for a fox to appear without a tail, that the very thought made him weary of his life. *L'Eſtrange.*
The ſecret ceremonies I conceal,
Uncouth, perhaps unlawful to reveal. *Dryden.*
I am more in danger to miſunderſtand his true meaning, than if I had come to him with a mind unpoſſeſſed by doctors of my ſect, whoſe reaſonings will of courſe make all chime that way, and make the genuine meaning of the author ſeem harſh, ſtrained, and *uncouth* to me. *Locke.*
He made that a pleaſant ſtudy, which, in the hands of Bartolus and Baldus, was *uncouth* and rugged. *Baker.*

UNCO'UTHLY. *adv.* Oddly; ſtrangely.
Venetians do not more *uncouthly* ride,
Than did their lubber ſtate mankind beſtride. *Dryden.*

UNCO'UTHNESS. *n. ſ.* Oddneſs; ſtrangeneſs.
To deny himſelf in the leſſer inſtances, that ſo when the greater come, they may not have the diſadvantage of *uncouthneſs*, and perfect ſtrangeneſs, to enhance their difficulty, muſt be acknowledged reaſonable. *Decay of Piety.*

To UNCREA'TE. *v. a.* To annihilate; to reduce to nothing; to deprive of exiſtence.
Who created thee, lamenting learn;
Who can *uncreate* thee thou ſhalt know. *Milton.*
Light dies before her *uncreating* word.
Thus at her felt approach, and ſecret might,
Art after art goes out, and all is night. *Pope.*

UNCREA'TED. *adj.*
1. Not yet created.
How haſt thou diſturb'd
Heav'n's bleſſed peace, and into nature brought
Miſery, *uncreated* till the crime
Of thy rebellion? *Milton.*
2. [*Incrée*, Fr.] Not produced by creation.
What cauſe within, or what without is found,
That can a being *uncreated* bound? *Blackmore.*
The next paragraph proves, that the idea we have of God is God himſelf; it being ſomething, as he ſays, *uncreated*. *Locke.*

UNCRE'DITABLENESS. *n. ſ.* Want of reputation.
To all other diſſwaſives, we may add this of the *uncreditableneſs*: the beſt that can be ſaid is, that they uſe wit fooliſhly, whereof the one part devours the other. *Dec. of Piety.*

UNCRO'PPED. *adj.* Not cropped; not gathered.
Thy abundance wants
Partakers, and *uncropp'd* falls to the ground. *Milton.*

UNCRO'SSED. *adj.* Uncancelled.
Such gain the cap of him, that makes them fine,
Yet keeps his book *uncroſs'd*. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNCRO'UDED. *adj.* Not ſtraitened by want of room.
An amphitheatre,
On its publick ſhows, unpeopled Rome,
And held *uncrouded* nations in its womb. *Addiſon.*

To UNCRO'WN. *v. a.* To deprive of a crown; to deprive of ſovereignty.
He hath done me wrong;
And therefore I'll *uncrown* him ere't be long. *Shakeſpeare.*
Ye pow'rs!
See a ſacred king *uncrown'd*;
See your offſpring, Albion, bound. *Dryden.*

U'NCTION. *n. ſ.* [*unction*, Fr.]
1. The act of anointing.
The *unction* of the tabernacle, the table, the laver, the altar of God, with all the inſtruments appertaining thereunto, made them for ever holy. *Hooker.*
2. Unguent; ointment.
The king himſelf the ſacred *unction* made;
As king by office, and as prieſt by trade. *Dryden.*
3. The act of anointing medically.
Such as are of hot conſtitutions, ſhould uſe bathing in hot water, rather than *unctions*. *Arbuthnot.*
4. Any thing ſoftening, or lenitive.
Mother,
Lay not that flattering *unction* to your ſoul,
That not your treſpaſs, but my madneſs ſpeaks. *Shakeſp.*
5. The rite of anointing in the laſt hours.
Their extreme *unction*, adminiſtered as the dying man's viaticum, which St. James mentioned as the ceremony of his recovery, may be added. *Hammond.*
6. Any thing that excites piety and devotion.

UNCTUO'SITY. *n. ſ.* [from *unctuous*.] Fatneſs; oilineſs.
Fuliginous exhalations contain an *unctuoſity* in them, and ariſe from the matter of fuel. *Brown.*

U'NCTUOUS. *adj.* Fat; clammy; oily.
Dry up thy harrow'd veins, and plough-torn leas,
Whereof ingrateful man, with liqu'riſh draughts,
And morſels *unctuous*, greaſes his pure mind,
That from it all conſideration ſlips. *Shakeſpeare.*
A wand'ring fire,
Compact of *unctuous* vapour, which the night
Condenſes, and the cold environs round,
Kindled through agitation to a flame. *Milton.*
The trees were *unctuous* fir, and mountain aſh. *Dryden.*
Whether they *unctuous* exhalations are,
Fir'd by the ſun, or ſeeming ſo alone. *Dryden.*
Th' infernal winds,
Dilating, and with *unctuous* vapour fed,
Diſdain'd their narrow cells. *Philips.*
Camphire, oil-olive, linſeed-oil, ſpirit of turpentine, and amber, are fat, ſulphureous, *unctuous* bodies. *Newton.*

U'NCTUOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* Fatneſs; oilineſs; clamminеſs; greaſineſs.
A great degree of *unctuouſneſs* is not neceſſary to the production of the like effects. *Boyle.*

UNCU'LLED. *adj.* Not gathered.
A ſweaty reaper from his tillage brought
Firſt fruits, the green ear, and the yellow ſheaf,
Uncull'd, as came to hand. *Milton.*

UNCU'LPABLE. *adj.* Not blameable.
Thoſe canons do bind, as they are edicts of nature; which the Jews obſerving as yet unwritten, and thereby framing ſuch church orders, as in their law were not preſcribed, are notwithſtanding in that reſpect *unculpable*. *Hooker.*

UNCU'CKOLDED. *adj.* Not made a cuckold.
As it is a heart-breaking to ſee a handſome man looſe wiv'd, ſo it is a deadly ſorrow to behold a foul knave *uncuckolded*. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNCU'LTIVATED. *adj.* [*incultus*, Lat.]
1. Not cultivated; not improved by tillage.
Our iſle, indeed, too fruitful was before;
But all *uncultivated* lay,
Out of the ſolar walk. *Dryden.*
God gave the world to men in common; but ſince he gave it for their benefit, it cannot be ſuppoſed he meant it ſhould always remain common and *uncultivated*. *Locke.*
2. Not inſtructed; not civilized.
The firſt tragedians found that ſerious ſtile,
Too grave for their *uncultivated* age. *Roſcommon.*
Theſe are inſtances of nations, where *uncultivated* nature has been left to itſelf, without the help of letters. *Locke.*

UNCU'MBERED. *adj.* Not burthened; not embarraſſed.
Lord of yourſelf, *uncumber'd* with a wife. *Dryden.*

UNCU'RBABLE. *adj.* That cannot be curbed, or checked.
So much *uncurbable* her garboiles, Cæsar,
Made out of her impatience, which not wanted
Shrewdness of policy. *Shakesp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

UNCU'RBED. *adj.* Licentious; not restrained.
With frank, and with *uncurbed* plainness,
Tell us the Dauphin's mind. *Shakesp. Hen. V.*

To UNCU'RL. *v. a.* To loose from ringlets or convolutions.
There stands a rock; the raging billows roar
Above his head in storms; but when 'tis clear,
Uncurl their ridgy backs, and at his feet appear. *Dryden.*
The lion's foe lies prostrate on the plain,
He sheaths his paws, *uncurls* his angry mane;
And, pleas'd with bloodless honours of the day,
Walks over, and disdains th' inglorious prey. *Dryden.*
The furies sink upon their iron beds,
And snakes *uncurl'd* hang list'ning round their heads. *Pope.*

To UNCU'RL. *v. n.* To fall from the ringlets.
My fleece of woolly hair now *uncurls*,
Even as an adder, when she doth unrowl
To do some fatal execution. *Shakespeare.*

UNCU'RLED. *adj.* Not collected into ringlets.
Alike in feature both, and garb appear;
With honest faces, though *uncurled* hair. *Dryden.*
But since, alas! frail beauty must decay;
Curl'd or *uncurl'd*, since locks will turn to grey;
What then remains, but well our pow'r to use,
And keep good humour still, whate'er we lose? *Pope.*

UNCU'RRENT. *adj.* Not current; not passing in common payment.
Your voice like a piece of *uncurrent* gold, is not crack'd within the ring. *Shakespeare.*
I can no other answer make but thanks;
And thanks, and ever thanks: and oft good turns
Are shuffled off with such *uncurrent* pay. *Shakespeare.*

To UNCU'RSE. *v. a.* To free from any execration.
Uncurse their souls; their peace is made
With head, and not with hands. *Shakespeare.*

UNCU'RST. *adj.* Not execrated.
Sir John Hotham unreproached, unthreatened, *uncursed* by any language or secret imprecation of mine, not long after pays his own and his eldest son's heads. *K. Charles.*
Heav'n sure has kept this spot of earth *uncurst*,
To shew how all things were created first. *Waller.*

UNCU'T. *adj.* Not cut.
We must resign! heav'n his great soul doth claim,
In storms as loud as his immortal fame:
His dying groans, his last breath shake our isle,
And trees *uncut* fall for his funeral pile. *Waller.*

To UNDA'M. *v. a.* To open; to free from the restraint of mounds.
When the fiery suns too fiercely play,
And shrivell'd herbs on with'ring stems decay;
The wary ploughman on the mountain's brow,
Undamns his watry stores. *Dryden.*

UNDA'MAGED. *adj.* Not made worse; not impaired.
Plants will frequent changes try,
Undamag'd, and their marriageable arms
Conjoin with others. *Philips.*

UNDA'UNTED. *adj.* Unsubdued by fear; not depressed.
Bring forth men children only;
For thy *undaunted* metal should compose
Nothing but males. *Shakespeare.*
With him went
Harman, who did the twice fir'd Harry save,
And in his burning ship *undaunted* fought. *Dryden.*
Mirror of ancient faith in early youth!
Undaunted worth, inviolable truth!
No foe unpunish'd in the fighting field,
Shall dare thee. *Dryden.*

UNDA'UNTEDNESS. *n. s.* Boldness; bravery; intrepidity.
Luther took up a brisker air of assurance, and shewed a particular *undauntedness* in the cause of truth, when it had so mighty an opposer. *Atterbury.*
The art of war, which they admired in him, and his *undauntedness* under dangers, were such virtues as these islanders were not used to. *Pope.*

UNDA'UNTEDLY. *adv.* Boldly; intrepidly; without fear.
It shall bid his soul go out of this body *undauntedly*, and lift up its head with confidence, before saints and angels. *South.*

UNDA'ZZLED. *adj.* Not dimmed, or confused by splendour.
'Here matter new to gaze the devil met
Undazzled. *Milton.*
As *undazzled* and untroubled eyes, as eagles can be supposed to cast on glow-worms, when they have been newly gazing on the sun. *Boyle.*

To UNDE'AF. *v. a.* To free from deafness.
Though Richard my life's counsel would not hear,
My death's sad tale may yet *undeaf* his ear. *Shakespeare.*

UNDEBA'UCHED. *adj.* Not corrupted by debauchery.
When the world was buxsome, fresh and young,
Her sons were *undebauch'd*, and therefore strong. *Dryden.*

UNDECA'GON. *n. s.* [from *undecim*, Lat. and γωνία, Gr.] A figure of eleven angles or sides.

UNDECA'YING. *adj.* Not suffering diminution or declension.
The fragrant myrtle, and the juicy vine,
Their parents *undecaying* strength declare,
Which with fresh labour and *unwearied* care,
Supplies new plants. *Blackmore on the Creation.*

UNDECA'YED. *adj.* Not liable to be diminished or impaired.
How fierce in fight, with courage *undecay'd*!
Judge if such warriors want immortal aid. *Dryden.*
If in the melancholy shades below,
The flames of friends and lovers cease to glow;
Yet mine shall sacred last; mine *undecay'd*
Burn on through life, and animate my shade. *Pope.*

To UNDECE'IVE. *v. a.* To set free from the influence of a fallacy.
All men will try, and hope to write as well,
And, not without much pains, be *undeceiv'd*. *Roscommon.*
My muse enraged, from her urn,
Like ghosts of murder'd bodies doth return
T' accuse the murderers, to right the stage,
And *undeceive* the long-abused age. *Denham.*
So far as truth gets ground in the world, so far sin loses it. Christ saves the world by *undeceiving* it. *South.*
Our coming judgments do in part *undeceive* us, and rectify the grosser errors. *Glanville.*

UNDECE'IVABLE. *adj.* Not liable to deceive.
It serves for more certain computation, by how much it is a larger and more comprehensive period, and under a more *undeceivable* calculation. *Holder on Time.*

UNDECE'IVED. *adj.* Not cheated; not imposed on.
All of a tenour was their after life;
No day discolour'd with domestic strife:
No jealousy, but mutual truth believ'd;
Secure repose, and kindness *undeceiv'd*. *Dryden.*

UNDECI'DED. *adj.* Not determined; not settled.
For one thing, which we have left to the order of the church, they had twenty which were *undecided* by the express word of God. *Hooker.*
To whose muse we owe that sort of verse,
Is *undecided* by the men of skill. *Roscommon.*
Aristotle has left *undecided* the duration of the action. *Dryd.*
When two adverse winds engage with horrid shock,
Levying their equal force with utmost rage,
Long *undecided* lasts the airy strife. *Philips.*

To UNDE'CK. *v. a.* To deprive of ornaments.
I find myself a traitor;
For I have given here my soul's consent,
T' *undeck* the pompous body of a king. *Shakespeare.*

UNDE'CKED. *adj.* Not adorned; not embellished.
Eve was *undeck'd*, save with herself. *Milton.*

UNDECI'SIVE. *adj.* Not decisive; not conclusive.
Two nations differing about the antiquity of their language, made appeal to an *undecisive* experiment, when they agreed upon the trial of a child brought up among the wild inhabitants of the desert. *Glanville.*

UNDECLI'NED. *adj.*
1. Not grammatically varied by termination.
2. Not deviating; not turned from the right way.
In his track my wary feet have stept;
His *undeclined* ways precisely kept. *Sandys.*

UNDE'DICATED. *adj.*
1. Not consecrated; not devoted.
2. Not inscribed to a patron.
I should let this book come forth *undedicated*, were it not that I look upon this dedication as a duty. *Boyle.*

UNDEE'DED. *adj.* Not signalized by action.
My sword, with an unbatter'd edge,
I sheath again *undeeded*. *Shakespeare.*

UNDEFA'CED. *adj.* Not deprived of its form; not disfigured.
Those arms, which for nine centuries had brav'd
The wrath of time on antick stone engrav'd;
Now torn by mortars, stand yet *undefac'd*,
On nobler trophies by thy valour rais'd. *Granville.*

UNDEFE'ASIBLE. *adj.* Not defeasible; not to be vacated or annulled.

UNDEFI'LED. *adj.* Not polluted; not vitiated; not corrupted.
Virtue weareth a crown for ever, having gotten the victory, striving for *undefiled* rewards. *Wisdom* iv. 3.
Whose bed is *undefil'd*, and chaste, pronounc'd. *Milton.*
Her Arethusian stream remains unsoil'd,
Unmix'd with foreign filth, and *undefil'd*;
Her wit was more than man, her innocence a child. *Dryden.*

UNDEFI'NED. *adj.* Not circumscribed, or explained by a definition.
There is no such way to give defence to absurd doctrines, as to guard them round with legions of obscure, doubtful, *undefined* words. *Locke.*

UNDEFI'NABLE. *adj.* Not to be marked out, or circumscribed by a definition.

That which is indefinite, though it hath bounds, as not being infinite, yet thoſe bounds to us are *undefinable*. *Grew.*

Why ſimple ideas are *undefinable* is, that the ſeveral terms of a definition, ſignifying ſeveral ideas, they can all, by no means, repreſent an idea, which has no compoſition to all. *Locke.*

UNDEFO'RMED. *adj.* Not deformed; not disfigured.

The ſight of ſo many gallant fellows, with all the pomp and glare of war, yet *undeform'd* by battles, may poſſibly invite your curioſity. *Pope.*

UNDEF,'ED. *adj.* Not ſet at defiance; not challenged.

Falſe traitor, thou broken haſt
The law of arms, to ſtrike foe *undefied*;
But thou thy treaſon's fruit, I hope, ſhalt taſte
Right ſour, and feel the law, the which thou haſt defac'd. *Spenſer.*

Tarifa
Changed a blunt cane for a ſteel-pointed dart,
And meeting Ozmyn next,
Who wanting time for treaſon to provide,
He baſely threw it at him, *undefy'd*. *Dryden.*

UNDELI'BERATED. *adj.* Not carefully conſidered.

The prince's *undeliberated* throwing himſelf into that engagement, tranſported him with paſſion. *Clarendon.*

UNDELI'GHTED. *adj.* Not pleaſed; not touched with pleaſure.

The fiend
Saw *undelighted* all delight; all kind
Of living creatures, new to ſight. *Milton.*

UNDELI'GHTFUL. *adj.* Not giving pleaſure.

He could not think of involving himſelf in the ſame *undelightful* condition of life. *Clarendon.*

UNDEMO'LISHED. *adj.* Not razed; not thrown down.

She *undemoliſh'd* ſtood, and ev'n 'till now
Perhaps had ſtood. *Philips.*

They ſtood by, and ſuffered Dunkirk to lie *undemoliſhed*. *Swift.*

UNDEMO'NSTRABLE. *adj.* Not capable of fuller evidence.

Out of the precepts of the law of nature, as of certain, common, and *undemonſtrable* principles, man's reaſon doth neceſſarily proceed unto certain more particular determinations: which particular determinations being found out according unto the reaſon of man, they have the names of human laws. *Hooker.*

UNDENI'ABLE. *adj.* Such as cannot be gainſaid.

That age which my grey hairs make ſeem more than it is, hath not diminiſhed in me the power to protect an *undeniable* verity. *Sidney.*

Of thoſe of the ſecond claſs, we have a plain and *undeniable* certainty. *Woodward.*

UNDENI'ABLY. *adv.* So plainly, as to admit no contradiction.

This account was differently related by the ancients; that is, *undeniably* rejected by the moderns. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

I grant that nature all poets ought to ſtudy: but then this alſo *undeniably* follows, that thoſe things which delight all ages muſt have been an imitation of nature. *Dryden.*

UNDEPLO'RED. *adj.* Not lamented.

Riſe, wretched widow! riſe; nor *undeplor'd*
Permit my ghoſt to paſs the Stygian ford;
But riſe prepar'd to mourn thy periſh'd lord. *Dryden.*

UNDEPRA'VED. *adj.* Not corrupted.

Knowledge dwelt in our *undepraved* natures, as light in the ſun; it is now hidden in us like ſparks in a flint. *Glanville.*

UNDEPRI'VED. *adj.* Not diveſted by authority; not ſtripped of any poſſeſſion.

He *undepriv'd*, his benefice forſook. *Dryden.*

U'NDER. *preposition.* [*undar*, Gothick; unben, Saxon; *onder*, Dutch.]

1. In a ſtate of ſubjection to.

When good Saturn, baniſh'd from above,
Was driven to hell, the world was *under* Jove. *Dryden.*

Every man is put under a neceſſity, by his conſtitution, as an intelligent being, to be determined by his own judgment, what is beſt for him to do; elſe he would be *under* the determination of ſome other than himſelf, which is want of liberty. *Locke.*

2. In the ſtate of pupillage to.

To thoſe that live.
Under thy care, good rules and patterns give. *Denham.*

The princes reſpected Helim, and made ſuch improvements *under* him, that they were inſtructed in learning. *Guardian.*

Beneath; ſo as to be covered, or hidden.

Fruit put in bottles, and the bottles let down into wells *under* water, will keep long. *Bacon.*

If it ſtood always under this form, it would have been *under* fire; if it had not been *under* water. *Burnet.*

Thy bees lodge under covert of the wind. *Dryden.*

Many a good poetick vein is buried *under* a trade, and never produces any thing for want of improvement. *Locke.*

4. Below in place; not above. This is the ſenſe of *under ſail*; that is, *having the ſails* ſpread aloft.

As they went *under ſail* by him, they held up their hands and made their prayers. *Sidney.*

By that fire that burn'd the Carthage queen,
When the falſe Trojan *under ſail* was ſeen. *Shakeſp.*

Miſſeltoe hath been found to put forth *under* the boughs, and not only above the boughs; ſo it cannot be any thing that falleth upon the bough. *Bacon.*

Be gather'd now, ye waters, *under* heav'n. *Milton.*

5. In a leſs degree than.

Medicines take effect ſometimes, *under* and ſometimes above, the natural proportion of their virtue. *Hooker.*

If you write in your ſtrength, you ſtand revealed at firſt; and ſhould you write *under* it, you cannot avoid ſome peculiar graces. *Dryden.*

6. For leſs than.

We are thrifty enough not to part with any thing ſerviceable to our bodies, *under* a good conſideration; but make little account of what is moſt beneficial to our ſouls. *Ray.*

7. Leſs than; below.

Man, once fallen, was nothing but a total pollution, and not to be reformed by any thing *under* a new creation. *South.*

Theſe men of forehead love to inſure a cauſe, and ſeldom talk *under* certainty and demonſtration. *Collier.*

There are ſeveral hundred pariſhes in England *under* twenty pounds a year, and many *under* ten. *Swift.*

8. By the ſhow of.

That which ſpites me more than all the wants,
He does it *under* name of perfect love. *Shakeſp.*

'Tis hard to bind any ſyllogiſm ſo cloſe upon the mind, as not to be evaded *under* ſome plauſible diſtinction. *Baker.*

9. With leſs than.

Several young men could never leave the pulpit *under* half a dozen conceits. *Swift.*

10. In the ſtate of inferiority to; noting rank or order of precedence.

It was too great an honour for any man *under* a duke. *Addiſon.*

11. In a ſtate of being loaded with.

He ſhall but bear them, as the aſs bears gold,
To groan and ſweat *under* the buſineſs. *Shakeſp.*

He holds the people
Of no more ſoul, nor fitneſs for the world,
Than camels in their war; who have their provender
Only for bearing burthens, and ſore blows
For ſinking *under* them. *Shakeſpeare.*

12. In a ſtate of oppreſſion by, or ſubjection to.

After all, they have not been able to give any conſiderable comfort to the mind, *under* any of the great preſſures of this life. *Tillotſon.*

At any rate we deſire to be rid of the preſent evil, which we are apt to think nothing abſent can equal; becauſe, *under* the preſent pain, we find not ourſelves capable of any, the leaſt degree of happineſs. *Locke.*

Women and children did not ſhew the leaſt ſigns of complaint, *under* the extremity of torture. *Collier.*

Illuſtrious parent! now ſome token give,
That I may Clymene's proud boaſt believe,
Nor longer *under* falſe reproaches grieve. *Addiſon.*

13. In a ſtate in which one is ſeized or overborn.

The prince and princeſs muſt be *under* no leſs amazement. *Pope.*

14. In a ſtate of being liable to, or limited by.

That which we move for our better inſtruction's ſake, turneth unto choler in them; they anſwer fumingly. Yet in this their mood, they caſt forth ſomewhat, wherewith, *under* pain of greater diſpleaſure, we muſt reſt contented. *Hooker.*

The greater part of mankind is ſlow of apprehenſion; and therefore, in many caſes, *under* a neceſſity of ſeeing with other men's eyes. *South.*

A generation ſprung up amongſt us, that flattered princes that they have a divine right to abſolute power, let the laws and conditions *under* which they enter upon their authority be what they will. *Locke.*

It is not ſtrange to find a country half unpeopled, where ſo great a proportion of both ſexes is tied *under* ſuch vows of chaſtity. *Addiſon.*

Things of another world are *under* the diſadvantage of being diſtant, and therefore operate but faintly. *Atterbury.*

15. In a ſtate of depreſſion, or dejection by.

There is none but he,
Whoſe being I do fear: and, *under* him,
My genius is rebuk'd, as Antony's was by Cæſar. *Shakeſp.*

16. In the ſtate of bearing, or being known by.

This faction, *under* the name of Puritan, became very turbulent, during the reign of Elizabeth. *Swift.*

The raiſing of ſilver coin, has been only by coining it with leſs ſilver in it, *under* the ſame denomination. *Locke.*

17. In the ſtate of.

If they can ſucceed without blood, as *under* the preſent diſpoſition of things, it is very poſſible they may, it is to be hoped they will be ſatisfied. *Swift.*

18. Not having reached or arrived to; noting time.

Three ſons he dying left *under* age;
By means whereof, their uncle Vortigern
Uſurp'd the throne during their pupillage. *Spenſer.*

19. Repreſented by.

Morpheus is repreſented by the antient ſtatuaries *under* the figure of a boy aſleep, with a bundle of poppy in his hand. *Addiſon.*

20. In a ſtate of protection.

Under favour, there are other materials for a commonwealth, beſides ſtark love and kindneſs. *Collier.*

21. With reſpect to.

Mr. Duke may be mentioned *under* the double capacity of a poet and a divine. *Felton.*

22. Atteſted by.

Cato major, who had with great reputation borne all the great offices of the commonwealth, has left us an evidence, *under* his own hand, how much he was verſed in country affairs. *Locke.*

23. Subjected to; being the ſubject of.

To deſcribe the revolutions of nature, will require a ſteady eye; eſpecially ſo to connect the parts, and preſent them all *under* one view. *Burnet.*

Memory is the ſtorehouſe of our ideas. For the narrow mind of man, not being capable of having many ideas *under* view at once, it was neceſſary to have a repoſitory to lay them up. *Locke.*

The thing *under* proof is not capable of demonſtration, and muſt be ſubmitted to the trial of probabilities. *Locke.*

Diſtinct conceptions, that anſwer their verbal diſtinctions, ſerve to clear any thing in the ſubject *under* conſideration. *Locke.*

I rather ſuſpect my own judgment, than believe a fault to be in that poem, which lay ſo long *under* Virgil's correction, and had his laſt hand put to it. *Addiſon.*

24. In the next ſtage of ſubordination.

This is the only ſafe-guard, *under* the ſpirit of God, that dictated theſe ſacred writings, that can be relied on. *Locke.*

25. In a ſtate of relation that claims protection.

U'NDER. *adv.*

1. In a ſtate of ſubjection.

I'e purpoſe to come *under* the children of Judah for bondmen and bond-women. 2 *Chron.* xxviii. 10.

2. Leſs: oppoſed to *over* or *more*.

He kept the main ſtock without alteration, *under* or over. *Addiſon.*

3. It has a ſignification reſembling that of an adjective; inferiour; ſubject; ſubordinate. But, perhaps, in this ſenſe it ſhould be conſidered as united to the following word

I will fight
Againſt my canker'd country with the ſpleen
Of all the *under* fiends. *Shakeſp.*

4. It is much uſed in compoſition, in ſeveral ſenſes, which the following examples will explain.

UNDERA'CTION. *n. ſ.* Subordinate action; action not eſſential to the main ſtory.

The leaſt epiſodes, or *underactions*, interwoven in it, are parts neceſſary, or convenient to carry on the main deſign. *Dryd.*

To UNDERBE'AR. *v. a.* [*under* and *bear*.]

1. To ſupport; to endure.

What reverence he did throw away on ſlaves?
Wooing poor craftſmen with the craft of ſmiles,
And patient *underbearing* of his fortune. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. To line; to guard. Out of uſe.

The dutcheſs of Milan's gown; not like your cloth of gold, ſet with pearls, down-ſleeves, ſide-ſleeves, and ſkirts round, *underborne* with a bluiſh tinſel. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNDERBEA'RER. *n. ſ.* [*under* and *bearer*.] In funerals, thoſe that ſuſtain the weight of the body, diſtinct from thoſe who are bearers of ceremony, and only hold up the pall.

To UNDERBI'D. *v. a.* [*under* and *bid*.] To offer for any thing leſs than it is worth.

UNDERCLE'RK. *n. ſ.* [*under* and *clerk*.] A clerk ſubordinate to the principal clerk.

Coleby, one of his underſwearers, was tried for robbing the treaſury, where he was an *underclerk*. *Swift.*

To UNDERDO'. *v. n.* [*under* and *do*.]

1. To act below ones abilities.

You overact, when you ſhould *underdo*;
A little call yourſelf again, and think. *B. Johnſon.*

2 To do leſs than is requiſite.

Nature much oftener overdoes than *underdoes*: You ſhall find twenty eggs with two yolks, for one that hath none. *Grew.*

UNDERFA'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*under* and *faction*.] Subordinate faction; ſubdiviſion of a faction.

Chriſtianity loſes by conteſts of *underfactions*. *Decay of Piety.*

UNDERFE'LLOW. *n. ſ.* [*under* and *fellow*.]. A mean man; a ſorry wretch.

They carried him to a houſe of a principal officer, who with no more civility, though with much more buſineſs than thoſe *underfellows* had ſhewed, in captious manner put interrogatories unto him. *Sidney.*

UNDERFI'LLING. *n. ſ.* [*under* and *fill*.] Lower part of an edifice.

To found our habitation firmly, firſt examine the bed of earth upon which we will build, and then the *underfillings*, or ſubſtruction, as the antients called it. *Wotton.*

To UNDERFO'NG. *v. a.* [*under* and ꝥanzan, Saxon.] To take in hand.

Thou, Menalcas, that by thy treachery
Didſt *underfong* my lady to wexe ſo light,
Shouldſt well be known for ſuch thy villainy. *Spenſer.*

To UNDERFU'RNISH. *v. a.* [*under* and *furniſh*.] To ſupply with leſs than enough.

Can we ſuppoſe God would *underfurniſh* man for the ſtate he deſigned him, and not afford him a ſoul large enough to purſue his happineſs? *Collier.*

To UNDERGI'RD. *v. a.* [*under* and *gird*.] To bind below; to round the bottom.

When they had taken it up, they uſed helps, *undergirding* the ſhip. *Acts* xxvii. 17.

To U'NDERGO. *v. a.* [*under* and *go*.]

1. To ſuffer; to ſuſtain; to endure evil.

With mind averſe, he rather *underwent*
His people's will, than gave his own conſent. *Dryden.*

2. To ſupport; to hazard. Not in uſe.

I have mov'd certain Romans,
To *undergo* with me, an enterpriſe
Of honourable, dang'rous conſequence. *Shakeſpeare.*
Such they were, who might preſume t' have done
Much for the king, and honour of the ſtate,
Having the chiefeſt actions *undergone*. *Daniel.*

3. To ſuſtain; to be the bearer of; to poſſeſs. Not in uſe.

Their virtues elſe, be they as pure as grace;
As infinite as man may *undergo*;
Shall, in the general cenſure, take corruption
From that particular fault. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. To ſuſtain; to endure without fainting.

It rais'd in me
An *undergoing* ſtomach, to bear up
Againſt what ſhould enſue. *Shakeſpeare.*

5. To paſs through.

I carried on my enquiries to try whether this riſing world, when finiſh'd, would continue always the ſame; or what changes it would ſucceſſively *undergo*, by the continued action of the ſame cauſes. *Burnet.*

Bread put into the ſtomach of a dying man, will *undergo* the alteration that is merely the effect of heat. *Arbuthnot.*

6. To be ſubject to.

Claudio *undergoes* my challenge, and either I muſt ſhortly hear from him, or I will ſubſcribe him a coward. *Shakeſp.*

UNDERGRO'UND. *n. ſ.* [*under* and *ground*] Subterraneous ſpace.

They have promiſed to ſhew your highneſs
A ſpirit rais'd from depth of *underground*. *Shakeſpeare.*
Waſh'd by ſtreams
From *underground*, the liquid ore he drains
Into fit molds prepared. *Milton.*

UNDERGRO'WTH. *n. ſ.* [*under* and *growth*.] That which grows under the tall wood.

So thick entwin'd,
As one continued brake, the *undergrowth*
Of ſhrubs, and tangling buſhes, had perplex'd
All path of man, or beaſt, that paſs'd that way. *Milton.*

UNDERHA'ND. *adv.* [*under* and *hand*.]

1. By means not apparent; ſecretly.

Theſe multiplied petitions of worldly things in prayer, have, beſides their direct uſe, a ſervice, whereby the church *underhand*, through a kind of heavenly fraud, taketh therewith the ſouls of men, as with certain baits. *Hooker.*

2. Clandeſtinely; with fraudulent ſecrecy.

She *underhand* dealt with the principal men of that country, that they ſhould perſuade the king to make Plangus his aſſociate. *Sidney.*

They by their precedents of wit,
T' out-faſt, out-loiter, and out-ſit,
Can order matters *underhand*,
To put all buſineſs to a ſtand. *Hudibras.*

It looks, as if I had deſired him *underhand* to write ſo ill againſt me; but I have not brib'd him to do me this ſervice. *Dryden.*

Such mean revenge, committed *underhand*,
Has ruin'd many an acre of good land. *Dryden.*

Wood is ſtill working *underhand* to force his halfpence upon us. *Swift.*

I'll haſten to my Roman ſoldiers,
Inflame the mutiny, and *underhand*
Blow up their diſcontents. *Addiſon.*

UNDER-

UNCU'RBABLE. *adj.* That cannot be curbed, or checked.
So much *uncurbable* her garboiles, Cæſar,
Made out of her impatience, which not wanted
Shrewdneſs of policy. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

UNCU'RBED. *adj.* Licentious; not reſtrained.
With frank, and with *uncurbed* plainneſs,
Tell us the Dauphin's mind. *Shakeſp. Hen. V.*

To UNCU'RL. *v. a.* To looſe from ringlets or convolutions.
There ſtands a rock; the raging billows roar
Above his head in ſtorms; but when 'tis clear,
Uncurl their ridgy backs, and at his feet appear. *Dryden.*
The lion's foe lies proſtrate on the plain,
He ſheaths his paws, *uncurls* his angry mane;
And, pleas'd with bloodleſs honours of the day,
Walks over, and diſdains th' inglorious prey. *Dryden.*
The furies ſink upon their iron beds,
And ſnakes *uncurl'd* hang liſt'ning round their heads. *Pope.*

To UNCU'RL. *v. n.* To fall from the ringlets.
My fleece of woolly hair now *uncurls*,
Even as an adder, when ſhe doth unrowl
To do ſome fatal execution. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNCU'RLED. *adj.* Not collected into ringlets.
Alike in feature both, and garb appear;
With honeſt faces, though *uncurled* hair. *Dryden.*
But ſince, alas! frail beauty muſt decay;
Curl'd or *uncurl'd*, ſince locks will turn to grey;
What then remains, but well our pow'r to uſe,
And keep good humour ſtill, whate'er we loſe? *Pope.*

UNCU'RRENT. *adj.* Not current, not paſſing in common payment.
Your voice like a piece of *uncurrent* gold, is not crack'd within the ring. *Shakeſpeare.*
I can no other anſwer make but thanks;
And thanks, and ever thanks: and oft good turns
Are ſhuffled off with ſuch *uncurrent* pay. *Shakeſpeare.*

To UNCU'RSE. *v. a.* To free from any execration.
Uncurſe their ſouls; their peace is made
With head, and not with hands. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNCU'RST. *adj.* Not execrated.
Sir John Hotham unreproached, unthreatened, *uncurſed* by any language or ſecret imprecation of mine, not long after pays his own and his eldeſt ſon's heads. *K. Charles.*
Heav'n ſure has kept this ſpot of earth *uncurſt*,
To ſhew how all things were created firſt. *Waller.*

UNCU'T. *adj.* Not cut.
We muſt reſign! heav'n his great ſoul doth claim,
In ſtorms as loud as his immortal fame:
His dying groans, his laſt breath ſhake our iſle,
And trees *uncut* fall for his fun'ral pile. *Waller.*

To UNDA'M. *v. a.* To open; to free from the reſtraint of mounds.
When the fiery ſuns too fiercely play,
And ſhrivell'd herbs on with'ring ſtems decay;
The wary ploughman on the mountain's brow,
Undamns his watry ſtores. *Dryden.*

UNDA'MAGED. *adj.* Not made worſe; not impaired.
Plants will frequent changes try,
Undamag'd, and their marriageable arms
Conjoin with others. *Philips.*

UNDA'UNTED. *adj.* Unſubdued by fear; not depreſſed.
Bring forth men children only;
For thy *undaunted* metal ſhould compoſe
Nothing but males. *Shakeſpeare.*
With him went
Harman, who did the twice fir'd Harry ſave,
And in his burning ſhip *undaunted* fought. *Dryden.*
Mirror of ancient faith in early youth!
Undaunted worth, inviolable truth!
No foe unpuniſh'd in the fighting field,
Shall dare thee. *Dryden.*

UNDA'UNTEDNESS. *n. ſ.* Boldneſs; bravery; intrepidity.
Luther took up a briſker air of aſſurance, and ſhewed a particular *undauntedneſs* in the cauſe of truth, when it had ſo mighty an oppoſer. *Atterbury.*
The art of war, which they admired in him, and his *undauntedneſs* under dangers, were ſuch virtues as theſe iſlanders were not uſed to. *Pope.*

UNDA'UNTEDLY. *adv.* Boldly; intrepidly; without fear.
It ſhall bid his ſoul go out of this body *undauntedly*, and lift up its head with confidence, before ſaints and angels. *South.*

UNDA'ZZLED. *adj.* Not dimmed, or confuſed by ſplendour.
Here matter new to gaze the devil met
Undazzled. *Milton.*
As *undazzled* and untroubled eyes, as eagles can be ſuppoſed to caſt on glow-worms, when they have been newly gazing on the ſun. *Boyle.*

To UNDE'AF. *v. a.* To free from deafneſs.
Though Richard my life's counſel would not hear,
My death's ſad tale may yet *undeaf* his ear. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNDEBA'UCHED. *adj.* Not corrupted by debauchery.
When the world was buckſome, freſh and young,
Her ſons were *undebauch'd*, and therefore ſtrong. *Dryden.*

UNDE'CAGON. *n. ſ.* [from *undecim*, Lat. and γονία, Gr.] A figure of eleven angles or ſides.

UNDECA'YING. *adj.* Not ſuffering diminution or declenſion.
The fragrant myrtle, and the juicy vine,
Their parents *undecaying* ſtrength declare,
Which with freſh labour and *unwearied* care,
Supplies new plants. *Blackmore on the Creation.*

UNDECA'YED. *adj.* Not liable to be diminiſhed or impaired.
How fierce in fight, with courage *undecay'd!*
Judge if ſuch warriors want immortal aid. *Dryden.*
If in the melancholy ſhades below,
The flames of friends and lovers ceaſe to glow;
Yet mine ſhall ſacred laſt; mine *undecay'd*
Burn on through life, and animate my ſhade. *Pope.*

To UNDECE'IVE. *v. a.* To ſet free from the influence of a fallacy.
All men will try, and hope to write as well,
And, not without much pains, be *undeceiv'd*. *Roſcommon.*
My muſe enraged, from her urn,
Like ghoſts of murder'd bodies doth return
T' accuſe the murderers, to right the ſtage,
And *undeceive* the long-abuſed age. *Denham.*
So far as truth gets ground in the world, ſo far ſin loſes it. Chriſt ſaves the world by *undeceiving* it. *South.*
Our coming judgments do in part *undeceive* us, and rectify the groſſer errors. *Glanville.*

UNDECE'IVABLE. *adj.* Not liable to deceive.
It ſerves for more certain computation, by how much it is a larger and more comprehenſive period, and under a more *undeceivable* calculation. *Holder on Time.*

UNDECE'IVED. *adj.* Not cheated; not impoſed on.
All of a tenour was their after life;
No day diſcolour'd with domeſtic ſtrife:
No jealouſy, but mutual truth believ'd;
Secure repoſe, and kindneſs *undeceiv'd*. *Dryden.*

UNDECI'DED. *adj.* Not determined; not ſettled.
For one thing, which we have left to the order of the church, they had twenty which were *undecided* by the expreſs word of God. *Hooker.*
To whoſe muſe we owe that ſort of verſe,
Is *undecided* by the men of ſkill. *Roſcommon.*
Ariſtotle has left *undecided* the duration of the action. *Dryd.*
When two adverſe winds engage with horrid ſhock,
Levying their equal force with utmoſt rage,
Long *undecided* laſts the airy ſtrife. *Philips.*

To UNDE'CK. *v. a.* To deprive of ornaments.
I find myſelf a traitor;
For I have given here my ſoul's conſent,
T' *undeck* the pompous body of a king. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNDE'CKED. *adj.* Not adorned; not embelliſhed.
Eve was *undeck'd*, ſave with herſelf. *Milton.*

UNDECI'SIVE. *adj.* Not deciſive; not concluſive.
Two nations differing about the antiquity of their language, made appeal to an *undeciſive* experiment, when they agreed upon the trial of a child brought up among the wild inhabitants of the deſert. *Glanville.*

UNDECLI'NED. *adj.*
1. Not grammatically varied by termination.
2. Not deviating; not turned from the right way.
In his track my wary feet have ſtept;
His *undeclined* ways preciſely kept. *Sandys.*

UNDE'DICATED. *adj.*
1. Not conſecrated; not devoted.
2. Not inſcribed to a patron.
I ſhould let this book come forth *undedicated*, were it not that I look upon this dedication as a duty. *Boyle.*

UNDEE'DED. *adj.* Not ſignalized by action.
My ſword, with an unbatter'd edge,
I ſheath again *undeeded*. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNDEFA'CED. *adj.* Not deprived of its form; not disfigured.
Thoſe arms, which for nine centuries had brav'd
The wrath of time on antick ſtone engrav'd;
Now torn by mortars, ſtand yet *undefac'd*,
On nobler trophies by thy valour rais'd. *Granville.*

UNDEFE'ASIBLE. *adj.* Not defeaſible; not to be vacated or annulled.

UNDEFI'LED. *adj.* Not polluted; not vitiated; not corrupted.
Virtue weareth a crown for ever, having gotten the victory, ſtriving for *undefiled* rewards. *Wiſdom* iv. 3.
Whoſe bed is *undefil'd*, and chaſte, pronounc'd. *Milton.*
Her Arethuſian ſtream remains unſoil'd,
Unmix'd with foreign filth, and *undefil'd*;
Her wit was more than man, her innocence a child. *Dryden.*

UNDEFI'NED. *adj.* Not circumſcribed, or explained by a definition.
There is no ſuch way to give defence to abſurd doctrines, as to guard them round with legions of obſcure, doubtful, *undefined* words. *Locke.*

UNDEFI'NABLE. *adj.* Not to be marked out, or circumſcribed by a definition.

UNDERPU'LLER. *n. ſ.* [*under* and *puller.*] Inferiour or ſubordinate puller.

The myſtery of ſeconds and thirds is ſuch a maſter-piece, that no deſcription can reach. Theſe underpullers in deſtruction are ſuch implicit mortals as are not to be matched. Collier.

To UNDERRA'TE. *v. a.* [*under* and *rate.*] To rate too low.

UNDERRA'TE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A price leſs than is uſual.

The uſeleſs brute is from Newmarket brought,
And at an underrate in Smithfield bought,
To turn a mill. Dryden.

To UNDERSA'Y. *v. n.* [*under* and *ſay.*] To ſay by way of derogation. Not in uſe.

They ſay, they con to heaven the highway;
But I dare undersay,
They never ſet foot on that ſame trode,
But balke their right way, and ſtrain abroad. Spenſer.

UNDERSE'CRETARY. *n. ſ.* [*under* and *ſecretary.*] An inferiour or ſubordinate ſecretary.

The Jews have a tradition, that Elias ſits in heaven, and keeps a regiſter of all men's actions, good or bad. He hath his underſecretaries for the ſeveral nations, that take minutes of all that paſſes. Burnet.

To UNDERSE'LL. *v. a.* [*under* and *ſell.*] To defeat, by ſelling for leſs; to ſell cheaper than another.

Their ſtock being rated at ſix in the hundred, they may, with great gain, underſell us, our ſtock being rated at ten. Child.

UNDERSE'RVANT. *n. ſ.* [*under* and *ſervant.*] A ſervant of the lower claſs.

Beſides the nerves, the bones, as underſervants, with the muſcles, are employed to raiſe him up. Grew.

To U'NDERSET. *v. a.* [*under* and *ſet.*] To prop; to ſupport.

The merchant-adventurers, being a ſtrong company, and well underſet with rich men, and good order, held out bravely. Bacon.

UNDERSE'TTER. *n. ſ.* [from *underſet.*] Prop; pedeſtal; ſupport.

The four corners thereof had underſetters. 1 Kings vii. 30.

UNDERSE'TTING. *n. ſ.* [from *underſet.*] Lower part; pedeſtal.

Their underſettings, or pedeſtals, are, in height, a third part of the column. Wotton.

UNDERSHE'RIFF. *n. ſ.* [*under* and *ſheriff.*] The deputy of the ſheriff.

Since 'tis my doom, love's underſhrieve,
Why this reprieve?
Why doth my ſhe advowſon fly? Cleaveland.

UNDERSHE'RIFFRY. *n. ſ.* [from *underſheriff.*] The buſineſs or office of an underſheriff.

The cardinals of Rome call all temporal buſineſs, of wars and embaſſages, ſherreria, which is underſheriffries; as if they were but matters for underſheriffs and catchpoles; though many times thoſe underſheriffries do more good than their high ſpeculations. Bacon.

UNDERSHOO'T. *part. adj.* [*under* and *ſhoot.*] Moved by water paſſing under it.

The impriſoned water payeth the ranſom of driving an underſhoot wheel for his enlargement. Carew.

UNDERSO'NG. *n. ſ.* [*under* and *ſong.*] Chorus; burthen of a ſong.

So ended ſhe; and all the reſt around
To her redoubled that her underſong. Spenſer.
The challenge to Damætas ſhall belong;
Menalcas ſhall ſuſtain his underſong;
Each in his turn your tuneful numbers bring. Dryden.

To UNDERSTA'ND. *v. a.* preterite *underſtood.* [unbeꝛꝛcanban, Saxon.]

1. To comprehend fully; to have knowledge of.

The Ulyſſes of Ovid upbraids his ignorance, that he underſtood not the ſhield for which he pleaded. Dryden.

2. To conceive.

His ſin might have been greater in that reſpect: but that it was not ſo to be underſtood, appears by the oppoſition. Stillingfleet.

The moſt learned interpreters underſtood the words of ſin, and not of Abel. Locke.

To UNDERSTA'ND. *v. n.*

1. To have uſe of the intellectual faculties; to be an intelligent or conſcious being.

I have given thee a wiſe and underſtanding heart. Chronicles.

2. To be informed.

I underſtood of the evil Eliaſhib did. Neh. xiii. 7.
I underſtand by Sanga, you have been
Solicited againſt the commonwealth
By one Umbrenus. Benj. Johnſon.
All my ſoul be
Imparadis'd in you, in whom alone
I underſtand, and grow, and ſee. Donne.

UNDERSTA'NDING. *n. ſ.* [from *underſtand.*]

1. Intellectual powers; faculties of the mind, eſpecially thoſe of knowledge and judgment.

I ſpeak as my underſtanding inſtructs me, and as mine honeſty puts it to utterance. Shakeſpeare.
Make him of quick underſtanding in the fear of the Lord. Iſai.
It maketh day-light underſtanding, out of darkneſs. Bacon.
When ſhe rates things, and moves from ground to ground,
The name of reaſon ſhe obtains by this:
But when by reaſon ſhe the truth hath found,
And ſtandeth fix'd, ſhe underſtanding is. Davies.
Life and ſenſe,
Fancy and underſtanding: whence the ſoul
Reaſon receives, and reaſon is her being. Milton.
God is to the underſtanding of man, as the light of the ſun is to our eyes, its firſt and moſt glorious object. Tillotſon.

2. Skill.

The underſtandings of a ſenate are often enſlaved by three or four leaders. Swift.
Right underſtanding conſiſts in the perception of the viſible or probable agreement or diſagreement of ideas. Locke.
Very mean people have raiſed their minds to a great ſenſe and underſtanding of religion. Locke.

3. Intelligence; terms of communication.

He hoped the loyalty of his ſubjects would concur with him in the preſerving of a good underſtanding between him and his people. Clarendon.
We have got into ſome underſtanding with the enemy, by means of Don Diego. Arbuthnot.

UNDERSTA'NDING. *adj.* Knowing; ſkilful.

The preſent phyſician is a very underſtanding man, and well read. Addiſon.

UNDERSTA'NDINGLY. *adv.* [from *underſtand.*] With knowledge.

Sundays may be underſtandingly ſpent in theology. Milton.

UNDERSTOO'D. pret. and part. paſſive of *underſtand.*

UNDERSTRA'PPER. *n. ſ.* [*under* and *ſtrap.*] A petty fellow; an inferior agent.

Every underſtrapper perked up, and expected a regiment; or his ſon muſt be a major. Swift.

To UNDERTA'KE. *v. a.* preterite *undertook*; participle paſſive *undertaken.* [*underfangen*, German.]

1. To attempt; to engage in.

The taſk he undertakes
Is numb'ring ſands, and drinking oceans dry. Shakeſpeare.
Hence our gen'rous emulation came;
We undertook, and we perform'd the ſame. Roſcommon.
Fiercer than cannon, and than rocks more hard,
The Engliſh undertake th' unequal war. Dryden.
Of dangers undertaken, fame atchiev'd,
They talk by turns. Dryden.

2. To aſſume a character. Not in uſe.

His name and credit ſhall you undertake,
And in my houſe you ſhall be friendly lodg'd. Shakeſpeare.

3. To engage with; to attack.

It is not fit your lordſhip ſhould undertake every companion that you give offence to. Shakeſpeare.
You'll undertake her no more? Shakeſpeare.

4. To have the charge of.

To th' waterſide I muſt conduct your grace,
Then give my charge up to ſir Nicholas Vaux,
Who undertakes you to your end. Shakeſpeare.

To UNDERTA'KE. *v. n.*

1. To aſſume any buſineſs or province.

O Lord, I am oppreſſed, undertake for me. Iſa. xxxviii. 34.
I undertook alone to wing th' abyſs. Milton.

2. To venture; to hazard.

It is the cowiſh terror of his ſpirit,
That dare not undertake. Shakeſpeare.

3. To promiſe; to ſtand bound to ſome condition.

If the curious ſearch the hills after rains, I dare undertake they will not loſe their labour. Woodward.

UNDERTA'KEN. part. paſſive of *undertake.*

UNDERTA'KER. *n. ſ.* [from *undertake.*]

1. One who engages in projects and affairs.

Antrim was naturally a great undertaker. Clarendon.
Undertakers in Rome purchaſe the digging of fields, and arrive at great eſtates by it. Addiſon.
This ſerves to free the enquiry from the perplexities that ſome undertakers have encumbered it with. Woodward.
Oblige thy fav'rite undertakers
To throw me in but twenty acres. Prior.

2. One who engages to build for another at a certain price.

Should they build as faſt as write,
'Twould ruin undertakers quite. Swift.

3. One who manages funerals.

UNDERTA'KING. *n. ſ.* [from *undertake.*] Attempt; enterprize; engagement.

Mighty men they are called; which ſheweth a ſtrength ſurpaſſing others: and men of renown, that is, of great undertaking and adventurous actions. Raleigh.
If this ſeem too great an undertaking for the humour of our age, then ſuch a ſum of money ought to lie ready for taking off all ſuch pieces of cloth as ſhall be brought in. Temple.

UNDERTE'NANT. *n. ſ.* [*under* and *tenant.*] A ſecondary tenant; one who holds from him that holds from the owner.

Settle and ſecure the *undertenants*; to the end there may be a repoſe and eſtabliſhment of every ſubject's eſtate, lord and tenant. *Davies.*

UNDERTOO'K. part. paſſive of *undertake.*

UNDERVALUA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*under* and *value.*] Rate not equal to the worth.

There is often failing by an *undervaluation*; for in divers children their ingenerate powers are of ſlow diſcloſure. *Wotton.*

To UNDERVA'LUE. *v. a.* [*under* and *value.*]

1. To rate low; to eſteem lightly; to treat as of little worth.

Her name is Portia, nothing *undervalu'd*
To Cato's daughter. *Shakeſpeare.*

My chief delight lay in diſcharging the duties of my ſtation; ſo that, in compariſon of it, I *undervalued* all enſigns of authority. *Atterbury.*

2. To depreſs; to make low in eſtimation; to deſpiſe.

I write not this with the leaſt intention to *undervalue* the other parts of poetry. *Dryden.*

In a kingdom grown glorious by the reputation of a ſovereign, multitudes leſſen and *undervalue* it. *Addiſon.*

Schooling Luther is an *undervaluing* term, and would make one think that Eraſmus had a mean opinion of him. *Atterbury.*

UNDERVA'LUE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Low rate; vile price.

The unſkilfulneſs, careleſſneſs, or knavery of the traders, added much to the *undervalue* and diſcredit of theſe commodities abroad. *Temple.*

UNDERVA'LUER. *n. ſ.* [from *undervalue.*] One who eſteems lightly.

An *undervaluer* of money was ſir Henry Wotton. *Walton.*

UNDERWE'NT. preterite of *undergo.*

U'NDERWOOD. *n. ſ.* [*under* and *wood.*] The low trees that grew among the timber.

When you fell *underwood*, ſow haws and ſloes. *Mortimer.*

UNDERWORK. *n. ſ.* [*under* and *work.*] Subordinate buſineſs; petty affairs.

Thoſe that are proper for war, fill up the laborious part of life, and carry on the *underwork* of the nation. *Addiſon.*

To UNDERWO'RK. *v. a.* preterite *underworked*, or *underwrought*; participle paſſive *underworked*, or *underwrought.*

1. To deſtroy by clandeſtine meaſures.

Thou from loving England art ſo far,
That thou haſt *underwrought* its lawful king,
To cut off the ſequence of poſterity. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. To labour leſs than enough.

Apelles ſaid of Protogenes, that he knew not when to give over. A work may be overwrought as well as *underwrought.* *Dryden.*

UNDERWO'RKMAN. *n. ſ.* [*under* and *workman.*] An inferiour, or ſubordinate labourer.

Underworkmen are expert enough at making a ſingle wheel in a clock, but are utterly ignorant how to adjuſt the ſeveral parts. *Swift.*

To UNDERWRI'TE. *v. a.* [*under* and *write.*] To write under ſomething elſe.

He began firſt with his pipe, and then with his voice, thus to challenge Dorus, and was by him anſwered in the *underwritten* ſort. *Sidney.*

What addition and change I have made, I have here *underwritten.* *Sanderſon.*

UNDERWRI'TER. *n. ſ.* [from *underwrite.*] An inſurer: ſo called from writing his name under the conditions.

UNDESCRI'BED. *adj.* Not deſcribed.

They urge, that God left nothing in his word *undeſcribed*, whether it concerned the worſhip of God, or outward polity. *Hooker.*

This is ſuch a ſingular practice, that I had rather leave it *undeſcribed*, than give it its proper character. *Collier.*

UNDESCRI'BED. *adj.* Not ſeen; unſeen; undiſcovered.

UNDESE'RVED. *adj.*

1. Not merited; not obtained by merit.

This victory, obtained with great, and truely not *undeſerved*, honour to the two princes, the whole eſtates, with one conſent, gave the crown to Muſidorus. *Sidney.*

2. Not incurred by fault.

The ſame virtue which gave him a diſregard of fame, made him impatient of an *undeſerved* reproach. *Addiſon.*

UNDESE'RVEDLY. *adv.* [from *undeſerved.*] Without deſert, whether good or ill.

Our deſire is to yield them a juſt reaſon, even of the leaſt things, wherein *undeſervedly* they have but as much as dreamed that we do amiſs. *Hooker.*

He which ſpeaketh no more than edifieth, is *undeſervedly* reprehended for much ſpeaking. *Hooker.*

Theſe oft as *undeſervedly* inthral
His outward freedom. *Milton.*

Science diſtinguiſhes a man of honour from one of thoſe athletick brutes, whom *undeſervedly* we call heroes. *Dryden.*

UNDESE'RVER. *n. ſ.* One of no merit.

You ſee how men of merit are ſought after; the *undeſerver* may ſleep, when the man of action is called on. *Shakeſp.*

UNDESE'RVING. *adj.*

1. Not having merit; not having any worth.

It exerts itſelf promiſcuouſly towards the deſerving and the *undeſerving*, if it relieves alike the idle and the indigent. *Addiſon.*

Shall we repine at a little miſplaced charity, when an all-wiſe being ſhowers down every day his benefits on the unthankful and *undeſerving*? *Atterbury.*

Who loſe a length of *undeſerving* days;
Would you uſurp the lover's dear-bought praiſe? *Pope.*

2. Not meriting any particular advantage or hurt. With *of.*

I was carried to miſlike, then to hate; laſtly to deſtroy this ſon *undeſerving* deſtruction. *Sidney.*

My felicity is in retaining the good opinion of honeſt men, who think me not quite *undeſerving of* it. *Pope.*

UNDESI'GNED. *adj.* Not intended; not purpoſed.

Great effects by inconſiderable means are ſometimes brought about, and thoſe ſo wholly *undeſigned* by ſuch as are the immediate actors. *South.*

Where you conduct find,
Uſe and convenience, will you not agree,
That ſuch effects could not be *undeſign'd*,
Nor could proceed but from a knowing mind? *Blackmore.*

UNDESI'GNING. *adj.*

1. Not acting with any ſet purpoſe.

Could atoms, which, with undirected flight,
Roam'd through the void, and rang'd the realms of night,
In order march, and to their poſts advance,
Led by no guide, but *undeſigning* chance? *Blackmore.*

2. Having no artful nor fraudulent ſchemes; ſincere.

He looks upon friendſhip, gratitude, and ſenſe of honour, as terms to impoſe upon weak, *undeſigning* minds. *South.*

UNDESI'RABLE. *adj.* Not to be wiſhed; not pleaſing.

To add what wants
In female ſex, the more to draw his love,
And render me more equal; and perhaps,
A thing not *undeſirable*, ſome time
Superior; for inferior, who is free? *Milton.*

UNDESI'RED. *adj.* Not wiſhed; not ſolicited.

O goddeſs-mother, give me back to fate;
Your gift was *undeſir'd*, and came too late. *Dryden.*

UNDESI'RING. *adj.* Negligent; not wiſhing.

The baits of gifts and money to deſpiſe,
And look on wealth with *undeſiring* eyes:
When thou canſt truly call theſe virtues thine,
Be wiſe, and free, by heav'n's conſent and mine. *Dryden.*

UNDESTROYABLE. *adj.* Indeſtructible; not ſuſceptive of deſtruction.

Common glaſs, once made, ſo far reſiſts the violence of the fire, that moſt chymiſts think it a body more *undeſtroyable* than gold itſelf. *Boyle.*

UNDESTRO'YED. *adj.* Not deſtroyed.

The eſſences of thoſe ſpecies are preſerved whole and *undeſtroyed*, whatever changes happen to any, or all of the individuals. *Locke.*

UNDETE'RMINABLE. *adj.* Impoſſible to be decided.

On either ſide the fight was fierce, and ſurely *undeterminable* without the death of one of the chiefs. *Wotton.*

Rather an heir had no ſuch right by divine inſtitution, than that God ſhould give ſuch a right, but yet leave it doubtful and *undeterminable* who ſuch heir is. *Locke.*

UNDETE'RMINATE. *adj.*

1. Not ſettled; not decided; contingent.

Surely the Son of God could not die by chance, nor the greateſt thing that ever came to paſs in nature, be left to an *undeterminate* event. *South.*

2. Not fixed.

Fluid, ſlippery, and *undeterminate* it is of itſelf. *More.*

UNDETE'RMINATENESS. } *n. ſ.* [from *undeterminate.*]
UNDETERMINA'TION. }

1. Uncertainty; indeciſion.

He is not left barely to the *undetermination*, incertainty and unſteadineſs of the operation of his faculties, without a certain, ſecret prediſpoſition of them to what is right. *Hale.*

2. The ſtate of not being fixed, or invincibly directed.

The idea of a free agent is *undeterminateneſs* to one part, before he has made choice. *More.*

UNDETE'RMINED. *adj.*

1. Unſettled; undecided.

He has left his ſucceſſion as *undetermined*, as if he had ſaid nothing about it. *Locke.*

Extended wide
In circuit, *undetermin'd* ſquare or round. *Milton.*

2. Not limited; not regulated.

It is difficult to conceive that any ſuch thing ſhould be as matter, *undetermined* by ſomething called form. *Hale.*

UNDEVO'TED. *adj.* Not devoted.

The lords Say and Brooke, two popular men, and moſt *undevoted* to the church, poſitively refuſed to make any ſuch proteſtation. *Clarendon.*

UNDIA'PHANOUS. *adj.* Not pellucid; not transparent.
When the materials of glass, melted, with calcined tin, have composed a mass *undiaphanous* and white, this white enamel is the basis of all concretes, that goldsmiths employ in enamelling. *Boyle.*

UNDI'D. The preterite of *undo*.
This so *undid* all I had done before,
I could attempt, and he endure no more. *Roscommon.*

UNDIGE'STED. *adj.* Not concocted.
Ambition, the disease of virtue, bred
Like surfeits from an *undigested* fulness,
Meets death in that which is the means of life. *Denham.*
The glaring sun breaks in at ev'ry chink;
Yet plung'd in sloth we lie, and snore supine;
As fill'd with fumes of *undigested* wine. *Dryden.*
Meat remaining in the stomach *undigested*, dejection of appetite, wind coming upwards, are signs of a phlegmatick constitution. *Arbuthnot.*

UNDI'GHT. preterite *put off*. It is questionable whether it have a present tense.
From her fair head her fillets she *undight*,
And laid her stole aside. *Spenser.*

UNDIMI'NISHED. *adj.* Not impaired; not lessened.
I still accounted myself *undiminished* of my largest concessions. *King Charles.*
Think not, revoked spirit! thy shape the same,
Or *undiminish'd* brightness, to be known
As when thou stood'st in heav'n, upright and pure *Milton.*
Sergius, who a bad cause bravely try'd
All of a piece, and *undiminish'd*, dy'd. *Dryden.*
The deathless muse, with *undiminish'd* rays,
Through distant times the lovely dame conveys. *Addison.*
When sacrilegious hands had raised the church, even to the foundation, these charities they suffered to stand *undiminished*, untouched. *Atterbury.*

UNDI'NTED. *adj.* Not impressed by a blow.
I must rid all the sea of pirates: this 'greed upon,
To part with unhackt edges, and bear back
Our barge *undinted*. *Shakespeare.*

UNDI'PPED. *adj.* [*un* and *dip*.] Not dipped; not plunged.
I think thee
Impenetrably good; but, like Achilles,
Thou had'st a soft Egyptian heel *undipp'd*,
And that has made thee mortal. *Dryden.*

UNDIRE'CTED. *adj.* Not directed.
The realm was left, like a ship in a storm, amidst all the raging surges, unruled and *undirected* of any; for they to whom she was committed, fainted or forsook their charge. *Spenser.*
Coul'd atoms, which, with *undirected* flight,
Roam'd through the void, and rang'd the realms of night,
Of reason destitute, without intent,
In order march. *Blackmore.*

UNDISCE'RNED. *adj.* Not observed; not discovered; not descried.
Our profession, though it leadeth us into many truths *undiscerned* by others, yet doth disturb their communications. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*
Broken they break, and rallying they renew,
In other forms, the military shew:
At last in order *undiscern'd* they join,
And march together in a friendly line. *Dryden.*

UNDISCE'RNEDLY. *adv.* So as to be undiscovered.
Some associated particles of saltpetre, by lurking *undiscernedly* in the fixed nitre, had escaped the analysing violence of the fire. *Boyle.*

UNDISCE'RNIBLE. *adj.* Not to be discerned; invisible.
I should be guiltier than my guiltiness,
To think I should be *undiscernible*,
When I perceive your grace. *Shakespeare.*
The apostle knowing that the distinction of these characters was *undiscernible* by men in this life, admonishes those, who had the most comfortable assurances of God's favour, to be nevertheless apprehensive. *Rogers.*

UNDISCE'RNIBLY. *adv.* Invisibly; imperceptibly.
Many secret indispositions will *undiscernibly* steal upon the soul, and it will require time and close application to recover it to the spiritualities of religion. *South.*

UNDISCE'RNING. *adj.* Injudicious; incapable of making due distinction.
Undiscerning muse, which heart, which eyes,
In this new couple dost thou prize? *Donne.*
His long experience informed him well of the state of England; but of foreign transactions he was entirely *undiscerning* and ignorant. *Clarendon.*
Thus her blind sister, fickle fortune, reigns,
And *undiscerning* scatters crowns and chains. *Pope.*

UNDISCIPLINED. *adj.*
1. Not subdued to regularity and order.
To be dispensed withal is an argument of natural infirmity, if it be necessary; but if it be not, it signifies an *undisciplined* and unmortified spirit. *Taylor.*
Divided from those climes where art prevails;
Undisciplin'd by precepts of the wise,
Our inborn passions will not brook controul;
We follow nature. *Philips.*
2. Untaught; uninstructed.
A gallant man had rather fight to great disadvantages in the field, in an orderly way, than skuffle with an *undisciplined* rabble. *King Charles.*
Dry is a man of a clear head, but few words; and gains the same advantage over Puzzle, that a small body of regular troops would gain over a numberless, *undisciplined* militia. *Spectator.*

UNDISCO'RDING. *adj.* Not disagreeing; not jarring in musick:
We on earth, with *undiscording* voice,
May rightly answer that melodious noise;
As once we did, 'till disproportion'd sin
Jarr'd against nature's chime. *Milton.*

UNDISCO'VERABLE. *adj.* Not to be found out.
He was to make up his accounts, and by an easy, *undiscoverable* cheat, he could provide against the impending distress. *Rogers.*

UNDISCO'VERED. *adj.* Not seen; not descried; not found out.
Coming into the falling of a way, which led us into a place, of each side whereof men might easily keep themselves *undiscovered*, I was encompassed suddenly by a great troop of enemies. *Sidney.*
When the griefs of Job were exceeding great, his words accordingly to open them were many: howbeit, still unto his seeming they were *undiscovered*. *Hooker.*
Time glides, with *undiscover'd* haste;
The future but a length behind the past. *Dryden.*
By your counsels we are brought to view
A rich and *undiscover'd* world in you. *Dryden.*
In such passages I discovered some beauty yet *undiscovered*. *Dryden.*

UNDISCREE'T. *adj.* Not wise; imprudent.
If thou be among the *undiscreet*, observe the time. *Ecclus* xxvii.

UNDISGUI'SED. *adj.* Open; artless; plain; exposed to view.
If thou art Venus,
Disguis'd in habit, *undisguis'd* in shape,
O help us captives from our chains t' escape. *Dryden.*
If once they can dare to appear openly and *undisguised*; when they can turn the ridicule upon seriousness and piety, the contagion spreads like a pestilence. *Rogers.*

UNDISHO'NOURED. *adj.* Not dishonoured.
Keep then fair league and truce with thy true bed:
I live distained, thou *unashonoured*. *Shakespeare.*

UNDISMA'YED. *adj.* Not discouraged; not depressed with fear.
He in the midst thus *undismay'd* began. *Milton.*
He aim'd a blow against his *undismay'd* adversary. *Arbuthnot.*
Though oft repuls'd, again
They rally *undismay'd*. *Philips.*

UNDISOBLI'GING. *adj.* Inoffensive.
All this he would have expatiated upon, with connexions of the discourses, and the most easy, *undisobliging* transitions. *Broome.*

UNDISPE'RSED. *adj.* Not scattered.
We have all the redolence of the perfumes we burn upon his altars; the smoke doth vanish ere it can reach the sky; and whilst it is *undispersed*, it but clouds it. *Boyle.*

UNDISPO'SED. *adj.* Not bestowed.
The employments were left *undisposed* of, to keep alive the hopes of impatient candidates. *Swift.*

UNDISPU'TED. *adj.* Incontrovertible; evident.
You, by an *undisputed* title, are the king of poets. *Dryden.*
That virtue and vice tend to make these men happy, or miserable, who severally practise them, is a proposition of undoubted, and by me *undisputed*, truth. *Atterbury.*

UNDISSE'MBLED. *adj.*
1. Openly declared.
2. Honest; not feigned.
Ye are the sons of a clergy, whose *undissembled* and unlimited veneration for the holy scriptures, hath not hindered them from paying an inferiour, but profound regard to the best interpreters of it, the primitive writers. *Atterbury.*

UNDI'SSIPATED. *adj.* Not scattered; not dispersed.
Such little primary masses as our proposition mentions, may remain *undissipated*. *Boyle.*

UNDISSO'LVING. *adj.* Never melting.
Not cold Scythia's *undissolving* snows,
Nor the parch'd Lybian sands thy husband bore;
But mild Parthenope. *Addison.*

UNDISTE'MPERED. *adj.*
1. Free from disease.
2. Free from perturbation.
Some such laws may be considered, in some parliament that shall be at leisure, from the urgency of more pressing affairs, and shall be cool and *undistempered*. *Temple.*

UNDISTI'NGUISHABLE. *adj.*

1. Not to be diſtinctly ſeen.

These things ſeem ſmall and *undiſtinguiſhable*,
Like far off mountains turned into clouds. *Shakeſpeare.*

The quaint mazes in the wanton green,
For lack of tread, are *undiſtinguiſhable*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Its lineaments are deſtroyed, and the materials mixt in an *undiſtinguiſhable* confuſion. *Rogers.*

2. Not to be known by any peculiar property.

No idea can be *undiſtinguiſhable* from another, from which it ought to be different. *Locke.*

UNDISTI'NGUISHED. *adj.*

1. Not marked out by objects or intervals.

'Tis longer ſince the creation of angels than of the world, by ſeven hundred years: whereby we would mark out ſo much of that *undiſtinguiſhed* duration, as we ſuppoſe would have admitted ſeven hundred annual revolutions of the ſun. *Locke.*

2. Not ſeen, or not to be ſeen otherwiſe than confuſedly; not ſeparately and plainly deſcried.

'Tis like the milky way, all over bright;
But ſown ſo thick with ſtars, 'tis *undiſtinguiſh'd* light. *Dryden.*

Wrinkles *undiſtinguiſh'd* paſs,
For I'm aſham'd to uſe a glaſs. *Swift.*

3. Admitting nothing between; having no intervenient ſpace.

Oh *undiſtinguiſh'd* ſpace of woman's will! *Shakeſpeare.*

The *undiſtinguiſh'd* ſeeds of good and ill,
Heav'n, in his boſom, from our knowledge hides. *Dryden.*

4. Not marked by any particular property.

Sleep to thoſe empty lids
Is grown a ſtranger; and day and night,
As *undiſtinguiſh'd* by my ſleep, as ſight. *Denham.*

5. Not treated with any particular reſpect.

Sad chance of war! now deſtitute of aid,
Falls *undiſtinguiſh'd* by the victor ſpade. *Pope.*

UNDISTI'NGUISHING. *adj.*

1. Making no difference.

The promiſcuous and *undiſtinguiſhing* diſtribution of good and evil, which was neceſſary for carrying on the deſigns of providence in this life, will be rectified in another. *Addiſon.*

Undiſtinguiſhing complaiſance will vitiate the taſte of the readers. *Garth.*

2. Not to be plainly diſcerned.

UNDISTRA'CTED. *adj.* Not perplexed by contrariety of thoughts or deſires.

When Enoch had walked with God, he was ſo far from being tired with that laſting aſſiduity, that he admitted him to a more immediate and more *undiſtracted* communion with himſelf. *Boyle.*

UNDISTRA'CTEDLY. *adv.* Without diſturbance from contrariety of ſentiments.

St. Paul tells us, that there is difference betwixt married and ſingle perſons; the affections of the latter being at liberty to devote themſelves more *undiſtractedly* to God. *Boyle.*

UNDISTRA'CTEDNESS. *n. ſ.* Freedom from interruption by different thoughts.

The ſtrange confuſions of this nation diſturb that calmneſs of mind, and *undiſtractedneſs* of thoughts. *Boyle.*

UNDISTU'RBED. *adj.*

1. Free from perturbation; calm; tranquil.

To our high-rais'd phantaſy preſent
That *undiſturbed* ſong of pure content. *Milton.*

The peaceful cities of th' Auſonian ſhore,
Lull'd in their eaſe, and *undiſturb'd* before,
Are all on fire. *Dryden.*

A ſtate, where our imitation of God ſhall end in the *undiſturbed* fruition of him to all eternity. *Atterbury.*

To be *undiſturbed* in danger, ſedately to conſider what is fitteſt to be done, and to execute it ſteadily, is a complex idea of an action, which may exiſt. But to be *undiſturbed* in danger, without uſing one's reaſon, is as real an idea as the other. *Locke.*

2. Not interrupted by any hindrance or moleſtation.

Nature ſtints our appetite,
And craves no more than *undiſturb'd* delight;
Which minds, unmix'd with cares and fears, obtain;
A ſoul ſerene, a body void of pain. *Dryden.*

Unvex'd with quarrels, *undiſturb'd* with noiſe,
The country king his peaceful realm enjoys. *Dryden.*

The Engliſh, *undiſturb'd*, ſubmiſs obey. *Philips.*

3. Not agitated.

A good conſcience is a port which is land-locked on every ſide, where no winds can poſſibly invade. There a man may not only ſee his own image, but that of his Maker, clearly reflected from the *undiſturbed* and ſilent waters. *Dryden.*

UNDISTU'RBEDLY. *adv.* Calmly; peacefully.

Our minds are ſo weak, that they have need of all the aſſiſtances can be procured, to lay before them *undiſturbedly* the thread and coherence of any diſcourſe. *Locke.*

UNDIVI'DABLE. *adj.* Not ſeparable; not ſuſceptive of diviſion.

The beſt actors in the world for tragedy, paſtoral, ſcene *undividable*, or poem unlimited. *Shakeſpeare.*

How comes it, huſband,
That thou art thus eſtranged from thyſelf?
Thyſelf, I call it, being ſtrange to me;
That *undividable*, incorporate,
Am better than thy dear ſelf's better part. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNDIVI'DED. *adj.* Unbroken; whole; not parted.

Love is not divided between God and God's enemy: we muſt love God with all our heart; that is, give him a whole and *undivided* affection. *Taylor.*

He extends through all extent;
Spreads *undivided*, operates unſpent. *Pope.*

UNDIVU'LGED. *adj.* Secret; not promulgated.

Let the great gods
Find out their enemies now. Tremble, thou wretch,
That haſt within thee *undivulged* crimes,
Unwhipp'd of juſtice. *Shakeſpeare.*

To UNDO'. *v. a.* preterite *undid*; participle paſſive *undone*. [from *do*]

1. To ruin; to bring to deſtruction.

As this immoderate favour of the multitude did him no good, ſo will it *undo* ſo many as ſhall truſt unto it. *Hayward.*

Subdued, *undone*, they did at laſt obey,
And change their own for their invader's way. *Roſcommon.*

Where, with like haſte, through ſeveral ways they run,
Some to *undo*, and ſome to be *undone*. *Denham.*

Hither ye come, diſlike, and ſo *undo*
The players, and diſgrace the poet too. *Denham.*

When I behold the charming maid,
I'm ten times more *undone*; while hope and fear,
With variety of pain, diſtract me. *Addiſon.*

2. To looſe; to open what is ſhut or faſtened; to unravel.

They falſe and fearful do their hands *undo*;
Brother, his brother; friend doth friend forſake. *Sidney.*

Pray *undo* this button. *Shakeſpeare.*

We implore thy powerful hand,
To *undo* the charmed band
Of true virgin here diſtreſs'd. *Milton.*

Were men ſo dull, they cou'd not ſee
That Lyce painted, ſhould they flee,
Like ſimple birds, into a net,
So groſsly woven and ill-ſet;
Her own teeth would *undo* the knot,
And let all go that ſhe had got. *Waller.*

3. To change any thing to its former ſtate; to recall, or annul any action.

They may know, that we are far from preſuming to think that men can better any thing which God hath done, even as we are from thinking, that men ſhould preſume to *undo* ſome things of men, which God doth know they cannot better. *Hooker.*

It was a torment
To lay upon the damn'd, which Sycorax
Could not again *undo*. *Shakeſpeare.*

We ſeem ambitious God's whole work t' *undo*;
Of nothing he made us, and we ſtrive too
To bring ourſelves to nothing back. *Donne.*

They make the Deity do and *undo*, go forward and backwards. *Burnet.*

By granting me ſo ſoon,
He has the merit of the gift *undone*. *Dryden.*

Without this our repentance is not real, becauſe we have not done what we can to *undo* our fault. *Tillotſon.*

Now will this woman, with a ſingle glance,
Undo what I've been labouring all this while. *Addiſon.*

When in time the martial maid
Found out the trick that Venus play'd,
She ſhakes her helm, ſhe knits her brows,
And, fir'd with indignation, vows,
To-morrow ere the ſetting ſun,
She'd all *und*, that ſhe had done. *Swift.*

UNDO'ING. *adj.* Ruining; deſtructive.

The great and *undoing* miſchief which befalls men, is by their being miſrepreſented. *South.*

UNDO'ING. *n. ſ.* Ruin; deſtruction; fatal miſchief.

To the utter *undoing* of ſome, many things by ſtrictneſs of law may be done, which equity and honeſt meaning forbiddeth. *Hooker.*

Falſe luſtre could dazzle my poor daughter to her *undoing*. *Addiſon.*

Fools that we are, we know that ye deceive us;
Yet act as if the fraud was pleaſing to us,
And our *undoing* joy. *Rowe.*

UNDO'NE. *adj.* [from *undo*.]

1. Not done; not performed.

Do you ſmell a fault?
I cannot wiſh the fault *undone*, the
Iſſue of it being ſo proper. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Ruined; brought to deſtruction.

Already is the work begun;
And we reſt all *undone*, till all be done.
Daniel's Civil War.

There

There was no opportunity to call either of these two great persons to account for what they had done, or what they had left *undone*. *Clarendon.*

UNDO'UBTED. *adj.* Indubitable; indisputable; unquestionable.

His fact, till now, came not to an *undoubted* proof. *Shakesp.*

Thou, spirit, who ledst this glorious eremite
Into the desart, his victorious field,
Against the spiritual foe, and brought'st him thence,
By proof th' *undoubted* son of God, inspire. *Milton.*

The relations of your trials may be received as *undoubted* records of certain events, and as securely be depended on, as the propositions of Euclid. *Glanville.*

Made the world tremble with a num'rous host,
And of *undoubted* victory did boast. *Waller.*

Though none of these be strict demonstration, yet we have an *undoubted* assurance of them, when they are proved by the best arguments that the nature of the thing will bear. *Tillotson.*

UNDO'UBTEDLY. *adv.* Indubitably; without question; without doubt.

Some fault *undoubtedly* there is in the very resemblance of idolaters. *Hooker.*

This cardinal, *undoubtedly*
Was fashion'd to much honour. *Shakesp. Hen.* VIII.

Undoubtedly God will relent, and turn
From his displeasure. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

The original is *undoubtedly* one of the greatest this age has produced. *Dryden.*

He that believes the christian doctrine, if he adhere to it, and live accordingly, shall *undoubtedly* be saved. *Tillotson.*

UNDO'UBTING. *adj.* Admitting no doubt.

They to whom all this is revealed, and received with an *undoubting* faith, if they do not presently set about so easy and so happy a task, must acknowledge themselves in the number of the blind. *Hammond.*

UNDRA'WN. *adj.* Not pulled by any external force.

Forth rush'd
The chariot of paternal deity *undrawn*,
Flashing thick flames, wheel within wheel;
Itself instinct with spirit, but convoy'd
By four cherubick shapes. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

UNDRE'ADED. *adj.* Not feared.

Better far,
Than still at hell's dark threshold t'have sat watch,
Unnam'd, *undreaded*, and thyself half starv'd. *Milton.*

UNDRE'AMED. *adj.* Not thought on.

A course more promising,
Than a wild dedication of yourselves
To unpath'd waters, *undream'd* shores; most certain
To miseries enough. *Shakesp. Winter Tale.*

To UNDRE'SS. *v. a.* [from *dress.*]

1. To divest of cloaths; to strip.

Undress you, and come now to bed. *Shakespeare.*

All were stol'n aside,
To counsel and *undress* the bride. *Suckling.*

Her fellows press'd,
And the reluctant nymph by force *undress'd*. *Addison's Ovid.*

2. To divest of ornaments, or the attire of ostentation.

Undress'd at evening, when she found
Their odours lost, their colours past,
She chang'd her look. *Prior.*

U'NDRESS. *n. s.* A loose or negligent dress.

Reform her into ease,
And put her in *undress* to make her please. *Dryden.*

UNDRE'SSED. *adj.*

1. Not regulated.

Thy vineyard lies half prun'd, and half *undress'd*. *Dryden.*

2. Not prepared for use.

The common country people wore perones, shoes of *undressed* leather. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

UNDRI'ED. *adj.* Not dried.

Their titles in the field were try'd:
Witness the fresh laments, and fun'ral tears *undry'd*. *Dryden.*

Four pounds of *undried* hops, thorough ripe, will make one of dry. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

UNDRI'VEN. *adj.* Not impelled either way.

As wint'ry winds contending in the sky,
With equal force of lungs their titles try;
The doubtful rack of heav'n
Stands without motion, and the tide *undriv'n*. *Dryden.*

UNDRO'SSY. *adj.* Free from recrement.

When a noontide sun, with summer beams
Darts through a cloud, her watry skirts are edg'd
With lucid amber, or *undrossy* gold. *Philips.*

UNDU'BITABLE. *adj.* Not admitting doubt; unquestionable.

Let that principle, that all is matter, and that there is nothing else, be received for certain and *undubitable*, and it will be easy to be seen, what consequences it will lead us into. *Locke.*

UNDU'E. *adj.* [*indué*, Fr.]

1. Not right; not legal.

That proceeding being at that time taxed for rigorous and *undue*, in matter and manner, makes it very probable there was some greater matter against her. *Bacon.*

2. Not agreeable to duty.

He will not prostitute his power to mean and *undue* ends, nor stoop to little and low arts of courting the people. *Atterb.*

U'NDULARY. *adj.* [from *undulo*, Lat.] Playing like waves; playing with intermissions.

The blasts and *undulary* breaths thereof maintain no certainty in their course. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To U'NDULATE. *v. a.* [from *undulo*, Lat.] To drive backward and forward; to make to play as waves.

Breath vocalized, *i. e.* vibrated and *undulated*, may in a different manner affect the lips, or tongue, or palate, and impress a swift, tremulous motion, which breath alone passing smooth doth not. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

To U'NDULATE. *v. n.* To play as waves in curls.

Through *undulating* air the sounds are sent,
And spread o'er all the fluid element. *Pope.*

UNDULA'TION. *n. s.* [from *undulate.*] Waving motion.

Worms and leeches will move both ways; and so will most of those animals, whose bodies consist of round and annulary fibres, and move by *undulation*, that is, like the waves of the sea. *Browne's Vulgar Errours.*

All tuneable sounds are made by a regular vibration of the sonorous body, and *undulation* of the air, proportionable to the acuteness and gravity of the tone. *Holder.*

Two parallel walls beat the sound back on each other, till the *undulation* is quite worn out. *Addison.*

U'NDULATORY. *adj.* [from *undulate.*] Moving in the manner of waves.

A constant *undulatory* motion is perceived by looking through telescopes. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

UNDU'LY. *adv.* Not properly; not according to duty.

Men *unduely* exercise their zeal against persons; not only against evil persons, but against those that are most venerable. *Sprat's Sermons.*

UNDU'TEOUS. *adj.* Not performing duty; irreverent; disobedient.

She and I, long since contracted,
Are now so sure, that nothing can dissolve us.
And this deceit loses the name of craft,
Of disobedience, or *unduteous* title. *Shakesp.*

In Latium safe he lay,
From his *unduteous* son, and his usurping sway. *Dryden.*

UNDU'TIFUL. *adj.* Not obedient; not reverent.

England thinks it no good policy to have that realm planted with English, lest they should grow so *undutiful* as the Irish, and become more dangerous. *Spenser's Ireland.*

No man's reason did ever dictate to him, that it is fit for a creature not to love God; to be *undutiful* to his great sovereign, and ungrateful to his best benefactor. *Tillotson.*

UNDU'TIFULLY. *adv.* [from *undutiful.*] Not according to duty.

The fish had long in Cæsar's ponds been fed,
And from its lord *undutifully* fled. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

UNDU'TIFULNESS. *n. s.* Want of respect; irreverence; disobedience.

I would have thought they would rather have held in, and staid all the other from *undutifulness*, than need to be forced thereunto themselves. *Spenser's Ireland.*

Forbidding *undutifulness* to superiours, sedition and rebellion against magistracy. *Tillotson.*

UNDY'ING. *adj.* Not destroyed; not perishing:

Driven down
To chains of darkness, and th' *undying* worm. *Milton.*

UNEA'RNED. *adj.* Not obtained by labour or merit.

As I am honest Puck,
If we have *unearned* luck,
Now to 'scape the serpent's tongue,
We will make amends ere long. *Shakespeare.*

Our work is brought to little, though begun
Early, and th' hour of supper comes *unearn'd*. *Milton.*

Wilt thou rather chuse
To lie supinely, hoping heav'n will bless
Thy slighted fruits, and give thee bread *unearn'd*! *Philips.*

UNEA'RTHED. *adj.* Driven from the hold.

The mighty robber of the fold,
Is from his craggy, winding haunts *unearth'd*. *Thomson.*

UNEA'RTHLY. *adj.* Not terrestrial.

The sacrifice
How ceremonious, solemn, and *unearthly*
It was i' th' offering! *Shakesp. Winter Tale.*

UNE'ASILY. *adv.* Not without pain.

He lives *uneasily* under the burden. *L'Estrange.*

They make mankind their enemy by their unjust actions, and consequently live more *uneasily* in the world than other men. *Tillotson.*

UNE'ASINESS. *n. s.* Trouble; perplexity; state of disquiet.

Not a subject
Sits in heart-grief and *uneasiness*,
Under the sweet shade of your government. *Shakespeare.*

The ſame *uneaſineſs* which ev'ry thing
Gives to our nature, life muſt alſo bring. *Denham.*

We may be ſaid to live like thoſe who have their hope in another life, if we bear the *uneaſineſſes* that befall us here with conſtancy. *Atterbury.*

Men are diſſatisfied with their ſtation, and create to themſelves all the *uneaſineſs* of want. They fancy themſelves poor, and under this perſuaſion feel all the diſquiet of real poverty. *Rogers.*

His majeſty will maintain his juſt authority over them; and whatever *uneaſineſs* they may give themſelves, they can create none in him. *Addiſon.*

The libels againſt his grandfather, that fly about his very court, give him *uneaſineſs*. *Swift.*

UNE'ASY. *adj.*

1. Painful; giving diſturbance.

The wiſeſt of the Gentiles forbad any libations to be made for dead infants, as believing they paſſed into happineſs through the way of mortality, and for a few months wore an *uneaſy* garment. *Taylor.*

On a tottering pinacle the ſtanding is *uneaſy*, and the fall deadly. *Decay of Piety.*

His preſent thoughts are *uneaſy*, becauſe his preſent ſtate does not pleaſe him. *L'Eſtrange.*

Uneaſy life to me,
Still watch'd and importun'd, but worſe for thee. *Dryden.*

2. Diſturbed; not at eaſe.

Happy low! lie down;
Uneaſy lies the head that wears a crown. *Shakeſpeare.*

Uneaſy juſtice upward flew,
And both the ſiſters to the ſtars withdrew. *Dryden.*

The paſſion and ill language proceeded from a gall'd and *uneaſy* mind. *Tillotſon.*

It is ſuch a pleaſure as makes a man reſtleſs and *uneaſy*, exciting freſh deſires. *Addiſon.*

One would wonder how any perſon ſhould deſire to be king of a country, in which the eſtabliſhed religion is directly oppoſite to that he profeſſes. Were it poſſible for ſuch a one to accompliſh his deſigns, his own reaſon might tell him, there could not be a more *uneaſy* prince, nor a more unhappy people. *Addiſon.*

If we imagine ourſelves intitled to any thing we have not, we ſhall be *uneaſy* in the want of it; and that uneaſineſs will expoſe us to all the evil perſuaſions of poverty. *Rogers.*

The ſoul, *uneaſy* and confin'd from home,
Reſts and expatiates in a life to come. *Pope.*

3. Conſtraining; cramping.

Some ſervile imitators
Preſcribe at firſt ſuch ſtrict, *uneaſy* rules,
As they muſt ever ſlaviſhly obſerve. *Roſcommon.*

4. Not unconſtrained; not diſengaged.

In converſation, a ſolicitous watchfulneſs about one's behaviour, inſtead of being mended, will be conſtrained, *uneaſy*, and ungraceful. *Locke.*

5. Peeviſh; difficult to pleaſe.

A ſour, untractable nature, makes him *uneaſy* to thoſe who approach him. *Addiſon.*

6. Difficult. Out of uſe.

We will, not appearing what we are, have ſome queſtion with the ſhepherd: from his ſimplicity, I think it not *uneaſy* to get the cauſe of my ſon's reſort thither. *Shakeſpeare.*

This ſwift buſineſs
I muſt *uneaſy* make; leſt too light winning
Make the prize light. *Shakeſpeare.*

Divers things, knowable by the bare light of nature, are yet ſo *uneaſy* to be ſatisfactorily underſtood, that, let them be delivered in the cleareſt expreſſions, the notions themſelves will appear obſcure. *Boyle.*

UNEA'TEN. *adj.* Not devoured.

Though they had but two horſes left *uneaten*, they had never ſuffered a ſummons to be ſent to them. *Clarendon.*

UNE'ATH. *adv.* [from *eath*; eaꝺ, Saxon, eaſy.]

1. Not eaſily. Out of uſe.

Uneath may ſhe endure the flinty ſtreet,
To tread them with her tender feeling feet. *Shakeſp.*

2. It ſeems in *Spenſer* to ſignify the ſame as *beneath*. Under; below.

A roaring, hideous ſound,
That all the air with terror filled wide,
And ſeem'd *uneath* to ſhake the ſtedfaſt ground. *Spenſer.*

UNE'DIFYING. *adj.* Not improving in good life.

Our practical divinity is as ſound and affecting, as that of our popiſh neighbours is flat and *unedifying*. *Atterbury.*

UNELE'CTED. *adj.* Not choſen.

Putting him to rage,
You ſhould have ta'en th' advantage of his choler,
And paſs'd him *unelected*. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNELI'GIBLE. *adj.* Not worthy to be choſen.

Both extremes, above or below the proportion of our character, are dangerous; and 'tis hard to determine which is moſt *uneligible*. *Rogers.*

UNEMPLO'YED. *adj.*

1. Not buſy; at leiſure; idle.

Other creatures, all day long
Rove idle, *unemploy'd*, and leſs need reſt. *Milton.*

Wilt thou then ſerve Philiſtines with that gift,
Which was expreſly given thee to annoy them?
Better at home lie bedrid, not only idle,
Inglorious, *unemploy'd*, with age out-worn. *Milton.*

Our wiſe creator has annexed to ſeveral objects, and to the ideas we receive of them, as alſo, to ſeveral of our thoughts, a concomitant pleaſure, that thoſe faculties which we are endowed with, might not remain idle and *unemployed*. *Locke.*

2. Not engaged in any particular work.

Pales unhonour'd, Ceres *unemploy'd*,
Were all forgot. *Dryden.*

Men, ſoured with poverty, and *unemploy'd*, eaſily give into any proſpect of change. *Addiſon.*

UNE'MPTIABLE. *adj.* Not to be emptied; inexhauſtible.

Whatſoever men or angels know, it is a drop of that *unemptiable* fountain of wiſdom, which hath diverſly imparted her treaſures. *Hooker.*

UNENDO'WED. *adj.* Not inveſted; not graced.

A man rather unadorned with any parts of quickneſs, and *unendowed* with any notable virtues, than notorious for any defect of underſtanding. *Clarendon.*

Aſpiring, factious, fierce and loud,
With grace and learning *unendow'd*. *Swift.*

UNENGA'GED. *adj.* Not engaged; not appropriated.

When we have ſunk the only *unengaged* revenues left, our incumbrances muſt remain perpetual. *Swift.*

UNENJOY'ED. *adj.* Not obtained; not poſſeſſed.

Each day's a miſtreſs, *unenjoy'd* before;
Like travellers, we're pleas'd with ſeeing more. *Dryden.*

UNENJO'YING. *adj.* Not uſing; having no fruition.

The more we have, the meaner is our ſtore;
Th' *unenjoying*, craving wretch is poor. *Creech.*

UNENLI'GHTENED. *adj.* Not illuminated.

Moral virtue natural reaſon, *unenlightened* by revelation, preſcribes. *Atterbury.*

UNENLA'RGED. *adj.* Not enlarged; narrow; contracted.

Unenlarged ſouls are diſguſted with the wonders which the microſcope has diſcovered concerning the ſhape of little animals, which equal not a pepper-corn. *Watts.*

UNENSLA'VED. *adj.* Free; not enthralled.

By thee
She ſits a ſov'reign, *unenſlav'd* and free. *Addiſon.*

UNENTERTA'INING. *adj.* Giving no delight; giving no entertainment.

It was not *unentertaining* to obſerve by what degrees I ceaſed to be a witty writer. *Pope.*

UNE'NVIED. *adj.* Exempt from envy.

The fortune, which no body ſees, makes a man happy and *unenvied*. *Bacon.*

This loſs
Thus far at leaſt recover'd, hath much more
Eſtabliſh'd in a ſafe, *unenvied* throne,
Yielded with full conſent. *Milton.*

Theſe *unenvied* ſtand;
Since what they act, tranſcends what they command. *Denh.*

What health promotes, and gives *unenvy'd* peace,
Is all expenceleſs, and procur'd with eaſe. *Blackmore.*

Beneath our humble cottage let us haſte,
And here, *unenvy'd*, rural dainties taſte. *Pope.*

UNENTO'MBED. *adj.* Unburied; uninterred.

Think'ſt thou *unentomb'd* to croſs the floods? *Dryden.*

UNE'QUABLE. *adj.* Different from itſelf; diverſe.

March and September, the two equinoxes, are the moſt unſettled and *unequable* of ſeaſons. *Bentley.*

UNE'QUAL. *adj.* [*inæqualis*, Lat.]

1. Not even.

There ſits deformity to mock my body;
To ſhape my legs of an unequal ſize. *Shakeſp.*

You have here more than one example of Chaucer's *unequal* numbers. *Dryden.*

2. Not equal; inferiour.

Among *unequals*, what ſociety? *Milton.*

To bliſs unknown my lofty ſoul aſpires;
My lot *unequal* to my vaſt deſires. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Partial; not beſtowing on both the ſame advantages.

When to conditions of *unequal* peace,
He ſhall ſubmit, then may he not poſſeſs
Kingdom nor life. *Denham.*

4. [*Inegal*, Fr.] Diſproportionate; ill matched.

Unequal work we find,
Againſt *unequal* arms to fight in pain. *Milton.*

From his ſtrong arm I ſaw his rival run,
And in a croud th' *unequal* combat ſhun. *Dryden.*

Fierce Belinda on the baron flies,
Nor fear'd the chief th' *unequal* fight to try. *Pope.*

5. Not regular; not uniform.

So ſtrong, yet ſo *unequal* pulſes beat, *Dryden.*

UNE'QUALABLE. *adj.* Not to be equalled; not to be paralelled.
Chriſt's love to God is filial and *unequalable*. *Boyle.*

UNE'QUALLED. *adj.* Unparallelled; unrivalled in excellence.
By thoſe *unequalled* and invaluable bleſſings, he manifeſted how much he hated ſin, and how much he loved ſinners. *Boyle.*
Dorinda came, diveſted of the ſcorn,
Which the *unequall'd* maid ſo long had worn. *Roſcommon.*

UNE'QUALLY. *adv.* In different degrees; in diſproportion one to the other.
When we view ſome well-proportion'd dome,
No ſingle parts *unequally* ſurprize;
All comes united to th' admiring eyes. *Pope.*

UNE'QUALNESS. *n. ſ.* Inequality; ſtate of being unequal.

UNE'QUITABLE. *adj.* Not impartial; not juſt.
We force him to ſtand to thoſe meaſures which we think too *unequitable* to preſs upon a murderer. *Decay of Piety.*

UNEQUI'VOCAL. *adj.* Not equivocal.
This conceit is erroneous, making putrefactive generations correſpondent unto ſeminal productions, and conceiving *unequivocal* effects; and univocal conformity unto the efficient. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

UNE'RRABLENESS. *n. ſ.* Incapacity of errour.
How much more than poſſible that has been, the many innovations of that church witneſs; and conſequently the danger of preſuming upon the *unerrableneſs* of a guide. *Decay of Piety.*

UNE'RRING. *adj.* [*inerrans*, Lat.]
1. Committing no miſtake.
The irreſiſtible infirmities of our nature, make a perfect and *unerring* obedience impoſſible. *Rogers's Sermons.*
Faſt in chains conſtrain the various God;
Who bound obedient to ſuperior force,
Unerring will preſcribe your deſtin'd courſe. *Pope.*
His javelin threw,
Hiſſing in air th' *unerring* weapon flew. *Dryden.*
2. Incapable of failure; certain.
The king a mortal ſhaft lets fly
From his *unerring* hand. *Denham.*
Is this th' *unerring* power? the ghoſt reply'd;
Nor Phœbus flatter'd; nor his anſwers ly'd. *Dryden.*
Lovers of truth, for truth's ſake; there is this one *unerring* mark, the not entertaining any propoſition, with greater aſſurance than the proofs it is built upon will warrant. *Locke.*

UNE'RRINGLY. *adv.* Without miſtake.
What thoſe figures are, that ſhould be mechanically adapted, to fall ſo *unerringly* into regular compoſitions, is beyond our faculties to conceive. *Glanville.*

UNESCHE'WABLE. *adj.* Inevitable; unavoidable; not to be eſcaped.
He gave the mayor ſufficient warning to ſhift for ſafety, if an *uneſchewable* deſtiny had not haltered him. *Carew.*

UNESPI'ED. *adj.* Not ſeen; undiſcovered; undeſcried.
Treachery, guile, and deceit, are things which may for a while, but do not long go *uneſpied*. *Hooker.*
From living eyes her open ſhame to hide,
And live in rocks and caves long *uneſpy'd*. *Fairy Queen.*
Nearer to view his prey, and *uneſpy'd*
To mark what of their ſtate he more might learn. *Milton.*
The ſecond ſhaft came ſwift and *uneſpy'd*;
And pierc'd his hand, and nail'd it to his ſide. *Dryden.*

UNESSE'NTIAL. *adj.*
1. Not being of the laſt importance; not conſtituting eſſence.
Tillotſon was moved rather with pity, than indignation, towards the perſons of thoſe who differed from him in the *uneſſential* parts of chriſtianity. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*
2. Void of real being.
The void profound
Of *uneſſential* night receives him next. *Milton.*

UNESTA'BLISHED. *adj.* Not eſtabliſhed.
From plain principles, doubt may be fairly ſolved, and not clapped up from petitionary foundations *uneſtabliſhed*. *Brown.*

UNE'VEN. *adj.*
1. Not even; not level.
Theſe high wild hills, and rough, *uneven* ways,
Draw out our miles, and make them wearieſome. *Shakeſp.*
Some ſaid it was beſt to fight with the Turks in that *uneven*, mountain country, where the Turks chief ſtrength conſiſting in the multitude of his horſemen, ſhould ſtand him in ſmall ſtead. *Knolles's Hiſt. of the Turks.*
They made the ground *uneven* about their neſt, inſomuch that the ſlate did not lie flat. *Addiſon.*
2. Not ſuiting each other; not equal.
The Hebrew verſe conſiſts of *uneven* feet. *Peacham.*

UNE'VENNESS. *n. ſ.*
1. Surface not level; inequality of ſurface.
This ſoftneſs of foot, which yields to the ruggedneſs and *unevenneſs* of the roads, renders the feet leſs capable of being worn, than if they were more ſolid. *Ray on the Creation.*
That motion which can continue long in one and the ſame part of the body, can be propagated a long way from one part to another, ſuppoſing the body homogeneal; ſo that the motion may not be reflected, refracted, interrupted or diſordered by any *unevenneſs* of the body. *Newton.*
2. Turbulence; changeable ſtate.
Edward II. though an unfortunate prince, and by reaſon of the troubles and *unevenneſs* of his reign, the very law itſelf had many interruptions; yet it held its current in that ſtate his father had left it in. *Hale.*
3. Not ſmoothneſs.
Notwithſtanding any ſuch *unevenneſs* or indiſtinctneſs in the ſtyle of thoſe places, concerning the origin and form of the earth. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

UNE'VITABLY. *adj.* [*inevitabilis*, Lat. *inevitable*, Fr.] Inevitable; not to be eſcaped.
So jealous is ſhe of my love to her daughter, that I never yet begin to open my mouth to the *unevitable* Philoclea, but that her unwiſhed preſence gave my tale a concluſion before it had a beginning. *Sidney.*

UNEXA'CTED. *adj.* Not exacted; not taken by force.
All was common, and the fruitful earth
Was free, to give her *unexacted* birth. *Dryden.*

UNEXA'MINED. *adj.* Not enquired; not tried; not diſcuſſed.
Yet within theſe five hours Haſtings liv'd
Untainted, *unexamin'd*, free at liberty. *Shakeſpeare.*
They utter all they think, with a violence and indiſpoſition, *unexamined*, without relation to perſon, place, or fitneſs. *B. Johnſon.*
The moſt pompous ſeeming knowledge, that is built on the *unexamined* prejudices of ſenſe, ſtands not. *Glanville.*

UNEXA'MPLED. *adj.* Not known by any precedent or example.
Charles returned with *unexampled* love from Algiers. *Raleigh.*
O *unexampl'd* love!
Love no where to be found leſs than divine. *Milton.*
God vouchſaf'd Enoch an *unexampled* exemption from death. *Boyle.*
Your twice-conquer'd vaſſals,
Firſt, by your courage, then your clemency,
Here humbly vow to ſacrifice their lives,
The gift of this your *unexampled* mercy,
To your command. *Denham.*
I tune my pipe afreſh, each night and day,
Thy *unexampled* goodneſs to extoll. *Philips.*

UNEXCE'PTIONABLE. *adj.* Not liable to any objection.
Perſonal prejudices ſhould not hinder us from purſuing, with joint hands and hearts, the *unexceptionable* deſign of this pious inſtitution. *Atterbury.*

UNEXCO'GITABLE. *adj.* Not to be found out.
Wherein can man reſemble his *unexcogitable* power and perfectneſs. *Raleigh.*

UNE'XECUTED. *adj.* Not performed; not done.
Leave *unexecuted* your own renowned knowledge. *Shakeſp.*

UNEXCI'SED. *adj.* Not ſubject to the payment of exciſe.

UNEXE'MPLIFIED. *adj.* Not made known by inſtance or example.
Thoſe wonders a generation returned with ſo *unexemplified* an ingratitude, that it is not the leaſt of his wonders, that he would vouchſafe to work any of them. *Boyle.*
This being a new, *unexemplify'd* kind of policy, muſt paſs for the wiſdom of this particular age, ſcorning the examples of all former ages. *South.*

UNEXERCI'SED. *adj.* Not practiſed; not experienced.
Meſſapus, with his ardour, warms
A heartleſs train, *unexercis'd* in arms. *Dryden.*
Abſtract ideas are not ſo obvious to the yet *unexerciſed* mind as particular ones. *Locke.*

UNEXE'MPT. *adj.* Not free by peculiar privilege.
You invert the cov'nants of her truſt,
And harſhly deal like an ill borrower,
With that which you receiv'd on other terms,
Scorning the *unexempt* condition
By which all mortal frailty muſt ſubſiſt. *Milton.*

UNEXHA'USTED. *adj.* [*inexhauſtus*, Lat.] Not ſpent; not drained to the bottom.
What avail her *unexhauſted* ſtores?
While proud oppreſſion in her vallies reigns. *Addiſon.*

UNEXPA'NDED. *adj.* Not ſpread out.
Every fœtus bears a ſecret hoard,
With ſleeping, *unexpanded* iſſue ſtor'd. *Blackmore.*

UNEXPE'CTED. *adj.* Not thought on; ſudden; not provided againſt.
Have wiſdom to provide always beforehand, that thoſe evils overtake us not, which death *unexpected* doth uſe to bring upon careleſs men; and although it be ſudden in itſelf, nevertheleſs, in regard of our prepared minds, it may not be ſudden. *Hooker.*
Such evils, great and *unexpected*, do cauſe oftentimes even them to think upon divine power with fearfulleſt ſuſpicions, which have been otherwiſe the moſt ſacred adorers thereof; how ſhould we look for any conſtant reſolution of mind in ſuch caſes, ſaving only where unfeigned affection to God, hath bred the moſt aſſured confidence to be aſſiſted by his hand? *Hooker.*

O *un-*

O *unexpected* ſtroke! worſe than death!
Muſt I thus leave thee, paradiſe? *Milton.*
Them *unexpected* joy ſurpriz'd,
When the great enſign of Meſſiah blaz'd. *Milton.*
Their *unexpected* loſs and plaints out-breath'd. *Milton.*
Some amazement;
But ſuch as ſprung from wonder, not from fear,
It was ſo *unexpected*. *Denham.*
To the pale foes they ſuddenly draw near,
And ſummon them to *unexpected* fight. *Dryden.*
Deep was the wound; he ſtagger'd with the blow,
And turn'd him to his *unexpected* foe. *Dryden.*
When Barcelona was taken by a moſt *unexpected* accident of a bomb lighting on the magazine, then the Catalonians revolted. *Swift.*

UNEXPE'CTEDLY. *adv.* Suddenly; at a time unthought of.
Oft it ſeems to hide his face,
But *unexpectedly* returns. *Milton.*
A moſt bountiful preſent, when I was moſt in want of it, came moſt ſeaſonably and *unexpectedly* to my relief. *Dryden.*
If the concernment be poured in *unexpectedly* upon us, it overflows us. *Dryden.*
You have fairer warning than others, who are *unexpectedly* cut off. *Wake.*
My heart was filled with a deep melancholy, to ſee ſeveral dropping *unexpectedly* in the midſt of mirth. *Addiſon.*
Though you went away ſo *unexpectedly*, yet we have informed ourſelves of every thing that hath happened to you. *Gay.*

UNEXPE'CTEDNESS. *n. ſ.* Suddenneſs; unthought of time or manner.
He deſcribes the *unexpectedneſs* of his appearance. *Watts.*

UNEXPE'RIENCED. *adj.* Not verſed; not acquainted by trial or practice.
The wiſeſt, *unexperienc'd*, will be ever
Timorous and loth, with novice modeſty,
Irreſolute, unhardy, unadvent'rous. *Milton.*
Long uſe may ſtrengthen men againſt many ſuch inconveniences, which, to *unexperienc'd* perſons, may prove very hazardous. *Wilkins.*
The pow'rs of Troy;
Not a raw and *unexperienc'd* train,
But a firm body of embattl'd men. *Dryden.*
Theſe reproaches are the extravagant ſpeeches of thoſe *unexperienced* in the things they ſpeak againſt. *Tillotſon.*
Unexperienced young men, if unwarned, take one thing for another. *Locke.*
The ſmalleſt accident intervening, often produces ſuch changes, that a wiſe man is juſt as much in doubt of events, as the moſt ignorant and *unexperienced*. *Swift.*

UNEXPE'DIENT. *adj.* Inconvenient; not fit.
The like would not be *unexpedient* after meat, to aſſiſt and cheriſh nature in her firſt concoction, and ſend their minds back to ſtudy in good tune. *Milton.*

UNEXPE'RT. *adj.* [*inexpertus*, Lat.] Wanting ſkill or knowledge.
Receive the partner of my inmoſt ſoul:
Him you will find in letters, and in laws
Not *unexpert*. *Prior.*

UNEXPLO'RED. *adj.*
1. Not ſearched out.
Oh! ſay what ſtranger cauſe, yet *unexplor'd*,
Could make a gentle belle reject a lord? *Pope.*
2. Not tried; not known.
Under thy friendly conduct will I fly,
To regions *unexplor'd*. *Dryden.*

UNEXPO'SED. *adj.* Not laid open to cenſure.
They will endeavour to diminiſh the honour of the beſt treatiſe, rather than ſuffer the little miſtakes of the author to paſs *unexpoſed*. *Watts.*

UNEXPRE'SSIBLE. *adj.* Ineffable; not to be uttered.
What *unexpreſſible* comfort does overflow the pious ſoul, from a conſcience of its own innocency. *Tillotſon.*

UNEXPRE'SSIVE. *adj.*
1. Not having the power of uttering or expreſſing. This is the natural and analogical ſignification.
2. Inexpreſſible; unutterable; ineffable; not to be expreſſed. Improper, and out of uſe.
Run, run, Orlando, carve on every tree
The fair, the chaſte, and *inexpreſſive* ſhe. *Shakeſpeare.*
With nectar pure his ouzy locks he laves,
And hears the *unexpreſſive*, nuptial ſong,
In the bleſt kingdoms, meek, of joy and love. *Milton.*
The helmed cherubim,
And ſworded ſeraphim,
Are ſeen in glitt'ring ranks, with wings diſplay'd,
Harping in loud and ſolemn quire,
With *inexpreſſive* notes to heaven's new-born heir. *Milton.*

UNEXTE'NDED. *adj.* Occupying no aſſignable ſpace; having no dimenſions.
How inconceivable is it, that a ſpiritual, *i. e.* an *unextended* ſubſtance, ſhould repreſent to the mind an extended one, as a triangle? *Locke.*

UNEXTI'NGUISHABLE. *adj.* [*inextinguible*, Fr.] Unquenchable; not to be put out.
Pain of *unextinguiſhable* fire
Muſt exerciſe us, without hope of end. *Milton.*
What native, *unextinguiſhable* beauty muſt be impreſſed through the whole, which the defædation of ſo many parts by a bad printer, and a worſe editor, could not hinder from ſhining forth? *Bentley.*

UNEXTI'NGUISHED. *adj.* [*inextinctus*, Lat.]
1. Not quenched; not put out.
The ſouls, whom that unhappy flame invades,
Make endleſs moans, and, pining with deſire,
Lament too late their *unextinguiſh'd* fire. *Dryden.*
Ev'n o'er your cold, your ever-ſacred urn,
His conſtant flame, ſhall *unextinguiſh'd* burn. *Lyttleton.*
2. Not extinguiſhable.
An ardent thirſt of honour; a ſoul unſatisfied with all it has done, and an *unextinguiſh'd* deſire of doing more. *Dryden.*

UNFA'DED. *adj.* Not withered.
A lovely flow'r,
Unfaded yet, but yet unfed below,
No more to mother earth, or the green ſtem ſhall owe. *Dryd.*

UNFA'DING. *adj.* Not liable to wither.
For her th' *unfading* roſe of Eden blooms,
And wings of ſeraphs ſhed divine perfumes. *Pope.*

UNFA'ILING. *adj.* Certain; not miſſing.
Nothing the united voice of all hiſtory proclaims ſo loud as the certain, *unfailing* curſe, that has purſued and overtook ſacrilege. *South.*
Thou, ſecure of my *unfailing* word,
Compoſe thy ſwelling ſoul, and ſheath the ſword. *Dryden.*

UNFA'IR. *adj.* Diſingenuous; ſubdolous; not honeſt.
You come, like an *unfair* merchant, to charge me with being in your debt. *Swift.*

UNFA'ITHFUL. *adj.*
1. Perfidious; treacherous.
If you break one jot of your promiſe, I will think you the moſt atheiſtical break promiſe, and the moſt unworthy, that may be choſen out of the groſs band of the *unfaithful*. *Shakeſpeare.*
My feet, through wine, *unfaithful* to their weight,
Betray'd me tumbling from a tow'ry height. *Pope.*
2. Impious; infidel.
Thence ſhall come
To judge th' *unfaithful* dead; but to reward
His faithful, and receive them into bliſs. *Milton.*

UNFA'ITHFULLY. *adv.* Treacherouſly; perfidiouſly.
There is danger of being *unfaithfully* counſelled; and more for the good of them that counſel, than for him that is counſelled. *Bacon.*

UNFA'ITHFULNESS. *n. ſ.* Treachery; perfidiouſneſs.
As the obſcurity of what ſome writers deliver, makes it very difficult to be underſtood; ſo the *unfaithfulneſs* of too many others, makes it unfit to be relied on. *Boyle.*

UNFA'LLOWED. *adj.* Not fallowed.
Th' *unfallow'd* glebe
Yearly o'ercomes the granaries with ſtores
Of golden wheat. *Philips.*

UNFAMI'LIAR. *adj.* Unaccuſtomed; ſuch as is not common.
The matters which we handle, ſeem, by reaſon of newneſs, dark, intricate, *unfamiliar*. *Hooker.*
Chaucer's uncough, or rather *unfamiliar*, language, deters many readers. *Warton.*

UNFA'SHIONABLE. *adj.* Not modiſh; not according to the reigning cuſtom.
A man writes good ſenſe, but he has not a happy manner of expreſſion. Perhaps he uſes obſolete and *unfaſhionable* language. *Watts.*

UNFA'SHIONABLENESS. *n. ſ.* Deviation from the mode.
Natural *unfaſhionableneſs* is much better than apiſh, affected poſtures. *Locke.*

UNFA'SHIONED. *adj.*
1. Not modified by art.
Mark but how terribly his eyes appear;
And yet there is ſomething roughly noble there;
Which, in *unfaſhion'd* nature, looks divine,
And, like a gem, does in the quarry ſhine. *Dryden.*
2. Having no regular form.
A lifeleſs lump, *unfaſhion'd* and unfram'd,
Of jarring ſeeds, and juſtly chaos nam'd. *Dryden.*

UNFA'SHIONABLY. *adv.* [from *unfaſhionable*.]
1. Not according to the faſhion.
2. Unartfully.
Deform'd, unfiniſh'd, ſent before my time
Into this breathing world, ſcarce half made up;
And that ſo lamely and *unfaſhionably*,
That dogs bark at me. *Shakeſpeare.*

To UNFA'STEN. *v. a.* To looſe; to unfix.
He had no ſooner *unfaſtened* his hold, but that a wave forcibly ſpoiled his weaker hand of hold. *Sidney.*

His foes are ſo enrooted with his friends,
That plucking to unfix an enemy,
He doth *unfaſten* ſo, and ſhake a friend. *Shakeſpeare.*
Then in the key-hole turns
Th' intricate wards, and every bolt and bar
Of maſſy iron, or ſolid rock, with eaſe
Unfaſtens. *Milton.*

UNFA'THERED. *adj.* Fatherleſs; having no father.
They do obſerve
Unfather'd heirs, and loathly births of nature. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNFA'THOMABLE. *adj.*
1. Not to be ſounded by a line.
In the midſt of the plain is a beautiful lake, which the inhabitants thereabouts pretend is *unfathomable.* *Addiſon.*
Beneath *unfathomable* depths they faint,
And ſecret in their gloomy caverns pant. *Addiſon.*
2. That of which the end or extent cannot be found.
A thouſand parts of our bodies may be diverſified in all the dimenſions of ſolid bodies; which overwhelms the fancy in a new abyſs of *unfathomable* number. *Bentley.*

UNFA'THOMABLY. *adv.* So as not to be ſounded.
Cover'd pits, *unfathomably* deep. *Thomſon.*

UNFA'THOMED. *adj.* Not to be ſounded.
The Titan race
He ſing'd with lightning, rowl within the *unfathom'd* ſpace. *Dryden.*

UNFATI'GUED. *adj.* Unwearied; untired.
Over dank, and dry,
They journey toilſome, *unfatigu'd* with length
Of march. *Philips.*

UNFA'VOURABLY. *adv.*
1. Unkindly; unpropitiouſly.
2. So as not to countenance, or ſupport.
Bacon ſpeaks not *unfavourably* of this. *Glanville.*

UNFEA'RED. *adj.*
1. Not affrighted; intrepid; not terrified.
Juſt men
Though heaven ſhould ſpeak with all his wrath at once,
That with his breath the hinges of the world
Did crack, we ſhould ſtand upright and *unfear'd.* *B. Johnſon.*
2. Not dreaded; not regarded with terrour.

UNFE'ASIBLE. *adj.* Impracticable.

UNFE'ATHERED. *adj.* Implumous; naked of feathers.
The mother nightingale laments alone;
Whoſe neſt ſome prying churl had found, and thence
By ſtealth convey'd th' *unfeather'd* innocence. *Dryden.*

UNFE'ATURED. *adj.* Deformed; wanting regularity of features.
Viſage rough,
Deform'd, *unfeatur'd*, and a ſkin of buff. *Dryden.*

UNFE'D. *adj.* Not ſupplied with food.
Each bone might through his body well be read,
And every ſinew ſeen through his long faſt;
For nought he car'd, his carcaſs long *unfed.* *Spenſer.*
A griſly foaming wolf *unfed.* *Roſcommon.*

UNFEE'D. *adj.* Unpaid.
It is like the breath of an *unfeed* lawyer; you gave me nothing for't. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNFEE'LING. *adj.* Inſenſible; void of mental ſenſibility.
Dull, *unfeeling*, barren ignorance,
Is made my goaler to attend on me. *Shakeſp.*
Unlucky Welſted! thy *unfeeling* maſter,
The more thou tickleſt, gripes his fiſt the faſter. *Pope.*

UNFEIGNED. *adj.* Not counterfeited; not hypocritical; real; ſincere.
Here I take the like *unfeigned* oath,
Never to marry her. *Shakeſp.*
Thouſand decencies that daily flow
From all her words and actions, mix'd with love,
And ſweet compliance, which declare *unfeigned*
Union of mind. *Milton.*
Sorrow *unfeign'd*, and humiliation meek. *Milton.*
Employ it in *unfeigned* piety towards God. *Sprat.*

UNFE'IGNEDLY. *adv.* Really; ſincerely; without hypocriſy.
He pardoneth all them that truly repent, and *unfeignedly* believe his holy goſpel. *Common Prayer.*
How ſhould they be *unfeignedly* juſt, whom religion doth not cauſe to be ſuch; or they religious, which are not found ſuch by the proof of their juſt actions? *Hooker.*
Prince dauphin, can you love this lady?——
——I love her moſt *unfeignedly.* *Shakeſpeare.*
Thou haſt brought me and my people *unfeignedly* to repent of the ſins we have committed. *K. Charles.*

UNFE'LT. *adj.* Not felt; not perceived.
All my treaſury
Is but yet *unfelt* thanks, which, more enrich'd,
Shall be your love and labour's recompence. *Shakeſpeare.*
Her looks from that time infus'd
Sweetneſs into my heart, *unfelt* before. *Milton.*
'Tis pleaſant, ſafely to behold from ſhore
The rowling ſhips, and hear the tempeſt roar;
Not that another's pain is our delight,
But pains *unfelt* produce the pleaſing ſight. *Dryden.*

UNFE'NCED. *adj.*
1. Naked of fortification.
I'd play inceſſantly upon theſe jades;
Even till *unfenced* deſolation
Leave them as naked as the vulgar air. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Not ſurrounded by any incloſure.

UNFERME'NTED. *adj.* Not fermented.
All ſuch vegetables muſt be *unfermented*; for fermentation changes their nature. *Arbuthnot.*

UNFE'RTILE. *adj.* Not fruitful; not prolifick.
Peace is not ſuch a dry tree, ſuch a ſapleſs, *unfertile* thing, but that it might fructify and increaſe. *Decay of Piety.*

To UNFE'TTER. *v. a.* To unchain; to free from ſhackles.
Unfetter me with ſpeed,
I ſee you troubled that I bleed. *Dryden.*
This moſt uſeful principle may be *unfetter'd*, and reſtored to its native freedom of exerciſe. *Addiſon.*
The ſoul in theſe inſtances is not entirely looſe and *unfetter'd* from the body. *Addiſon.*
Th' *unfetter'd* mind by thee ſublim'd. *Thomſon.*

UNFI'GURED. *adj.* Repreſenting no animal form.
In *unfigured* paintings the nobleſt is the imitation of marbles, and of architecture, as arches, freezes. *Wotton.*

UNFI'LLED. *adj.* Not filled: not ſupplied.
Come not to table, but when thy need invites thee; and if thou beeſt in health, leave ſomething of thy appetite *unfilled.* *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*
The air did not preciſely fill up the vacuities of the veſſel, ſince it left ſo many *unfilled.* *Boyle.*
The throne of my forefathers
Still ſtands *unfill'd.* *Addiſon.*

UNFI'RM. *adj.*
1. Weak; feeble.
Our fancies are more giddy and *unfirm*
Than women's are. *Shakeſpeare.*
So is the *unfirm* king
In three divided; and his coffers ſound
With hollow poverty and emptineſs. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Not ſtable.
Take the time, while ſtagg'ring yet they ſtand,
With feet *unfirm*, and prepoſſeſs the ſtrand. *Dryden.*

UNFI'LIAL. *adj.* Unſuitable to a ſon.
You offer him a wrong,
Something *unfilial.* *Shakeſpeare.*
Teach the people, that to hope for heaven is a mercenary, legal, and therefore *unfilial*, affection. *Boyle.*

UNFI'NISHED. *adj.* Incomplete; not brought to an end; not brought to perfection; imperfect; wanting the laſt hand.
It is for that ſuch outward ornament
Was laviſh'd on their ſex, that inward gifts
Were left for haſte *unfiniſh'd.* *Milton.*
I dedicate to you a very *unfiniſh'd* piece. *Dryden.*
His haſty hand left his pictures ſo *unfiniſhed*, that the beauty in the picture faded ſooner than in the perſon after whom it was drawn. *Spectator*, N°. 83.
This collection contains not only ſuch pieces as come under our review, but many others, even *unfiniſhed.* *Swift.*

UNFI'T. *adj.*
1. Improper; unſuitable.
They eaſily perceive how *unfit* that were for the preſent, which was for the firſt age convenient enough. *Hooker.*
Neither can I think you would impoſe upon me an *unfit* and over-ponderous argument. *Milton.*
2. Unqualified.
Unfit he was for any worldly thing,
And eke unable once to ſtir or go. *Spenſer.*
Old as I am, for ladies love *unfit*,
The pow'r of beauty I remember yet. *Dryden.*
A genius that can hardly take in the connection of three propoſitions, is utterly *unfit* for ſpeculative ſtudies. *Watts.*

To UNFI'T. *v. a.* To diſqualify.
Thoſe excellencies, as they qualified him for dominion, ſo they *unfitted* him for a ſatisfaction or acquieſcence in his vaſſals. *Government of the Tongue.*

UNFI'TTING. *adj.* Not proper.
Although monoſyllables, ſo rife in our tongue, are *unfitting* for verſes, yet are they the moſt fit for expreſſing briefly the firſt conceits of the mind. *Camden.*

UNFI'TLY. *adv.* Not properly; not ſuitably.
Others, reading to the church thoſe books which the apoſtles wrote, are neither untruly nor *unfitly* ſaid to preach. *Hooker.*
The kingdom of France may be not *unfitly* compared to a body that hath all its blood drawn up into the arms, breaſt and back. *Howel.*

UNFI'TNESS. *n. ſ.*
1. Want of qualifications.
In ſetting down the form of common prayer, there was no need that the book ſhould mention either the learning of a fit, or the *unfitneſs* of an ignorant miniſter. *Hooker.*

It is looked upon as a great weakneſs, and *unfitneſs* for buſineſs, for a man to be ſo open, as really to think not only what he ſays, but what he ſwears. *South.*

2. Want of propriety.

To UNFI'X. *v. a.*

1. To looſen; to make leſs faſt.

Plucking to *unfix* an enemy,
He doth unfaſten a friend. *Shakeſpeare.*
Who can impreſs the foreſt, bid the tree
Unfix his earth-bound root? *Shakeſpeare.*

2. To make fluid.

Stiff with eternal ice, and hid in ſnow,
The mountain ſtands; nor can the riſing ſun
Unfix her froſts, and teach them how to run. *Dryden.*

UNFI'XED. *adj.*

1. Wandering; erratick; inconſtant; vagrant.

So vaſt the noiſe, as if not fleets did join;
But lands *unfix'd*, and floating nations ſtrove. *Dryden.*
Her lovely looks a ſprightly mind diſcloſe,
Quick as her eyes, and as *unfix'd* as thoſe. *Pope.*

2. Not determined.

Irreſolute on which ſhe ſhou'd rely:
At laſt *unfix'd* in all, is only fix'd to die. *Dryden.*

UNFLE'DGED. *adj.* That has not yet the full furniture of feathers; young; not completed by time; not having attained full growth.

The friends thou haſt, and their adoption try'd,
Grapple them to thy ſoul with hooks of ſteel;
But do not dull thy palm with entertainment
Of each new-hatch'd, *unfledg'd* comrade. *Shakeſpeare.*
In thoſe *unfledg'd* days was my wife a girl. *Shakeſpeare.*
Unfledg'd actors learn to laugh and cry. *Dryden.*

UNFLE'SHED. *adj.* Not fleſhed; not ſeaſoned to blood; raw.

Nature his limbs only for war made fit;
With ſome leſs foe thy *unfleſh'd* valour try. *Cowley.*
As a generous *unfleſh'd* hound, that hears
From far the hunter's horn and chearful cry,
So will I haſte. *Dryden.*

UNFO'ILED. *adj.* Unſubdued; not put to the worſt.

The uſurped powers thought themſelves ſecure in the ſtrength of an *unfoiled* army of ſixty thouſand men, and in a revenue proportionable. *Temple.*

To UNFO'LD. *v. a.*

1. To expand; to ſpread; to open.

I ſaw on him riſing
Out of the water, heav'n above the clouds
Unfold her cryſtal doors; thence on his head
A perfect dove deſcend. *Milton.*
Invade his hiſſing throat, and winding ſpires,
'Till ſtretch'd in length th' *unfolded* foe retires. *Dryden.*
Ah, what avail!
The vivid green his ſhining plumes *unfold*. *Pope.*
Sloth *unfolds* her arms, and wakes;
Liſt'ning envy drops her ſnakes. *Pope.*

2. To tell; to declare.

What tidings with our couſin Buckingham?——
——Such as my heart doth tremble to *unfold*. *Shakeſpeare.*
Unfold to me why you are heavy. *Shakeſpeare.*
Unfold the paſſion of my love;
Surprize her with diſcourſe of my dear faith. *Shakeſp.*
Helen, to you our minds we will *unfold*. *Shakeſp.*
How comes it thus? *Unfold*, celeſtial guide! *Milton.*
Things of deep ſenſe we may in proſe *unfold*;
But they move more, in lofty numbers told. *Roſcommon.*

3. To diſcover; to reveal.

Time ſhall *unfold* what plaited cunning hides,
Who covers faults, at laſt with ſhame derides. *Shakeſp.*

If the object be ſeen through two or more ſuch convex or concave glaſſes, every glaſs ſhall make a new image, and the object ſhall appear in the place, and of the bigneſs of the laſt image; which conſideration *unfolds* the theory of microſcopes and teleſcopes. *Newton.*

4. To diſplay; to ſet to view.

We are the inhabitants of the earth, and endowed with underſtanding; doth it then properly belong to us, to examine and *unfold* the works of God? *Burnet.*

UNFO'LDING. *adj.* Directing to unfold.

The *unfolding* ſtar calls up the ſhepherd. *Shakeſpeare.*

To UNFOOL. *v. a.* To reſtore from folly.

Have you any way to *unfool* me again? *Shakeſp.*

UNFORBI'D. } *adj.* Not prohibited.
UNFORBI'DDEN. }

If *unforbid* thou may'ſt unfold
What we, not to explore the ſecrets, aſk
Of his eternal empire. *Milton.*
Theſe are the *unforbidden* trees; and here we may let looſe the reins, and indulge our thoughts. *Norris.*
A good man not only forbears thoſe gratifications, which are forbidden by reaſon and religion, but even reſtrains himſelf in *unforbidden* inſtances. *Atterbury.*

UNFORBI'DDENNESS. *n. ſ.* The ſtate of being unforbidden.

The bravery you are ſo ſevere to, is no where expreſsly prohibited in ſcripture; and this *unforbiddenneſs* they think ſufficient to evince, that the ſumptuouſneſs you condemn is not in its own nature ſinful. *Boyle.*

UNFO'RCED. *adj.*

1. Not compelled; not conſtrained.

This gentle and *unforc'd* accord of Hamlet
Sits ſmiling to my heart. *Shakeſp.*
Unforc'd by puniſhment, unaw'd by fear;
His words were ſimple, and his ſoul ſincere. *Dryden.*

2. Not impelled.

No more can impure man retain and move
In that pure region of a worthy love,
Than earthly ſubſtance can, *unforc'd*, aſpire,
And leave his nature to converſe with fire. *Donne.*

3. Not feigned.

Upon theſe tidings they broke forth into ſuch *unforced* and unfeigned paſſions, as it plainly appeared that good-nature did work in them. *Hayward.*

4. Not violent.

Windſor the next above the valley ſwells
Into my eye, and doth itſelf preſent
With ſuch an eaſy and *unforc'd* aſcent,
That no ſtupendous precipice denies
Acceſs, no horror turns away our eyes. *Denham.*

5. Not contrary to eaſe.

If one arm is ſtretched out, the body muſt be ſomewhat bow'd on the oppoſite ſide, in a ſituation which is *unforc'd*, *Dryd.*

UNFO'RCIBLE. *adj.* Wanting ſtrength.

The ſame reaſon which cauſeth to yield that they are of ſome force in the one, will conſtrain to acknowledge, that they are not in the other altogether *unforcible*. *Hooker.*

UNFORBBO'DING. *adj.* Giving no omens.

Unnumbered birds glide through th' aerial way,
Vagrants of air, and *unforboding* ſtray. *Pope.*

UNFOREKNO'WN. *adj.* Not foreſeen by preſcience.

Which had no leſs prov'd certain, *unforeknown*. *Milton.*

UNFORESKI'NNED. *adj.* Circumciſed.

Won by a Philiſtine from the *unforeſkin'd* race. *Milton.*

UNFORESEE'N. *adj.* Not known before it happened.

Unforeſeen, they ſay, is unprepar'd. *Dryden.*

UNFO'RFEITED. *adj.* Not forfeited.

This was the antient, and is yet the *unforfeited* glory of our religion. *Rogers.*

UNFORGO'TTEN. *adj.* Not loſt to memory.

The thankful remembrance of ſo great a benefit received, ſhall for ever remain *unforgotten*. *Knolles.*

UNFORGI'VING. *adj.* Relentleſs; implacable.

The ſow with her broad ſnout for rooting up
Th' intruſted ſeed, was judg'd to ſpoil the crop;
The covetous churl, of *unforgiving* kind,
Th' offender to the bloody prieſt reſign'd. *Dryden.*

UNFO'RMED. *adj.* Not modified into regular ſhape.

All putrefaction being a diſſolution of the firſt form, is a mere confuſion, and *unformed* mixture of the parts. *Bacon.*
The ſame boldneſs diſcovers itſelf in the ſeveral adventures he meets with during his paſſage through the regions of *unformed* matter. *Spectator.*

UNFORSA'KEN. *adj.* Not deſerted.

They extend no farther to any ſort of ſins continued in or *unforſaken*, than as they are reconcileable with ſincere endeavours to forſake them. *Hammond.*

UNFO'RTIFIED. *adj.*

1. Not ſecured by walls or bulwarks.

Their weak heads, like towns *unfortified*,
'Twixt ſenſe and nonſenſe daily change their ſide. *Pope.*

2. Not ſtrengthened; infirm; weak; feeble.

It ſhews a will moſt incorrect to heaven;
A heart *unfortify'd*, a mind impatient;
An underſtanding ſimple, and unſchool'd. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. Wanting ſecurities.

They will not reſtrain a ſecret miſchief, which, conſidering the *unfortify'd* ſtate of mankind, is a great defect. *Collier.*

UNFO'RTUNATE. *adj.* Not ſucceſsful; unproſperous; wanting luck; unhappy.

All things religiouſly taken in hand, are proſperouſly ended; becauſe whether men in the end have that which religion did allow to deſire, or that which it teacheth them contentedly to ſuffer, they are in neither event *unfortunate*. *Hooker.*
Whoſoever will live altogether out of himſelf, and ſtudy other men's humours, ſhall never be *unfortunate*. *Raleigh.*
Vindictive perſons live the life of witches, who, as they are miſchievous, end *unfortunate*. *Bacon.*
He that would hunt an hare with an elephant, is not *unfortunate* for miſſing the mark, but fooliſh for chuſing ſuch an unapt inſtrument. *Taylor.*
The virgins ſhall on feaſtful days
Viſit his tomb with flowers, only bewailing
His lot *unfortunate* in nuptial choice,
From whence captivity and loſs of eyes. *Milton.*

UN-

UNFO'RTUNATELY. *adv.* Unhappily; without good luck.
Unconſulting affection *unfortunately* born to mewards, made Zelmane borrow ſo much of her natural modeſty, as to leave her more decent raiments. *Sidney.*
Moſt of theſe artiſts *unfortunately* miſcarry'd, by falling down and breaking their arms. *Wilkins.*
She kept her countenance when the lid remov'd,
Diſclos'd the heart, *unfortunately* lov'd. *Dryden.*

UNFO'RTUNATENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *unfortunate.*] Ill luck. Not in uſe.
O me, the only ſubject of the deſtinies diſpleaſure, whoſe greateſt fortunateneſs is more unfortunate, than my ſiſter's greateſt *unfortunateneſs.* *Sidney.*

UNFOU'GHT. *adj.* [*un* and *fought.*] Not fought.
They uſed ſuch diligence in taking the paſſages, that it was not poſſible they ſhould eſcape *unfought* with. *Knolles.*

UNFOU'LED. *adj.* Unpolluted; uncorrupted; not ſoiled.
The humour and tunicles are purely tranſparent, to let in light *unfoul'd* and unſophiſticated by any inward tincture. *More.*

UNFOU'ND. *adj.* Not found; not met with.
Somewhat in her excelling all her kind,
Excited a deſire till then unknown;
Somewhat *unfound*, or found in her alone. *Dryden.*

UNFRA'MABLE. *adj.* Not to be moulded.
The cauſe of their diſpoſition ſo *unframable* unto ſocieties, wherein they live, is for that they diſcern not aright what force theſe laws ought to have. *Hooker.*

UNFRA'MED. *adj.* Not formed; not faſhioned.
A lifeleſs lump, unfaſhion'd and *unfram'd*,
Of jarring ſeeds, and juſtly chaos nam'd. *Dryden.*

UNFRE'QUENT. *adj.* Uncommon; not happening often.
Part thereof is viſible unto any ſituation; but being only diſcoverable in the night, and when the air is clear, it becomes *unfrequent.* *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To UNFREQUE'NT. *v. a.* To leave; to ceaſe to frequent. A bad word.
Glad to ſhun his hoſtile gripe,
They quit their thefts, and *unfrequent* the fields. *Philips.*

UNFREQUE'NTED. *adj.* Rarely viſited; rarely entered.
Many *unfrequented* plots there are,
Fitted by kind for rape and villainy. *Shakeſpeare.*
Retiring from the pop'lar noiſe, I ſeek
This *unfrequented* place to find ſome eaſe. *Milton.*
How well your cool and *unfrequented* ſhade
Suits with the chaſte retirements of a maid? *Roſcommon.*
Can he not paſs an aſtronomick line,
Nor farther yet in liquid æther roll,
'Till he has gain'd ſome *unfrequented* place? *Blackmore.*
With what caution does the hen provide herſelf a neſt in places *unfrequented*, and free from noiſe. *Addiſon.*

UNFREQUE'NTLY. *adv.* Not commonly.
They, like Judas, deſire death, and not *unfrequently* purſue it. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

UNFRIE'NDED. *adj.* Wanting friends; uncountenanced; unſupported.
Theſe parts to a ſtranger,
Unguided and *unfriended*, often prove
Rough and unhoſpitable. *Shakeſp.*
Great acts require great means of enterprize;
Thou art unknown, *unfriended*, low of birth. *Milton.*
O God!
Who me *unfriended* brought'ſt, by wond'rous ways,
The kingdom of my fathers to poſſeſs. *Dryden.*

UNFRIE'NDLINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *unfriendly.*] Want of kindneſs; want of favour.
You might be apt to look upon ſuch diſappointments as the effects of an *unfriendlineſs* in nature or fortune to your particular attempts. *Boyle.*

UNFRIE'NDLY. *adj.* Not benevolent; not kind.
What ſignifies an *unfrienaly* parent or brother? 'Tis friendſhip only that is the cement which effectively combines mankind. *Government of the Tongue.*
This fear is not that ſervile dread, which flies from God as an hoſtile, *unfriendly* being, delighting in the miſery of his creatures. *Rogers.*

UNFROZEN. *adj.* Not congealed to ice.
Though the more aqueous parts will, by the loſs of their motion, be turned into ice, yet the more ſubtile parts remain *unfrozen.* *Boyle.*

UNFRUITFUL. *adj.*
1. Not prolifick.
Ah! hopeleſs, laſting flames! like thoſe that burn
To light the dead, and warm th' *unfruitful* urn. *Pope.*
2. Not fructiferous.
The naked rocks are not *unfruitful* there;
Their barren tops with luſcious food abound. *Waller.*
3. Not fertile.
Lay down ſome general rules for the knowing of fruitful and *unfruitful* ſoils. *Mortimer.*
4. Not producing good effects.

UNFULFI'LLED. *adj.* Not fulfilled.
Fierce deſire,
Still *unfulfilled* with pain of longing, pines. *Milton.*

To UNFU'RL. *v. a.* To expand; to unfold; to open.
The next motion is that of *unfurling* the fan, in which are ſeveral little flirts and vibrations. *Addiſon.*
Her ſhips anchor'd, and her ſails *unfurl'd*
In either Indies. *Prior.*
His ſails by Cupid's hand *unfurl'd*,
To keep the fair, he gave the world. *Prior.*

To UNFU'RNISH. *v. a.*
1. To deprive; to ſtrip; to diveſt.
Thy ſpeeches
Will bring me to conſider that which may
Unfurniſh me of reaſon. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To leave naked.
The Scot on his *unfurniſh'd* kingdom
Came pouring like a tide into a breach. *Shakeſp.*

UNFU'RNISHED. *adj.*
1. Not accommodated with utenſils, or decorated with ornaments.
It derogates not more from the goodneſs of God, that he has given us minds *unfurniſh'd* with thoſe ideas of himſelf, than that he hath ſent us into the world with bodies unclothed. *Locke.*
I live in the corner of a vaſt *unfurniſh'd* houſe. *Swift.*
2. Unſupplied.

UNGA'IN. } *adj.* [ungeng, Saxon.] Aukward; uncouth.
UNGA'INLY. }
An *ungainly* ſtrut in their walk. *Swift.*

UNGA'LLED. *adj.* Unhurt; unwounded.
Let the ſtricken deer go weep,
The hart *ungalled* play;
For ſome muſt watch, while ſome muſt ſleep;
So runs the world away. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNGA'RTERED. *adj.* Being without garters.
You chid at Sir Protheus, for going *ungartered.* *Shakeſp.*

UNGA'THERED. *adj.* Not cropped; not picked.
We wonder'd why ſhe kept her fruit ſo long:
For whom ſo late the *ungather'd* apples hung. *Dryden.*

UNGE'NERATED. *adj.* Unbegotten; having no beginning.
Millions of ſouls muſt have been *ungenerated*, and have had no being. *Raleigh.*

UNGENERA'TIVE. *adj.* Begetting nothing.
He is a motion *ungenerative*, that's infallible. *Shakeſp.*

UNGE'NEROUS. *adj.*
1. Not noble; not ingenuous; not liberal.
To look into letters already opened or dropped, is held an *ungenerous* act. *Pope.*
2. Ignominious.
The victor never will impoſe on Cato
Ungenerous terms. His enemies confeſs
The virtues of humanity are Cæſar's. *Addiſon.*

UNGE'NIAL. *adj.* Not kind or favourable to nature.
The northern ſhires have a more cloudy, *ungenial* air, than any part of Ireland. *Swift.*
Sullen ſeas waſh th' *ungenial* pole. *Thomſon.*

UNGE'NTLE. *adj.* Harſh; rude; rugged.
Smile, gentle heav'n! or ſtrike, *ungentle* death!
For this world frowns, and Edward's ſun is clouded. *Shakeſp.*
He is
Vicious, *ungentle*, fooliſhly blunt, unkind. *Shakeſpeare.*
Love, to thee I ſacrifice
All my *ungentle* thoughts. *Denham.*

UNGE'NTLEMANLY. *adj.* Illiberal; not becoming a gentleman.
The demeanor of thoſe under Waller, was much more *ungentlemanly* and barbarous. *Clarendon.*
This he contradicts in the almanack publiſhed for the preſent year, and in an *ungentlemanly* manner. *Swift.*

UNGE'NTLENESS. *n. ſ.* Harſhneſs; rudeneſs; ſeverity.
Reward not thy ſheepe, when ye take off his cote,
With twitches and patches as broad as a groat:
Let not ſuch *ungentleneſs* happen to thine. *Tuſſer.*

UNGE'NTLY. *adv.* Harſhly; rudely.
You've *ungently*, Brutus,
Stole from my bed. *Shakeſpeare.*
Why ſpeaks my father ſo *ungently?* *Shakeſpeare.*
Nor was it *ungently* received by Lindamira. *Arbuthnot.*

UNGE'NTLENESS. *n. ſ.* Unkindneſs; incivility.
You have done me much *ungentleneſs*
To ſhew the letter that I writ to you. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNGEOME'TRICAL. *adj.* Not agreeable to the laws of geometry.
All the attempts before Sir Iſaac Newton, to explain the regular appearances of nature, were *ungeometrical*, and all of them inconſiſttent and unintelligible. *Cheyne.*

UNGI'LDED. *adj.* Not overlaid with gold.
You, who each day can theatres behold,
Like Nero's palace, ſhining all with gold,
Our mean, *ungilded* ſtage will ſcorn. *Dryden.*

To UNGI'RD. *v. a.* To looſe any thing bound with a girdle.
The man *ungirded* his camels, and gave them ſtraw and provender. *Gen.* xxiv. 32.
The bleſt parent
Ungirt her ſpacious boſom, and diſcharg'd
The pond'rous birth. *Prior.*

UNGI'RT. *adj.* Looſely dreſſed.
One tender foot was bare, the other ſhod;
Her robe *ungirt*. *Waller.*
Mulciber aſſigns the proper place
For Carians, and th' *ungirt* Numidian race. *Dryden.*

UNGLO'RIFIED. *adj.* Not honoured; not exalted with praiſe and adoration.
Leſt God ſhould be any way *unglorified*, the greateſt part of our daily ſervice conſiſteth, according to the bleſſed apoſtle's own preciſe rule, in much variety of pſalms and hymns; that out of ſo plentiful a treaſure, there might be for every man's heart to chuſe out for his own ſacrifice. *Hooker.*

UNGLO'VED. *adj.* Having the hand naked.
When we were come near to his chair, he ſtood up, holding forth his hand *ungloved*, and in poſture of bleſſing. *Bacon.*

UNGI'VING. *adj.* Not bringing gifts.
In vain at ſhrines th' *ungiving* ſuppliant ſtands:
This 'tis to make a vow with empty hands. *Dryden.*

To UNGLU'E. *v. a.* To looſe any thing cemented.
Small rains relax and *unglue* the earth, to give vent to inflamed atoms. *Harvey.*
She ſtretches, gapes, *unglues* her eyes,
And aſks if it be time to riſe. *Swift.*

To UNGO'D. *v. a.* To diveſt of divinity.
Were we wak'ned by this tyranny,
T' *ungod* this child again, it could not be
I ſhould love her, who loves not me. *Donne.*
Thus men *ungodded* may to places riſe,
And ſects may be preferr'd without diſguiſe. *Dryden.*

UNGO'DLILY. *adv.* Impiouſly; wickedly.
'Tis but an ill eſſay of that godly fear, to uſe that very goſpel ſo irreverently and *ungodily*. *Govern. of the Tongue.*

UNGO'DLINESS. *n. ſ.* Impiety; wickedneſs; neglect of God.
How groſsly do many of us contradict the plain precepts of the goſpel by our *ungodlineſs* and worldly luſts? *Tillotſon.*

UNGO'DLY. *adj.*
1. Wicked; negligent of God and his laws.
His juſt, avenging ire,
Had driven out th' *ungodly* from his ſight,
And the habitation of the juſt. *Milton.*
The ſinner here intended is the *ungodly* ſinner: he who forgets or defies his God. *Rogers.*
2. Polluted by wickedneſs.
Let not the hours of this *ungodly* day
Wear out in peace. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNGO'RED. *adj.* Unwounded; unhurt.
I ſtand aloof, and will no reconcilement;
'Till by ſome elder maſters of known honour,
I have a voice and precedent of peace,
To keep my name *ungor'd*. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNGO'RGED. *adj.* Not filled; not ſated.
The hell-hounds, as *ungorged* with fleſh and blood,
Purſue their prey. *Dryden.*
Oh *ungorg'd* appetite! Oh ravenous thirſt
Of a ſon's blood. *Smith.*

UNGO'VERNABLE. *adj.*
1. Not to be ruled; not to be reſtrained.
They'll judge every thing by models of their own; and thus are rendered unmanagable by any authority, and *ungovernable* by other laws, but thoſe of the ſword. *Glanville.*
2. Licentious; wild; unbridled.
So wild and *ungovernable* a poet cannot be tranſlated literally; his genius is too ſtrong to bear a chain. *Dryden.*
He was free from any rough, *ungovernable* paſſions, which hurry men on to ſay and do very offenſive things. *Atterbury.*

UNGO'VERNED. *adj.*
1. Being without government.
The eſtate is yet *ungovern'd*. *Shakeſp.*
It pleaſeth God above,
And all good men of this *ungovern'd* iſle. *Shakeſp.*
2. Not regulated; unbridled; licentious.
Seek for him,
Leſt his *ungovern'd* rage diſſolve the life
That wants the means to lead it. *Shakeſpeare.*
Themſelves they vilify'd
To ſerve *ungovern'd* appetite. *Milton.*
Nor what to bid, or what forbid, he knows;
Th' *ungovern'd* tempeſt to ſuch fury grows. *Dryden.*
From her own back the burthen would remove,
And lays the load on his *ungovern'd* love. *Dryden.*

UNGO'T. *adj.*
1. Not gained; not acquired.
2. Not begotten.
He is as free from touch or ſoil with her,
As ſhe from one *ungot*. *Shakeſpeare.*

His loins yet full of *ungot* princes; all
His glory in the bud. *Waller.*

UNGRA'CEFUL. *adj.* Wanting elegance; wanting beauty.
Raphael anſwer'd heav'n,
Nor are thy lips *ungraceful*, ſire of men. *Milton.*
A ſolicitous watchfulneſs about one's behaviour, inſtead of being mended, it will be conſtrained, uneaſy, and *ungraceful*. *Locke.*
He enjoyed the greateſt ſtrength of good ſenſe, and the moſt exquiſite taſte of politeneſs. Without the firſt learning is but an incumbrance; and without the laſt is *ungraceful*. *Addiſon.*

UNGRA'CEFULNESS. *n. ſ.* Inelegance; awkwardneſs.
To attempt the putting another genius upon him, will be labour in vain; and what is ſo plaiſtered on, will have always hanging to it the *ungracefulneſs* of conſtraint. *Locke.*

UNGRA'CIOUS. *adj.*
1. Wicked; odious; hateful.
He, catching hold of her *ungracious* tongue,
Thereon an iron lock did faſten firm and ſtrong. *Spenſer.*
I'll in the mature time,
With this *ungracious* paper ſtrike the ſight
Of the death-practis'd duke. *Shakeſp.*
Do not, as ſome *ungracious* paſtors do,
Shew me the ſteep and thorny way to heav'n;
Whilſt he, a puft and reckleſs libertine,
Himſelf the primroſe path of dalliance treads,
And recks not his own rede. *Shakeſpeare.*
To the gods alone
Our future offſpring, and our wives are known;
Th' audacious ſtrumpet, and *ungracious* ſon. *Dryden.*
2. Offenſive; unpleaſing.
Show me no parts which are *ungracious* to the ſight, as all pre-ſhortenings uſually are. *Dryden.*
3. Unacceptable; not favoured.
They did not except againſt the perſons of any, though ſeveral were moſt *ungracious* to them. *Clarendon.*
Any thing of grace towards the Iriſh rebels, was as *ungracious* at Oxford, as at London. *Clarendon.*
Neither is it rare to obſerve among excellent and learned divines, a certain *ungracious* manner, or an unhappy tone of voice, which they never have been able to ſhake off. *Swift.*

UNGRA'NTED. *adj.* Not given; not yielded; not beſtowed.
This only from your goodneſs let me gain,
And this *ungranted*, all rewards are vain. *Dryden.*

UNGRA'TEFUL. *adj.*
1. Making no returns, or making ill returns for kindneſs.
No perſon is remarkably *ungrateful*, who was not alſo inſufferably proud. *South.*
2. Making no returns, for culture.
Moſt when driv'n by winds, the flaming ſtorm
Of the long ſiles deſtroys the beauteous form;
Nor will the wither'd ſtock be green again;
But the wild olive ſhoots, and ſhades th' *ungrateful* plain. *Dry.*
3. Unpleaſing; unacceptable.
It cannot be *ungrateful*, or without ſome pleaſure to poſterity, to ſee the moſt exact relation of an action ſo full of danger. *Clarendon.*
What is in itſelf harſh and *ungrateful*, muſt make harſh and *ungrateful* impreſſions upon us. *Atterbury.*

UNGRA'TEFULLY. *adv.*
1. With ingratitude.
When call'd to diſtant war,
His vanquiſh'd heart remain'd a victim here:
Oriana's eyes that glorious conqueſt made;
Nor was his love *ungratefully* repaid. *Granville.*
We often receive the benefit of our prayers, when yet we *ungratefully* charge heaven with denying our petitions. *Wake.*
2. Unacceptably; unpleaſing.

UNGRA'TEFULNESS. *n. ſ.*
1. Ingratitude; ill return for good.
Can I, without the deteſtable ſtain of *ungratefulneſs*, abſtain from loving him, who, far exceeding the beautifulneſs of his ſhape with the beautifulneſs of his mind, is content ſo to abaſe himſelf as to become Dametas's ſervant for my ſake. *Sidn.*
2. Unacceptableneſs; unpleaſing quality.

UNGRA'VELY. *adv.* Without ſerioufneſs.
His preſent portance
Gibingly, and *ungravely*, he did faſhion. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNGROU'NDED. *adj.* Having no foundation.
Ignorance, with an indifferency for truth, is nearer to it than opinion with *ungrounded* inclination, which is the great ſource of errour. *Locke.*
This is a confidence the moſt *ungrounded* and irrational. For upon what ground can a man promiſe himſelf a future repentance, who cannot promiſe himſelf a futurity? *South.*

UNGRU'DGINGLY. *adv.* Without ill will; willingly; heartily; cheerfully.
If, when all his art and time is ſpent,
He ſay 'twill ne'er be found, yet be content;
Receive from him the doom *ungrudgingly*,
Becauſe he is the mouth of deſtiny. *Donne.*

UNGUA'RDED. *adj.*

1. Undefended.

Proud art thou met? Thy hope was to have reach'd
The throne of God *unguarded*, and his side
Abandon'd. *Milton.*

All through th' *unguarded* gates with joy resort,
To see the slighted camp, the vacant port. *Denham.*

No door there was th' *unguarded* house to keep,
On creaking hinges turn'd, to break his sleep. *Dryden.*

2. Careless; negligent.

All the evils that proceed from an untied tongue, and an *unguarded*, unlimited will, we put upon the accounts of drunkenness. *Taylor.*

The spy, which does this treasure keep,
Does she ne'er say her pray'rs, nor sleep?
Or have not gold and flatt'ry pow'r,
To purchase one *unguarded* hour? *Prior.*

With an *unguarded* look she now devour'd
My nearer face; and now recall'd her eye,
And heav'd, and strove to hide a sudden sigh. *Prior.*

It was intended only to divert a few young ladies, of good sense and good humour enough to laugh not only at their sex's little *unguarded* follies, but at their own. *Pope.*

Are we not encompassed by multitudes, who watch every careless word, every *unguarded* action of our lives? *Rogers.*

UNGUI'DED. *adj.* Not directed; not regulated.

The blood weeps from my heart, when I do shape,
In forms imaginary, the *unguided* days,
And rotten times that you shall look upon,
When I am sleeping with my ancestors. *Shakespeare.*

Can *unguided* matter keep itself to such exact conformities, as not in the least spot to vary from the species? *Glanville.*

They resolve all into the accidental, *unguided* motions of blind matter. *Locke.*

Nature, void of choice,
Does by *unguided* motions things produce,
Regardless of their order. *Blackmore.*

U'NGUENT. *n. s.* [*unguentum*, Lat.] Ointment.

Pre-occupation of mind ever requireth preface of speech, like a fomentation to make the *unguent* enter. *Bacon.*

There is an intercourse between the magnetick *unguent* and the vulnerated body. *Glanville.*

With *unguents* smooth, the lucid marble shone. *Pope.*

UNGUE'SSED. *adj.* Not attained by conjecture.

He me sent, for cause to me *unguessed*. *Fairy Queen.*

UNHA'BITABLE. *adj.* [*inhabitable*, Fr. *inhabitabilis*, Lat.] Not capable to support inhabitants; uninhabitable.

The night and day was always a natural day of twenty-four hours, in all places remote from the *unhabitable* poles of the world, and winter and summer measured a year. *Holder.*

Though the course of the sun be curbed between the tropicks, yet are not those parts directly subject to his perpendicular beams, *unhabitable*, or extremely hot. *Ray.*

UNHA'CKED. *adj.* Not cut; not hewn; not notched with cuts.

With a blessed, and unvex'd retire,
With *unhack'd* swords, and helmets all unbruis'd,
We will bear home that lusty blood again. *Shakespeare.*

Part with *unhack'd* edges, and bear back
Our targe undinted. *Shakespeare.*

To UNHA'LLOW. *v. a.* To deprive of holiness; to profane; to desecrate.

Perhaps the fact
Is not so heinous now, foretasted fruit;
Profan'd first by the serpent; by him first
Made common, and *unhallow'd*, ere our taste. *Milton.*

The vanity *unhallows* the virtue. *L'Estrange.*

This one use left such an indelible sacredness upon them, that the impiety of the design could be no sufficient reason to *unhallow* and degrade them to common use. *South.*

UNHA'LLOWED. *adj.* Unholy; profane.

Thy currish spirit
Govern'd a wolf, who hang'd for human slaughter;
Ev'n from the gallows did his fell soul fleet;
And while thou lay'st in thy *unhallow'd* dam
Infus'd itself in thee. *Shakespeare.*

I had not unlock'd my lips
In this *unhallow'd* air, but that this jugler
Would think to charm my judgment, as mine eyes,
Obtruding false rules, pranck'd in reason's garb. *Milton.*

Nor shall presume to violate these bands,
Or touch thy person with *unhallow'd* hands. *Dryden.*

Here cease thy flight, nor with *unhallow'd* lays
Touch the fair fame of Albion's golden days. *Pope.*

To UNHA'ND. *v. a.* To loose from the hand.

Still am I call'd? *Unhand* me, gentlemen. *Shakesp.*

Unhand me, traitors. *Denham.*

UNHA'NDLED. *adj.* Not handled; not touched.

A race of youthful and *unhandled* colts,
Fetching mad bounds. *Shakesp.*

Cardinal Campeius
Hath left the cause o' th' king *unhandled*. *Shakespeare.*

UNHA'NDSOME. *adj.*

1. Ungraceful; not beautiful.

I was glad I had done so good a deed for a gentlewoman not *unhandsome*, whom before I had in like sort helped. *Sidney.*

She that so far the rest out-shin'd;
Silvia the fair, while she was kind,
Seems only not *unhandsome* now. *Waller.*

As I cannot admit that there is any thing *unhandsome* or irregular; so much less can I grant that there is any thing incommodious in the globe. *Woodward.*

2. Illiberal; disingenuous.

UNHA'NDSOMELY. *adv.* [from *unhandsome*.]

1. Inelegantly; ungracefully.

The ruined churches are so *unhandsomely* patched and thatched, that men do even shun the places for the uncomeliness thereof. *Spenser.*

2. Disingenuously; illiberally.

He raves, Sir; and to cover my disdain,
Unhandsomely would his denial feign. *Dryden.*

UNHA'NDSOMENESS. *n. s.* [from *unhandsome*.]

1. Want of beauty.

The sweetness of her countenance did give such a grace to what she did, that it did make handsome the *unhandsomeness* of it; and make the eye force the mind to believe, that there was a praise in that unskilfulness. *Sidney.*

2. Want of elegance.

Be not troublesome to thyself, or to others, by *unhandsomeness* or uncleanness. *Taylor.*

3. Illiberalness; disingenuity.

UNHA'NDY. *adj.* Awkward; not dexterous.

UNHA'NGED. *adj.* Not put to death by the gallows.

There live not three good men *unhang'd* in England. *Shakesp.*

UNHA'P. *n. s.* Misluck; ill fortune.

She visited that place, where first she was so happy as to see the cause of her *unhap*. *Sidney.*

UNHA'PPIED. [This word seems a participle from *unhappy*, which yet is never used as a verb.] Made unhappy.

You have misled a prince,
A happy gentleman in blood and lineament,
By you *unhappied*, and disfigur'd clean. *Shakesp.*

UNHA'PPILY. *adv.* [from *unhappy*.] Miserably; unfortunately; wretchedly; calamitously.

You hold a fair assembly: you do well, lord:
You are a churchman, or I'll tell you, cardinal,
I should judge now most *unhappily*. *Shakespeare.*

He was *unhappily* too much used as a check upon the lord Coventry. *Clarendon.*

I unweeting have offended,
Unhappily deceiv'd. *Milton.*

There is a day a coming, when all these witty fools shall be *unhappily* undeceived. *Tillotson.*

UNHA'PPINESS. *n. s.*

1. Misery; infelicity.

If ever he have child, abortive be it,
Prodigious, and untimely brought to light,
And that be heir to his *unhappiness*. *Shakespeare.*

The real foundation of our *unhappiness* would be laid in our reason, and we should be more miserable than the beasts, by how much we have a quicker apprehension. *Tillotson.*

It is our great *unhappiness*, when any calamities fall upon us, that we are uneasy, and dissatisfied. *Wake.*

2. Calamity; distress.

She hath often dream'd of *unhappiness*, and waked herself with laughing. *Shakespeare.*

3. Misfortune; ill luck.

St. Austin hath laid down a rule to this purpose, though he had the *unhappiness* not to follow it always himself. *Burnet.*

UNHA'PPY. *adj.* Wretched; miserable; unfortunate; calamitous; distressed.

Desire of wand'ring this *unhappy* morn. *Milton.*

You know not, while you here attend,
Th' unworthy fate of your *unhappy* friend:
Breathless he lies, and his unbury'd ghost
Depriv'd of funeral rites. *Dryden.*

To UNHA'RBOUR. *v. a.* To drive from shelter.

UNHA'RBOURED. *adj.* Affording no shelter.

'Tis chastity,
She that has that is clad in complete steel;
And, like a quiver'd nymph, with arrows keen,
May trace huge forests, and *unharbour'd* heaths,
Infamous hills, and sandy perilous wilds. *Milton.*

UNHA'RDENED. *adj.* Not confirmed; not made hard.

Messengers
Of strong prevailment in *unharden'd* youth. *Shakespeare.*

UNHA'RDY. *adj.* Feeble; tender; timorous.

The wisest, unexperienc'd, will be ever
Tim'rous and loth, with novice modesty;
Irresolute, *unhardy*, unadvent'rous. *Milton*

UNHA'RMED. *adj.* Unhurt; not injured.
In ſtrong proof of chaſtity well armed,
From love's weak, childiſh bow ſhe lives *unharm'd*. *Shakeſ.*
Though great light be inſufferable to our eyes; yet the higheſt degree of darkneſs does not diſeaſe them, for cauſing no diſorderly motion, it leaves that curious organ *unharmed*. *Locke.*
The Syrens once deluded, vainly charm'd;
Ty'd to the maſt, Ulyſſes ſail'd *unharm'd*. *Granville.*

UNHA'RMFUL. *adj.* Innoxious; innocent.
Themſelves *unharmful*, let them live unharm'd;
Their jaws diſabled, and their claws diſarm'd. *Dryden.*

UNHARMO'NIOUS. *adj.*
1. Not ſymmetrical; diſproportionate.
Thoſe pure, immortal elements, that know
No groſs, no *unharmonious* mixture foul,
Eject him, tainted now, and purge him off. *Milton.*
2. Unmuſical; ill ſounding.
His thoughts are improper to his ſubject, his expreſſions unworthy of his thoughts, or the turn of both is *unharmonious*. *Dryden.*
That barbarous cuſtom of abbreviating words, to fit them to the meaſure of verſes, has formed harſh, *unharmonious* ſounds. *Swift.*

To UNHA'RNESS. *v. a.*
1. To looſe from the traces.
The ſweating ſteers *unharneſs'd* from the yoke,
Bring back the crooked plough. *Dryden.*
The mules *unharneſs'd* range beſide the main. *Pope.*
If there were ſix horſes, the poſtilion always *unharneſſed* four, and placed them on a table. *Swift.*
2. To diſarm; to diveſt of armour.

UNHA'ZARDED. *adj.* Not adventured; not put in danger.
Here I ſhou'd ſtill enjoy thee day and night
Whole to myſelf, *unhazarded* abroad,
Fearleſs at home. *Milton.*

UNHA'TCHED. *adj.*
1. Not diſcloſed from the eggs.
2. Not brought to light.
Some *unhatch'd* practice
Hath puddled his clear ſpirit. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNHEA'LTHFUL. *adj.* Morbid; unwholeſome.
The diſeaſes which make years *unhealthful*, are ſpotted fevers; and the *unhealthful* ſeaſon is the autumn. *Graunt.*
At every ſentence ſet his life at ſtake,
Though the diſcourſe were of no weightier things,
Than ſultry ſummers, or *unhealthful* ſprings. *Dryden.*

UNHEA'LTHY. *adj.* Sickly; wanting health.
No body would have a child cramm'd at breakfaſt, who would not have him dull and *unhealthy*. *Locke.*
He, intent on ſomewhat that may eaſe
Unhealthy mortals, and with curious ſearch
Examines all the properties of herbs. *Philips.*

To UNHEA'RT. *v. a.* To diſcourage; to depreſs.
To bite his lip,
And hum at good Cominius, much *unhearts* me. *Shakeſp.*

UNHEA'RD. *adj.*
1. Not perceived by the ear.
For the noiſe of drums and timbrels loud,
Their childrens cries *unheard*. *Milton.*
2. Not vouchſafed an audience.
What pangs I feel, unpitied and *unheard!* *Dryden.*
3. Unknown in celebration.
Nor was his name *unheard*, or unador'd. *Milton.*
4. UNHEARD *of*. Obſcure; not known by fame.
Free from hopes or fears, in humble eaſe,
Unheard of may I live and die in peace. *Granville.*
5. *Unheard of*. Unprecedented.
There is a foundation laid for the moſt *unheard of* confuſion that ever was introduced into a nation. *Swift.*

UNHEA'TED. *adj.* Not made hot.
Neither ſalts, nor the diſtilled ſpirits of them can penetrate the narrow pores of *unheated* glaſs. *Boyle.*

UNHEE'DED. *adj.* Diſregarded; not thought worthy of notice.
True experiments may, by reaſon of the eaſy miſtake of ſome *unheeded* circumſtance, be unſucceſsfully tried. *Boyle.*
He of his fatal guile gave proof *unheeded*. *Milton.*
Her hair
In a ſimple knot was ty'd above;
Sweet negligence! *unheeded* bait of love. *Dryden.*
The triumph ceas'd—tears guſh'd from ev'ry eye,
The world's great victor paſs'd *unheeded* by. *Pope.*

UNHEE'DING. *adj.* Negligent; careleſs.
I have not often ſeen him; if I did,
He paſs'd unmarked by my *unheeding* eyes. *Dryden.*

UNHEE'DY. *adj.* Precipitate; ſudden.
Learning his ſhip from thoſe white rocks to ſave,
Which all along the ſouthern ſea-coaſt lay,
Threat'ning *unheedy* wreck, and raſh decay,
He nam'd Albion. *Fairy Queen.*

Nor hath love's mind of any judgment taſte;
Wings and no eyes, figure *unheedy* haſte. *Shakeſpeare.*
So have I ſeen ſome tender ſlip,
Sav'd with care from winter's nip;
The pride of her carnation train
Pluck'd up by ſome *unheedy* ſwain. *Milton.*

To UNHE'LE. *v. a.* To uncover; to expoſe to view. *Spenſer.*

UNHE'LPED. *adj.* Unaſſiſted; having no auxiliary; unſupported.
Unhelp'd I am, who pity'd the diſtreſs'd,
And none oppreſſing, am by all oppreſs'd. *Dryden.*

UNHE'LPFUL. *adj.* Giving no aſſiſtance.
I bewail good Glo'ſter's caſe
With ſad, *unhelpful* tears. *Shakeſp.*

UNHE'WN. *part. adj.* Not hewn.
In occaſions of merriment, this rough-caſt, *unhewn* poetry, was inſtead of ſtage plays. *Dryden.*

UNHI'DEBOUND. *adj.* Lax of maw; capacious.
Though plenteous, all too little ſeems
To ſtuff this maw, this vaſt, *unhidebound* corps. *Milton.*

To UNHI'NGE. *v. a.*
1. To throw from the hinges.
2. To diſplace by violence.
For want of cement, ribs of rock diſjoin'd
Without an earthquake, from their baſe, would ſtart,
And hills *unhing'd*, from their deep roots depart. *Blackmore.*
3. To diſorder; to confuſe.
Rather than not accompliſh my revenge,
Juſt or unjuſt, I would the world *unhinge*. *Waller.*
If God's providence did not order it, cheats would not only juſtle private men out of their rights, but *unhinge* ſtates, and run all into confuſion. *Ray.*

UNHO'LINESS. *n. ſ.* Impiety; profaneneſs; wickedneſs.
Too foul and manifeſt was the *unholineſs* of obtruding upon men remiſſion of ſins for money. *Raleigh.*

UNHO'LY. *adj.*
1. Profane; not hallowed.
Doth it follow that all things now in the church are *unholy*, which the Lord hath not himſelf preciſely inſtituted? *Hooker.*
2. Impious; wicked.
We think not ourſelves the holier, becauſe we uſe it; ſo neither ſhould they with whom no ſuch thing is in uſe, think us therefore *unholy*, becauſe we ſubmit ourſelves unto that, which, in a matter ſo indifferent, the wiſdom of authority and law have thought comely. *Hooker.*
From the paradiſe of God,
Without remorſe, drive out the ſinful pair,
From hallow'd ground th' *unholy*. *Milton.*
Far other dreams my erring ſoul employ;
Far other raptures of *unholy* joy. *Pope.*

UNHO'NOURED. *adj.*
1. Not regarded with veneration; not celebrated.
Unhonour'd though I am, at leaſt, ſaid ſhe,
Not unreveng'd that impious act ſhall be. *Dryden.*
Pales *unhonour'd*, Ceres unemploy'd,
Were all forgot. *Dryden.*
2. Not treated with reſpect.
Griev'd that a viſitant ſo long ſhou'd wait,
Unmark'd, *unhonour'd*, at a monarch's gate. *Pope.*

To UNHOO'P. *v. a.* To diveſt of hoops.
Unhoop the fair ſex, and cure this faſhionable tympany got among them. *Addiſon.*

UNHO'PED. } *adj.* Not expected; greater than hope had
UNHO'PED *for*. } promiſed.
With *unhop'd* ſucceſs
Th' embaſſadors return with promis'd peace. *Dryden.*
Heav'n has inſpir'd with ſudden thought,
Whence your *unhop'd-for* ſafety may be wrought. *Dryden.*

UNHO'PEFUL. *adj.* Such as leaves no room to hope.
Benedict is not the *unhopefulleſt* huſband that I know: thus far I can praiſe him; he is of approved valour. *Shakeſp.*
I thought the rouſing ſtyle I wrote in, might prove no *unhopeful* way to procure ſomewhat conſiderable from thoſe great maſters of chymical arcana. *Boyle.*

To UNHO'RSE. *v. a.* To beat from an horſe; to throw from the ſaddle.
He would *unhorſe* the luſtieſt challenger. *Shakeſp.*
The emperor reſcued a noble gentleman, whom, *unhorſed* and ſore wounded, the enemy was ready to have ſlain. *Knolles.*
On a fourth he flies, and him *unhorſes* too. *Daniel.*
They are forc'd
To quit their boats, and fare like men *unhors'd*. *Waller.*
The knights *unhors'd* may riſe from off the plain,
And fight on foot, their honour to regain. *Dryden.*

UNHO'SPITABLE. *adj.* [*inhoſpitalis*, Lat.] Affording no kindneſs or entertainment to ſtrangers; cruel; barbarous.
The cruel nation, covetous of prey,
Stain'd with my blood th' *unhoſpitable* coaſt. *Dryden.*

UNHO'STILE. *adj.* Not belonging to an enemy.
The high-prancing ſteeds
Spurn their diſmounted riders; they expire
Indignant, by *unhoſtile* wounds deſtroy'd. *Philips.*

To UNHO'USE. *v. a.* To drive from the habitation.

Seek true religion: O where? Mirreus!
Thinking her *unhous'd* here, and fled from us,
Seek her at Rome. *Donne.*

Death unawares with his cold, kind embrace,
Unhous'd thy virgin ſoul from her fair biding place. *Milton.*

UNHO'USED. *adj.*

1. Homeleſs; wanting a houſe.

Call the creatures,
Whoſe naked natures live in all the ſpight
Of wreakful heav'n; whoſe bare, *unhouſed* trunks,
To the conflicting elements expos'd,
Anſwer meer nature. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Having no ſettled habitation.

But that I love the gentle Deſdemona,
I would not my *unhouſed*, free condition
Put into circumſpection and confine. *Shakeſpeare.*

Hear this,
You *unhous'd*, lawleſs, rambling libertines. *Southern.*

UNHOU'SELLED. *adj.* Having not the ſacrament.

Thus was I ſleeping, by a brother's hand,
Of life, of crown, of queen at once diſpatch'd;
Cut off even in the bloſſoms of my ſin,
Unhouſell'd, unanointed, unanel'd. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNHU'MBLED. *adj.* Not humbled; not touched with ſhame or confuſion.

Should I of theſe the liberty regard,
Who, freed as to their antient patrimony,
Unhumbled, unrepented, unreformed,
Headlong would follow. *Milton.*

UNHU'RT. *adj.* Free from harm.

Of fifteen hundred, eight hundred were ſlain in the field; and of the remaining ſeven hundred, two men only came off *unhurt*. *Bacon.*

I tread more lightly on the ground;
My nimble feet from *unhurt* flow'rs rebound;
I walk in air. *Dryden.*

Supported by thy care,
Through burning climes I paſs'd *unhurt*,
And breath'd in tainted air. *Addiſon.*

The ſtars ſhall fade away;
But thou ſhalt flouriſh in immortal youth,
Unhurt, amidſt the war of elements,
The wrecks of matter, and the cruſh of worlds. *Addiſon.*

UNHU'RTFUL. *adj.* Innoxious; harmleſs; doing no harm.

You hope the duke will return no more, or
You imagine me too *unhurtful* an oppoſite. *Shakeſpeare.*

Flames *unhurtful*, hovering, dance in air. *Blackmore.*

UNHU'RTFULLY. *adv.* Without harm; innoxiouſly.

We laugh at others as innocently and as *unhurtfully*, as at ourſelves. *Pope to Swift.*

U'NICORN. *n. ſ.* [*unicornus*, *unus* and *cornu*, Lat.]

1. A beaſt, whether real or fabulous, that has only one horn.

Wert thou the *unicorn*, pride and wrath would confound thee. *Shakeſp.*

Unicorns may be betray'd with trees,
Bears with glaſſes, men with flatterers. *Shakeſp.*

Nature in cornigerous animals hath placed the horns inverted upwards, as in the rhinoceros, Indian aſs, and *unicorn* beetles. *Brown.*

It is not of conſequence, that becauſe Dioſcorides hath made no mention of *unicorns* horn, there is therefore no ſuch thing in nature. *Brown.*

Some *unicorns* we will allow even among inſects, as thoſe naſicornous beetles deſcribed by Muffetus. *Brown.*

Will the fierce *unicorn* thy voice obey,
Stand at the crib, and feed upon the hay? *Sandys.*

2. A bird.

Of the *unicorn* bird, the principal marks are theſe; headed and footed like the dunghill cock, tailed like a gooſe, horned on his forehead, with ſome likeneſs, as the unicorn is pictured; ſpur'd on his wings, bigger than a ſwan. *Grew.*

U'NIFORM. *adj.* [*unus* and *forma*, Lat.]

1. Keeping its tenour; ſimilar to itſelf.

Though when confuſedly mingled, as in this ſtratum, it may put on a face never ſo *uniform* and alike, yet it is in reality very different. *Woodward.*

2. Conforming to one rule; acting in the ſame manner; agreeing with each other.

The only doubt is about the manner of their unity, how far churches are bound to be *uniform* in their ceremonies, and what way they ought to take for that purpoſe. *Hooker.*

Creatures of what condition ſoever, though each in different manner, yet all with *uniform* conſent, admire her, as the mother of their peace and joy. *Hooker.*

Numbers, being neither *uniform* in their deſigns, nor direct in their views, neither could manage nor maintain the power they got. *Swift.*

UNIFO'RMITY. *n. ſ.* [*uniformité*, Fr.]

1. Reſemblance to itſelf; even tenour.

There is no *uniformity* in the deſign of Spenſer; he aims at the accompliſhment of no one action. *Dryden.*

Queen Elizabeth was remarkable for that ſteadineſs and *uniformity* which ran through all her actions. *Addiſon.*

2. Conformity to one pattern; reſemblance of one to another.

The unity of that viſible body and church of Chriſt, conſiſteth in that *uniformity*, which all the ſeveral perſons thereunto belonging have, by reaſon of that one Lord, whoſe ſervants they all profeſs themſelves; that one faith which they all acknowledge; that one baptiſm wherewith they are all initiated. *Hooker.*

U'NIFORMLY. *adv.* [from *uniform.*]

1. Without variation; in an even tenour.

That faith received from the apoſtles, the church, though diſperſed throughout the world, doth notwithſtanding keep as ſafe, as if it dwelt within the walls of ſome one houſe, and as *uniformly* hold, as if it had but one only heart and ſoul. *Hooker.*

The capillamenta of the nerves are each of them ſolid and uniform; and the vibrating motion of the æthereal medium may be propagated along them from one end to the other *uniformly*, and without interruption. *Newton.*

2. Without diverſity of one from another.

UNIMA'GINABLE. *adj.* Not to be imagined by the fancy; not to be conceived.

Things to their thought
So *unimaginable*, as hate in heav'n. *Milton.*

The ſkilful organiſt plies his grave-fancied deſcant in lofty fugues, or the whole ſymphony, with artful and *unimagi-able* touches, adorns and graces the well-ſtudied chords of ſome choice compoſer. *Milton.*

An infinite ſucceſſion of the generations of men, without any permanent foundation, is utterly *unimaginable*. *Tillotſon.*

UNIMA'GINABLY. *adv.* To a degree not to be imagined.

Little commiſſures, where they adhere, may not be porous enough to be pervious to the *unimaginably* ſubtle corpuſcles, that make up the beams of light. *Boyle.*

UNI'MITABLE. *adj.* [*inimitable*, Fr. *inimitabilis*, Lat.] Not to be imitated.

Both theſe are *unimitable*. *Burnet.*

UNIMMO'RTAL. *adj.* Not immortal; mortal.

They betook them ſeveral ways,
Both to deſtroy, or *unimmortal* make
All kinds. *Milton.*

UNIMPA'IRABLE. *adv.* Not liable to waſte or diminution.

If the ſuperior be *unimpairable*, it is a ſtrong preſumption, that the inferiors are likewiſe unimpaired. *Hakewill.*

UNIMPA'IRED. *adj.* Not diminiſhed; not worn out.

Yet *unimpair'd* with labours, or with time,
Your age but ſeems to a new youth to climb. *Dryden.*

If our ſilver and gold diminiſhes, our publick credit continues *unimpaired*. *Addiſon.*

UNIMPLO'RED. *adj.* Not ſolicited.

If anſwerable ſtile I can obtain
Of my celeſtial patroneſs, who deigns
Her nightly viſion *unimplor'd*. *Milton.*

UNIMPO'RTANT. *adj.* Aſſuming no airs of dignity.

A free, *unimportant*, natural, eaſy manner; diverting others juſt as we diverted ourſelves. *Pope.*

UNIMPORTU'NED. *adj.* Not ſolicited; not teazed to compliance.

Who ever ran
To danger *unimportun'd*, he was then
No better than a ſanguine, virtuous man. *Donne.*

UNIMPRO'VEABLE. *adj.* Incapable of melioration.

UNIMPRO'VEABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *unimproveable.*] Quality of not being improveable.

This muſt be imputed to their ignorance and *unimproveableneſs* in knowledge, being generally without literature. *Ham.*

UNIMPRO'VED. *adj.*

1. Not made more knowing.

Not a maſk went *unimprov'd* away. *Pope.*

2. Not taught; not meliorated by inſtruction.

Young Fortinbraſs,
Of *unimproved* mettle hot and full. *Shakeſp.*

Shallow, *unimproved* intellects, are confident pretenders to certainty. *Glanville.*

UNINCREA'SABLE. *adj.* Admitting no increaſe.

That love, which ought to be appropriated to God, reſults chiefly from an altogether, or almoſt *unincreaſable* elevation and vaſtneſs of affection. *Boyle.*

UNINDI'FFERENT. *adj.* Partial; leaning to a ſide.

His opinion touching the catholick church was as *unindifferent*, as, touching our church, the opinion of them that favour this pretended reformation is. *Hooker.*

UNINDU'STRIOUS. *adj.* Not diligent; not laborious.

Pride we cannot think ſo ſluggiſh or *uninduſtrious* an agent, as not to find out expedients for its purpoſe. *Decay of Piety.*

UNINFLA'MMABLE. *adj.* Not capable of being ſet on fire.

The *uninflammable* ſpirit of ſuch concretes may be pretended to be but a mixture of phlegm and ſalt. *Boyle.*

UNINFLA'MED. *adj.* Not ſet on fire.

When weak bodies come to be inflamed, they gather a much greater heat than others have *uninflamed*. *Bacon.*

U N I

UNINFO'RMED. *adj.*
1. Untaught; uninſtructed.

Nor *uninform'd*
Of nuptial ſanctity, and marriage rites: *Milton.*

No *uninformed* minds can repreſent virtue ſo noble to us, that we neceſſarily add ſplendour to her. *Pope.*

2. Unanimated; not enlivened.

UNINGE'NUOUS. *adj.* Illiberal; diſingenuous.

Did men know how to diſtinguiſh between reports and certainties, this ſtratagem would be as unſkilful, as it is *uningenuous.* *Decay of Piety.*

UNINHA'BITABLE. *adj.* Unfit to be inhabited.

If there be any place upon earth of that nature that paradiſe had, the ſame muſt be found within that ſuppoſed *uninhabitable* burnt zone, or within the tropicks. *Raleigh.*

Had not the deep been form'd, that might contain
All the collected treaſures of the main;
The earth had ſtill o'erwhelm'd with water ſtood,
To man an *uninhabitable* flood. *Blackmore.*

UNINHA'BITABLENESS. *n. ſ.* Incapacity of being inhabited.

Divers radicated opinions, ſuch as that of the *uninhabitableneſs* of the torrid zone, of the ſolidity of the celeſtial part of the world, are generally grown out of requeſt. *Boyle.*

UNINHA'BITED. *adj.* Having no dwellers.

The whole iſland is now *uninhabited.* *Sandys.*

Uninhabited, untill'd, unſown
It lies, and breeds the bleating goat alone. *Pope.*

I caſt anchor on the leeſide of the iſland, which ſeemed to be *uninhabited.* *Swift.*

UNI'NJURED. *adj.* Unhurt; ſuffering no harm.

You may as well ſpread out the unſunn'd heaps
Of miſers treaſure by an outlaw's den,
And tell me it is ſafe; as bid me hope
Danger will let a helpleſs maiden paſs,
Uninjur'd in this wild, ſurrounding waſte. *Milton.*

Then in full age, and hoary holineſs,
Retire, great teacher! to thy promis'd bliſs:
Untouch'd thy tomb, *uninjur'd* be thy duſt,
As thy own fame among the future juſt. *Prior.*

UNINSCRI'BED. *adj.* Having no inſcription.

Make ſacred Charles's tomb for ever known;
Obſcure the place, and *uninſcrib'd* the ſtone.
Oh fact accurſt! *Pope.*

UNINSPI'RED. *adj.* Not having received any ſupernatural inſtruction or illumination.

Thus all the truths that men, *uninſpired*, are enlightened with, came into their minds. *Locke.*

My paſtoral muſe her humble tribute brings,
And yet not wholly *uninſpir'd* ſhe ſings. *Dryden.*

UNINSTRU'CTED. *adj.* Not taught; not helped by inſtitution.

That fool intrudes, raw in this great affair,
And *uninſtructed* how to ſtem the tide. *Dryden.*

It will be a prejudice to none but widows and orphans, and others *uninſtructed* in the arts and management of more ſkilful men. *Locke.*

It is an unſpeakable bleſſing to be born in thoſe parts where wiſdom flouriſhes; though there are even in theſe parts, ſeveral poor, *uninſtructed* perſons. *Addiſon.*

Though we find few amongſt us, who profeſs themſelves Anthropomorphites, yet we may find, amongſt the ignorant and *uninſtructed* chriſtians, many of that opinion. *Locke.*

UNINSTRU'CTIVE. *adj.* Not conferring any improvement.

Were not men of abilities thus communicative, their wiſdom would be in a great meaſure uſeleſs, and their experience *uninſtructive.* *Addiſon.*

UNINTE'LLIGENT. *adj.* Not knowing; not ſkilful; not having any conſciouſneſs.

We will give you ſleepy drinks, that your ſenſes may be *unintelligent* of our inſufficience. *Shakeſp.*

The viſible creation is far otherwiſe apprehended by the philoſophical enquirer, than the *unintelligent* vulgar. *Glanville.*

This concluſion, if men allow'd of, they would not deſtroy ill-formed productions. Ay, but theſe monſters. Let them be ſo; what will your drivelling, *unintelligent*, untractable changeling be? *Locke.*

Why then to works of nature is aſſign'd
An author *unintelligent* and blind;
When ours proceed from choice? *Blackmore.*

The obvious products of *unintelligent* nature. *Bentley.*

UNINTELLIGIBI'LITY. *n. ſ.* Quality of not being intelligible.

Credit the *unintelligibility* of this union and motion. *Glanv.*

If we have truly proved the *unintelligibility* of it in all other ways, this argumentation is undeniable. *Burnet.*

UNINTE'LLIGIBLE. *adj.* [*inintelligible*, Fr.] Not ſuch as can be underſtood.

The Latin, three hundred years before Tully, was as *unintelligible* in his time, as the Engliſh and French of the ſame period are now. *Swift.*

Did Thetis
Theſe arms thus labour'd for her ſon prepare;
For that dull ſoul to ſtare with ſtupid eyes,
On the learn'd *unintelligible* prize! *Dryden.*

This notion muſt be deſpiſed as harmleſs, *unintelligible* enthuſiaſm. *Rogers.*

UNINTE'LLIGIBLY. *adv.* In a manner not to be underſtood.

Sound is not *unintelligibly* explained by a vibrating motion communicated to the medium. *Locke.*

To talk of ſpecifick differences in nature, without reference to general ideas, is to talk *unintelligibly.* *Locke.*

UNINTE'NTIONAL. *adj.* Not deſigned; happening without deſign.

Beſides the *unintentional* deficiencies of my ſtyle, I have purpoſely tranſgreſſed the laws of oratory, in making my periods over-long. *Boyle.*

UNI'NTERESSED. } *adj.* Not having intereſt.
UNI'NTERESTED. }

The greateſt part of an audience is always *unintereſſed*, though ſeldom knowing. *Dryden.*

UNINTERMI'TTED. *adj.* Continued; not interrupted.

This motion of the heavenly bodies ſeems to be partly continued and *uninterrupted*, as that motion of the firſt moveable partly interpolated and interrupted. *Hale.*

UNINTERMI'XED. *adj.* Not mingled.

Unintermix'd with fictious fantaſies,
I verify the truth, not poetize. *Daniel.*

UNINTERRU'PTED. *adj.* Not broken; not interrupted.

Thy conſtant quiet fills my peaceful breaſt
With unmixt joy, *uninterrupted* reſt. *Roſcommon.*

Governments ſo divided among themſelves in matters of religion, maintain *uninterrupted* union and correſpondence, that no one of them is for invading the rights of another. *Addiſ.*

The hills riſe inſenſibly, and leave the eye a vaſt, *uninterrupted* proſpect. *Addiſon.*

The *uninterrupted* ſtitch in ſuperficial wounds, is rejected. *Sharp.*

UNINTERRU'PTEDLY. *adv.* Without interruption.

The will thus determined, never lets the underſtanding lay by the object; but all the thoughts of the mind, and powers of the body are *uninterruptedly* employ'd. *Locke.*

UNINTRE'NCHED. *adj.* Not intrenched.

It had been cowardice in the Trojans, not to have attempted any thing againſt an army that lay unfortified and *unintrenched.* *Pope.*

UNINVE'STIGABLE. *adj.* Not to be ſearched out.

The number of the works of this viſible world being *uninveſtigable* by us, afford us a demonſtrative proof of the unlimited extent of the creator's ſkill. *Ray.*

UNINVITED. *adj.* Not aſked.

His honeſt friends, at thirſty hour of duſk,
Come *uninvited.* *Philips.*

UNJOI'NTED. *adj.*
1. Disjointed; ſeparated.

I hear the ſound of words; their ſenſe the air
Diſſolves *unjointed* ere it reach my ear. *Milton.*

2. Having no articulation.

They are all three immoveable or *unjointed*, of the thickneſs of a little pin. *Grew.*

U'NION. *n. ſ.* [*unio*, Lat.]
1. The act of joining two or more, ſo as to make them one.

Adam, from whoſe dear ſide I boaſt me ſprung,
And gladly of our *union* hear thee ſpeak,
One heart, one ſoul in both! *Milton.*
One kingdom, joy, and *union* without end. *Milton.*

2. Concord; conjunction of minds or intereſts.

The experience of thoſe profitable emanations from God, moſt commonly are the firſt motive of our love; but when we once have taſted his goodneſs, we love the ſpring for its own excellency, paſſing from conſidering ourſelves, to an *union* with God. *Taylor.*

3. A pearl. Not in uſe.

The king ſhall drink to Hamlet's better breath;
And in the cup an *union* ſhall he throw,
Richer than that which four ſucceſſive kings
In Denmark's crown have worn. *Shakeſp.*

4. [In law.] *Union* is a combining or conſolidation of two churches in one, which is done by the conſent of the biſhop, the patron, and incumbent. And this is properly called an *union*: but there are two other ſorts, as when one church is made ſubject to the other, and when one man is made prelate of both, and when a conventual is made cathedral. Touching *union* in the firſt ſignification, there was a ſtatute, an. 37 Hen. VIII. chap. 21. that it ſhould be lawful in two churches, whereof the value of the one is not above ſix pounds in the king's books, of the firſt fruits, and not above one mile diſtant from the other. *Union* in this ſignification is perſonal, and that is for the life of the incumbent; or real, that is, perpetual, whoſoever is incumbent. *Cowel.*

UNI'PAROUS. *adj.* [*unus* and *pario*, Lat.] Bringing one at a birth.

Others make good the paucity of their breed with the duration of their days, whereof there want not examples in animals *uniparous.* *Brown.*

U'NISON. *adj.* [*unus* and *sonus*, Latin.] Sounding alone.

Sounds intermix'd with voice
Choral, or *unison*. *Milton.*

U'NISON. *n. s.*

1. A string that has the same sound with another.

When moved matter meets with any thing like that, from which it received its primary impress, it will in like manner move it, as in musical strings tuned *unisons*. *Glanville.*

2. A single unvaried note.

Lost was the nation's sense, nor could be found,
While a long solemn *unison* went round. *Pope.*

U'NIT. *n. s.* [*unus*, *unitus*, Latin.] One; the least number; or the root of numbers.

If any atom should be moved mechanically, without attraction, 'tis above a hundred million millions odds to an *unit*, that it would not strike upon any other atom, but glide through an empty interval without contact. *Bentley.*

Units are the integral parts of any large number. *Watts.*

To UNI'TE. *v. a.* [*unitus*, Latin.]

1. To join two or more into one.

The force which wont in two to be dispersed,
In one alone right hand he now *unites*. *Spenser.*

Whatever truths
Redeem'd from error, or from ignorance,
Thin in their authors, like rich veins of ore,
Your works *unite*, and still discover more. *Dryden.*

A proposition for *uniting* both kingdoms was begun. *Swift.*

2. To make to agree.

The king proposed nothing more than to *unite* his kingdom in one form of worship. *Clarendon.*

3. To make to adhere.

The peritonæum, which is a dry body, may be *united* with the musculous flesh. *Wiseman.*

4. To join.

In the lawful name of marrying,
To give our hearts *united* ceremony. *Shakespeare.*

Let the ground of the picture be well *united* with colours of a friendly nature. *Dryden.*

5. To join in interest.

Unto their assembly, mine honour be not thou *united*. *Genesis.*

To UNI'TE. *v. n.*

1. To join in an act; to concur; to act in concert.

If you will now *unite* in your complaints,
And force them with a constancy, the cardinal
Cannot stand under them. *Shakespeare.*

2. To coalesce; to be cemented; to be consolidated.

3. To grow into one.

UNI'TEDLY. *adv.* With union; so as to join.

The eyes, which are of a watry nature, ought to be much painted, and *unitedly* on their lower parts; but boldly touched above by the light and shadows. *Dryden.*

UNI'TER. *n. s.* The person or thing that unites.

Suppose an *uniter* of a middle constitution, that should partake of some of the qualities of both. *Glanville.*

UNI'TION. *n. s.* [*union*, French; from *unite*.] The act or power of uniting; conjunction; coalition. A word proper, but little used.

As long as any different substance keeps off the *unition*, hope not to cure a wound. *Wiseman.*

U'NITIVE. *adj.* [from *unite*.] Having the power of uniting.

That can be nothing else but the *unitive* way of religion, which consists of the contemplation and love of God. *Norris.*

U'NITY. *n. s.* [*unitas*, Latin.]

1. The state of being one.

Those hereticks introduced a plurality of gods; and so made the profession of the *unity* part of the symbolum, that should discriminate the orthodox from them. *Hammond.*

The production of one being the destruction of another, although they generate, they increase not; and must not be said to multiply, who do not transcend an *unity*. *Brown.*

Man is to beget
Like of his like; his image multiply'd:
In *unity* defective; which requires
Collateral love, and dearest amity. *Milton.*

Whatever we can consider as one thing, suggests to the understanding the idea of *unity*. *Locke.*

2. Concord; conjunction.

That which you hear, you'll swear
You see, there is such *unity* in the proofs. *Shakespeare.*

We, of all christians, ought to promote *unity* among ourselves and others. *Sprat.*

3. Agreement; uniformity.

To the avoiding of dissension, it availeth much, that there be amongst them an *unity*, as well in ceremonies as in doctrine. *Hooker.*

4. Principle of dramatick writing, by which the tenour of the story, and propriety of representation is preserved.

The *unities* of time, place, and action, are exactly observed. *Dryden.*

Although in poetry it be absolutely necessary that the *unities* of time, place, and action should be thoroughly understood, there is still something more essential, that elevates and astonishes the fancy. *Addison.*

5. [In law.]

Unity of possession is a joint possession of two rights by several titles. For example, I take a lease of land from one upon a certain rent; afterwards I buy the fee-simple. This is an *unity* of possession, whereby the lease is extinguished; by reason that I, who had before the occupation only for my rent, am become lord of the same, and am to pay my rent to none. *Cowel.*

UNJU'DGED. *adj.* Not judicially determined.

Causes *unjudg'd* disgrace the loaded file,
And sleeping laws the king's neglect revile. *Prior.*

UNIVE'RSAL. *adj.* [*universalis*, Latin.]

1. General; extending to all.

All sorrowed: if all the world could have seen't, the woe had been *universal*. *Shakespeare.*

Appetite, an *universal* wolf,
So doubly seconded with will and power,
Must make perforce an *universal* prey,
And last eat up itself. *Shakespeare.*

This excellent epistle, though, in the front of it, it bears a particular inscription, yet in the drift of it is *universal*, as designing to convince all mankind of the necessity of seeking for happiness in the gospel. *South.*

2. Total; whole.

From harmony, from heav'nly harmony,
This *universal* frame began. *Dryden.*

3. Not particular; comprising all particulars.

From things particular
She doth abstract the *universal* kinds. *Davies.*

An *universal* was the object of imagination, and there was no such thing in reality. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

UNIVE'RSAL. *n. s.* The whole; the general system of the universe. Not in use.

To what end had the angel been set to keep the entrance into paradise after Adam's expulsion, if the *universal* had been paradise. *Raleigh.*

Plato calleth God the cause and original, the nature and reason of the *universal*. *Raleigh.*

UNIVERSA'LITY. *n. s.* [*universalitas*, school Latin.] Not particularity; generality; extension to the whole.

This catalogue of sin, is but of sin under a limitation; an *universality* of sin under a certain kind; that is, of all sins of direct and personal commission. *South.*

The *universality* of the deluge I insist upon; and that marine bodies are found in all parts of the world. *Woodward.*

A special conclusion cannot be inferred from a moral *universality*, nor always from a physical one; though it may be always inferred from an *universality* that is metaphysical. *Watts.*

UNIVE'RSALLY. *adv.* [from *universal*.] Throughout the whole; without exception.

Those offences which are breaches of supernatural laws, violate in general that principle of reason which willeth *universally* to fly from evil. *Hooker.*

There best beheld, where *universally* admir'd. *Milton.*

What he borrows from the antients, he repays with usury of his own, in coin as good, and as *universally* valuable. *Dryd.*

This institution of charity-schools *universally* prevailed. *Addis.*

U'NIVERSE. *n. s.* [*univers*, French; *universum*, Latin.] The general system of things.

Creeping murmur, and the poring dark,
Fills the wide vessel of the *universe*. *Shakespeare.*

God here sums up all into man, the whole into a part, the *universe* into an individual. *South.*

Father of heav'n!
Whose word call'd out this *universe* to birth. *Prior.*

UNIVE'RSITY. *n. s.* [*universitas*, Latin.] A school, where all the arts and faculties are taught and studied.

While I play the good husband at home my son and servants spend all at the *university*. *Shakespeare.*

The *universities*, especially Aberdeen, flourished under many excellent scholars, and very learned men. *Clarendon.*

UNI'VOCAL. *adj.* [*univocus*, Latin.]

1. Having one meaning.

Univocal words are such as signify but one idea, or but one sort of thing: equivocal words are such as signify two or more different ideas, or different sorts of objects. *Watts.*

2. Certain; regular; pursuing always one tenour.

This conceit makes putrefactive generations correspondent unto seminal productions; and conceives inequivocal effects, and *univocal* conformity unto the efficient. *Brown.*

UNI'VOCALLY. *adv.* [from *univocal*.]

1. In one term; in one sense.

How is sin *univocally* distinguished into venial and mortal, if the venial be not sin? *Hall.*

It were too great presumption to think, that there is any thing in any created nature, that can bear any perfect resemblance of the incomprehensible perfection of the Divine Nature:

ture: very being itſelf does not predicate *univocally* touching God, and any created being, and intellect, and will, as we attribute them to him. *Hale.*

2. In one tenour.

All creatures are generated *univocally* by parents of their own kind; there is no ſuch thing as ſpontaneous generation. *Ray.*

UNJO'YOUS. *adj.* Not gay; not cheerful.

Morn late riſing o'er the drooping world,
Lifts her pale eye *unjoyous*. *Thomſon.*

UNJU'ST. *adj.* [*injuſte*, French; *injuſtus*, Latin.] Iniquitous; contrary to equity; contrary to juſtice. It is uſed both of perſons and things.

I ſhould forge
Quarrels *unjuſt* againſt the good and loyal,
Deſtroying them for wealth. *Shakeſpeare.*

The Piercies,
Finding his uſurpation moſt *unjuſt*,
Endeavour'd my advancement to the throne. *Shakeſpeare.*

He that is *unjuſt* in the leaſt, is *unjuſt* alſo in much. *Luke* xvi.

Succeeding kings juſt recovery of their right, from *unjuſt* uſurpations and extortions, ſhall never be prejudiced by any act of mine. *King Charles.*

Th' *unjuſt* the juſt hath ſlain. *Milton.*

He who was ſo *unjuſt* as to do his brother an injury, will ſcarce be ſo juſt to condemn himſelf for it. *Locke.*

UNJU'STIFIABLE. *adj.* Not to be defended; not to be juſtified.

If theſe reproaches, which aim only at oſtentation of wit, be ſo *unjuſtifiable*, what ſhall we ſay to thoſe that are drawn, that are founded in malice? *Government of the Tongue.*

In a juſt and honourable war we engaged; not out of ambition, or any other *unjuſtifiable* motive, but for the defence of all that was dear to us. *Atterbury.*

If we could look into effects, we might pronounce boldly: but for a man to give his opinion of what he ſees but in part, is an *unjuſtifiable* piece of raſhneſs. *Addiſon.*

UNJU'STIFIABLENESS. *n. ſ.* The quality of not being juſtifiable.

He wiſhed them to conſider of the illegality of all thoſe commiſſions, and of the *unjuſtifiableneſs* of all the proceedings which had been by virtue of them. *Clarendon.*

UNJU'STIFIABLY. *adv.* In a manner not to be defended.

UNJU'STLY. *adj.* In a manner contrary to right.

If aught againſt my life
Thy country ſought of thee, it ſought *unjuſtly*. *Milton.*

Whom, but for voting peace, the Greeks purſue,
Accus'd *unjuſtly*, then *unjuſtly* ſlew. *Denham.*

Your choler does *unjuſtly* riſe,
To ſee your friends purſue your enemies. *Dryden.*

Moderation the one ſide very juſtly diſowns, and the other as *unjuſtly* pretends to. *Swift.*

UNKE'MPT. *adj.* Not combed. Obſolete.

Thenot, to that I choſe thou doſt me tempt;
But ah! too well I wot my humble vaine,
And how my rhimes been rugged and *unkempt*. *Spenſer.*

To UNKE'NNEL. *v. a.*

1. To drive from his hole.

Search, ſeek, find out. I warrant we'll *unkennel* the fox.
Let me ſtop this way firſt. So, now uncape. *Shakeſpeare.*

I warrant you, colonel, we'll *unkennel* him. *Dryden.*

2. To rouſe from its ſecrecy, or retreat.

If his occult guilt
Do not itſelf *unkennel* in one ſpeech,
It is a damned ghoſt that we have ſeen. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNKE'NT. *adj.* [*un* and *ken*, to know.] Unknown. Obſolete.

Go, little book, thyſelf preſent,
As child whoſe parent is *unkent*,
To him, that is the preſident
Of nobleneſs and chivalrie. *Spenſer.*

UNKE'PT. *adj.*

1. Not kept; not retained.

2. Unobſerved; unobeyed.

Many things kept generally heretofore, are now in like ſort generally *unkept*, and aboliſhed, every where. *Hooker.*

UNKI'ND. *adj.* Not favourable; not benevolent.

In nature there's no blemiſh but the mind;
None can be call'd deform'd, but the *unkind*. *Shakeſp.*

To the noble mind
Rich gifts wax poor, when givers prove *unkind*. *Shakeſp.*

To Nimrod our author ſeems a little *unkind*; and ſays, that he, againſt right, enlarged his empire. *Locke.*

A real joy I never knew,
Till I believ'd thy paſſion true;
A real grief I ne'er can find,
Till thou prov'ſt perjur'd or *unkind*. *Prior.*

UNKI'NDLY. *adj.* [*un* and *kind*.]

1. Unnatural; contrary to nature.

They, with their filthineſs,
Polluted this ſame gentle ſoil long time,
That their own mother loath'd their beaſtlineſs,
And 'gan abhor her brood's *unkindly* crime,
All were they born of her own native ſlime. *Spenſer.*

All works of nature,
Abortive, monſtrous, or *unkindly* mix'd. *Milton.*

2. Malignant; unfavourable.

The goddeſs, that in rural ſhrine
Dwell'ſt here with Pan, or Sylvan, by bleſt ſong
Forbidding every bleak *unkindly* fog,
To touch the proſperous growth of this tall wood. *Milton.*

UNKI'NDLY. *adv* Without kindneſs; without affection.

The herd, *unkindly* wiſe,
Or chaces him from thence, or from him flies. *Denham.*

If we *unkindly* part,
Will not the poor ſond creature break her heart? *Dryden.*

UNKI'NDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *unkind*.] Malignity; ill-will; want of affection.

Take no *unkindneſs* of his haſty words. *Shakeſpeare.*

His unjuſt *unkindneſs*, that in all reaſon ſhould have quench'd her love, hath, like an impediment in the current, made it more violent and unruly. *Shakeſpeare.*

After their return, the duke executed the ſame authority in conferring all favours, and in revenging himſelf upon thoſe who had manifeſted any *unkindneſs* towards him. *Clarendon.*

Eve—As one who loves, and ſome *unkindneſs* meets,
With ſweet, auſtere compoſure, thus reply'd. *Milton.*

Chriſt, who was the only perſon to have reſented this *unkindneſs*, finds an extenuation of it. *South.*

She ſigh'd, ſhe wept, ſhe low'd; 'twas all ſhe cou'd;
And with *unkindneſs* ſeem'd to tax the God. *Dryden.*

To UNKI'NG. *v. a.* To deprive of royalty.

God ſave king Henry, *unking'd* Richard ſays,
And ſend him many years of ſunſhine days. *Shakeſpeare.*

It takes the force of law: how then, my lord!
If as they would *unking* my father now,
To make you way. *Southern.*

UNKI'SSED. *adj.* Not kiſſed.

Foul words are but foul wind, and foul wind is but foul breath, and foul breath is noiſome; therefore I will depart *unkiſt*. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNKNI'GHTLY. *adj.* Unbecoming a knight.

With ſix hours hard riding through wild places, I overgot them a little before night, near an old ill-favoured caſtle, the place where I perceived they meant to perform their *unknightly* errand. *Sidney.*

To UNKNI'T. *v. a.*

1. To unweave; to ſeparate.

Would he had continued to his country
As he began, and not *unknit* himſelf
The noble knot he made. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. To open.

Unknit that threat'ning, unkind brow,
And dart not ſcornful glances from thoſe eyes. *Shakeſp.*

U'NKLE. *n. ſ.* [*oncle*, French.] The brother of a father or mother. See UNCLE.

The Engliſh power is near, led on by Malcolm,
His *uncle* Siward, and the good Macduff. *Shakeſpeare.*

Give me good fame, ye pow'rs! and make me juſt:
Thus much the rogue to publick ears will truſt:
In private then:—when wilt thou, mighty Jove!
My wealthy *uncle* from this world remove? *Dryden.*

To UNKNO'W. *v. a.* To ceaſe to know.

It's already known;
Oh! can you keep it from yourſelves, *unknow* it. *Smith.*

UNKNO'WABLE. *adj.* Not to be known.

Diſtinguiſh well between knowables and *unknowables*. *Watts.*

UNKNO'WING. *adj.*

1. Ignorant; not knowing.

Let me ſpeak to th' yet *unknowing* world,
How theſe things came about. *Shakeſpeare.*

Though *unknowing* perſons may accuſe others, yet can they never the more abſolve themſelves. *Decay of Piety.*

Unknowing I prepar'd thy bridal bed;
With empty hopes of happy iſſue fed. *Dryden.*

Unknowing he requires it; and when known,
He thinks it his; and values it, 'tis gone. *Dryden.*

His hounds, *unknowing* of his change, purſue
The chace, and their miſtaken maſter ſlew. *Dryden.*

Proteus, mounting from the hoary deep,
Surveys his charge, *unknowing* of deceit. *Pope.*

2. Not practiſed; not qualified.

So Lybian huntſmen, on ſome ſandy plain,
From ſhady coverts rouz'd, the lion chace:
The kingly beaſt roars out with loud diſdain,
And ſlowly moves, *unknowing* to give place. *Dryden.*

Theſe were they, whoſe ſouls the furies ſteel'd,
And curs'd, with hearts *unknowing* how to yield. *Pope.*

UNKNO'WINGLY. *adv.* Ignorantly; without knowledge.

The beauty I behold has ſtruck me dead:
Unknowingly ſhe ſtrikes, and kills by chance. *Dryden.*

They are like the Syrians, who were firſt ſmitten with blindneſs, and *unknowingly* led out of their way, into the capital of their enemy's country. *Addiſon.*

UNKNO'WN. *adj.*

1. Not known.

'Tis not *unknown* to you,
How much I have diſabled my eſtate. *Shakeſpeare.*

Many are the trees of God, that grow
In paradiſe, and various, yet *unknown*
To us. *Milton.*

Here may I always on this downy graſs,
Unknown, unſeen, my eaſy minutes paſs. *Roſcommon.*

If any chance has hither brought the name
Of Palamedes, not *unknown* to fame,
Accus'd and ſentenc'd for pretended crimes. *Dryden.*

Though inceſt is indeed a deadly crime,
You are not guilty, ſince *unknown* 'twas done,
And known, had been abhorr'd. *Dryden.*

At fear of death, that ſaddens all
With terrors round, can reaſon hold her throne?
Deſpiſe the known, nor tremble at th' *unknown*. *Pope.*

2. Greater than is imagined.

The planting of hemp and flax would be an *unknown* advantage to the kingdom. *Bacon.*

3. Not having cohabitation.

I am yet
Unknown to woman; never was forſworn. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. Without communication.

We ſtopped at a little inn, where the man of the houſe, formerly a ſervant in the knight's family, to do honour to his old maſter, had, *unknown* to ſir Roger, put him up in a ſign-poſt. *Addiſon.*

UNLA'BOURED. *adj.*

1. Not produced by labour.

Unlabour'd harveſts ſhall the fields adorn,
And cluſter'd grapes ſhall bluſh on ev'ry thorn. *Dryden.*

2. Not cultivated by labour.

Not eaſtern monarchs on their nuptial day,
In dazzling gold and purple ſhine ſo gay,
As the bright natives of th' *unlabour'd* field,
Unvers'd in ſpinning, and in looms unſkill'd. *Blackmore.*

3. Spontaneous; voluntary.

Their charms, if charms they have, the truth ſupplies,
And from the theme *unlabour'd* beauties riſe. *Tickell.*

To UNLA'CE. *v. a.*

1. To looſe any thing faſtened with ſtrings.

He could not endure ſo cruel caſe,
But thought his arms to leave, and helmet to *unlace*. *Spenſer.*

A little river roll'd,
By which there ſat a knight with helm *unlac'd*,
Himſelf refreſhing with the liquid cold. *Spenſer.*

The helmet from my brow *unlac'd*. *Pope.*

2. To looſe a lady's dreſs.

Can I forget, when they in priſon placing her,
With ſwelling heart, in ſpite, and due diſdainfulneſs,
She lay for dead, till I help'd with *unlacing* her. *Sidney.*

Unlace yourſelf, for that harmonious chime
Tells me from you that now it is bed-time. *Donne.*

3. To make looſe; to put in danger of being loſt. Not in uſe.

You *unlace* your reputation,
And ſpend your rich opinion for the name of a night-brawler. *Shakeſpeare.*

To UNLA'DE. *v. a.*

1. To remove from the veſſel which carries.

He's a fooliſh ſeaman,
That, when his ſhip is ſinking, will not
Unlade his hopes into another bottom. *Denham.*

2. To exonerate that which carries.

The vent'rous merchant, who deſign'd for far,
And touches on our hoſpitable ſhore,
Charm'd with the ſplendour of this northern ſtar,
Shall here *unlade* him, and depart no more. *Dryden.*

3. To put out. Uſed of a veſſel.

We landed at Tyre; for there the ſhip was to *unlade* her burden. *Acts* xxi. 3.

UNLA'ID. *adj.*

1. Not placed; not fixed.

Whatſoever we do behold now in this preſent world, it was inwrapped within the bowels of divine mercy, written in the book of eternal wiſdom, and held in the hands of omnipotent power, the firſt foundations of the world being as yet *unlaid*. *Hooker.*

2. Not pacified; not ſtilled.

No evil thing that walks by night,
Blue meagre hag, or ſtubborn *unlaid* ghoſt,
Hath hurtful pow'r o'er true virginity. *Milton.*

UNLAME'NTED. *adj.* Not deplored.

After ſix years ſpent in outward opulency, and inward murmur that it was not greater, he died *unlamented* by any. *Clarendon.*

Thus *unlamented* paſs the proud away,
The pride of fools, and pageant of a day. *Pope.*

To UNLA'TCH. *v. a.* To open by lifting up the latch.

My worthy wife
The door *unlatch'd*; and, with repeated calls,
Invites her former lord within my walls. *Dryden.*

UNLA'WFUL. *adj.* Contrary to law; not permitted by the law.

Before I be convict by courſe of law,
To threaten me with death is moſt *unlawful*. *Shakeſp.*

It is an *unlawful* thing for a Jew to come unto one of another nation. *Acts* x. 28.

Shew me when it is our duty, and when *unlawful* to take theſe courſes, by ſome general rule of a perpetual never-failing truth. *South.*

The ſecret ceremonies I conceal,
Uncouth, perhaps, *unlawful* to reveal. *Dryden.*

UNLA'WFULLY. *adv.*

1. In a manner contrary to law or right.

He that gains all that he can lawfully this year, next year will be tempted to gain ſomething *unlawfully*. *Taylor.*

2. Illegitimately; not by marriage.

I had rather my brother die by the law, than my ſon ſhould be *unlawfully* born. *Shakeſpeare.*

Give me your opinion, what part I, being *unlawfully* born, may claim of the man's affection who begot me. *Addiſon.*

UNLA'WFULNESS. *n. ſ.* Contrariety to law; ſtate of being not permitted.

If thoſe alledged teſtimonies of ſcripture did indeed concern the matter to ſuch effect as was pretended, that which they ſhould infer were *unlawfulneſs*. *Hooker.*

The original reaſon of the *unlawfulneſs* of lying is, that it carries with it an act of injuſtice, and a violation of the right of him, to whom we were obliged to ſignify our minds. *South.*

To UNLE'ARN. *v. a.* To forget, or diſuſe what has been learned.

Antiſthenes, being aſked of one, what learning was moſt neceſſary for man's life, anſwered, to *unlearn* that which is naught. *Bacon.*

This were to imply, that all books in being ſhould be deſtroyed; and that all the age ſhould take new pains to *unlearn* thoſe habits which have coſt them ſo much labour. *Holder.*

The government of the tongue is a piece of morality which ſober nature dictates, which yet our greateſt ſcholars have *unlearnt*. *Decay of Piety.*

Some cyders have by art, or age, *unlearn'd*
Their genuine reliſh, and of ſundry wines
Aſſum'd the flavour. *Philips.*

What they thus learned from him in one way, they did not *unlearn* again in another. *Atterbury.*

A wicked man is not only obliged to learn to do well, but *unlearn* his former life. *Rogers.*

UNLE'ARNED. *adj.*

1. Ignorant; not informed; not inſtructed.

This ſelected piece, which you tranſlate,
Foretells your ſtudies may communicate,
From darker dialect of a ſtrange land,
Wiſdom that here th' *unlearn'd* ſhall underſtand. *D'avenant.*

And by ſucceſſion of *unlearned* times,
As bards began, ſo monks rung on the chimes. *Roſcommon.*

Some, at the bar, with ſubtilty defend
The cauſe of an *unlearned* noble friend. *Dryden.*

Though *unlearned* men well enough underſtood the words white and black, yet there were philoſophers found, who had ſubtlety enough to prove that white was black. *Locke.*

2. Not gained by ſtudy; not known.

Mere words, or ſuch things chiefly as were better *unlearned*. *Milton.*

3. Not ſuitable to a learned man.

I will prove thoſe verſes to be very *unlearned*, neither ſavouring of poetry, wit, or invention. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNLE'ARNEDLY. *adv.* Ignorantly; groſsly.

He, in his epiſtle, plainly affirmeth they think *unlearnedly*, who are of another belief. *Brown.*

UNLEA'VENED. *adj.* Not fermented; not mixed with fermenting matter.

They baked *unleavened* cakes of the dough; for it was not leavened. *Exod.* ii. 39.

Purge out therefore the old leaven, that ye may be a new lump, as ye are *unleavened*. 1 *Cor.* v. 7.

UNLE'ISUREDNESS. *n. ſ.* Buſineſs; want of time; want of leiſure. Not in uſe.

My eſſay touching the ſcripture having been written partly in England, partly in another kingdom, it were ſtrange if there did not appear much unevenneſs, and if it did not betray the *unleiſuredneſs* of the wandering author. *Boyle.*

UNLE'SS. *conjunct.* Except; if not; ſuppoſing that not.

Let us not ſay, we keep the commandments of the one, when we break the commandments of the other: for, *unleſs* we obſerve both, we obey neither. *Hooker.*

Unleſs I look on Sylvia in the day,
There is no day for me to look upon. *Shakeſpeare.*

What

What hidden ſtrength,
Unleſs the ſtrength of heav'n, if you mean that. *Milton.*
For ſure I am, *unleſs* I win in arms,
To ſtand excluded from Emilia's charms;
Nor can my ſtrength avail, *unleſs* by thee,
Endu'd with force, I gain the victory. *Dryden.*
The commendation of adverſaries is the greateſt triumph of a writer, becauſe it never comes *unleſs* extorted. *Dryden.*
No poet ever ſweetly ſung,
Unleſs he were, like Phœbus, young;
Nor ever nymph inſpir'd to rhyme,
Unleſs, like Venus, in her prime. *Swift.*

UNLE'SSONED. *adj.* Not taught.
The full ſum of me
Is an *unleſſon'd* girl, unſchool'd, unpractis'd;
Happy in this, ſhe is not yet ſo old
But ſhe may learn. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNLE'TTERED. *adj.* Unlearned; untaught.
When the apoſtles of our Lord were ordained to alter the laws of heatheniſh religion, St. Paul excepted, the reſt were unſchooled and *unlettered* men. *Hooker.*
Such as the jocund flute, or gameſome pipe,
Stirs up among the looſe *unletter'd* hinds,
Who thank the gods amiſs. *Milton.*
Th' *unletter'd* chriſtian, who believes in groſs,
Plods on to heav'n, and ne'er is at a loſs. *Dryden.*

UNLE'VELLED. *adj.* Not cut even.
All *unlevell'd* the gay garden lies. *Tickell.*

UNLIBI'DINOUS. *adj.* Not luſtful.
In thoſe hearts
Love *unlibidinous* reign'd; nor jealouſy
Was underſtood, the injur'd lover's hell. *Milton.*

UNLI'CENSED. *adj.* Having no regular permiſſion.
Aſk what boldneſs brought him hither
Unlicenſed. *Milton.*
Warn the thoughtleſs, ſelf-confiding train,
No more, *unlicens'd*, thus to brave the main. *Pope.*

UNLI'CKED. *adj.* Shapeleſs; not formed: from the opinion that the bear licks her young to ſhape.
Shape my legs of an unequal ſize,
To diſproportion me in every part,
Like to a chaos, or *unlick'd* bear-whelp. *Shakeſpeare.*
Thoſe *unlickt* bear-whelps. *Donne.*
The bloody bear, an independent beaſt,
Unlick'd to form, in groans her hate expreſt. *Dryden.*

UNLI'GHTED. *adj.* Not kindled; not ſet on fire.
There lay a log *unlighted* on the earth:
For th' unborn chief the fatal ſiſters came,
And rais'd it up, and toſs'd it on the flame. *Dryden.*
The ſacred wood, which on the altar lay,
Untouch'd, *unlighted* glows. *Prior.*

UNLI'GHTSOME. *adj.* Dark; gloomy; wanting light.
Firſt the ſun,
A mighty ſphere! he fram'd, *unlightſome* firſt,
Though of æthereal mould. *Milton.*

UNLI'KE. *adj.*
1. Diſſimilar; having no reſemblance.
Where caſes are ſo *unlike* as theirs and ours, I ſee not how that which they did, ſhould induce, much leſs inforce, us to the ſame practice. *Hooker.*
So the twins humours, in our Terence, are
Unlike; this harſh and rude, that ſmooth and fair. *Denham.*
Unlike the niceneſs of our modern dames;
Affected nymphs, with new affected names. *Dryden.*
Our ideas, whilſt we are awake, ſucceed one another, not much *unlike* the images in the inſide of a lanthorn. *Locke.*
Some ſhe diſgrac'd, and ſome with honours crown'd;
Unlike ſucceſſes equal merits found. *Pope.*
2. Improbable; unlikely; not likely.
Make not impoſſible that which but ſeems *unlike*. *Shakeſp.*
What befel the empire of Almaigne were not *unlike* to befal to Spain, if it ſhould break. *Bacon.*

UNLI'KELIHOOD. } *n. ſ.* [from *unlikely*.] Improbability.
UNLI'KELINESS. }
The work was carried on, amidſt all the *unlikelihoods* and diſcouraging circumſtances imaginable; the builders holding the ſword in one hand, to defend the trowel working with the other. *South.*
There are degrees herein, from the very neighbourhood of demonſtration, quite down to improbability and *unlikelineſs*, even to the confines of impoſſibility. *Locke.*

UNLI'KELY. *adj.*
1. Improbable; not ſuch as can be reaſonably expected.
Suſpicion, Mopſa; for a very *unlikely* envy ſhe hath ſtumbled upon. *Sidney.*
2. Not promiſing any particular event.
My advice and actions both have met
Succeſs in things *unlikely*. *Denham.*
This collection we thought not only *unlikely* to reach the future, but unworthy of the preſent age. *Swift.*
Effects are miraculous and ſtrange, when they grow by *unlikely* means. *Hooker.*

UNLI'KELY. *adv.* Improbably.
The pleaſures we are to enjoy in that converſation, not *unlikely* may proceed from the diſcoveries each ſhall communicate to another of God and nature. *Pope.*

UNLI'KENESS. *n. ſ.* Diſſimilitude; want of reſemblance.
Imitation pleaſes, becauſe it affords matter for enquiring into the truth or falſhood of imitation, by comparing its likeneſs or *unlikeneſs* with the original. *Dryden.*

UNLI'MITABLE. *adj.* Admitting no bounds.
He tells us 'tis unlimited and *unlimitable*. *Locke.*

UNLI'MITED. *adj.*
1. Having no bounds; having no limits.
So *unlimited* is our impotence to recompence or repay God's dilection, that it fetters our very wiſhes. *Boyle.*
It is ſome pleaſure to a finite underſtanding to view *unlimited* excellencies, which have no bounds, though it cannot comprehend them. *Tillotſon.*
2. Undefined; not bounded by proper exceptions.
With groſs and popular capacities, nothing doth more prevail than *unlimited* generalities, becauſe of their plainneſs at firſt ſight; nothing leſs, with men of exact judgment, becauſe ſuch rules are not ſafe to be truſted over far. *Hooker.*
3. Unconfined; not reſtrained.
All the evils that can proceed from an untied tongue, and an unguarded, *unlimited* will, we put upon the accounts of drunkenneſs. *Taylor.*
Aſcribe not unto God ſuch an *unlimited* exerciſe of mercy, as may deſtroy his juſtice. *Rogers.*
Huſbands are counſelled not to truſt too much to their wives owning the doctrine of *unlimited* conjugal fidelity. *Arbuthnot.*

UNLI'MITEDLY. *adv.* Boundleſsly; without bounds.
Many aſcribe too *unlimitedly* to the force of a good meaning, to think that it is able to bear the ſtreſs of whatſoever commiſſions they ſhall lay upon it. *Decay of Piety.*

UNLI'NEAL. *adj.* Not coming in the order of ſucceſſion.
They put a barren ſcepter in my gripe,
Thence to be wrench'd with an *unlineal* hand,
No ſon of mine ſucceeding. *Shakeſpeare.*

To UNLI'NK. *v. a.* To untwiſt; to open.
About his neck
A green and gilded ſnake had wreath'd itſelf;
Who with her head, nimble in threats, approach'd
The opening of his mouth; but ſuddenly
Seeing Orlando, it *unlink'd* itſelf. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNLI'QUIFIED. *adj.* Unmelted; undiſſolved.
Theſe huge unwieldy lumps remained in the melted matter, rigid and *unliquified*, floating in it like cakes of ice in a river. *Addiſon.*

To UNLO'AD. *v. a.*
1. To diſburden; to exonerate.
Like an aſs, whoſe back with ingots bows,
Thou bear'ſt thy heavy riches but a journey,
And death *unloadeth* thee. *Shakeſpeare.*
Vain man forbear, of cares *unload* thy mind;
Forget thy hopes, and give thy fears to wind. *Creech.*
Some to *unload* the fertile branches run. *Pope.*
2. To put off any thing burdenſome.
To you duke Humphry muſt *unload* his grief. *Shakeſp.*
Nor can my tongue *unload* my heart's great burthen. *Shakeſpeare.*

To UNLO'CK. *v. a.*
1. To open what is ſhut with a lock.
I have ſeen her *unlock* her cloſet, take forth paper. *Shakeſ.*
She ſprings a light,
Unlocks the door, and ent'ring out of breath,
The dying ſaw, and inſtruments of death. *Dryden.*
2. To open in general.
My purſe, my perſon, my extremeſt means,
Lie all *unlock'd* to your occaſions. *Shakeſpeare.*
I had not thought to have *unlock'd* my lips
In this unhallow'd air, but that this juggler
Would think to charm my judgment, as mine eyes,
Obtruding falſe rules, pranck'd in reaſon's garb. *Milton.*
I yielded, and *unlock'd* her all my heart,
Who, with a grain of manhood well reſolv'd,
Might eaſily have ſhook off all her ſnares. *Milton.*
Sand is an advantage to cold clays, in that it warms them, and *unlocks* their binding qualities. *Mortimer.*
A lixivium of quick lime *unlocks* the ſalts that are entangled in the viſcid juices of ſome ſcorbutick perſons. *Arbuthnot.*
Thy foreſts, Windſor! and thy green retreats,
Invite my lays. Be preſent, ſylvan maids!
Unlock your ſprings, and open all your ſhades. *Pope.*

UNLO'CKED. *adj.* Not faſtened with a lock.

UNLOO'KED. } *adj.* Unexpected; not foreſeen.
UNLOO'KED *for*. }
Yet perhaps had their number prevailed, if the king of Pontus had not come *unlooked for* to their ſuccour. *Sidney.*
How much *unlook'd for* is this expedition! *Shakeſpeare.*
God, I pray him
That none of you may live your natural age,
But by ſome *unlook'd* accident cut off. *Shakeſpeare.*

Whatſoever is new is *unlooked for*; and ever it mends ſome, and pares others. *Bacon.*

From that high hope, to what relapſe
Unlook'd for are we fall'n. *Milton.*

Your affairs I have recommended to the king, but with *unlooked* ſucceſs. *Denham.*

Nor fame I ſlight, nor for her favours call;
She comes *unlook'd for*, if ſhe comes at all. *Pope.*

UNLOO'SABLE. *adj.* [A word rarely uſed.] Not to be looſed.

Whatever may be ſaid of the *unlooſable* mobility of atoms; yet divers parts of matter may compoſe bodies, that need no other cement to unite them, than the juxta-poſition, and reſting together of their parts, whereby the air, and other fluids that might diſſipate them, are excluded. *Boyle.*

To UNLOO'SE. *v. a.* To looſe. A word perhaps barbarous and ungrammatical, the particle prefixed implying negation; ſo that to *unlooſe*, is properly *to bind*.

York, *unlooſe* your long impriſon'd thoughts,
And let thy tongue be equal with thy heart. *Shakeſpeare.*

The weak wanton Cupid,
Shall from your neck *unlooſe* his am'rous fold;
And, like a dew-drop from the lion's mane,
Be ſhook to air. *Shakeſpeare.*

Turn him to any cauſe of policy;
The gordian knot of it he will *unlooſe*,
Familiar as his garter. *Shakeſpeare.*

It reſted in you,
T' *unlooſe* this tied-up juſtice, when you pleas'd. *Shakeſp.*

The latchet of his ſhoes I am not worthy to ſtoop down and *unlooſe*. *Mark* i. 7.

He that ſhould ſpend all his time in tying inextricable knots, only to baffle the induſtry of thoſe that ſhould attempt to *unlooſe* them, would be thought not much to have ſerved his generation. *Decay of Piety.*

To UNLOO'SE. *v. n.* To fall in pieces; to loſe all union and connexion.

Without this virtue, the publick union muſt *unlooſe*, the ſtrength decay, and the pleaſure grow faint. *Collier.*

UNLO'VED. *adj.* Not loved.

As love does not always reflect itſelf, Zelmane, though reaſon there was to love Palladius, yet could not ever perſuade her heart to yield with that pain to Palladius, as they feel, that feel *unloved* love. *Sidney.*

What though I be not fortunate,
But miſerable moſt to love *unlov'd!* *Shakeſpeare.*

He was generally *unloved*, as a proud and ſupercilious perſon. *Clarendon.*

UNLO'VELINESS. *n. ſ.* Unamiableneſs; inability to create love.

The old man, growing only in age and affection, followed his ſuit with all means of unhoneſt ſervants, large promiſes, and each thing elſe that might help to countervail his own *unlovelineſs*. *Sidney.*

UNLO'VELY. *adj.* That cannot excite love. There ſeems by this word generally more intended than barely negation. See UNLOVELINESS.

UNLO'VING. *adj.* Unkind; not fond.

Thou, bleſt with a goodly ſon,
Didſt yield conſent to diſinherit him;
Which argu'd thee a moſt *unloving* father *Shakeſpeare.*

UNLU'CKILY. *adv.* Unfortunately; by ill luck.

Things have fallen out ſo *unluckily*,
That we have had no time to move our daughter. *Shakeſp.*

An ant dropt *unluckily* into the water. *L'Eſtrange.*

A fox *unluckily* croſſing the road, drew off a conſiderable detachment. *Addiſon.*

UNLU'CKY. *adj.*

1. Unfortunate; producing unhappineſs. This word is generally uſed of accidents ſlightly vexatious.

You may make an experiment often, without meeting with any of thoſe *unlucky* accidents which make ſuch experiments miſcarry. *Boyle.*

2. Unhappy; miſerable; ſubject to frequent misfortunes.

Then ſhall I you recount a rueful caſe,
Said he; the which with this *unlucky* eye
I late beheld. *Spenſer.*

3. Slightly miſchievous; miſchievouſly waggiſh.

His friendſhip is counterfeit, ſeldome to truſt;
His doings *unluckie*, and ever unjuſt. *Tuſſer.*

Why, cries an *unlucky* wag, a leſs bag might have ſerved. *L'Eſtrange.*

A lad, th' *unluckieſt* of his crew,
Was ſtill contriving ſomething bad, but new. *King.*

Ill-omened; inauſpicious.

When I appear, ſee you avoid the place,
And haunt me not with that *unlucky* face. *Dryden.*

UNLU'STROUS. *adj.* Wanting ſplendour; wanting luſtre.

Should I join gripes with hands
Made hard with hourly falſhood, as with labour;
Then glad myſelf with peeping in an eye,
Baſe and *unluſtrous* as the ſmoaky light
That's fed with ſtinking tallow. *Shakeſpeare.*

To UNLU'TE. *v. a.* To ſeparate veſſels cloſed with chymical cement.

Our antimony thus handled, affordeth us an ounce of ſulphur, of ſo ſulphureous a ſmell, that upon the *unluting* the veſſels, it infected the room with a ſcarce ſupportable ſtink. *Boyle.*

UNMA'DE. *adj.*

1. Not yet formed; not created.

Thou waſt begot in Demogorgon's hall,
And ſaw'ſt the ſecrets of the world *unmade*. *Spenſer.*

Then might'ſt thou tear thy hair,
And fall upon the ground as I do now,
Taking the meaſure of an *unmade* grave. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Deprived of form or qualities.

The firſt earth was perfectly *unmade* again, taken all to pieces, and framed a-new. *Woodward.*

3. Omitted to be made.

You may the world of more defects upbraid,
That other works by nature are *unmade*;
That ſhe did never at her own expence
A palace rear. *Blackmore.*

UNMA'IMED. *adj.* Not deprived of any eſſential part.

An interpreter ſhould give his author entire and *unmaimed*; the diction and the verſification only are his proper province. *Pope.*

UNMA'KABLE. *adj.* Not poſſible to be made.

If the principles of bodies are unalterable, they are alſo *unmakable* by any but a divine power. *Grew.*

To UNMA'KE. *v. a.* To deprive of former qualities before poſſeſſed; to deprive of form or being.

They've made themſelves, and their fitneſs now
Does *unmake* you. *Shakeſpeare.*

God does not make or *unmake* things, to try experiments. *Burnet.*

Empire! thou poor and deſpicable thing,
When ſuch as theſe make or *unmake* a king. *Dryden.*

Bring this guide of the light within to the trial. God, when he makes the prophet, does not *unmake* the man. *Locke.*

To UNMA'N. *v. a.*

1. To deprive of the conſtituent qualities of a human being, as reaſon.

What, quite *unmann'd* in folly? *Shakeſpeare.*

Groſs errors *unman*, and ſtrip them of the very principles of reaſon, and ſober diſcourſe. *South.*

2. To emaſculate.

3. To break into irreſolution; to deject.

Her clamours pierce the Trojan ears,
Unman their courage, and augment their fears. *Dryden.*

Ulyſſes veil'd his penſive head;
Again *unmann'd*, a ſhower of ſorrows ſhed. *Pope*

UNMA'NAGEABLE. *adj.*

1. Not manageable; not eaſily governed.

They'll judge every thing by models of their own, and thus are rendered *unmanageable* by any authority but that of abſolute dominion. *Glanville.*

None can be concluded *unmanageable* by the milder methods of government, till they have been thoroughly tried upon him; and if they will not prevail, we make no excuſes for the obſtinate. *Locke.*

2. Not eaſily wielded.

UNMA'NAGED. *adj.*

1. Not broken by horſemanſhip.

Like colts, or *unmanaged* horſes, we ſtart at dead bones and lifeleſs blocks. *Taylor.*

2. Not tutored; not educated.

Savage princes flaſh out ſometimes into an irregular greatneſs of thought, and betray, in their actions, an unguided force, and *unmanaged* virtue. *Felton.*

UNMA'NLIKE. } *adj.*
UNMA'NLY. }

1. Unbecoming a human being.

It is ſtrange to ſee the *unmanlike* cruelty of mankind, who, not content with their tyrannous ambition, to have brought the others virtuous patience under them, think their maſterhood nothing, without doing injury to them. *Sidney.*

Where the act is *unmanly*, or the expectation contradictious to the attributes of God, our hopes we ought never to entertain. *Collier.*

2. Unſuitable to a man; effeminate.

By the greatneſs of the cry, it was the voice of man; though it were a very *unmanlike* voice, ſo to cry. *Sidney.*

New cuſtoms,
Though never ſo ridiculous,
Nay, let them be *unmanly*, yet are follow'd. *Shakeſpeare.*

This is in thee a nature but affected;
A poor *unmanly* melancholy, ſprung
From change of fortune. *Shakeſpeare.*

My ſervitude, ignoble,
Unmanly, ignominious, infamous. *Milton.*

Think not thy friend can ever feel the ſoft
Unmanly warmth, and tenderneſs of love. *Addiſon.*

Uninan'y dread invades the French aſtony'd,
And ſtreight their uſeleſs arms they quit. *Philips.*

UNMA'NNERED. *adi.* Rude; brutal; uncivil.
You have a ſlanderous, beaſtly, unwaſh'd tongue,
In your rude mouth, and ſavouring yourſelf,
Unmanner'd lord. *Benj. Johnſon.*
If your barking dog diſturb her eaſe,
Th' *unmanner'd* malefactor is arraign'd. *Dryden.*

UNMA'NNERLINESS. *n. ſ.* Breach of civility; ill behaviour.
A ſort of *unmannerlineſs* is apt to grow up with young people, if not early reſtrained; and that is a forwardneſs to interrupt others ſpeaking. *Locke.*

UNMA'NNERLY. *adj.* Ill bred; not civil; not complaiſant.
Sweetheart,
I were *unmannerly* to take you out,
And not to kiſs you. *Shakeſpeare.*
He call'd them untaught knaves, *unmannerly*,
To bring a ſlovenly, unhandſome coarſe
Betwixt the wind and his nobility. *Shakeſpeare.*
He will prove the weeping philoſopher when he grows old, being ſo full of *unmannerly* ſadneſs in his youth. *Shakeſpeare.*
Bare-faced ribaldry is both *unmannerly* in itſelf, and fulſome to the reader. *Dryden.*
A divine dares hardly ſhew his perſon among fine gentlemen; or, if he fall into ſuch company, he is in continual apprehenſion that ſome pert man of pleaſure ſhould break an *unmannerly* jeſt, and render him ridiculous. *Swift.*

UNMA'NNERLY. *adv.* Uncivilly.
Forgive me,
If I have us'd myſelf *unmannerly*. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNMANU'RED. *adj.* Not cultivated.
The land,
In antique times, was ſavage wilderneſs;
Unpeopl'd, *unmanur'd*, unprov'd, unprais'd. *Spenſer.*

UNMA'RKED. *adj.* Not obſerved; not regarded.
I got a time, *unmarked* by any, to ſteal away, I cared not whither, ſo I might eſcape them. *Sidney.*
This place, *unmark'd*, though oft I walk'd the green,
In all my progreſs I had never ſeen. *Dryden.*
Entring at the gate, conceal'd in clouds,
He mix'd, *unmark'd*, among the buſy throng,
Borne by the tide, and paſs'd unſeen along. *Dryden.*
Unmark'd, unhonour'd at a monarch's gate. *Pope.*

UNMA'RRIED. *adj.* Having no huſband, or no wife.
Unmarried men are beſt friends, beſt maſters, beſt ſervants, but not always beſt ſubjects; for they are light to run away. *Bacon.*
Huſbands and wives, boys and *unmarry'd* maids. *Dryden.*

To UNMA'SK. *v. a.*
1. To ſtrip of a maſk.
2. To ſtrip of any diſguiſe.
With full cups they had *unmaſk'd* his ſoul. *Roſcommon.*
Though in Greek or Latin they amuſe us, yet a tranſlation *unmaſks* them, whereby the cheat is tranſparent. *Glanville.*

To UNMA'SK. *v. n.* To put off the maſk.
My huſband bids me; now I will *unmaſk*.
This is that face was worth the looking on. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNMA'SKED. *adj.* Naked; open to the view.
O I am yet to learn a ſtateſman's art;
My kindneſs, and my hate *unmaſk'd* I wear,
For friends to truſt, and enemies to fear. *Dryden.*

UNMA'STERABLE. *adj.* Unconquerable; not to be ſubdued.
The fætor is *unmaſterable* by the natural heat of man; not to be dulcified by concoction, beyond unſavoury condition. *Brown.*

UNMA'STERED. *adj.*
1. Not ſubdued.
2. Not conquerable.
Weigh what loſs your honour may ſuſtain, if you
Or loſe your heart, or your chaſte treaſure open
To his *unmaſter'd* importunity. *Shakeſpeare.*
He cannot his *unmaſter'd* grief ſuſtain,
But yields to rage, to madneſs and diſdain. *Dryden.*

UNMA'TCHABLE. *adj.* Unparalelled; unequalled.
The ſoul of Chriſt, that ſaw in this life the face of God, was, through ſo viſible preſence of Deity, filled with all manner of graces and virtues in that *unmatchable* degree of perfection; for which, of him we read it written, that God with the oil of gladneſs anointed him. *Hooker.*
Moſt radiant, exquiſite, and *unmatchable* beauty, tell me, if this be the lady of the houſe. *Shakeſpeare.*
England breeds very valiant creatures; their maſtiffs are of *unmatchable* courage. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNMA'TCHED. *adj.* Matchleſs; having no match, or equal.
That glorious day, when two ſuch navies ſaw,
As each, *unmatch'd*, might to the world give law;
Neptune, yet doubtful whom he ſhould obey,
Held to them both the trident of the ſea. *Dryden.*

UNME'ANING. *adj.* Expreſſing no meaning.
With round *unmeaning* face. *Pope.*

UNME'ANT. *adj.* Not intended.
The flying ſpear was after Ilus ſent;
But Rhætus happen'd on a death *unmeant*. *Dryden.*

UNME'ASURABLE. *adj.* Boundleſs; unbounded.
Common mother! thou
Whoſe womb *unmeaſurable*, and infinite breaſt,
Teems and feeds all. *Shakeſpeare.*
You preſerved the luſtre of that noble family, which the *unmeaſurable* profuſion of anceſtors had eclipſed. *Swift.*

UNMEA'SURED. *adj.*
1. Immenſe; infinite.
Does the ſun dread th' imaginary ſign,
Nor farther yet in liquid æther roll,
Till he has gain'd ſome unfrequented place,
Loſt to the world, in vaſt *unmeaſur'd* ſpace. *Blackmore.*
2. Not meaſured; plentiful.
From him all perfect good, *unmeaſur'd* out, deſcends. *Milt.*

UNME'DITATED. *adj.* Not formed by previous thought.
Neither various ſtyle,
Nor holy rapture, wanted they, to praiſe
Their maker, in fit ſtrains pronounc'd, or ſung
Unmeditated. *Milton.*

UNME'DLED *with.* *adj.* Not touched; not altered.
The flood-gate is opened and cloſed for ſix days, continuing other ten days *unmedled with*. *Carew.*

UNMEE'T. *adj.* Not fit; not proper; not worthy.
Madam was young, *unmeet* the rule of ſway. *Spenſer.*
I am *unmeet*;
For I cannot flatter thee in pride. *Shakeſpeare.*
O my father!
Prove you that any man with me convers'd
At hours *unmeet*, refuſe me, hate me. *Shakeſpeare.*
Alack! my hand is ſworn
Ne'er to pluck thee from thy thorn;
Vow, alack! for youth *unmeet*,
Youth ſo apt to pluck a ſweet. *Shakeſpeare.*
Its fellowſhip *unmeet* for thee,
Good reaſon was thou freely ſhould'ſt diſlike. *Milton.*
That muſe deſires the laſt, the loweſt place,
Who, though *unmeet*, yet touch'd the trembling ſtring
For the fair fame of Anne. *Prior.*

UNME'LLOWED. *adj.* Not fully ripened.
His years but young, but his experience old;
His head *unmellow'd*, but his judgment ripe. *Shakeſp.*

UNME'LTED. *adj.* Undiſſolved by heat.
Snow on Ætna does *unmelted* lie,
Whence rowling flames and ſcatter'd cinders fly. *Waller.*

UNME'NTIONED. *adj.* Not told; not named.
They left not any error in government *unmentioned* or unpreſſed, with the ſharpeſt and moſt pathetical expreſſions. *Clar.*
O let me here ſink down
Into my grave, *unmention'd* and unmourn'd! *Southern.*

UNME'RCHANTABLE. *adj.* Unſaleable; not vendible.
They feed on ſalt *unmerchantable* pilchard. *Carew.*

UNME'RCIFUL. *adj.*
1. Cruel; ſevere; inclement.
For the humbling of this *unmerciful* pride in the eagle, providence has found out a way. *L'Eſtrange.*
The pleaſant luſtre of flame delights children at firſt; but when experience has convinced them, by the exquiſite pain it has put them to, how cruel and *unmerciful* it is, they are afraid to touch it. *Locke.*
Whatſoever doctrine repreſents God as unjuſt and *unmerciful*, cannot be from God, becauſe it ſubverts the very foundation of religion. *Rogers.*
2. Unconſcionable; exorbitant.
Not only the peace of the honeſt unwriting ſubject was daily moleſted, but *unmerciful* demands were made of his applauſe. *Pope.*

UNME'RCIFULLY. *adv.* Without mercy; without tenderneſs.
A little warm fellow fell moſt *unmercifully* upon his Gallick majeſty. *Addiſon.*

UNME'RCIFULNESS. *n. ſ.* Inclemency; cruelty; want of tenderneſs.
Conſider the rules of friendſhip, leſt juſtice turn into *unmercifulneſs*. *Taylor.*

UNME'RITABLE. *adj.* Having no deſert. Not in uſe.
Your love deſerves my thanks; but my deſert
Unmeritable, ſhuns your high requeſt. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNME'RITED. *adj.* Not deſerved; not obtained otherwiſe than by favour.
This day, in whom all nations ſhall be bleſt,
Favour *unmerited* by me, who ſought
Forbidden knowledge by forbidden means. *Milton.*
A tottering pinnacle *unmerited* greatneſs is. *Gov. of Tongue.*

UNME'RITEDNESS. *n. ſ.* State of being undeſerved.
As to the freeneſs or *unmeritedneſs* of God's love, we need but conſider, that we ſo little could at firſt deſerve his love, that he loved us even before we had a being. *Boyle.*

UNMI'LKED. *adj.* Not milked.
The ewes ſtill folded, with diſtended thighs,
Unmilk'd, lay bleating in diſtreſsful cries. *Pope.*

UN-

UNMI'NDED. *adj.* Not heeded; not regarded.

He was
A poor *unminded* outlaw, sneaking home;
My father gave him welcome to the shore. *Shakesp.*

He, after Eve seduc'd, *unminded*, slunk
Into the wood. *Milton.*

UNMI'NDFUL. *adj.* Not heedful; not regardful; negligent; inattentive.

Worldly wights in place
Leave off their work, *unmindful* of this law,
To gaze on them. *Spenser.*

I shall let you see, that I am not *unmindful* of the things you would have me remember. *Boyle.*

Who now enjoys thee, credulous, all gold;
Who always vacant, always amiable,
Hopes thee; of flattering gales
Unmindful. *Milton.*

Unmindful of the crown that virtue gives,
After this mortal change, to her true servants,
Amongst the enthroned gods on sainted seats. *Milton.*

He, not *unmindful* of his usual art,
First in dissembled fire attempts to part;
Then roaring beasts he tries. *Dryden.*

When those who dislike the constitution are so very zealous in their offers for the service of their country, they are not wholly *unmindful* of their party, or themselves. *Swift.*

To UNMI'NGLE. *v. a.* To separate things mixed.

It will *unmingle* the wine from the water; the wine ascending, and the water descending. *Bacon.*

UNMI'NGLED. *adj.* Pure; not vitiated by any thing mingled.

As easy may'st thou fall
A drop of water in the breaking gulph,
And take *unmingled* thence your drop again,
Without addition or diminishing. *Shakespeare.*

Springs on high hills are pure and *unmingled.* *Bacon.*

His cup is full of pure and *unmingled* sorrow. *Taylor.*

Vessels of *unmingled* wine,
Mellifluous, undecaying, and divine. *Pope.*

UNMI'NGLEABLE. *adj.* Not susceptive of mixture. Not used.

The sulphur of the concrete loses by the fermentation, the property of oil being *unmingleable* with water. *Boyle.*

The *unmingleable* liquors retain their distinct surfaces. *Boyle.*

UNMI'RY. *adj.* Not fouled with dirt.

Pass, with safe *unmiry* feet,
Where the rais'd pavement leads athwart the street. *Gay.*

UNMI'TIGATED. *adj.* Not softened.

With publick accusation, uncovered slander, *unmitigated* rancour. *Shakespeare.*

UNMI'XED. } *adj.* Not mingled with any thing; pure; not
UNMI'XT. } corrupted by additions.

Thy commandment all alone shall live
Within the book and volume of my brain,
Unmixt with baser matter. *Shakespeare.*

It exhibits a mixture of new conceits and old; whereas the Instauration gives the new, *unmixed* otherwise than with some little aspersion of the old. *Bacon.*

Thy constant quiet fills my peaceful breast,
With *unmix'd* joy, uninterrupted rest. *Roscommon.*

What is glory but the blaze of fame,
The people's praise, if always praise *unmixt?* *Milton.*

The Arethusan stream remains unsoil'd;
Unmixt with foreign filth, and undefil'd. *Dryden.*

Together out they fly,
Inseparable now the truth and lie:
And this or that *unmixt*, no mortal ear shall find. *Pope.*

UNMO'ANED. *adj.* Not lamented.

Fatherless distress was left *unmoan'd*;
Your widow dolours likewise be unwept. *Shakespeare.*

UNMOI'ST. *adj.* Not wet.

Volatile Hermes, fluid and *unmoist*,
Mounts on the wings of air. *Philips.*

UNMOI'STENED. *adj.* Not made wet.

The incident light that meets with a grosser liquor, will have its beams more or less interruptedly reflected, than they would be if the body had been *unmoistened.* *Boyle.*

UNMOLE'STED. *adj.* Free from disturbance; free from external troubles.

The fowls of the air, and the beasts of the field, are supplied with every thing, *unmolested* by hopes or fears. *Rogers.*

Cleopatra was read o'er,
While Scot and Wake, and twenty more,
That teach one to deny one's self,
Stood *unmolested* on the shelf. *Prior.*

Safe on my shore each *unmolested* swain,
Shall tend the flocks, or reap the bearded grain. *Pope.*

To UNMOO'R. *v. a.*

1. To loose from land, by taking up the anchors.

We with the rising morn our ships *unmoor'd*,
And brought our captives and our stores aboard. *Pope.*

2. *Prior* seems to have taken it for casting anchor.

Soon as the British ships *unmoor*,
And jolly long-boat rows to shore. *Prior.*

UNMO'RALIZED *adj.* Untutored by morality.

This is censured as the mark of a dissolute and *unmoralized* temper. *Norris.*

UNMO'RTGAGED. *adj.* Not mortgaged.

Is there one god unsworn to my destruction?
The least, *unmortgag'd* hope? for, if there be,
Methinks I cannot fall. *Dryden.*

This he has repeated so often, that at present there is scarce a single gabel *unmortgaged.* *Addison.*

UNMO'RTIFIED. *adj.* Not subdued by sorrow and severities.

If our conscience reproach us with *unmortified* sin, our hope is the hope of an hypocrite. *Rogers.*

UNMO'VEABLE. *adj.* Such as cannot be removed or altered.

Wherein consists the precise and *unmoveable* boundaries of that species. *Locke.*

UNMO'VED. *adj.*

1. Not put out of one place into another.

Vipers that do fly
The light, oft under *unmov'd* stalls do lie. *Mayn.*

Nor winds, nor winter's rage o'erthrows
His bulky body, but *unmov'd* he grows. *Dryden.*

Chess-men, standing on the same squares of the chess-board, we say they are all in the same place, or *unmoved*; though, perhaps, the chess-board hath been carried out of one room into another. *Locke.*

2. Not changed in resolution.

Among innumerable false, *unmov'd*,
Unshaken, unseduc'd. *Milton.*

3. Not affected; not touched with any passion.

Cæsar, the world's great master and his own,
Unmov'd, superior still in ev'ry state,
And scarce detested in his country's fate. *Pope.*

4. Unaltered by passion.

I meant to meet
My fate with face *unmov'd*, and eyes unwet. *Dryden.*

UNMO'VING. *adj.*

1. Having no motion.

The celestial bodies, without impulse, had continued unactive, *unmoving* heaps of matter. *Cheyne.*

2. Having no power to raise the passions; unaffecting.

To UNMO'ULD. *v. a.* To change as to the form.

Its pleasing poison
The visage quite transforms of him that drinks,
And the inglorious likeness of a beast
Fixes instead, *unmoulding* reason's mintage,
Character'd in the face. *Milton.*

UNMO'URNED. *adj.* Not lamented; not deplored.

O let me here sink down
Into my grave, unmention'd and *unmourn'd.* *Southern.*

To UNMU'FFLE. *v. a.* To put off a covering from the face.

Unmuffle, ye faint stars! and thou, fair moon,
That wont'st to love the traveller's benizon,
Stoop thy pale visage through an amber cloud,
And disinherit chaos, that reigns here
In double night, of darkness and of shades. *Milton.*

UNMU'SICAL. *adj.* Not harmonious; not pleasing by sound.

Let argument bear no *unmusical* sound,
Nor jars interpose, sacred friendship to grieve. *B. Johnson.*

One man's ambition wants satisfaction, another's avarice, a third's spleen; and this discord makes up the very *unmusical* harmony of our murmurs. *Decay of Piety.*

To UNMU'ZZLE. *v. a.* To loose from a muzzle.

Now *unmuzzle* your wisdom. *Shakespeare.*

Have you not set mine honour at the stake,
And baited it with all th' *unmuzzl'd* thoughts
Thy tyrannous heart can think? *Shakespeare.*

UNNA'MED. *adj.* Not mentioned.

Author of evil, unknown till thy revolt,
Unnam'd in heav'n. *Milton.*

UNNA'TURAL. *adj.*

1. Contrary to the laws of nature; contrary to the common instincts.

Her offence
Must be of such *unnatural* degree,
That monsters it. *Shakespeare.*

People of weak heads on the one hand, and vile affections on the other, have made an *unnatural* divorce between being wise and good. *Glanville.*

'Tis irreverent and *unnatural*, to scoff at the infirmities of old age. *L'Estrange.*

2. Acting without the affections implanted by nature.

Rome, whose gratitude
Tow'rds her deserving children is enroll'd
In Jove's own book, like an *unnatural* dam,
Should now eat up her own. *Shakespeare.*

If the tyrant were, to a son so noble, so *unnatural*,
What will he be to us? *Denham.*

3. Forced; not agreeable to the real ſtate of perſons or things.

They admire only glittering trifles, that in a ſerious poem are nauſeous, becauſe they are *unnatural*. Would any man, who is ready to die for love, deſcribe his paſſion like Narciſſus? *Dryden.*

In an heroic poem, two kinds of thoughts are carefully to be avoided; the firſt, are ſuch as are affected and *unnatural*; the ſecond, ſuch as are mean and vulgar. *Addiſon.*

UNNA'TURALLY. *adv.* In oppoſition to nature.

All the world have been frighted with an apparition of their own fancy, or they have moſt *unnaturally* conſpired to cozen themſelves. *Tillotſon.*

UNNA'TURALNESS. *n. ſ.* Contrariety to nature.

The God, which is the God of nature, doth never teach *unnaturalneſs*. *Sidney.*

UNNA'VIGABLE. *adj.* Not to be paſſed by veſſels; not to be navigated.

Pindar's *unnavigable* ſong,
Like a ſwift ſtream from mountains pours along. *Cowley.*

Some who the depths of eloquence have found,
In that *unnavigable* ſtream were drown'd. *Dryden.*

Let wit her ſails, her oars let wiſdom lend;
The helm let politick experience guide:
Yet ceaſe to hope thy ſhort-liv'd bark ſhall ride
Down ſpreading fate's *unnavigable* tide. *Prior.*

The Indian ſeas were believed to be *unnavigable*. *Arbuthnot.*

UNNE'CESSARILY. *adv.* Without neceſſity; without need; needleſsly.

To abrogate, without conſtraint of manifeſt harm thereby ariſing, had been to alter *unneceſſarily*, in their judgment, the antient received cuſtom of the whole church. *Hooker.*

'Tis highly imprudent in the greateſt of men, *unneceſſarily* to provoke the meaneſt. *L'Eſtrange.*

Theſe words come in without any connexion with the ſtory, and conſequently *unneceſſarily*. *Broome.*

UNNE'CESSARINESS. *n. ſ.* Needleſſneſs.

Theſe are ſuch extremes as afford no middle for induſtry to exiſt, hope being equally out-dated by the deſperateneſs or *unneceſſarineſs* of an undertaking. *Decay of Piety.*

UNNE'CESSARY. *adj.* Needleſs; not wanted; uſeleſs.

The doing of things *unneceſſary*, is many times the cauſe why the moſt neceſſary are not done. *Hooker.*

Thou whoreſon zed; thou *unneceſſary* letter. *Shakeſpeare.*

Let brave ſpirits, fitted for command by ſea or land, not be laid by, as perſons *unneceſſary* for the time. *Bacon.*

Lay that *unneceſſary* fear aſide;
Mine be the care new people to provide. *Dryden.*

Unneceſſary coinage, as well as *unneceſſary* revival of words, runs into affectation; a fault to be avoided on either hand. *Dryden.*

They did not only ſhun perſecution, but affirmed, that it was *unneceſſary* for their followers to bear their religion through ſuch fiery trials. *Addiſon.*

The reader can eaſily diſcover how the plot will be unravelled at laſt; but the *unneceſſary* intricacies in unravelling it, ſtill remain to be accounted for. *Shakeſpeare Illuſtrated.*

UNNE'IGHBOURLY. *adj.* Not kind; not ſuitable to the duties of a neighbour.

Parnaſſus is but a barren mountain, and its inhabitants make it more ſo, by their *unneighbourly* deportment. *Garth.*

UNNE'IGHBOURLY. *adv.* In a manner not ſuitable to a neighbour; with malevolence; with mutual miſchief.

Theſe two chriſtian armies might combine
The blood of malice in a vein of league,
And not to ſpend it ſo *unneighbourly*. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNNE'RVATE. *adj.* Weak; feeble. A bad word.

Scaliger calls them fine and lively in Muſæus; but abject, *unnervate*, and unharmonious in Homer. *Broome.*

To UNNE'RVE. *v. a.* To weaken; to enfeeble.

The precepts are often ſo minute and full of circumſtances, that they weaken and *unnerve* his verſe. *Addiſon.*

UNNE'RVED. *adj.* Weak; feeble.

Pyrrhus at Priam drives, in rage ſtrikes wide;
But with the whiff and wind of his fell ſword,
Th' *unnerv'd* father falls. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNNE'TH. } *adv.* [This is from un and eaꝺ, Saxon, *eaſy*; and
UNNE'THES. } ought therefore to be written *uneath*.] Scarcely; hardly; not without difficulty. Obſolete.

Diggon. I am ſo ſtiffe and ſtanke,
That *unneth* I may ſtand any more;
And how the weſtern wind bloweth ſore,
Beating the wither'd leaf from the tree. *Spenſer.*

A ſhepherd's boy,
When winter's waſteful ſpight was almoſt ſpent,
Led forth his flocke, that had been long ypent;
So faint they waxe, and feeble in the fold,
That now *unnethes* their feet could 'em uphold. *Spenſer.*

UNNO'BLE. *adj.* Mean; ignominious; ignoble.

I have offended reputation;
A moſt *unnoble* ſwerving. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNNO'TED. *adj.* Not obſerved; not regarded; not heeded; not celebrated.

They may jeſt,
'Till their own ſcorn return to them *unnoted*. *Shakeſpeare.*

He drew his ſeat familiar to her ſide,
Far from the ſuitor train, a brutal crowd;
Where the free gueſt *unnoted* might relate,
If haply conſcious of his father's fate. *Pope.*

A ſhameful fate now hides my hopeleſs head,
Unwept, *unnoted*, and for ever dead. *Pope.*

UNNU'MBERED. *adj.* Innumerable.

The ſkies are painted with *unnumber'd* ſparks;
They are all fire, and every one doth ſhine. *Shakeſpeare.*

Our bodies are but the anvils of pain and diſeaſes, and our minds the hives of *unnumbered* cares and paſſions. *Raleigh.*

Of various forms, *unnumber'd* ſpectres, more
Centaurs, and double ſhapes, beſiege the door. *Dryden.*

Pitchy and dark the night ſometimes appears;
Our joy and wonder ſometimes ſhe excites,
With ſtars *unnumber'd*. *Prior.*

UNOBSE'QUIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* Incompliance; diſobedience.

They make one man's particular failings, confining laws to others; and convey them, as ſuch, to their ſucceeders, who are bold to miſname all *unobſequiouſneſs* to their incogitancy, preſumption. *Brown.*

UNOBE'YED. *adj.* Not obeyed.

Not leave
Unworſhipp'd, *unobey'd*, the throne ſupreme. *Milton.*

UNOBJE'CTED. *adj.* Not charged as a fault, or contrary argument.

What will he leave *unobjected* to Luther, when he makes it his crime that he defied the devil. *Atterbury.*

UNOBNO'XIOUS. *adj.* Not liable; not expoſed to any hurt.

So *unobnoxious* now, ſhe hath buried both;
For none to death ſins, that to ſin is loth. *Donne.*

In fight they ſtood
Unwearied, *unobnoxious* to be pain'd. *Milton.*

UNOBSE'RVABLE. *adj.* Not to be obſerved; not diſcoverable.

A piece of glaſs reduced to powder, the ſame which, when entire, freely tranſmitted the beams of light, acquiring by contuſion a multitude of minute ſurfaces, reflects, in a confuſed manner, little and ſingly *unobſervable* images of the lucid body, that, from a diaphanous, it degenerates into a white body. *Boyle.*

UNOBSE'RVANT. *adj.*

1. Not obſequious.
2. Not attentive.

The *unobſervant* multitude may have ſome general confuſed apprehenſions of a beauty, that gilds the outſide frame of the univerſe. *Glanville.*

UNOBSE'RVED. *adj.* Not regarded; not attended to; not heeded; not minded.

The motion in the minute parts of any ſolid body, which is the principal cauſe of violent motion, though *unobſerved*, paſſeth without ſound. *Bacon.*

They the ſon of God, our Saviour meek,
Sung victor; and from heav'nly feaſt refreſh'd,
Brought on his way with joy; he, *unobſerv'd*,
Home to his mother's houſe private return'd. *Milton.*

Every unwonted meteor is portentous, and the appearance of any *unobſerved* ſtar, ſome divine prognoſtick. *Glanville.*

Such was the Boyne, a poor inglorious ſtream,
That in Hibernian vales obſcurely ſtray'd,
And, *unobſerv'd*, in wild meanders play'd. *Addiſon.*

Had I erred in this caſe, it had been a well-meant miſtake, and might have paſſed *unobſerved*. *Atterbury.*

UNOBSE'RVING. *adj.* Inattentive; not heedful.

His ſimilitudes are not placed, as our *unobſerving* criticks tell us, in the heat of any action; but commonly in its declining. *Dryden.*

UNOBSTRU'CTED. *adj.* Not hindered; not ſtopped.

Unobſtructed matter flies away,
Ranges the void, and knows not where to ſtay. *Blackmore.*

UNOBSTRU'CTIVE. *adj.* Not raiſing any obſtacle.

Why ſhould he halt at either ſtation? why
Not forward run in *unobſtructive* ſky? *Blackmore.*

UNOBTA'INED. *adj.* Not gained; not acquired.

As the will doth now work upon that object by deſire, which is motion towards the end, as yet *unobtained*: ſo likewiſe upon the ſame hereafter received, it ſhall work alſo by love. *Hooker.*

UNO'BVIOUS. *adj.* Not readily occurring.

Of all the metals, not any ſo conſtantly diſcloſeth its *unobvious* colour as copper. *Boyle.*

UNO'CCUPIED. *adj.* Unpoſſeſſed.

If we ſhall diſcover further to the north pole, we ſhall find all that tract not to be vain, uſeleſs, or *unoccupied*. *Ray.*

The fancy hath power to create them in the ſenſories, then *unoccupied* by external impreſſions. *Grew.*

UNO'FFERED. *adj.* Not propoſed to acceptance.
For the ſad buſineſs of Ireland, he could not expreſs a greater ſenſe, there being nothing left on his part *unoffered* or undone. *Clarendon.*

UNOFFE'NDING. *adj.*
1. Harmleſs; innocent.
Thy *unoffending* life I could not ſave;
Nor weeping could I follow to thy grave. *Dryden.*
2. Sinleſs; pure from fault.
If thoſe holy and *unoffending* ſpirits, the angels, veil their faces before the throne of his majeſty; with what awe ſhould we, ſinful duſt and aſhes, approach that infinite power we have ſo grievouſly offended? *Rogers.*

To UNO'IL. *v. a.* To free from oil.
A tight maid, ere he for wine can aſk,
Gueſſes his meaning, and *unoils* the flaſk. *Dryden.*

UNO'PENING. *adj.* Not opening.
Benighted wanderers, the foreſt o'er,
Curſe the ſav'd candle, and *unopening* door. *Pope.*

UNO'PERATIVE. *adj.* Producing no effects.
The wiſhing of a thing is not properly the willing of it; but an imperfect velleity, and imports no more than an idle, *unoperative* complacency in the end, with a direct abhorrence of the means. *South.*

UNOPPO'SED. *adj.* Not encountered by any hoſtility or obſtruction.
Proud, art thou met? thy hope was to have reach'd
The height of thy aſpiring *unoppos'd*,
The throne of God unguarded. *Milton.*
To every nobler portion of the town,
The curling billows roll their reſtleſs tide;
In parties now they ſtruggle up and down,
As armies, *unoppos'd*, for prey divide. *Dryden.*
The people, like a headlong torrent go,
And ev'ry dam they break or overflow:
But *unoppos'd* they either loſe their force,
Or wind in volumes to their former courſe. *Dryden.*

UNO'RDERLY. *adj.* Diſordered; irregular.
Since ſome ceremonies muſt be uſed, every man would have his own faſhion; whereof what other would be the iſſue, but infinite diſtraction, and *unorderly* confuſion in the church. *Sanderſon.*

UNO'RDINARY. *adj.* Uncommon; unuſual.
I do not know how they can be excuſed from murder, who kill monſtrous births, becauſe of an *unordinary* ſhape, without knowing whether they have a rational ſoul or no. *Locke.*

UNO'RGANIZED. *adj.* Having no parts inſtrumental to the nouriſhment of the reſt.
It is impoſſible for any organ to regulate itſelf: much leſs may we refer this regulation to the animal ſpirits, an *unorganized* fluid. *Grew.*

UNORI'GINAL. } *adj.* Having no birth; ungenerated.
UNORI'GINATED. }
I toil'd out my uncouth paſſage, forc'd to ride
Th'untractable abyſs, plung'd in the womb
Of *unoriginal* night, and chaos wild. *Milton.*
In ſcripture, Jehovah ſignifies, that God is underived, *unoriginated*, and ſelf-exiſtent. *Stephens.*

UNO'RTHODOX. *adj.* Not holding pure doctrine.
A fat benefice became a crime againſt its incumbent; and he was ſure to be *unorthodox*, that was worth the plundering. *Decay of Piety.*

UNO'WED. *adj.* Having no owner.
England now is left
To tug and ſcramble, and to part by th' teeth
The *unowed* intereſt of proud, ſwelling ſtate. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNO'WNED. *adj.*
1. Having no owner.
2. Not acknowledged.
Of night or lonelineſs it recks me not;
I fear the dread events that dog them both,
Leſt ſome ill-greeting touch attempt the perſon
Of our *unowned* ſiſter. *Milton.*
Oh happy, *unwn'd* youths! your limbs can bear
The ſcorching dog-ſtar, and the winter's air;
While the rich infant, nurs'd with care and pain,
Thirſts with each heat, and coughs with ev'ry rain. *Gay.*

To UNPA'CK. *v. a.*
1. To diſburden; to exonerate.
I, the ſon of a dear father murther'd,
Muſt, like a whore, *unpack* my heart with words. *Shakeſp.*
2. To open any thing bound together.
He had a great parcel of glaſſes packed up, which, when he had *unpacked*, a great many cracked of themſelves. *Boyle.*

UNPA'CKED. *adj.* Not collected by unlawful artifices.
The knight
Reſolv'd to leave him to the fury
Of juſtice, and an *unpack'd* jury. *Hudibras.*

UNPA'ID. *adj.*
1. Not diſcharged.
Receive from us knee tribute not *unpaid*. *Milton.*
Nor hecatomb unſlain, nor vows *unpaid*;
On Greeks, accurs'd, this dire confuſion bring. *Dryden.*
What can atone, oh ever-injur'd ſhade!
Thy fate unpity'd, and thy rites *unpaid*? *Pope.*
2. Not receiving dues or debts.
How often are relations neglected, and tradeſmen *unpaid*, for the ſupport of this vanity? *Collier.*
Th'embroider'd ſuit, at leaſt, he deem'd his prey;
That ſuit, an *unpaid* taylor ſnatch'd away. *Pope.*
3. UNPA'ID *for.* That for which the price is not yet given; taken on truſt.
Richer, than doing nothing for a bauble;
Prouder, than ruſtling in *unpaid for* ſilk. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNPA'INED. *adj.* Suffering no pain.
Too unequal work we find,
Againſt unequal arms to fight in pain;
Againſt *unpain'd*, impaſſive. *Milton.*

UNPA'INFUL. *adj.* Giving no pain.
That is generally called hard, which will put us to pain, ſooner than change figure; and that ſoft, which changes the ſituation of its parts, upon an eaſy and *unpainful* touch. *Locke.*

UNPA'LATABLE. *adj.* Nauſeous; diſguſting.
The man who laugh'd but once to ſee an aſs
Mumbling to make the croſs-grain'd thiſtles paſs,
Might laugh again to ſee a jury chaw
The prickles of *unpalatable* law. *Dryden.*
A good man will be no more diſturb'd at the methods of correction, than by ſeeing his friend take *unpalatable* phyſick. *Collier.*

UNPA'RAGONED. *adj.* Unequalled; unmatched.
Either your *unparagon'd* miſtreſs is dead, or ſhe's out-priz'd by a trifle. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNPARA'LLELED. *adj.* Not matched; not to be matched; having no equal.
I have been
The book of his good acts, whence men have read
His fame, *unparallelled*, haply amplified. *Shakeſpeare.*
Who had thought this clime had held
A deity ſo *unparallell'd*? *Milton.*
The father burſt out again in tears, upon receiving this inſtance of an *unparallelled* fidelity from one, who he thought had given herſelf up to the poſſeſſion of another. *Addiſon.*
O fact *unparallell'd*! O Charles! O beſt of kings!
What ſtars their black, diſaſtrous influence ſhed
On thy nativity? *Philips.*

UNPA'RDONABLE. *adj.* [*impardonable*, Fr.] Irremiſſible.
It was thought in him an *unpardonable* offence to alter any thing: in us as intolerable, that we ſuffer any thing to remain unaltered. *Hooker.*
Oh, 'tis a fault too *unpardonable*. *Shakeſpeare.*
The kinder the maſter, the more *unpardonable* is the traitor. *L'Eſtrange.*
Conſider how *unpardonable* the refuſal of ſo much grace muſt render us. *Rogers.*

UNPA'RDONABLY. *adv.* Beyond forgiveneſs.
Luther's conſcience turns theſe reaſonings upon him, and infers, that Luther muſt have been *unpardonably* wicked in uſing maſſes for fifteen years. *Atterbury.*

UNPA'RDONED. *adj.*
1. Not forgiven.
How know we that our ſouls ſhall not this night be required, laden with thoſe *unpardoned* ſins, for which we propoſed to repent tomorrow. *Rogers.*
2. Not diſcharged; not cancelled by a legal pardon.
My returning into England *unpardoned*, hath deſtroyed that opinion. *Raleigh.*

UNPA'RDONING. *adj.* Not forgiving.
Curſe on th'*unpard'ning* prince, whom tears can draw
To no remorſe; who rules by lion's law;
And deaf to pray'rs, by no ſubmiſſion bow'd,
Rends all alike, the penitent and proud. *Dryden.*

UNPA'RLIAMENTARINESS. *n. ſ.* Contrariety to the uſage or conſtitution of parliament.
Senſible he was of that diſreſpect; reprehending them for the *unparliamentarineſs* of their remonſtrance in print. *Clar.*

UNPA'RLIAMENTARY. *adj.* Contrary to the rules of parliament.
The ſecret of all this unprecedented proceeding in their maſters, they muſt not impute to their freedom in debate, but to that *unparliamentary* abuſe of ſetting individuals upon their ſhoulders, who were hated by God and man. *Swift.*

UNPA'RTED. *adj.* Undivided; not ſeparated.
Too little it eludes the dazzl'd ſight,
Becomes mix'd blackneſs, or *unparted* light. *Prior.*

UNPA'RTIAL. *adj.* Equal; honeſt. Not in uſe.
Clear evidence of truth, after a ſerious and *unpartial* examination. *Sanderſon.*

UNPA'RTIALLY. *adv.* Equally; indifferently.
Deem it not impoſſible for you to err; ſift *unpartially* your own hearts, whether it be force of reaſon, or vehemency of affection, which hath bred theſe opinions in you. *Hooker.*

UNPA'SSABLE. *adj.* Admitting no paſſage.

Every country, which ſhall not do according to theſe things, ſhall be made not only *unpaſſable* for men, but moſt hateful to wild beaſts. *Eſth.* xvi. 24.

They are vaſt and *unpaſſable* mountains, which the labour and curioſity of no mortal has ever yet known. *Temple.*

Making a new ſtandard for money, muſt make all money which is lighter than that ſtandard, *unpaſſable.* *Locke.*

You ſwell yourſelf as though you were a man of learning already; you are thereby building a moſt *unpaſſable* barrier againſt all improvement. *Watts.*

UNPA'SSIONATE. } *adj.* Free from paſſion; calm; impar-
UNPA'SSIONATED. } tial.

He attended the king into Scotland, and was ſworn a counſellor in that kingdom; where, as I have been inſtructed by *unpaſſionate* men, he did carry himſelf with ſingular ſweetneſs. *Wotton.*

More ſober heads have a ſet of miſconceits, which are as abſurd to an *unpaſſionated* reaſon, as thoſe to our unbiaſſed ſenſes. *Glanville.*

The rebukes which their faults will make hardly to be avoided, ſhould not only be in ſober, grave, and *unpaſſionate* words, but alſo alone and in private. *Locke.*

UNPA'SSIONATELY. *adv.* Without paſſion.

Make us *unpaſſionately* to ſee the light of reaſon and religion. *K. Charles.*

UNPA'THED. *adj.* Untracked; unmarked by paſſage.

A courſe more promiſing,
Than a wild dedication of yourſelves
To *unpath'd* waters, undream'd ſhores; moſt certain
To miſeries enough. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNPA'WNED. *adj.* Not given to pledge.

He roll'd his eyes, that witneſs'd huge diſmay,
Where yet, *unpawn'd*, much learned lumber lay. *Pope.*

To UNPA'Y. *v. a.* To undo. A low ludicrous word.

Pay her the debt you owe her, and *unpay* the villainy you have done her: the one you may do with ſterling money, and the other with current repentance. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNPEA'CEABLE. *adj.* Quarrelſome; inclined to diſturb the tranquillity of others.

Lord, purge out of all hearts thoſe *unpeaceable*, rebellious, mutinous, and tyrannizing, cruel ſpirits; thoſe prides and haughtineſſes, judging and condemning, and deſpiſing of others. *Hammond.*

The deſign is to reſtrain men from things, which make them miſerable to themſelves, *unpeaceable* and troubleſome to the world. *Tillotſon.*

To UNPE'G. *v. a.* To open any thing cloſed with a peg.

Unpeg the baſket on the houſe's top;
Let the birds fly. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNPE NSIONED. *adj.* Not kept in dependance by a penſion.

Could penſion'd Boileau laſh in honeſt ſtrain
Flatt'rers and bigots, ev'n in Louis' reign;
And I not ſtrip the gilding off a knave,
Unplac'd, *unpenſion'd*, no man's heir or ſlave? *Pope.*

To UNPE OPLE. *v. a.* To depopulate; to deprive of inhabitants.

The land
In antique times was ſavage wilderneſs,
Unpeopl'd, unmanur'd. *Spenſer.*

Shall war *unpeople* this my realm? *Shakeſpeare.*

To few unknown
Long after; now *unpeopl'd*, and untrod. *Milton.*

The lofty mountains feed the ſavage race,
Yet few, and ſtrangers in th'*unpeopl'd* place. *Dryden.*

He muſt be thirty-five years old, a doctor of the faculty, and eminent for his religion and honeſty; that his raſhneſs and ignorance may not unpeople the commonwealth. *Addiſon.*

UNPERCE'IVED. *adj.* Not obſerved; not heeded; not ſenſibly diſcovered; not known.

The aſhes, wind *unperceived* ſhakes off. *Bacon.*

He alone
To find where Adam ſhelter'd, took his way,
Not *unperceiv'd* of Adam. *Milton.*

Thus daily changing, by degrees I'd waſte,
Still quitting ground, by *unperceiv'd* decay,
And ſteal myſelf from life, and melt away. *Dryden.*

Unperceiv'd the heav'ns with ſtars were hung. *Dryden.*

Oft in pleaſing taſks we wear the day,
While ſummer ſuns roll *unperceiv'd* away. *Pope.*

UNPERCE'IVEDLY. *adv.* So as not to be perceived.

Some oleaginous particles, *unperceivedly*, aſſociated themſelves to it. *Boyle.*

UNPE'RFECT. *adj.* [*imparfait*, Fr. *imperfectus*, Lat.] Incomplete.

Apelles' picture of Alexander at Epheſus, and his Venus, which he left at his death *unperfect* at Chios, were the chiefeſt. *Peacham.*

UNPE'RFECTNESS. *n. ſ.* Imperfection; incompleteneſs.

Virgil and Horace ſpying the *unperfectneſs* in Ennius and Plautus, by true imitation of Homer and Euripides, brought poetry to perfectneſs. *Aſcham.*

UNPERFO'RMED. *adj.* Undone; not done.

A good law without execution, is like an *unperformed* promiſe. *Taylor.*

UNPE'RISHABLE. *adj.* Laſting to perpetuity; exempt from decay.

We are ſecured to reap in another world everlaſting, *unperiſhable* felicities. *Hammond.*

UNPE'RJURED. *adj.* Free from perjury.

Beware of death; thou can'ſt not die *unperjur'd*,
And leave an unaccompliſh'd love behind.
Thy vows are mine. *Dryden.*

UNPERPLE'XED. *adj.* Diſentangled; not embarraſſed.

In learning, little ſhould be propoſed to the mind at once; and that being fully maſtered, proceed to the next adjoining part, yet unknown, ſimple, *unperplexed* propoſition. *Locke.*

UNPERSPI'RABLE. *adj.* Not to be emitted through the pores of the ſkin.

Bile is the moſt *unperſpirable* of animal fluids. *Arbuthnot.*

UNPERSUA'DABLE. *adj.* Inexorable; not to be perſuaded.

He, finding his ſiſter's *unperſuadable* melancholy, through the love of Amphialus, had for a time left her court. *Sidney.*

UNPE'TRIFIED. *adj.* Not turned to ſtone.

In many concreted plants, ſome parts remain *unpetrified*; that is, the quick and livelier parts remain as wood, and were never yet converted. *Brown.*

UNPHILOSO'PHICAL. *adj.* Unſuitable to the rules of philoſophy, or right reaſon.

Your conceptions are *unphiloſophical*. You forget that the brain has a great many ſmall fibres in its texture; which, according to the different ſtrokes they receive from the animal ſpirits, awaken a correſpondent idea. *Collier.*

It became him who created them, to ſet them in order: and if he did ſo, it is *unphiloſophical* to ſeek for any other origin of the world, or to pretend that it might ariſe out of a chaos by the mere laws of nature. *Newton.*

UNPHILOSO'PHICALLY. *adv.* In a manner contrary to the rules of right reaſon.

They forget that he is the firſt cauſe of all things, and diſcourſe moſt *unphiloſophically*, abſurdly, and unſuitably to the nature of an infinite being; whoſe influence muſt ſet the firſt wheel a-going. *South.*

UNPHILOSO'PHICALNESS. *n. ſ.* Incongruity with philoſophy.

I could diſpenſe with the *unphiloſophicalneſs* of this their hypotheſis, were it not unchriſtian. *Norris.*

To UNPHILO'SOPHIZE. *v. a.* To degrade from the character of a philoſopher. A word made by *Pope.*

Our paſſions, our intereſts flow in upon us, and *unphiloſophize* us into mere mortals. *Pope.*

UNPIE'RCED. *adj.* Not penetrated; not pierced.

Th'*unpierc'd* ſhade imbrown'd the noontide bow'rs. *Milt.*

True Witney broad-cloath, with its ſhag unſhorn,
Unpierc'd, is in the laſting tempeſt worn. *Gay.*

UNPI'LLARED. *adj.* Diveſted of pillars.

See the cirque falls! th'*unpillar'd* temple nods!
Streets pav'd with heroes! Tiber choak'd with gods! *Pope.*

UNPI'LLOWED. *adj.* Wanting a pillow.

Perhaps ſome cold bank is her bolſter now,
Or 'gainſt the rugged bark of ſome broad elm,
Leans her *unpillow'd* head, fraught with ſad fears. *Milton.*

To UNPI'N. *v. a.* To open what is ſhut, or faſtened with a pin.

My love doth ſo approve him,
That even his ſtubborneſs, his checks and frowns,
(Pr'ythee *unpin* me) have grace and favour in them. *Shakeſp.*

Unpin that ſpangled breaſt-plate which you wear,
That th' eyes of buſy fools may be ſtopt there. *Donne.*

Who is the honeſt man?
He that doth ſtill and ſtrongly good purſue,
To God, his neighbour, and himſelf moſt true:
Whom neither force, nor fawning can
Unpin, or wrench from giving all their due. *Herbert.*

UNPI'NKED. *adj.* Not marked with eyelet holes.

Gabriel's pumps were all *unpink'd* i' th' heel. *Shakeſp.*

UNPI'TIED. *adj.* Not compaſſionated; not regarded with ſympathetical ſorrow.

Richard yet lives; but at hand, at hand
Inſues his piteous and *unpitied* end. *Shakeſpeare.*

Rich in the world's opinion, and men's praiſe,
And full in all we cou'd deſire, but days:
He that is warn'd of this and ſhall forbear
To vent a ſigh for him, or ſhed a tear;
May he live long ſcorn'd, and *unpity'd* fall,
And want a mourner at his funeral. *Bp. Corbet.*

But he whoſe words and furtunes diſagree,
Abſurd, *unpity'd*, grows a publick jeſt. *Roſcommon.*

He that does not ſecure himſelf of a ſtock of reputation in his greatneſs, ſhall moſt certainly fall *unpitied* in his adverſity. *L'Eſtrange.*

As the greateſt curſe that I can give,
Unpitied be depos'd, and after live. *Dryden.*

As ſome ſad turtle his loſt love deplores;
Thus, far from Delia, to the winds I mourn,
Alike unheard, *unpity'd*, and forlorn. *Pope.*
Paſſion *unpity'd*, and ſucceſsleſs love,
Plant daggers in my heart, and aggravate
My other griefs. *Addiſon.*

UNPI'TIFULLY. *adv.* Unmercifully; without mercy.
He beat him moſt pitifully.
—Nay, that he did not; he beat him moſt *unpitifully*. *Shakeſ.*

UNPI'TYING. *adj.* Having no compaſſion.
To ſhame, to chains, or to a certain grave,
Lead on, *unpitying* guides, behold your ſlave. *Granville.*

UNPLA'CED. *adj.* Having no place of dependance.
Could penſion'd Boileau laſh in honeſt ſtrain
Flatt'rers and bigots, ev'n in Louis' reign;
And I not ſtrip the gilding off a knave,
Unplac'd, unpenſion'd? *Pope.*

UNPLA'GUED. *adj.* Not tormented.
Ladies, that have your feet
Unplagu'd with corns, we'll have a bout with you. *Shakeſp.*

UNPLA'NTED. *adj.* Not planted; ſpontaneous.
Figs there *unplanted* through the fields do grow,
Such as fierce Cato did the Romans ſhow. *Waller.*

UNPLA'USIBLE. *adj.* Not plauſible; not ſuch as has a fair appearance.
There was a mention of granting five ſubſidies; and that meeting being, upon very unpopular, and *unplauſible* reaſons, immediately diſſolved, thoſe five ſubſidies were exacted, as if an act had paſſed to that purpoſe. *Clarendon.*
I, under fair pretence of friendly ends,
And well-plac'd words of gloſing courteſy,
Baited with reaſons not *unplauſible*,
Win me into the eaſy-hearted man,
And hug him into ſnares. *Milton.*

UNPLA'USIVE. *adj.* Not approving.
'Tis like he'll queſtion me,
Why ſuch *unplauſive* eyes are bent on him. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNPLEA'SANT. *adj.* Not delighting; troubleſome; uneaſy.
Their ſkilful ears perceive certain harſh and *unpleaſant* diſcords in the ſound of our common prayer, ſuch as the rules of divine harmony, ſuch as the laws of God cannot bear. *Hooker.*
O ſweet Portia!
Here are a few of the *unpleaſant'ſt* words
That ever blotted paper. *Shakeſpeare.*
Wiſdom is very *unpleaſant* to the unlearned. *Eccluſ.* v. 20.
Upon Adam's diſobedience, God chaſed him out of paradiſe, the moſt delicious part of the earth, into ſome other, the moſt barren and *unpleaſant*. *Woodward.*

UNPLEA'SANTLY. *adv.* Not delightfully; uneaſily.
We cannot boaſt of good-breeding, and the art of life; but yet we don't live *unpleaſantly* in primitive ſimplicity and good-humour. *Pope.*

UNPLEA'SANTNESS. *n. ſ.* Want of qualities to give delight.
As for *unpleaſantneſs* of ſound, if it doth happen the good of men's ſouls doth deceive our ears, that we note it not, or arm them with patience to endure it. *Hooker.*
Many people cannot at all endure the air of London, not only for its *unpleaſantneſs*, but for the ſuffocations which it cauſes. *Graunt.*
All men are willing to ſkulk out of ſuch company; the ſober for the hazards, and the jovial for the *unpleaſantneſs* of it. *Government of the Tongue.*

UNPLEA'SED. *adj.* Not pleaſed; not delighted.
Me rather had, my heart might feel your love,
Than my *unpleas'd* eye feel your courteſy. *Shakeſpeare.*
Condemn'd to live with ſubjects ever mute,
A ſavage prince, *unpleas'd*, though abſolute. *Dryden.*

UNPLEA'SING. *adj.* Offenſive; diſguſting; giving no delight.
Set to dreſs this garden:
How dares thy tongue ſound this *unpleaſing* news? *Shakeſp.*
Hence the many miſtakes, which have made learning ſo *unpleaſing* and ſo unſucceſsful. *Milton.*
If all thoſe great painters, who have left us ſuch fair platforms, had rigorouſly obſerved it in their figures, they had made things more regularly true, but withal very *unpleaſing*. *Dryden.*
Howe'r *unpleaſing* be the news you bring,
I blame not you, but your imperious king. *Dryden.*

UNPLI'ANT. *adj.* Not eaſily bent; not conforming to the will.
The chizel hath more glory than the pencil; that being ſo hard an inſtrument, and working upon ſo *unpliant* ſtuff, can yet leave ſtrokes of ſo gentle appearance. *Wotton.*

UNPLO'WED. *adj.* Not plowed.
Good ſound land, that hath lain long *unplowed*. *Mortimer.*

To UNPLU'ME. *v. a.* To ſtrip of plumes; to degrade.
In the moſt ordinary phænomena in nature, we ſhall find enough to ſhame confidence, and *unplume* dogmatizing. *Glanv.*

UNPOE'TICAL. } *adj.* Not ſuch as becomes a poet.
UNPOE'TICK. }
Nor for an epithet that fails,
Bite off your *unpoetick* nails.

Unjuſt! why you ſhou'd in ſuch veins,
Reward your fingers for your brains? *Bp. Corbet.*

UNPO'LISHED. *adj.*
1. Not ſmoothed; not brightened by attrition.
Palladio, having noted in an old arch at Verona, ſome part of the materials cut in fine forms, and ſome *unpoliſhed*, doth conclude, that the ancients did leave the outward face of their marbles, or free-ſtone, without any ſculpture, till they were laid in the body of the building. *Wotton.*
He affirms it to have been the ancient cuſtom of all the Greeks, to ſet up *unpoliſh'd* ſtones inſtead of images, to the honour of the gods. *Stillingfleet.*
2. Not civilized; not refined.
Finding new words,
Such as of old wiſe bards employ'd to make
Unpoliſh'd men their wild retreats forſake. *Waller.*
Thoſe firſt *unpoliſh'd* matrons, big and bold,
Gave ſuck to infants of gigantick mould. *Dryden.*

UNPOLI'TE. *adj.* [*impoli*, Fr. *impolitus*, Latin.] Not elegant; not refined; not civil.
Diſcourſes for the pulpit ſhould be caſt into a plain method, and the reaſons ranged under the words, firſt, ſecondly, and thirdly; however they may be now fancied to ſound *unpolite*, or unfaſhionable. *Watts.*

UNPOLLU'TED. *adj.* [*impollutus*, Latin.] Not corrupted; not defiled.
Lay her i' th' earth;
And from her fair and *unpolluted* fleſh
May violets ſpring! *Shakeſpeare.*
'Till oft converſe with heav'nly habitants
Begin to caſt a beam on th' outward ſhape,
The *unpolluted* temple of the mind,
And turns it by degrees to the ſoul's eſſence,
'Till all be made immortal. *Milton.*
Though *unpolluted* yet with actual ill,
She half commits, who ſins but in her will. *Dryden.*

UNPO'PULAR. *adj.* Not fitted to pleaſe the people.
The practices of theſe men, under the covert of feigned zeal, made the appearance of ſincere devotion ridiculous and *unpopular*. *Addiſon.*

UNPO'RTABLE. *adj.* [*un* and *portable*.] Not to be carried.
Had their cables of iron chains had any great length, they had been *unportable*; and being ſhort, the ſhips muſt have ſunk at an anchor in any ſtream of weather or countertide. *Raleigh.*

UNPOSSE'SSED. *adj.* Not had; not obtained.
He claims the crown. ——
— Is the chair empty? is the ſword unſway'd?
Is the king dead? the empire *unpoſſeſs'd*? *Shakeſpeare.*
Such vaſt room in nature *unpoſſeſs'd*
By living ſoul, deſert, and deſolate,
Only to ſhine, yet ſcarce to contribute
Each orb a glympſe of light. *Milton.*
The cruel ſomething *unpoſſeſs'd*,
Corrodes and leavens all the reſt. *Prior.*

UNPOSSE'SSING. *adj.* Having no poſſeſſion.
Thou *unpoſſeſſing* baſtard, doſt thou think,
That I would ſtand againſt thee? *Shakeſpeare.*

UNPRA'CTICABLE. *adj.* Not feaſible.
I try'd ſuch of the things that came into my thoughts, as were not in that place and time *unpracticable*. *Boyle.*

UNPRA'CTISED. *adj.* Not ſkilful by uſe and experience; raw; being in the ſtate of a novice.
The full ſum of me
Is an unleſſon'd girl, unſchool'd, *unpractis'd*. *Shakeſpeare.*
Unpractis'd, unprepar'd, and ſtill to ſeek. *Milton.*
I am young, a novice in the trade;
The fool of love, *unpractis'd* to perſuade,
And want the ſoothing arts. *Dryden.*
His tender eye, by too direct a ray,
Wounded, and flying from *unpractis'd* day. *Prior.*

UNPRAI'SED. *adj.* Not celebrated; not praiſed.
The land,
In antique times was ſavage wilderneſs;
Unpeopl'd, unmanur'd, unprov'd, *unprais'd*. *Spenſer.*
If all the world
Should in a pet of temperance feed on pulſe,
Drink the clear ſtream, and nothing wear but frieze,
Th'all-giver would be unthank'd, would be *unprais'd*. *Milt.*
If young African for fame
His waſted country freed from Punick rage,
The deed becomes *unprais'd*, the man at leaſt,
And loſes, though but verbal, his reward. *Milton.*
Nor paſs *unprais'd* the veſt and veil divine,
Which wan'dring foliage, and rich flow'rs entwine. *Dryden.*

UNPRECA'RIOUS. *adj.* Not dependent on another.
The ſtars, which grace the high expanſion bright,
By their own beams, and *unprecarious* light,
At a vaſt diſtance from each other lie. *Blackmore.*

UNPRE'CEDENTED. *adj.* Not juſtifiable by any example.
The ſecret of all this *unprecedented* proceeding in their maſters, they muſt not impute to freedom. *Swift.*

To

To UNPREDI'CT. *v. a.* To retract prediction.
Means I muſt uſe, thou ſay'ſt prediction elſe
Will *unpredict*, and fail me of the throne. *Milton.*

UNPREFE'RRED. *adj.* Not advanced.
To make a ſcholar, keep him under, while he is young, or *unpreferred*. *Collier*

UNPRE'GNANT. *adj.* Not prolifick.
This deed unſhapes me quite, makes me *unpregnant*,
And dull to all proceedings. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNPREJU'DICATE. *adj.* Not prepoſſeſſed by any ſettled notions.
A pure mind in a chaſte body, is the mother of wiſdom, ſincere principles, and *unprejudicate* underſtanding. *Taylor.*

UNPRE'JUDICED. *adj.* Free from prejudice; free from preposſeſſion; not pre-occupied by opinion; void of preconceived notions.
The meaning of them may be ſo plain, as that any *unprejudiced* and reaſonable man may certainly underſtand them. *Tillotſon.*
Several, when they had informed themſelves of our Saviour's hiſtory, and examined, with *unprejudiced* minds, the doctrines and manners of his diſciples, were ſo ſtruck, that they profeſſed themſelves of that ſect. *Addiſon.*

UNPRELA'TICAL. *adj.* Unſuitable to a prelate.
The archbiſhop of York, by ſuch *unprelatical*, ignominious arguments, in plain terms adviſed him to paſs that act. *Claren.*

UNPREMEDITATED. *adj.* Not prepared in the mind beforehand.
Aſk me what queſtion thou canſt poſſible,
And I will anſwer *unpremeditated*. *Shakeſpeare.*
He dictates to me ſlumb'ring; or inſpires
Eaſy my *unpremeditated* verſe. *Milton.*
The flow of ſpeech make *unpremeditated* harangues, or converſe readily in languages that they are, but little acquainted with. *Addiſon.*

UNPREPA'RED. *adj.*
1. Not fitted by previous meaſures.
Unpractis'd, *unprepar'd*, and ſtill to ſeek. *Milton.*
To come *unprepared* before him, is an argument that we do not eſteem God. *Duppa.*
Fields are full of eyes, and woods have ears;
For this the wiſe are ever on their guard,
For, unforeſeen, they ſay, is *unprepar'd*. *Dryden.*
2. Not made fit for the dreadful moment of departure.
I would not kill thy *unprepared* ſpirit;
No; heavens forefend. *Shakeſpeare.*
My *unprepar'd*, and unrepenting breath,
Was ſnatch'd away by the ſwift hand of death. *Roſcommon.*

UNPRIPA'REDNESS. *n. ſ.* State of being unprepared.
I believe my innocency and *unpreparedneſs* to aſſert my rights and honour, make me the moſt guilty in their eſteem; who would not ſo eaſily have declared a war againſt me, if I had firſt aſſaulted them. *K. Charles.*

UNPREPOSSE'SSED. *adj.* Not prepoſſeſſed; not pre-occupied by notions.
The *unprepoſſeſſed* on the one hand, and the well-diſpoſed on the other, are affected with a due fear of theſe things. *South.*
It finds the mind naked and *unprepoſſeſſed* with any former notions, and ſo eaſily and inſenſibly gains upon the aſſent. *South.*

UNPRE'SSED. *adj.*
1. Not preſſed.
Have I my pillow left *unpreſs'd* in Rome? *Shakeſpeare.*
In theſe ſoft ſhades, *unpreſs'd* by human feet,
The happy Phœnix keeps his balmy ſeat. *Tickell.*
2. Not inforced.
They leſt not any error in government unmentioned, or *unpreſſed*, with the ſharpeſt and moſt pathetical expreſſions. *Clarendon.*

UNPRETE'NDING. *adj.* Not claiming any diſtinctions.
Bad writers are not ridiculed, becauſe ridicule ought to be a pleaſure; but to undeceive and vindicate the honeſt and *unpretending* part of mankind from impoſition. *Pope.*

UNPREVAI'LING. *adj.* Being of no force.
Throw to earth this *unprevailing* woe. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNPREVE'NTED. *adj.*
1. Not previouſly hindered.
A pack of ſorrows which wou'd preſs you down,
If *unprevented*, to your timeleſs grave. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Not preceded by any thing.
Thy grace
Comes *unprevented*, unimplor'd, unſought. *Milton.*

UNPRI'NCELY. *adj.* Unſuitable to a prince.
I could not have given my enemies greater advantages, than by ſo *unprincely* an inconſtancy. *K. Charles.*

UNPRINTED. *adj.* Not printed.
Defer it, till you have finiſhed theſe that are yet *unprinted*. *Pope.*

UNPRI'NCIPLED. *adj.* Not ſettled in tenets or opinions.
I do not think my ſiſter ſo to ſeek,
Or ſo *unprincipl'd* in virtue's book,
As that the ſingle want of light and noiſe
Could ſtir the conſtant mood of her calm thoughts. *Milton.*
Others betake them to ſtate affairs, with ſouls ſo *unprincipled* in virtue, and true generous breeding, that flattery, and court ſhifts, and tyrannous aphoriſms, appear to them the higheſt points of wiſdom. *Milton.*

UNPRI'SABLE. *adj.* Not valued; not of eſtimation.
A baubling veſſel was he captain of,
For ſhallow draught and bulk *unpriſable*. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNPROCLA'IMED. *adj.* Not notified by a publick declaration.
The Syrian king, who to ſurprize
One man, aſſaſſin-like, had levy'd war,
War *unproclaim'd*. *Milton.*

UNPRO'FITABLE. *adj.* Uſeleſs; ſerving no purpoſe.
The church being eaſed of *unprofitable* labours, needful offices may the better be attended. *Hooker.*
Should he reaſon with *unprofitable* talk? *Job* xv. 3.
My ſon Oneſimus I have begotten in my bonds; which in time paſt was to thee *unprofitable*, but now profitable to thee and me. *Philemon* 11.
They receive aliment ſufficient, and yet no more than they can well digeſt, and withal ſweat out the coarſeſt and *unprofitableſt* juice. *Bacon.*
It is better to fall honourably, than to ſurvive in an *unprofitable* and unglorious life. *L'Eſtrange.*
Then they who brothers better claim diſown,
Defraud their clients, and to lucre ſold,
Sit brooding on *unprofitable* gold. *Dryden.*
With ſhame and ſorrow fill'd,
For plotting an *unprofitable* crime. *Dryden.*
An ox that waits the coming blow,
Old and *unprofitable* to the plough. *Dryden.*
With tears ſo tender
As any heart, but only her's, could move;
Trembling before her bolted doors he ſtood,
And there pour'd out th'*unprofitable* flood. *Dryden.*

UNPRI'SONED. *adj.* Set free from confinement.
Seveval deſires led parts away,
Water declin'd with earth, the air did ſtay;
Fire roſe, and each from other but unty'd,
Themſelves *unpriſon'd* were, and purify'd. *Donne.*

UNPRI'ZED. *adj.* Not valued.
Not all the dukes of wat'riſh Burgundy,
Can buy this *unpriz'd*, precious maid of me. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNPROFA'NED. *adj.* Not violated.
Unſpoil'd ſhall be her arms, and *unprofan'd*
Her holy limbs with any human hand:
And in a marble tomb laid in her native land. *Dryden.*

UNPRO'FITABLENESS. *n. ſ.* Uſeleſſneſs.
We are ſo perſuaded of the *unprofitableneſs* of your ſcience, that you can but leave us were you find us; but if you ſucceed, you increaſe the number of your party. *Addiſon.*

UNPRO'FITABLY. *adv.* Uſeleſsly; without advantage.
I ſhou'd not now *unprofitably* ſpend
Myſelf in words, or catch at empty hope,
By airy ways, for ſolid certainties. *B. Johnſon.*
Our country's cauſe,
That drew our ſwords, now wreſts 'em from our hands,
And bids us not delight in Roman blood
Unprofitably ſhed. *Addiſon.*

UNPRO'FITED. *adj.* Having no gain.
Be clamorous, and leap all civil bounds,
Rather than make *unprofited* return. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNPROLI'FICK. *adj.* Barren; not productive.
Great rains drown many inſects, and render their eggs *unprolifick*, or deſtroy them. *Hale.*

UNPRO'MISING. *adj.* Giving no promiſe of excellence; having no appearance of value.
If he be naturally liſtleſs and dreaming, this *unpromiſing* diſpoſition is none of the eaſieſt to be dealt with. *Locke.*
An attempt as difficult and *unpromiſing* of ſucceſs, as if he ſhould make the eſſay, to produce ſome new kinds of animals out of ſuch ſenſeleſs materials. *Bentley.*

UNPRONO'UNCED. *adj.* Not uttered; not ſpoken.
Mad'ſt imperfect words, with childiſh trips,
Unpronounc'd, ſlide through my infant lips. *Milton.*

UNPRO'PER. *adj.* Not peculiar.
Millions nightly lie in thoſe *unproper* beds,
Which they dare ſwear peculiar. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNPRO'PERLY. *adv.* Contrarily to propriety; improperly.
I kneel before thee, and *unproperly*
Shew duty as miſtaken all the while
Between the child and parent. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNPROPI'TIOUS. *adj.* Not favourable; inauſpicious.
'Twas when the dog-ſtar's *unpropitious* ray
Smote ev'ry brain, and wither'd ev'ry bay,
Sick was the ſun. *Pope.*

UNPROPO'RTIONED. *adj.* Not ſuited to ſomething elſe.
Give thy thoughts no tongue,
Nor any *unproportion'd* thought his act. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNPRO'PPED. *adj.* Not ſupported; not upheld.
He lives at random, careleſly diffus'd,
With languiſh'd head *unprop'd*,
As one paſt hope, abandon'd,
And by himſelf given over. *Milton.*

The

The fatal fang drove deep within his thigh,
And cut the nerves; the nerves no more ſuſtain
The bulk; the bulk, *unprop'd*, falls headlong on the plain.
Dryden.

UNPROPO'SED. *adj.* Not propoſed.
The means are *unpropos'd*. *Dryden.*

UNPRO'SPEROUS. *adj.* [*improſper*, Lat.] Unfortunate; not proſperous.
The winter had been very *unproſperous* and unſucceſsful to the king. *Clarendon.*
Nought *unproſp'rous* ſhall thy ways attend,
Born with good omens, and with heav'n thy friend. *Pope.*

UNPRO'SPEROUSLY. *adv.* Unſucceſsfully.
When a prince fights juſtly, and yet *unproſperouſly*, if he could ſee all thoſe reaſons for which God hath ſo ordered it, he would think it the moſt reaſonable thing in the world. *Taylor.*

UNPROTE'CTED. *adj.* Not protected; not ſupported.
By woeful experience, they both did learn, that to forſake the true God of heaven, is to fall into all ſuch evils upon the face of the earth, as men, either deſtitute of grace divine, may commit, or *unprotected* from above, endure. *Hooker.*

UNPRO'VED. *adj.* Not evinced by arguments.
The land,
In antique times was ſavage wilderneſs,
Unpeopl'd, unmanur'd, *unprov'd*, unprais'd. *Spenſer.*
There I found a freſh, *unproved* knight,
Whoſe manly hands, imbru'd in guilty blood,
Had never been. *Fairy Queen.*
There is much of what ſhould be demonſtrated, left *unproved* by thoſe chymical experiments. *Boyle.*

To UNPROVI'DE. *v. a.* To diveſt of reſolution or qualifications.
I'll not expoſtulate with her, leſt
Her beauty *unprovide* my mind again. *Shakeſp.*
Proſperity inviting every ſenſe,
With various arts to *unprovide* my mind;
What but a Spartan ſpirit can ſuſtain
The ſhock of ſuch temptations? *Southern.*

UNPROVI'DED. *adj.*
1. Not ſecured or qualified by previous meaſures.
Where ſhall I find one that can ſteal well? O, for a fine thief of two and twenty, or thereabout; I am heinouſly *unprovided*. *Shakeſp.*
With his prepared ſword he charges home
My *unprovided* body, lanc'd my arm. *Shakeſpeare.*
Tears, for a ſtroke foreſeen, afford relief;
But *unprovided* for a ſudden blow,
Like Niobe we marble grow,
And petrify with grief. *Dryden.*
2. Not furniſhed.
Thoſe *unprovided* of tackling and victual, are forced to ſea. *K. Charles.*
The ſeditious had neither weapons, order, nor counſel; but being in all things *unprovided*, were ſlain like beaſts. *Hayward.*
Th' ambitious empreſs with her ſon is join'd,
And, in his brother's abſence, has deſign'd
The *unprovided* town to take. *Dryden.*
True zeal is not a ſolitary, melancholy grace, as if only fit to dwell in mean minds; ſuch as are utterly *unprovided* of all other natural, moral, or ſpiritual abilities. *Sprat.*
Courts are ſeldom *unprovided* of perſons under this character, on whom moſt employments naturally fall. *Swift.*

UNPROVO'KED. *adj.* Not provoked.
The teeming earth, yet guiltleſs of the plough,
And *unprovok'd*, did fruitful ſtores allow. *Dryden.*
Let them forbear all open and ſecret methods of encouraging a rebellion ſo deſtructive, and ſo *unprovoked*. *Addiſon.*

UNPRU'NED. *adj.* Not cut; not lopped.
The whole land is full of weeds;
Her fruit trees all *unprun'd*. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNPU'NISHED. *adj.* [*impunis*, Lat.] Not puniſhed; ſuffered to continue in impunity.
Bind not one ſin upon another, for in one thou ſhalt not be *unpuniſhed*. *Ecclus.* viii. 8.
Divine juſtice will not let oppreſſion go *unpuniſhed*. *L'Eſtr.*
The vent'rous victor, march'd *unpuniſh'd* hence,
And ſeem'd to boaſt his fortunate offence. *Dryden.*

UNPU'RCHASED. *adj.* Unbought.
Unpurchas'd plenty our full tables loads,
And part of what they lent, return t'our gods. *Denham.*

UNPU'RGED. *adj.* Not purged.
Is Brutus ſick?
And will he ſteal out of his wholeſome bed,
To tempt the rheumy and *unpurged* air,
To add unto his ſickneſs? *Shakeſpeare.*

UNPU'RPOSED. *adj.* Not deſigned.
Do it
Or thy precedent ſervices are all
But accidents *unpurpos'd*. *Shakeſp.*

UNPU'BLICK. *adj.* Private; not generally known.
Virgins muſt be retired and *unpublick*: for all freedom of ſociety is a violence done to virginity, not in its natural, but in its moral capacity; that is, it loſes part of its ſeverity and ſtrictneſs, by publiſhing that perſon, whoſe work is religion, whoſe thoughts muſt dwell in heaven. *Taylor.*

UNPU'BLISHED. *adj.*
1. Secret; unknown.
All bleſt ſecrets;
All you *unpubliſh'd* virtues of the earth,
Spring with my tears. *Shakeſp.*
2. Not given to the publick.
Apply your care wholly to thoſe which are *unpubliſhed*. *Pope.*

UNPU'RGED. *adj.* Not purged; unpurified.
In her viſage round thoſe ſpots, *unpurg'd*
Vapours not yet into her ſubſtance turn'd. *Milton.*

UNPU'RIFIED. *adj.*
1. Not freed from recrement.
2. Not cleanſed from ſin.
Our ſinful nation having been long in the furnace, is now come out, but *unpurified*. *Decay of Piety.*

UNPURSU'ED. *adj.* Not purſued.
All night the dreadleſs angel *unpurſu'd*
Through heav'n's wide champain held his way. *Milton.*

UNPU'TRIFIED. *adj.* Not corrupted by rottenneſs.
Meat and drink laſt longer *unputrified*, or unſowered, in winter than in ſummer. *Bacon.*
No animal *unputrified*, being burnt, yields any alkaline ſalt, but putrified, yields a volatile alkali. *Arbuthnot.*

UNQUA'LIFIED. *adj.* Not fit.
'Till he has denudated himſelf of all theſe incumbrances, he is utterly *unqualified* for theſe agonies. *Decay of Piety.*
All the writers againſt chriſtianity, ſince the revolution, have been of the loweſt rank in regard to literature, wit, and ſenſe; and upon that account wholly *unqualified* to propagate hereſies, unleſs among a people already abandoned. *Swift.*
Tories are more hated by the zealous whigs, than the very papiſts, and as much *unqualified* for the ſmalleſt offices. *Swift.*

To UNQUA'LIFY. *v. a.* To diſqualify; to diveſt of qualification.
Arbitrary power ſo diminiſhes the baſis of the female figure, as to *unqualify* a woman for an evening walk. *Addiſon.*
Our private misfortunes may *unqualify* us for charity: but reflect, whether they may not have been inflicted by God, as a juſt puniſhment of our former unmercifulneſs. *Atterbury.*
Deafneſs *unqualifies* me for all company. *Swift.*

UNQUA'RRELLABLE. *adj.* Such as cannot be impugned.
There ariſe unto the examination ſuch ſatisfactory and *unquarrellable* reaſons, as may confirm the cauſes generally received. *Brown.*

To UNQUEE'N. *v. a.* To diveſt of the dignity of queen.
Embalm me,
Then lay me forth; although *unqueen'd*, yet like
A queen, and daughter to a king, inter me. *Shakeſp.*

UNQUE'NCHABLE. *adj.* Unextinguiſhable.
We repreſent wildfires burning in water and *unquenchable*. *Bac.*
The people on their holidays,
Impetuous, inſolent, *unquenchable*. *Milton.*
The criminal's penitence may have number'd him among the ſaints, when our unretracted uncharitableneſs may ſend us to *unquenchable* flames. *Government of the Tongue.*
Our love of God, our *unquenchable* deſires to promote our well-grounded hopes to enjoy his glory, ſhould take the chief place in our zeal. *Sprat.*

UNQUE'NCHED. *adj.*
1. Not extinguiſhed.
We have heats of dungs, and of lime *unquenched*. *Bacon.*
2. Not extinguiſhable.
Sadneſs, or great joy, equally diſſipate the ſpirits, and immoderate exerciſe in hot air, with *unquenched* thirſt. *Arbuthnot.*

UNQUE'NCHABLENESS. *n. ſ.* Unextinguiſhableneſs.
I was amazed to ſee the *unquenchableneſs* of this fire. *Hakew.*

UNQUE'STIONABLE. *adj.*
1. Indubitable; not to be doubted.
The duke's carriage was ſurely noble throughout; of *unqueſtionable* courage in himſelf, and rather fearful of fame than danger. *Wotton.*
One reaſon that mathematical demonſtrations are uncontroverted, is becauſe intereſt hath no place in thoſe *unqueſtionable* verities. *Glanville.*
There is an *unqueſtionable* magnificence in every part of Paradiſe Loſt. *Addiſon.*
2. Such as cannot bear to be queſtioned without impatience; this ſeems to be the meaning here.
What were his marks?——
——A lean cheek, which you have not; an *unqueſtionable* ſpirit, which you have not. *Shakeſp.*

UNQUE'STIONABLY. *adv.* Indubitably; without doubt.
If the fathers were *unqueſtionably* of the houſhold of faith, and all to do good to them; then certainly their children cannot be ſtrangers in this houſhold. *Sprat.*
St. Auſtin was *unqueſtionably* a man of parts, but interpoſing in a controverſy where his talent did not lie, ſhewed his zeal againſt the antipodes to very ill purpoſe. *Burnet.*

UNQUE'STIONED. *adj.*
1. Not doubted; paſſed without doubt.

Other relations in good authors, though we do not positively deny, yet have they not been *unqueſtioned* by ſome. *Brown.*

2. Indiſputable; not to be oppoſed.
It did not pleaſe the gods, who inſtruct the people;
And their *unqueſtioned* pleaſures muſt be ſerv'd. *B. Johnſon.*

3. Not interrogated; not examined.
Mutt'ring pray'rs as holy rites ſhe meant,
Through the divided crowd *unqueſtion'd* went. *Dryden.*

UNQUI'CK. *adj.* Motionleſs.
His ſenſes droop, his ſteady eyes *unquick*;
And much he ails, and yet he is not ſick. *Daniel.*

UNQUI'CKENED. *adj.* Not animated; not ripened to vitality.
Every fœtus bears a ſecret hoard,
With ſleeping, unexpanded iſſue ſtor'd;
Which num'rous, but *unquicken'd* progeny,
Claſp'd, and enwrapped, within each other lie. *Blackmore.*

UNQUI'ET. *adj.* [*inquiet*, Fr. *inquietus*, Lat.]

1. Moved with perpetual agitation; not calm; not ſtill.
From grammatick flats and ſhallows, they are on the ſudden tranſported to be toſſed and turmoiled with their unballaſted wits, in fathomleſs and *unquiet* depths of controverſy. *Milton.*

2. Diſturbed; full of perturbation; not at peace.
Go with me to church, and call me wife,
And then away to Venice to your friend;
For never ſhall you lie by Portia's ſide
With an *unquiet* ſoul. *Shakeſp.*
Thy love hopeful to regain,
From thee I will not hide
What thoughts in my *unquiet* breaſt are ris'n. *Milton.*

3. Reſtleſs; unſatisfied.
She glares in balls, front boxes, and the ring;
A vain, *unquiet*, glitt'ring, wretched thing. *Pope.*
Mirth from company is but a fluttering, *unquiet* motion, that beats about the breaſt for a few moments, and after leaves it empty. *Pope.*

UNQUI'ETLY. *adv.* Without reſt.
Who's there beſides foul weather?——
——One minded like the weather, moſt
Unquietly. *Shakeſp.*

UNQUI'ETNESS. *n. ſ.*

1. Want of tranquillity.
Thou, like a violent noiſe, cam'ſt ruſhing in,
And mak'ſt them wake and ſtart to new *unquietneſs*. *Denham.*

2. Want of peace.
It is moſt enemy to war, and moſt hateth *unquietneſs*. *Spenſ.*

3. Reſtleſsneſs; turbulence.
What pleaſure can there be in that eſtate,
Which your *unquietneſs* has made me hate? *Dryden.*

4. Perturbation; uneaſineſs.
Is my lord angry?——
—He went hence but now,
And certainly in ſtrange *unquietneſs*. *Shakeſpeare.*
From inordinate love, and vain fear, comes all *unquietneſs* of ſpirit, and diſtraction of our ſenſes. *Taylor.*

UNRA'CKED. *adj.* Not poured from the lees.
Rack the one veſſel from the lees, and pour the lees of the racked veſſel into the *unracked* veſſel. *Bacon.*

UNRA'KED. *adj.* Not thrown together and covered. Uſed only of fires.
Cricket, to Windſor chimnies ſhalt thou leap:
Where fires thou find'ſt *unrak'd*, and hearths unſwept,
There pinch the maids. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNRA'NSACKED. *adj.* Not pillaged.
He gave that rich city for a prey unto his ſoldiers, who left neither houſe, nor corner thereof *unranſacked*. *Knolles.*

UNRA'NSOMED. *adj.* Not ſet free by payment for liberty.
Unranſom'd here receive the ſpotleſs fair,
Accept the hecatomb the Greeks prepare. *Pope.*

To UNRA'VEL. *v. a.*

1. To diſentangle; to extricate; to clear.
There *unravel* all
This dark deſign, this myſtery of fate. *Addiſon.*
With Machiavelian ſagacity thou *unravelledſt* intrigues of ſtate. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To diſorder; to throw out of the preſent conſtitution.
How can any thing ſucceed well with people that are to be pleaſed with nothing, unleſs the ball of the univerſe may be *unravelled*, and the laws of providence reverſed. *L'Eſtrange.*
O the traytor's name!
I'll know it; I will: art ſhall be conjur'd for it,
And nature all *unrav'lled*. *Dryden.*
So prophane and ſceptical an age, takes a pride in *unravelling* all the received principles of reaſon and religion. *Tillotſon.*

3. To clear up the intrigue of a play.
The ſolution, or *unravelling* of the intrigue, commences, when the reader begins to ſee the doubts cleared up. *Pope.*
Thus ſupernaturally is the plot brought to perfection; nor is the *unravelling* of it leſs happily imagined. *Shakeſp. Illuſt.*

UNRA'ZORED. *adj.* Unſhaven.
As ſmooth as Hebe's their *unrazor'd* lips. *Milton.*

UNRE'ACHED. *adj.* Not attained.
Labour with unequal force to climb
That lofty hill, *unreach'd* by former time. *Dryden.*

UNRE'AD. *adj.*

1. Not read; not publickly pronounced.
Theſe books are ſafer and better to be left publickly *unread*. *Hooker.*
His muſe had ſtarv'd, had not a piece *unread*,
And by a player bought, ſupply'd her bread. *Dryden.*

2. Untaught; not learned in books.
Uncertain whoſe the narrower ſpan,
The clown *unread*, or half-read gentleman. *Dryden.*

UNRE'ADINESS. *n. ſ.*

1. Want of readineſs; want of promptneſs.
This impreparation and *unreadineſs*, when they find in us, then turn it to the ſoothing up of themſelves in that accurſed fancy. *Hooker.*

2. Want of preparation.
Nothing is ſo great an enemy to tranquillity, and a contented ſpirit, as the amazement and confuſions of *unreadineſs* and inconſideration. *Taylor.*

UNRE'ADY. *adj.*

1. Not prepared; not fit.
The fairy knight
Departed thence, albe his wounds wide,
Not throughly heal'd, *unready* were to ride. *Fairy Queen.*
How now, my lords? what all *unready* ſo? *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Not prompt; not quick.
From a temperate inactivity, we are *unready* to put in execution the ſuggeſtions of reaſon; or by a content in every ſpecies of truth, we embrace the ſhadow thereof. *Brown.*

3. Awkward; ungain.
Young men, in the conduct of actions, uſe extreme remedies at firſt, and, that which doubleth all errors, will not acknowledge or retract them; like an *unready* horſe, that will neither ſtop nor turn. *Bacon.*

UNRE'AL. *adj.* Unſubſtantial.
Hence, terrible ſhadow!
Unreal mock'ry, hence!
I with pain
Voyag'd th' *unreal*, vaſt, unbounded deep
Of horrible confuſion. *Milton.*

UNRE'ASONABLE. *adj.*

1. Exorbitant; claiming, or inſiſting upon more than is fit.
Since every language is ſo full of its own properties, that what is beautiful in one, is often barbarous in another, it would be *unreaſonable* to limit a tranſlator to the narrow compaſs of his author's words. *Dryden.*
My intention in prefixing your name, is not to deſire your protection of the following papers, which I take to be a very *unreaſonable* requeſt; ſince, by being inſcribed to you, you cannot recommend them without ſome ſuſpicion of partiality. *Swift.*

2. Not agreeable to reaſon.
No reaſon known to us; but that there is no reaſon thereof, I judge moſt *unreaſonable* to imagine. *Hooker.*
It is *unreaſonable* for men to be judges in their own caſes; ſelf-love will make men partial to themſelves and their friends. *Locke.*
She entertained many *unreaſonable* prejudices againſt him, before ſhe was acquainted with his perſonal worth. *Addiſon.*

3. Greater than is fit; immoderate.
Thoſe that place their hope in another world, have, in a great meaſure, conquer'd dread of death, and *unreaſonable* love of life. *Atterbury.*

UNRE'ASONABLENESS. *n. ſ.*

1. Exorbitance; exceſſive demand.
The *unreaſonableneſs* of propoſitions is not more evident, than that they are not the joint deſires of their major number. *K. Charles.*
A young univerſity diſputant was complaining of the *unreaſonableneſs* of a lady, with whom he was engaged in a point of controverſy. *Addiſon.*

2. Inconſiſtency with reaſon.
The *unreaſonableneſs* and preſumption of thoſe that thus project, have not ſo much as a thought, all their lives long, to advance ſo far as attrition. *Hammond.*

UNRE'ASONABLY. *adv.*

1. In a manner contrary to reaſon.

2. More than enough.
I'll not over the threſhold, till my lord return from the wars.——
——Fye! you confine yourſelf moſt *unreaſonably*. *Shakeſp.*

To UNREAVE. *v. a.* [now *unravel*; from *un* and *reave*, or *ravel*; perhaps the ſame with *rive*, to tear, or break aſunder.]
To unwind; to diſentangle.
Penelope, for her Ulyſſes' ſake,
Deviſ'd a web her woers to deceive;
In which the work that ſhe all day did make,
The ſame at night ſhe did *unreave*. *Spenſer.*

UNREBA'TED. *adj.* Not blunted.
A number of fencers try it out with *unrebated* ſwords. *Hakew.*

UNREBU'KEABLE. *adj.* Obnoxious to no cenſure.
Keep this commandment without ſpot, *unrebukeable*, until the appearing of Chriſt. 1 *Tim.* vi. 14.

UNRECE'IVED. *adj.* Not received.
Where the ſigns and ſacraments of his grace are not, through contempt, *unreceived*, or received with contempt, they really give what they promiſe, and are what they ſignify. *Hook.*

UNRECLA'IMED. *adj.*
1. Not turned.
A ſavageneſs of *unreclaimed* blood,
Of general aſſault. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Not reformed.
This is the moſt favourable treatment a ſinner can hope for, who continues *unreclaimed* by the goodneſs of God. *Rogers.*

UNRECONCI'LEABLE. *adj.*
1. Not to be appeaſed; implacable.
He had many infirmities and ſins, *unreconcileable* with perfect righteouſneſs. *Hammond.*
2. Not to be made conſiſtent with.
Let me lament,
That our ſtars, *unreconcileable*, ſhould have divided
Our equalneſs to this. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNRE'CONCILED. *adj.* Not reconciled.
If you bethink yourſelf of any crime
Unreconcil'd as yet to heav'n and grace,
Solicit for it ſtraight. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNRECO'RDED. *adj.* Not kept in remembrance by publick monuments.
Unrecorded left through many an age,
Worthy t'have not remain'd ſo long unſung. *Milton.*
The great Antilocus! a name
Not *unrecorded* in the rolls of fame. *Pope.*

UNRECO'UNTED. *adj.* Not told; not related.
This is yet but young, and may be left
To ſome ears *unrecounted*. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNRECRU'ITABLE. *adj.* Incapable of repairing the deficiencies of an army.
Empty and *unrecruitable* colonels of twenty men in a company. *Milton.*

UNRECU'RING. *adj.* Irremediable.
I found her ſtraying in the park,
Seeking to hide herſelf; as doth the deer,
That hath received ſome *unrecuring* wound. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNREDU'CED. *adj.* Not reduced.
The earl divided all the reſt of the Iriſh countries *unreduced* into ſhires. *Davies.*

UNREFO'RMABLE. *adj.* Not to be put into a new form.
The rule of faith is alone unmoveable and *unreformable*; to wit, of believing in one only God omnipotent, creator of the world, and in his ſon Jeſus Chriſt, born of the virgin Mary. *Hammond.*

UNREFO'RMED. *adj.*
1. Not amended; not corrected.
This general revolt, when overcome, produced a general reformation of the Iriſhry, which ever before had been *unreformed*. *Davies.*
We retain the Julian conſtitution of the year, *unreformed*, without conſideration of the defective minutes. *Holder.*
2. Not brought to newneſs of life.
If he may believe that Chriſt died for him, as now he is, an *unreformed* chriſtian, then what needs he reformation? *Ham.*
Unhumbled, unrepentant, *unreform'd*. *Milton.*

UNREFRA'CTED. *adj.* Not refracted.
The ſun's circular image is made by an *unrefracted* beam of light. *Newton.*

UNREFRE'SHED. *adj.* Not cheared; not relieved.
Its ſymptoms are a ſpontaneous laſſitude, being *unrefreſhed* by ſleep. *Arbuthnot.*

UNREGA'RDED. *adj.* Not heeded; not reſpected; neglected.
We, ever by his might,
Had thrown to ground the *unregarded* right. *Fairy Queen.*
Do'ſt ſee, how *unregarded* now
That piece of beauty paſſes?
There was a time when I did vow
To that alone;
But mark the fate of faces. *Suckling.*
On the cold earth lies th' *unregarded* king;
A headleſs carcaſs, and a nameleſs thing. *Denham.*
Me you have often counſell'd to remove
My vain purſuit of *unregarded* love. *Dryden.*
Laws againſt immorality have not been executed, and proclamations to enforce them, are wholly *unregarded*. *Swift.*

UNRE'GISTERED. *adj.* Not recorded.
Hotter hours,
Unregiſter'd in vulgar fame, you have
Luxuriouſly pick'd out. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNREGE'NERATE. *adj.* Not brought to a new life.
This is not to be underſtood promiſcuouſly of all men, *unregenerate* perſons, as well as regenerate. *Stephens.*

UNRE'INED. *adj.* Not reſtrained by the bridle.
Leſt from thy flying ſteed *unrein'd*, as once
Bellerophon, though from a lower clime
Diſmounted, on th' Aleian field I fall. *Milton.*

UNRELE'NTING. *adj.* Hard; cruel; feeling no pity.
By many hands your father was ſubdu'd;
But only ſlaughter'd by the ireful arm
Of *unrelenting* Clifford. *Shakeſpeare.*
Place pitchy barrels on the fatal ſtake,
That ſo her torture may be ſhortened.
Will nothing turn your *unrelenting* hearts? *Shakeſp.*
Theſe are the realms of *unrelenting* fate;
And awful Rhadamanthus rules the ſtate. *Dryden.*
Falſe tears ſhall wet his *unrelenting* eyes,
And his glad heart with awful ſighs ſhall heave. *Smith.*

UNRELIE'VABLE. *adj.* Admitting no ſuccour.
As no degree of diſtreſs is *unrelievable* by his power, ſo no extremity of it is inconſiſtent with his compaſſion. *Boyle.*

UNRELI'EVED. *adj.*
1. Not ſuccoured.
The goddeſs griev'd,
Her favour'd hoſt ſhould periſh *unreliev'd*. *Dryden.*
2. Not eaſed.
The uneaſineſs of *unrelieved* thirſt is not leſſened by continuance, but grows the more unſupportable. *Boyle.*

UNREMA'RKABLE. *adj.*
1. Not capable of being obſerved.
Our underſtanding, to make a complete notion, muſt add ſomething elſe to this fleeting and *unremarkable* ſuperficies, that may bring it to our acquaintance. *Digby.*
2. Not worthy of notice.

UNREME'DIABLE. *adj.* Admitting no remedy.
He ſo handled it, that it rather ſeemed he had more come into a defence of an *unremediable* miſchief already committed, than that they had done it at firſt by his conſent. *Sidney.*

UNREME'MBERING. *adj.* Having no memory.
That *unrememb'ring* of its former pain,
The ſoul may ſuffer mortal fleſh again. *Dryden.*

UNREME'MBERED. *adj.* Not retained in the mind; not recollected.
I cannot paſs *unremembered*, their manner of diſguiſing the ſhafts of chimnies in various faſhions, whereof the nobleſt is the pyramidal. *Wotton.*

UNREME'MBRANCE. *n. ſ.* Forgetfulneſs; want of remembrance.
Some words are negative in their original language, but ſeem poſitive, becauſe the negation is unknown; as amneſty, an *unremembrance*, or general pardon. *Watts.*

UNREMO'VEABLE. *adj.* Not to be taken away.
Never was there any woman, that with more *unremoveable* determination gave herſelf to love, after ſhe had once ſet before her mind the worthineſs of Amphialus. *Sidney.*
You know the fiery quality of the duke,
How *unremoveable* and fixt he is
In his own courſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNREMO'VED. *adj.*
1. Not taken away.
It is impoſſible, where this opinion is imbibed and *unremoved*, to found any convincing argument. *Hammond.*
We could have had no certain proſpect of his happineſs, whilſt the laſt obſtacle was *unremoved*. *Dryden.*
2. Not capable of being removed.
Like Teneriff or Atlas *unremov'd*. *Milton.*

UNREMO'VEABLY. *adv.* In a manner that admits no removal.
His diſcontents are *unremoveably* coupled to his nature. *Sha.*

UNREPA'ID. *adj.* Not recompenſed; not compenſated.
Hadſt thou full pow'r
To meaſure out his torments by thy will;
Yet what could'ſt thou, torméntor, hope to gain?
Thy loſs continues, *unrepaid* by pain. *Dryden.*

UNREPE'ALED. *adj.* Not revoked; not abrogated.
When you are pinched with any *unrepealed* act of parliament, you declare you will not be obliged by it. *Dryden.*
Nature's law, and *unrepeal'd* command,
That gives to lighter things the greateſt height. *Blackmore.*

UNREPE'NTED. *adj.* Not regarded with penitential ſorrow.
They are no fit ſupplicants to ſeek his mercy in the behalf of others, whoſe own *unrepented* ſins provoked his juſt indignation. *Hooker.*
If I, vent'ring to diſpleaſe
God for the fear of man, and man prefer,
Set God behind: which in his jealouſy
Shall never, *unrepented*, find forgiveneſs. *Milton.*
As in *unrepented* ſin ſhe dy'd,
Doom'd to the ſame bad place, is puniſh'd for her pride. *Dry.*
With what confuſion will he hear all his *unrepented* ſins produced before men and angels? *Rogers.*

UNREPE'NTING. } *adj.* Not repenting; not penitent; not
UNREPE'NTANT. } ſorrowful for ſin.

Should I of theſe the liberty regard,
Who freed, as to their antient patrimony,
Unhumbl'd, *unrepentant*, unreformed,
Headlong would follow. *Milton.*

My unprepar'd, and *unrepenting* breath,
Was ſnatch'd away by the ſwift hand of death. *Roſcommon.*

All his arts reveal,
From the firſt moment of his vital breath,
To his laſt hour of *unrepenting* death. *Dryden.*

Nor tyrants fierce, that *unrepenting* die,
E'er felt ſuch rage as thou. *Pope.*

UNREPI'NING. *adj.* Not peeviſhly complaining.

Barefoot as ſhe trod the flinty pavement,
Her footſteps all along were mark'd with blood;
Yet ſilent on ſhe paſs'd, and *unrepining*. *Rowe.*

UNREPLE'NISHED. *adj.* Not filled.

Some air retreated thither, kept the mercury out of the *unrepleniſhed* ſpace. *Boyle.*

UNREPRIE'VABLE. *adj.* Not to be reſpited from penal death.

Within me is a hell; and there the poiſon
Is, as a fiend, confin'd, to tyrannize
In *unreprievable* condemned blood. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNREPRO'ACHED. *adj.* Not upbraided; not cenſured.

Sir John Hotham, *unreproached*, uncurſed by any imprecation of mine, pays his head. *K. Charles.*

UNREPRO'VEALE. *adj.* Not liable to blame.

You hath he reconciled, to preſent you holy, unblameable, and *unreproveable* in his ſight. *Col.* i. 22.

UNREPRO'VED. *adj.*

1. Not cenſured.

Chriſtians have their churches, and *unreproved* exerciſe of religion. *Sandys.*

2. Not liable to cenſure.

The antique world, in his firſt flow'ring youth,
With gladſome thanks, and *unreproved* truth,
The gifts of ſov'reign bounty did embrace. *Fairy Queen.*

If I give thee honour due,
Mirth, admit me of thy crew,
To live with her, and live with thee,
In *unreproved* pleaſures free. *Milton.*

UNREPU'GNANT. *adj.* Not oppoſite.

When ſcripture doth yield us natural laws, what particular order is thereunto moſt agreeable; when poſitive, which way to make laws *unrepugnant* unto them. *Hooker.*

UNRE'PUTABLE. *adj.* Not creditable,

When we ſee wiſe men examples of duty, we are convinced that piety is no *unreputable* qualification, and that we are not to be aſhamed of our virtue. *Rogers.*

UNREQUE'STED. *adj.* Not aſked.

With what ſecurity can our embaſſadors go, *unrequeſted* of the Turkiſh emperor, without his ſafe conduct? *Knolles.*

UNREQUI'TABLE. *adj.* Not to be retaliated.

Some will have it that all mediocrity of folly is fooliſh, and becauſe an *unrequitable* evil may enſue, an indifferent convenience muſt be omitted. *Brown.*

So *unrequitable* is God's love, and ſo inſolvent are we, that that love vaſtly improves the benefit, by which alone we might have pretended to ſome ability of retribution. *Boyle.*

UNRESE'NTED. *adj.* Not regarded with anger.

The failings of theſe holy perſons, paſſed not *unreſented* by God; and the ſame ſcripture which informs us of the ſin, records the puniſhment. *Rogers.*

UNRESE'RVED. *adj.*

1. Not limited by any private convenience.

The piety our heavenly father will accept, muſt conſiſt in an entire, *unreſerved* obedience to his commands; ſince whoſoever offends in one precept, is guilty of the whole law. *Rogers.*

2. Open; frank; concealing nothing.

UNRESE'RVEDNESS. *n. ſ.* Unlimitedneſs; frankneſs; largeneſs.

The tenderneſs and *unreſervedneſs* of his love, made him think thoſe his friends or enemies, that were ſo to God. *Boyle.*

UNRESE'RVEDLY. *adv.*

1. Without limitations.

I am not to embrace abſolutely and *unreſervedly* the opinion of Ariſtotle. *Boyle.*

2. Without concealment; openly.

I know your friendſhip to me is extenſive; and it is what I owe to that friendſhip, to open my mind *unreſervedly* to you. *Pope.*

UNRESE'RVEDNESS. *n. ſ.* Openneſs; frankneſs.

I write with more *unreſervedneſs* than ever man wrote. *Pope.*

UNRESI'STED. *adj.*

1. Not oppoſed.

The ætherial ſpaces are perfectly fluid; they neither aſſiſt, nor retard, the planets, which roll through as free and *unreſiſted*, as if they moved in a vacuum. *Bentley.*

2. Reſiſtleſs; ſuch as cannot be oppoſed.

Thoſe gods! whoſe *unreſiſted* might
Have ſent me to theſe regions void of light. *Dryden.*

What wonder then, thy hairs ſhould feel
The conqu'ring force of *unreſiſted* ſteel? *Pope.*

UNRESI'STING. *adj.* Not oppoſing; not making reſiſtance.

What noiſe? that ſpirit's poſſeſs'd with haſte,
That wounds th' *unreſiſting* poſtern with theſe ſtrokes. *Shak.*

The ſheep was ſacrific'd on no pretence;
But meek and *unreſiſting* innocence:
A patient, uſeful creature. *Dryd n.*

Since the planets move horizontally through the liquid and *unreſiſting* ſpaces of the heav'ns, where no bodies at all, or inconſiderable ones, occur, they may preſerve the ſame velocity which the firſt impulſe impreſs'd. *Bentley.*

UNRESO'LVABLE. *adj.* Not to be ſolved; inſoluble.

For a man to run headlong, while his ruin ſtares him in the face; ſtill to preſs on to the embraces of ſin, is a problem *unreſolvable* upon any other ground, but that ſin infatuates before it deſtroys. *South.*

UNRESO'LVED. *adj.*

1. Not determined; having made no reſolution.

On the weſtern coaſt
Rideth a puiſſant navy: to our ſhores
Throng many doubtful, hollow-hearted friends,
Unarm'd, and *unreſolv'd* to beat them back. *Shakeſpeare.*

Turnus, *unreſolv'd* of flight,
Moves tardy back, and juſt recedes from fight. *Dryden.*

2. Not ſolved; not cleared.

I do not ſo magnify this method, to think it will perfectly clear every hard place, and leave no doubt *unreſolved*. *Locke.*

UNRESO'LVING. *adj.* Not reſolving.

She her arms about her *unreſolving* huſband threw. *Dryd.*

UNRESPE'CTIVE. *adj.* Inattentive; taking little notice.

I will converſe with iron-witted fools,
And *unreſpective* boys; none are for me
That look into me with conſid'rate eyes. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNRE'ST. *n. ſ.* Diſquiet; want of tranquillity; unquietneſs.

Wiſe beheſt, thoſe creeping flames by reaſon to ſubdue,
Before their rage grew to ſo great *unreſt*. *Fairy Queen.*

Repoſe, ſweet gold, for their *unreſt*,
That have their alms out of the empreſs' cheſt. *Shakeſp.*

Diſmay'd confuſion all poſſeſs'd;
Th' afflicted troop, hearing their plot deſcry'd:
Then runs amaz'd diſtreſs, with ſad *unreſt*,
To this, to that; to fly, to ſtand, to hide. *Daniel.*

Silence, in truth, would ſpeak my ſorrows beſt?
For deepeſt wounds, can leaſt their feelings tell;
Yet, let me borrow from mine own *unreſt*,
But time to bid him, whom I lov'd, farewell. *Wotton.*

Up they roſe,
As from *unreſt*; and each the other viewing,
Soon found their eyes now open'd, and their minds
How darken'd! *Milton.*

UNRESTO'RED. *adj.*

1. Not reſtored.
2. Not cleared from an attainder.

The ſon of an *unreſtored* traitor has no pretences to the quality of his anceſtors. *Collier.*

UNRESTRA'INED. *adj.*

1. Not confined; not hindered.

My tender age, in luxury was train'd,
With idle eaſe, and pageants entertain'd,
My hours my own, my pleaſures *unreſtrain'd*. *Dryden.*

2. Licentious; looſe.

The taverns he daily doth frequent,
With *unreſtrained*, looſe companions. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. Not limited.

Were there in this aphoriſm an *unreſtrained* truth, yet were it not reaſonable to infer from a caution, a non-uſance, or abolition. *Brown.*

UNRETRA'CTED. *adj.* Not revoked; not recalled.

The penitence of the criminal may have numbered him amongſt the ſaints, when our *unretracted* uncharitableneſs may ſend us to unquenchable flames. *Govern. of the Tongue.*

Nothing but plain malevolence can juſtify diſunion. Malevolence ſhewn in a ſingle, outward act, *unretracted*, or in habitual ill-nature. *Collier.*

UNREVE'ALED. *adj.* Not told; not diſcovered.

Had ye once ſeen theſe her celeſtial treaſures,
And *unrevealed* pleaſures,
Then would ye wonder, and her praiſes ſing. *Spenſer.*

Dear, fatal name! reſt ever *unreveal'd*;
Nor paſs theſe lips, in holy ſilence ſeal'd. *Pope.*

UNREVE'NGED. *adj.* Not revenged.

So might we die, not envying them that live;
So would we die, not *unrevenged* all. *Fairfax.*

Unhonour'd though I am,
Not *unreveng'd* that impious act ſhall be. *Dryden.*

Great Pompey's ſhade complains that we are flow,
And Scipio's ghoſt walks *unreveng'd* amongſt us. *Addiſon.*

UNRE'VEREND. *adj.* Irreverent; diſreſpectful.

See not your bride in theſe *unreverent* robes. *Shakeſp.*

Fie! *unreverend* tongue! to call her bad,
Whoſe ſov'reignty ſo oft thou haſt preferr'd,
With twenty thouſand ſoul-confirming oaths. *Shakeſp.*

UNRE'VERENTLY. *adv.* Diſreſpectfully.
I did *unreverently* blame the gods,
Who wake for thee, though thou ſnore for thyſelf. *B. Johnſ.*

UNREVE'RSED. *adj.* Not revoked; not repealed.
She hath offer'd to the doom,
Which *unreverſed* ſtands in effectual force,
A ſea of melting tears. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNREVO'KED. *adj.* Not recalled.
Hear my decree, which *unrevok'd* ſhall ſtand. *Milton.*

UNREWA'RDED. *adj.* Not rewarded; not recompenſed.
Providence takes care that good offices may not paſs *unrewarded*. *L'Eſtrange.*
Since for common good I yield the fair,
My private loſs let grateful Greece repair;
Nor *unrewarded* let your prince complain,
That he alone has fought and bled in vain. *Pope.*

To UNRI'DDLE. *v. a.* To ſolve an enigma; to explain a problem.
Some kind power *unriddle* where it lies,
Whether my heart be faulty, or her eyes! *Suckling.*
The Platonick principles will not *unriddle* the doubt. *Glanv.*
A reverſe often clears up the paſſage of an old poet, as the poet often ſerves to *unriddle* the reverſe. *Addiſon.*

UNRIDICULOUS. *adj.* Not ridiculous.
If an indifferent and *unridiculous* object could draw this auſtereneſs unto a ſmile, he hardly could with perpetuity reſiſt proper motives thereof. *Brown.*

To UNRI'G. *v. a.* To ſtrip of the tackle.
Rhodes is the ſovereign of the ſea no more;
Their ſhips *unrigg'd*, and ſpent their naval ſtore. *Dryden.*

UNRI'GHT. Wrong. In *Spenſer*, this word ſhould perhaps be *untight*.
What in moſt Engliſh writers uſeth to be looſe, and as it were *un ight*, in this author is well grounded, timely framed, and ſtrongly truſſed up together. *Gloſſary to Spenſer's Kal.*
Shew that thy judgment is not *unright*. *Wiſdom* xii.

UNRIGHTEOUS. *adj.* Unjuſt; wicked; ſinful; bad.
Octavius here lept into his room,
And it uſurped by *unrighteous* doom;
But he his title juſtify'd by might. *Spenſer.*
Within a month!
Ere yet the ſalt of moſt *unrighteous* tears
Had left the flushing in her galled eyes,
She married.—Oh moſt wicked ſpeed! *Shakeſpeare.*
Let the wicked man forſake his way, and the *unrighteous* man his thoughts, and let him return unto the Lord. *Iſa.* lv.

UNRI'GHTEOUSLY. *adv.* Unjuſtly; wickedly; ſinfully.
For them
Their foes a deadly Shibboleth deviſe:
By which *unrighteouſly* it was decreed,
That none to truſt or profit ſhould ſucceed,
Who would not ſwallow firſt a pois'nous wicked weed. *Dryd.*
A man may fall undeſervedly under publick diſgrace, or is *unrighteouſly* oppreſſed. *Collier.*

UNRI'GHTEOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* Wickedneſs; injuſtice.
Our Romaniſts can no more abide this propoſition converted, than themſelves. All ſin, ſay they, is a tranſgreſſion of the law; but every tranſgreſſion of the law is not ſin. The apoſtle, therefore, turns it for us: all *unrighteouſneſs*, ſays he, is ſin; but every tranſgreſſion of the law is *unrighteouſneſs*, ſaith Auſtin upon this place. *Hall.*
Some things have a natural deformity in them, as perjury, perfidiouſneſs, *unrighteouſneſs*, and ingratitude. *Tillotſon.*

UNRI'GHTFUL. *adj.* Not rightful; not juſt.
Thou, which know'ſt the way
To plant *unrightful* kings, wilt know again
To pluck him headlong from th' uſurped throne. *Shakeſp.*

To UNRI'NG. *v. a.* To deprive of a ring.
Be forc'd to impeach a broken hedge,
And pigs *unring'd* at vis. franc. pledge. *Hudibras.*

To UNRI'P. *v a.* [This word is improper, there being no difference between *rip* and *unrip*; and the negative particle is therefore of no force; yet it is well authoriſed.] To cut open.
Like a traitor
Didſt break that vow, and, with thy treach'rous blade,
Unrip'dſt the bowels of thy ſov'reign's ſon. *Shakeſpeare.*
He could not now, with his honour, ſo *unrip*, and put a lye upon all that he had ſaid and done before, as to deliver him up. *Bacon.*
We are angry with ſearchers, when they break open trunks, and *unrip* packs, and open ſealed letters. *Taylor.*
Cato well obſerves, that friendſhip ought not to be *unripped*, but unſtitched. *Collier.*

UNRI'PE. *adj.*
1. Immature; not fully concocted.
Purpoſe is of violent birth, but poor validity;
Which now, like fruits *unripe*, ſticks on the tree,
But fall unſhaken when they mellow be. *Shakeſpeare.*
In this northern tract our hoarſer throats,
Utter *unripe* and ill conſtrained notes. *Waller.*
He fix'd his *unripe* vengeance to defer,
Sought not the garden, but retir'd unſeen,
To brood in ſecret on his gather'd ſpleen. *Dryden.*
2. Too early.
Who hath not heard of the valiant, wiſe, and juſt Dorilaus, whoſe *unripe* death doth yet, ſo many years ſince, draw tears from virtuous eyes? *Sidney.*

UNRI'PENED. *adj.* Not matured.
Were you with theſe, you'd ſoon forget
The pale, *unripen'd* beauties of the north. *Addiſon.*

UNRI'PENESS. *n. ſ.* Immaturity; want of ripeneſs.
The ripeneſs, or *unripeneſs*, of the occaſion, muſt ever be well weighed; and generally it is good to commit the beginnings of all great actions to Argus, with his hundred eyes; and the ends to Briareus, with his hundred hands. *Bacon.*

UNRI'VALLED. *adj.*
1. Having no competitor.
Honour forbid! at whoſe *unrival'd* ſhrine,
Eaſe, pleaſure, virtue, all our ſex reſign. *Pope.*
2. Having no peer or equal.

To UNRO'L. *v. a.* To open what is rolled or convolved.
O horror!
The queen of nations, from her antient ſeat,
Is ſunk for ever in the dark abyſs;
Time has *unroll'd* her glories to the laſt,
And now cloſ'd up the volume. *Dryden.*

UNROMA'NTICK. *adj.* Contrary to romance.
It is a baſe *unromantick* ſpirit not to wait on you. *Swift.*

To UNROOF. *v. a.* To ſtrip off the roof or covering of houſes.
The rabble ſhould have firſt *unroof'd* the city,
Ere ſo prevail'd with me. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNROO'STED. *adj.* Driven from the rooſt.
Thou dotard! thou art woman-tir'd, *unrooſted*,
By thy old dame Partlet here. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNRO'UGH. *adj.* Smooth.
Siward's ſon,
And many *unrough* youths, that even now
Proteſt their firſt of manhood. *Shakeſpeare.*

To UNROO'T. *v. a.* To tear from the roots; to extirpate; to eradicate.
Since you've made the days and nights as one,
To wear your gentle limbs in my affairs,
Be bold; you do ſo grow in my requital,
That nothing can *unroot* you. *Shakeſpeare.*
Unroot the foreſt oaks, and bear away
Flocks, folds, and trees, an undiſtinguiſh'd prey. *Dryden.*

UNRO'UNDED. *adj.* Not ſhaped; not cut to a round.
Thoſe unfil'd piſtolets,
That more than cannon-ſhot avails or lets;
Which, negligently left *unrounded*, look
Like many-angled figures in the book
Of ſome dread conjurer. *Donne.*

UNRO'YAL. *adj.* Unprincely; not royal.
By the advice of his envious counſellors, he ſent them with *unroyal* reproaches to Muſidorus and Pyrocles, as if they had done traiterouſly. *Sidney.*

To UNRU'FFLE. *v. n.* To ceaſe from commotion, or agitation.
Where'er he guides his finny courſers,
The waves *unruffle*, and the ſea ſubſides. *Dryden.*

UNRU'FFLED. *adj.* Calm; tranquil; not tumultuous.
Vent all thy paſſion, and I'll ſtand its ſhock,
Calm and *unruffled* as a ſummer's ſea,
When not a breath of wind flies o'er its ſurface. *Addiſon.*

UNRU'LED. *adj.* Not directed by any ſuperiour power.
The realm was left, like a ſhip in a ſtorm, amidſt all the raging ſurges, *unruled* and undirected of any; for they to whom ſhe was committed, fainted in their labour, or forſook their charge. *Spenſer.*

UNRU'LINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *unruly*.] Turbulence; tumultuouſneſs; licentiouſneſs.
By the negligence of ſome who were hardly to be commanded, and by the *unruline/s* of others, who without leave were gone aſhore, ſo fair an occaſion of victory was neglected. *Knolles.*
No care was had to curb the *unruline/s* of anger, or the exorbitance of deſire. Amongſt all their ſacrifices, they never ſacrificed ſo much as one luſt. *South.*

UNRU'LY. *adj.* Turbulent; ungovernable; licentious; tumultuous.
In ſacred bands of wedlock ty'd
To Therion, a looſe *unruly* ſwain;
Who had more joy to range the foreſt wide,
And chace the ſavage beaſt with buſy pain. *Spenſer.*
Down I come, like gliſt'ring Phaeton,
Wanting the manage of *unruly* jades. *Shakeſpeare.*
The beſt and ſoundeſt of his time hath been but raſh; then muſt we look from his age, to receive but *unruly* waywardneſs. *Shakeſpeare.*
The tongue is an *unruly* evil, full of deadly poiſon. *Ja.* iii.
Thou doſt a better life, and nobler vigour give;
Doſt each *unruly* appetite controul. *Roſcommon.*

Love inſults, diſguiſed in the cloud,
And welcome force of that *unruly* croud. *Waller.*

Paſſions kept their place, and tranſgreſſed not the boundaries of their proper natures; nor were the diſorders begun, which are occaſioned by the licence of *unruly* appetites. *Glanv.*

You muſt not go where you may dangers meet:
Th' *unruly* ſword will no diſtinction make,
And beauty will not there give wounds, but take. *Dryden.*

UNSA'FE. *adj.* Not ſecure; hazardous; dangerous.

If they would not be drawn to ſeem his adverſaries, yet others ſhould be taught how *unſafe* it was to continue his friends. *Hooker.*

With ſpeed retir'd
Where erſt was thickeſt fight, th' angelick throng,
And left large field, *unſafe* within the wind
Of ſuch commotion. *Milton.*

Uncertain ways *unſafeſt* are,
And doubt a greater miſchief than deſpair. *Denham.*

Phlegyan robbers made *unſafe* the road. *Dryden.*

UNSA'FELY. *adv.* Not ſecurely; dangerouſly.

Take it, while yet 'tis praiſe, before my rage,
Unſafely juſt, break looſe on this bad age;
So bad, that thou thyſelf hadſt no defence
From vice, but barely by departing hence. *Dryden.*

As no man can walk, ſo neither can he think, uneaſily or *unſafely*; but in uſing, as his legs, ſo his thoughts amiſs, which a virtuous man never doth. *Grew.*

UNSA'ID. *adj.* Not uttered; not mentioned.

Chanticleer ſhall wiſh his words *unſaid*. *Dryden.*

That I may leave nothing material *unſaid*, among the ſeveral ways of imitation, I ſhall place tranſlation and paraphraſe. *Felt.n.*

UNSA'LTED. *adj.* Not pickled or ſeaſoned with ſalt.

The muriatick ſcurvy, induced by too great quantity of ſea-ſalt, and common among mariners, is cured by a diet of freſh *unſalted* things, and watery liquor acidulated. *Arbuthnot.*

UNSALU'TED. *adj.* [*inſalutatus*, Latin.] Not ſaluted.

Gods! I prate;
And the moſt noble mother of the world
Leave *unſaluted*. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNSA'NCTIFIED. *adj.* Unholy; not conſecrated.

Her obſequies have been ſo far enlarged
As we have warrantry; her death was doubtful;
And but that great command o'erſways the order,
She ſhould in ground *unſanctify'd* have lodg'd
'Till the laſt trump. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNSA'TIABLE. *adj.* [*inſatiabilis*, Latin.] Not to be ſatisfied; greedy without bounds.

Unſatiable in their longing to do all manner of good to all the creatures of God, but eſpecially men. *Hooker.*

Craſſus the Roman, for his *unſatiable* greedineſs, was called the gulph of avarice. *Raleigh.*

UNSATISFA'CTORINESS. *n. ſ.* Failure of giving ſatisfaction.

That which moſt deters me from ſuch trials, is their *unſatisfactorineſs*, though they ſhould ſucceed. *Boyle.*

UNSATISFA'CTORY. *adj.* Not giving ſatisfaction; not clearing the difficulty.

That ſpeech of Adam, The woman thou gaveſt me to be with me, ſhe gave me of the tree, and I did eat, is an *unſatisfactory* reply, and therein was involved a very impious error. *Brown.*

Latria to the croſs, is point blank againſt the definition of the council of Nice; and it is an *unſatisfactory* anſwer to ſay, they only were againſt latria given to images for themſelves. *Stillingfleet.*

UNSA'TISFIED. *adj.*

1. Not contented; not pleaſed.

Q. Elizabeth being to reſolve upon a great officer, and being by ſome put in ſome doubt of that perſon, whom ſhe meant to advance, ſaid, ſhe was like one with a lanthorn ſeeking a man, and ſeemed *unſatisfied* in the choice of a man for that place. *Bacon.*

Flaſhy wits, who cannot fathom a large diſcourſe, muſt be very much *unſatisfied* of me. *Digby.*

Concerning the analytical preparation of gold, they leave perſons *unſatisfied*. *Boyle.*

2. Not filled; not gratified to the full.

Though he were *unſatisfied* in getting,
Yet in beſtowing he was moſt princely. *Shakeſpeare.*

Whether ſhall I, by juſtly plaguing
Him whom I hate, be more unjuſtly cruel
To her I love? or, being kind to her,
Be cruel to myſelf, and leave *unſatisfied*
My anger and revenge? *Denham.*

Eternity, human nature can't look into, without a religious awe: our thoughts are loſt in the endleſs view, and return to us weary and *unſatisfied*, without finding bounds or place to fix on. *Rogers.*

UNSA'TISFIEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *unſatisfied*.] The ſtate of being not ſatisfied; want of fulneſs.

Between my own *unſatisfiedneſs* in conſcience, and a neceſſity of ſatisfying the importunities of ſome, I was perſuaded to chuſe rather what was ſafe, than what ſeemed juſt. *King Charles.*

That *unſatisfiedneſs* with tranſitory fruitions, that men deplore as the unhappineſs of their nature, is indeed the privilege of it, as it is the prerogative of men not to be pleaſed with ſuch fond toys as children doat upon. *Boyle.*

UNSA'TISFYING. *adj.* Unable to gratify to the full.

Nor is fame only *unſatisfying* in itſelf, but the deſire of it lays us open to many accidental troubles. *Addiſon.*

UNSA'VOURINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *unſavoury*.]

1. Bad taſte.
2. Bad ſmell.

If we concede a national *unſavourineſs* in any people, yet ſhall we find the Jews leſs ſubject hereto than any. *Brown.*

UNSA'VOURY. *adj.*

1. Taſteleſs.

Can that which is *unſavoury* be eaten without ſalt? or is there any taſte in the white of an egg. *Job* vi. 6.

2. Having a bad taſte.

Unſavoury food, perhaps,
To ſpiritual natures. *Milton.*

3. Having an ill ſmell; fetid.

Some may emit an *unſavoury* odour, which may happen from the quality of what they have taken. *Brown.*

4. Unpleaſing; diſguſting.

Things of ſo mean regard, although neceſſary to be ordered, are notwithſtanding very *unſavoury*, when they come to be diſputed of; becauſe diſputation pre-ſuppoſeth ſome difficulty in the matter. *Hooker.*

Unſavoury news! but how made he eſcape? *Shakeſp.*

To UNSA'Y. *v. a.* To retract; to recant; to deny what has been ſaid.

Call you me fair? that fair again *unſay*;
Demetrius loves you, fair. *Shakeſpeare.*

Say and *unſay*, feign, flatter, or abjure. *Milton.*

How ſoon
Would height recall high thoughts, how ſoon *unſay*
What feign'd ſubmiſſion ſwore. *Milton.*

To ſay, and ſtrait *unſay*, pretending firſt
To fly pain, profeſſing next the ſpy,
Argues no leader, but a liar trac'd. *Milton.*

There is nothing ſaid there, which you may have occaſion to *unſay* hereafter. *Atterbury.*

UNSCA'LY. *adj.* Having no ſcales.

The jointed lobſter, and *unſcaly* ſoale. *Gay.*

UNSCA'RRED. *adj.* Not marked with wounds.

And muſt ſhe die for this? O let her live;
So ſhe may live *unſcarr'd* from bleeding ſlaughter,
I will confeſs ſhe was not Edward's daughter. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNSCHOLA'STICK. *adj.* Not bred to literature.

Notwithſtanding theſe learned diſputants, it was to the *unſcholaſtick* ſtateſman that the world owed their peace and liberties. *Locke.*

UNSCHOO'LED. *adj.* Uneducated; not learned.

When the apoſtles were ordained to alter the laws of heatheniſh religion, they were, St. Paul excepted, *unſchooled* and unlettered men. *Hooker.*

UNSCO'RCHED. *adj.* Not touched by fire.

His hand,
Not ſenſible of fire, remain *unſcorch'd*. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNSCO'URED. *adj.* Not cleaned by rubbing.

Th' enrolled penalties,
Which have, like *unſcour'd* armour, hung by th' wall,
And none of them been worn. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNSCRA'TCHED. *adj.* Not torn.

I with much expedient march
Have brought a counter check before your gates,
To ſave *unſcratch'd* your city's threaten'd cheeks. *Shakeſp.*

UNSCREE'NED. *adj.* Not covered; not protected.

Thoſe balls of burniſhed braſs, the tops of churches are adorned with, derive their glittering brightneſs from their being expoſed, *unſcreened*, to the ſun's refulgent beams. *Boyle.*

UNSCRI'PTURAL. *adj.* Not defenſible by ſcripture.

The doctrine delivered in my ſermon was neither new nor *unſcriptural*, nor in itſelf falſe. *Atterbury.*

To UNSE'AL. *v. a.* To open any thing ſealed.

This new glare of light
Caſt ſudden on his face, *unſeal'd* his ſight. *Dryden.*

UNSE'ALED. *adj.*

1. Wanting a ſeal.

Your oaths
Are words, and poor conditions but *unſeal'd*. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Having the ſeal broken.

To UNSE'AM. *v. a.* To rip; to cut open.

He ne'er ſhook hands, nor bid farewel to him,
'Till he *unſeam'd* him from the nape to th' chops,
And fix'd his head upon our battlements. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNSEA'RCHABLE. *adj.* Inſcrutable; not to be explored.

All is beſt, though we often doubt
What th' *unſearchable* diſpoſer
Of higheſt wiſdom brings about,
And ever beſt found in the cloſe. *Milton.*

Thou haſt vouchſaf'd
This friendly condeſcenſion, to relate
Things elſe by me *unſearchable*. *Milton.*

Job diſcourſeth of the ſecrets of nature, and *unſearchable* perfections of the works of God. *Tillotſon.*

Theſe counſels of God are to us *unſearchable*; neither has he left us in ſcripture any marks, by which we may infallibly conclude ourſelves in that happy number he has choſen. *Rogers.*

It is a vaſt hindrance to the enrichmen: of our underſtandings, if we ſpend too much of our time among infinites and *unſearchables*. *Watts.*

UNSE'ARCHABLENESS. *n. ſ.* Impoſſibility to be explored.

The *unſearchableneſs* of God's ways ſhould be a bridle to reſtrain preſumption, and not a ſanctuary for ſpirits of error. *Bramhall.*

UNSE'ASONABLE. *adj.*

1. Not ſuitable to time or occaſion; unfit; untimely; ill-timed.

Zeal, unleſs it be rightly guided, when it endeavours the moſt buſily to pleaſe God, forceth upon him thoſe *unſeaſonable* offices which pleaſe him not. *Hooker.*

Their counſel muſt ſeem very *unſeaſonable*, who adviſe men to ſuſpect that wherewith the world hath had, by their own account, twelve hundred years acquaintance. *Hooker.*

It is then a very *unſeaſonable* time to plead law, when ſwords are in the hands of the vulgar. *Spenſer.*

The commiſſioners pulled down or defaced all images in churches, in ſuch *unſeaſonable* faſhion, as is done in hoſtility. *Hayward.*

This digreſſion I conceived not *unſeaſonable* for this place, nor upon this occaſion. *Clarendon.*

Haply mention may ariſe
Of ſomething not *unſeaſonable* to aſk. *Milton.*

Timothy lays out a-nights, and went abroad often at *unſeaſonable* hours. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Not agreeable to the time of the year.

Like an *unſeaſonable* ſtormy day,
Which makes the ſilver rivers drown their ſhores,
As if the world were all diſſolv'd in tears. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. Late; as, *unſeaſonable* time of night.

UNSE'ASONABLENESS. *n. ſ.* Diſagreement with time or place.

The moral goodneſs, unfitneſs, and *unſeaſonableneſs* of moral or natural actions, falls not within the verge of a brutal faculty. *Hale.*

UNSE'ASONABLY. *adv.* Not ſeaſonably; not agreeably to time or occaſion.

Some things it aſketh *unſeaſonably*, when they need not to be prayed for, as deliverance from thunder and tempeſt, when no danger is nigh. *Hooker.*

Leave to fathom ſuch high points as theſe,
Nor be ambitious, ere the time, to pleaſe;
Unſeaſonably wiſe, till age and cares
Have form'd thy ſoul to manage great affairs. *Dryden.*

By the methods preſcribed, more good, and leſs miſchief, will be done in acute diſtempers, than by medicines improperly and *unſeaſonably* applied. *Arbuthnot.*

Ulyſſes yielded *unſeaſonably*, and the ſtrong paſſion for his country ſhould have given him vigilance. *Broome.*

UNSE'ASONED. *adj.*

1. Unſeaſonable; untimely; ill-timed. Out of uſe.

Your majeſty hath been this fortnight ill,
And theſe *unſeaſon'd* hours perforce muſt add
Unto your ſickneſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

I think myſelf in a better plight for a lender than you are; the which hath ſomething emboldened me to this *unſeaſoned* intruſion. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Unformed; not qualified by uſe.

'Tis an *unſeaſon'd* courtier; adviſe him. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. Irregular; inordinate.

The commiſſioners pulled down or defaced all images in churches, in ſuch unſeaſonable and *unſeaſoned* faſhion, as if done in hoſtility. *Hayward.*

4. Not kept till fit for uſe.

5. Not ſalted; as, *unſeaſoned* meat.

UNSE'CONDED. *adj.*

1. Not ſupported.

Him did you leave
Second to none, *unſeconded* by you,
To look upon the hideous god of war
In diſadvantage. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Not exemplified a ſecond time.

Strange and *unſeconded* ſhapes of worms ſucceeded. *Brown.*

To UNSE'CRET. *v. a.* To diſcloſe; to divulge.

He that conſulteth what he ſhould do, ſhould not declare what he will do; but let princes beware, that the *unſecreting* of their affairs comes not from themſelves. *Bacon.*

UNSE'CRET. *adj.* Not cloſe; not truſty.

Who ſhall be true to us,
When we are ſo *unſecret* to ourſelves? *Shakeſpeare.*

UNSECU'RE. *adj.* Not ſafe.

Love, though moſt ſure,
Yet always to itſelf ſeems *unſecure*. *Denham.*

UNSEDU'CED. *adj.* Not drawn to ill.

If ſhe remain *unſeduced*, you not making it appear otherwiſe; for your ill opinion, and th' aſſault you have made to her chaſtity, you ſhall anſwer me with your ſword. *Shakeſpeare.*

Among innumerable falſe, unmov'd,
Unſhaken, *unſeduc'd*, unterrify'd. *Milton.*

UNSEE'ING. *adj.* Wanting the power of viſion.

I ſhould have ſcratch'd out your *unſeeing* eyes,
To make my maſter out of love with thee. *Shakeſpeare.*

To UNSEE'M. *v. n.* Not to ſeem. Not in uſe.

You wrong the reputation of your name,
In ſo *unſeeming* to confeſs receipt
Of that, which hath ſo faithfully been paid. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNSEE'MLINESS. *n. ſ.* Indecency; indecorum; uncomelineſs.

All as before his ſight, whom we fear, and whoſe preſence to offend with any the leaſt *unſeemlineſs*, we would be ſurely as loth as they, who moſt reprehend or deride that we do. *Hooker.*

UNSEE'MLY. *adj.* Indecent; uncomely; unbecoming.

Contentions as yet were never able to prevent two evils; the one a mutual exchange of *unſeemly* and unjuſt diſgraces offered by men, whoſe tongues and paſſions are out of rule; the other a common hazard of both, to be made a prey by ſuch as ſtudy how to work with moſt advantage in private. *Hooker.*

Let us now deviſe
What beſt may for the preſent ſerve to hide
The parts of each from other, that ſeem moſt
To ſhame obnoxious, and *unſeemlieſt* ſeen. *Milton.*

Her gifts
Were ſuch, as under government well ſeem'd;
Unſeemly to bear rule. *Milton.*

My ſons, let your *unſeemly* diſcord ceaſe;
If not in friendſhip, live at leaſt in peace. *Dryden.*

I wiſh every *unſeemly* idea, and wanton expreſſion, had been baniſhed from amongſt them. *Watts.*

UNSEE'MLY. *adv.* Indecently; unbecomingly.

Charity doth not behave itſelf *unſeemly*, ſeeketh not her own. 1 *Cor.* xiii. 5.

Unmanly dread invades the French aſtony'd;
Unſeemly yelling; diſtant hills return
The hideous noiſe. *Philips.*

UNSEE'N. *adj.*

1. Not ſeen; not diſcovered.

A jeſt *unſeen*, inſcrutable, inviſible,
As a noſe on a man's face, or a weathercock on a ſteeple. *Sh.*

Her father and myſelf
Will ſo diſpoſe ourſelves, that ſeeing, *unſeen*,
We may of the encounter frankly judge. *Shakeſpeare.*

A painter became a phyſician; whereupon one ſaid to him, you have done well; for before the faults of your work were ſeen, but now they are *unſeen*. *Bacon.*

Here may I always on this downy graſs,
Unknown, *unſeen*, my eaſy minutes paſs. *Roſcommon.*

Millions of ſpiritual creatures walk the earth
Unſeen, both when we wake, and when we ſleep. *Milton.*

At his birth a ſtar,
Unſeen before in heaven, proclaims him come;
And guides the eaſtern ſages who enquire
His place, to offer incenſe, myrrh, and gold. *Milton.*

He that on her his bold hand lays,
With Cupid's pointed arrows plays:
They with a touch, they are ſo keen,
Wound us unſhot, and ſhe *unſeen*. *Waller.*

The footſteps of the deity he treads,
And ſecret moves along the crowded ſpace,
Unſeen of all the rude Phæacian race. *Pope.*

2. Inviſible; undiſcoverable.

The weed of hereſy being grown into ripeneſs, do, even in the very cutting down, ſcatter oftentimes thoſe ſeeds which for a while lie *unſeen* and buried in the earth; but afterward freſhly ſpring up again no leſs pernicious than at the firſt. *Hooker.*

On ſhe came,
Led by her heav'nly maker, though *unſeen*,
And guided by his voice. *Milton.*

3. Unſkilled; unexperienced.

He was not *unſeen* in the affections of the court, but had not reputation enough to reform it. *Clarendon.*

UNSE'LFISH. *adj.* Not addicted to private intereſt.

The moſt intereſted cannot purpoſe any thing ſo much to their own advantage, notwithſtanding which the inclinations are nevertheleſs *unſelfiſh*. *Spectator.*

UNSE'NT. *adj.*

1. Not ſent.

2. UN-

2. UNSENT *for*. Not called by letter or meſſenger.
If a phyſician ſhould go from houſe to houſe *unſent for*, and enquire what woman hath a cancer, or what man a fiſtula, he would be as unwelcome as the diſeaſe itſelf. *Taylor.*
Somewhat of weighty conſequence brings you here ſo often, and *unſent for*. *Dryden.*

UNSE'PARABLE. *adj.* Not to be parted; not to be divided.
O world, thy ſlippery turns! Friends now faſt ſworn,
Who twine as 'twere in love
Unſeparable, ſhall, within this hour,
Break out to bittereſt enmity. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNSE'PARATED. *adj.* Not parted.
There ſeek the Theban bard;
To whom Perſephone, entire and whole,
Gave to retain th' *unſeparated* ſoul. *Pope.*

UNSE'RVICEABLE. *adj.* Uſeleſs; bringing no advantage or convenience.
The beaſt, impatient of his ſmarting wound,
Thought with his wings to fly above the ground;
But his late wounded wing *unſerviceable* found. *Spenſer.*
'Tis certainly demonſtrated, that the condenſation and expanſion of any proportion of the air, is always proportional to the weight incumbent upon it: ſo that if the atmoſphere had been much greater or leſs than it is, it would, on the ſurface of the earth, have been *unſerviceable* for vegetation and life. *Bentley.*
It can be no *unſerviceable* deſign to religion, to undeceive men in ſo important a point. *Rogers.*

UNSE'RVICEABLY. *adj.* Without uſe; without advantage.
It does not enlarge the dimenſions of the globe, or lie idly and *unſerviceably* there, but part of it is introduced into the plants which grow thereon, and the reſt either remounts again, with the aſcending vapour, or is waſhed down into rivers. *Woodward.*

UNSE'T. *adj.* Not ſet; not placed.
They urge that God left nothing in his word undeſcribed, nothing *unſet* down; and therefore charged them ſtrictly to keep themſelves into that without any alteration. *Hooker.*

To UNSE'TTLE. *v. a.*
1. To make uncertain.
Such a doctrine *unſettles* the titles to kingdoms and eſtates; for if the actions from which ſuch ſettlements ſpring were illegal, all that is built upon them muſt be ſo too: but the laſt is abſurd, therefore the firſt muſt be ſo likewiſe. *Arbuthnot.*
2. To move from a place.
As big as he was, did there need any great matter to *unſettle* him. *L'Eſtrange.*
3. To overthrow.

UNSE'TTLED. *adj.*
1. Not fixed in reſolution; not determined; not ſteady.
Impartially judge, whether from the very firſt day that our religion was *unſettled*, and church government flung out of doors, the civil government has ever been able to fix upon a ſure foundation. *South.*
A ſolemn air, and the beſt comforter
To an *unſettled* fancy, cure thy brains. *Shakeſpeare.*
Prepar'd I was not
For ſuch a buſineſs; there am I found
So much *unſettled*. *Shakeſpeare.*
With them a baſtard of the king deceas'd,
And all th' *unſettl'd* humours of the land,
Raſh, inconſiderate, fiery, voluntary. *Shakeſpeare.*
Uncertain and *unſettled* he remains,
Deep vers'd in books, and ſhallow in himſelf. *Milton.*
A covetous man deliberated betwixt the qualms of a wambling ſtomach, and an *unſettled* mind. *L'Eſtrange.*
Unſettled virtue ſtormy may appear;
Honour, like mine, ſerenely is ſevere. *Dryden.*
2. Unequable; not regular; changeable.
March and September, the two equinoxes, are the moſt windy and tempeſtuous, the moſt *unſettled* and unequable ſeaſons in moſt countries. *Bentley.*
3. Not eſtabliſhed.
My cruel fate,
And doubts attending an *unſettled* ſtate,
Forc'd me to guard my coaſt. *Dryden.*
4. Not fixed in a place of abode.
David ſuppoſed that it could not ſtand with the duty which he owed unto God, to ſet himſelf in an houſe of cedar trees, and to behold the ark of the Lord's covenant *unſettled*. *Hooker.*

UNSE'TTLEDNESS. *n. ſ.*
1. Irreſolution; undetermined ſtate of mind.
2. Uncertainty; fluctuation.
The *unſettledneſs* of my condition has hitherto put a ſtop to my thoughts concerning it. *Dryden.*
3. Want of fixity.
When the ſun ſhines upon a river, though its waves roll this way and that by the wind, yet, for all their *unſettledneſs*, the ſun ſtrikes them with a direct and certain beam. *South.*

UNSE'VERED. *adj.* Not parted; not divided.
Honour and policy, like *unſever'd* friends,
I' th' war do grow together. *Shakeſpeare.*
Their bands, though ſlack, no diſſolution fear;
Th' *unſever'd* parts the greateſt preſſure bear;
Though looſe, and fit to flow, they ſtill cohere. *Blackmore.*

To UNSE'X. *v. a.* To make otherways than the ſex commonly is.
All you ſpirits
That tend on mortal thoughts, *unſex* me here,
And fill me, from the crown to th' toe, top full
Of direct cruelty. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNSHA'DOWED. *adj.* Not clouded; not darkened.
He alone ſees all things with an *unſhadowed*, comprehenſive viſion, who eminently is all. *Glanville.*

UNSHA'KEABLE. *adj.* Not ſubject to concuſſion. Not in uſe.
Your iſle ſtands,
As Neptune's park, ribbed and paled in
With rocks *unſhakeable*, and roaring waters. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNSHA'KED. *adj.* Not ſhaken. Not in uſe.
I know but one,
That unaſſailable holds on his rank,
Unſhak'd of motion. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNSHA'KEN. *adj.*
1. Not agitated; not moved.
Purpoſe is
Of violent birth, but poor validity;
Which now, like fruits unripe, ſticks on the tree,
But fall *unſhaken*, when they mellow be. *Shakeſpeare.*
The wicked's ſpite againſt God, is but like a madman's running his head againſt the wall, that leaves the wall *unſhaken*, but daſhes his own brains out. *Boyle.*
2. Not ſubject to concuſſion.
3. Not weakened in reſolution; not moved.
Among innumerable falſe, unmov'd,
Unſhaken, unſeduc'd, unterrify'd. *Milton.*
Ill waſt thou ſhrouded then,
O patient ſon of God! yet only ſtood'ſt
Unſhaken. *Milton.*
Employ it in unfeigned piety towards God, in *unſhaken* duty to his vicegerent. *Sprat.*
His principles were founded in reaſon, and ſupported by virtue, and therefore did not lie at the mercy of ambition: his notions were no leſs ſteady and *unſhaken*, than juſt and upright. *Addiſon.*

To UNSHA'KLE. *v. a.* To looſe from bonds.
A laudable freedom of thought *unſhackles* their minds from the narrow prejudices of education, and opens their eyes to a more extenſive view of the publick good. *Addiſon.*

UNSHA'MED. *adj.* Not ſhamed.
The brave man ſeeks not popular applauſe;
Unſham'd, though foil'd, he does the beſt he can:
Force is of brutes, but honour is of man. *Dryden.*

UNSHA'PEN. *adj.* Miſhapen; deformed.
This *unſhapen* earth we now inhabit, is the form it was found in, when the waters had retired. *Burnet.*
Gaſping for breath, th' *unſhapen* Phocæ die,
And on the boiling wave extended lie. *Addiſon.*

UNSHA'RED. *adj.* Not partaken; not had in common.
Bliſs, as thou haſt part, to me is bliſs;
Tedious *unſhar'd* with thee, and odious ſoon. *Milton.*

To UNSHE'ATH. *v. a.* To draw from the ſcabbard.
Executioner, *unſheath* thy ſword;
Clifford's manhood lies upon his tongue. *Shakeſpeare.*
Mowbray, the biſhop Scroop, Haſtings, and all
Are brought to the correction of your law:
There is not now a rebel's ſword *unſheath'd*. *Shakeſpeare.*
Viewing the Trojan reliques, ſhe *unſheath'd*
Æneas's ſword. *Denham.*
Arcite, his ſword *unſheath'd*: *Dryden.*
Far hence be ſouls profane!
Now, Trojan, take the way thy fates afford;
Aſſume thy courage, and *unſheath* thy ſword. *Dryden.*
The Roman ſenate has reſolv'd,
'Till time give better proſpects, ſtill to keep
The ſword *unſheath'd*, and turn its edge on Cæſar. *Addiſon.*
Each chief his ſev'nfold ſhield diſplay'd,
And half *unſheath'd* the ſhining blade. *Pope.*

UNSHE'D. *adj.* Not ſpilt.
To blood *unſhed* the rivers muſt be turn'd. *Milton.*

UNSHE'LTERED. *adj.* Wanting a ſcreen; wanting protection.
He is breeding that worm, which will ſmite this gourd, and leave him *unſheltered* to that ſcorching wrath of God, which will make the improvement of Jonah's paſſionate wiſh, that God would take away his life, his moſt rational deſire. *Decay of Piety.*

UNSHI'ELDED. *adj.* Not guarded by the ſhield.
He try'd a tough, well-choſen ſpear!
Though Cygnus then did no defence provide,
But ſcornful offer'd his *unſhielded* ſide. *Dryden.*

To UNSHI'P. *v. a.* To take out of a ſhip.
At the cape we landed for freſh water; but diſcovering a leak, we *unſhipped* our goods, and watered there. *Gulliver.*

UNSHO'CKED. *adj.* Not diſguſted; not offended.
Thy ſpotleſs thoughts *unſhock'd* the prieſt may hear. *Tickell.*

UNSHO'D. *adj.* [from *unſhoed.*] Having no ſhoes.
Their feet *unſhod*, their bodies wrapt in rags;
And both as ſwift on foot as chaſed ſtags. *Spenſer.*
Withhold thy foot from being *unſhod*. *Fer.* ii.
The king's army, naked and *unſhod*, would, through thoſe incloſed parts, have done them little harm. *Clarendon.*

UNSHOO'K. *part. adj.* Not ſhaken.
Pit, box, and gall'ry in convulſions hurl'd,
Thou ſtand'ſt *unſhook* amidſt a burſting world. *Pope.*

UNSHO'RN. *adj.* Not clipped.
This ſtrength, diffus'd
No leſs through all my ſinews, joints and bones,
Than thine, while I preſerv'd theſe locks *unſhorn*,
The pledge of my unviolated vow. *Milton.*
Straight as a line in beauteous order ſtood,
Of oaks *unſhorn*, a venerable wood. *Dryden.*

UNSHO'T. *part. adj.* Not hit by ſhot.
He that on her his bold hand lays,
With Cupid's pointed arrow plays;
They, with a touch, they are ſo keen,
Wound us *unſhot*, and ſhe unſeen. *Waller.*

To UNSHO'UT. *v. a.* To annihilate, or retract a ſhout.
Unſhout the noiſe that baniſh'd Marcius;
Repeal him, with the welcome of his mother. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNSHO'WERED. *adj.* Not watered by ſhowers.
Nor is Oſiris ſeen
In Memphian grove or green,
Trampling th' *unſhower'd* graſs with lowings loud. *Milton.*

UNSHRI'NKING. *adj.* Not recoiling; not ſhunning danger or pain.
Your ſon, my lord, has paid a ſoldier's debt;
He only liv'd but till he was a man;
The which no ſooner had his proweſs confirm'd,
In the *unſhrinking* ſtation where he fought,
But, like a man, he died. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNSHU'NNABLE. *adj.* Inevitable.
'Tis the plague of great ones,
Prerogativ'd are they leſs than the baſe;
'Tis deſtiny *unſhunnable* like death. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNSI'FTED. *adj.*
1. Not parted by a ſieve.
The ground one year at reſt, forget not thou
With richeſt dung to hearten it again,
Or with *unſifted* aſhes. *May.*
2. Not tried.
Affection! puh! you ſpeak like a green girl,
Unſifted in ſuch perilous circumſtance. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNSI'GHT. *adj.* Not ſeeing. A low word, uſed only with *unſeen*, as in the example following. Probably formed by corruption of *unſighted.*
They'll ſay our buſineſs to reform
The church and ſtate is but a worm;
For to ſubſcribe, *unſight*, unſeen,
To an unknown church diſcipline. *Hudibras.*

UNSI'GHTED. *adj.* Inviſible; not ſeen.
Beauties that from worth ariſe,
Are like the grace of deities,
Still preſent with us, though *unſighted*. *Suckling.*

UNSI'GHTLINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *unſightly.*] Deformity; diſagreeableneſs to the eye.
The *unſightlineſs* in the legs may be helped, by wearing a laced ſtocking. *Wiſeman.*

UNSI'GHTLY. *adj.* Diſagreeable to the ſight.
On my knees I beg,
That you'll vouchſafe me raiment, bed, and food.—
—Good ſir, no more: theſe are *unſightly* tricks. *Shakeſp.*
Thoſe bloſſoms alſo, and thoſe dropping gums,
That like beſtrown, *unſightly*, and unſmooth,
Aſk riddance, if we mean to tread with eaſe. *Milton.*
Amongſt the reſt, a ſmall *unſightly* root,
But of divine effect, he cull'd me out. *Milton.*
It muſt have been a fine genius for gardening, that could have formed ſuch an *unſightly* hollow into ſo beautiful an area. *Spectator.*

UNSINCE'RE. *adj.* [*inſincerus*, Latin.]
1. Not hearty; not faithful.
2. Not genuine; impure; adulterated.
I have ſo often met with chymical preparations, which I have found *unſincere*, that I dare ſcarce truſt any *Boyle.*
3. Not ſound; not ſolid.
Myrrha was joy'd the welcome news to hear;
But, clogg'd with guilt, the joy was *unſincere*. *Dryden.*

UNSINCE'RITY. *n. ſ.* Adulteration; cheat.
A ſpirit of ſea-ſalt may, without any *unſincerity*, be ſo prepared as to diſſolve crude gold. *Boyle.*

UNSI'NEW. *v. a.* To deprive of ſtrength.
Nor are the nerves of his compacted ſtrength,
Search'd and diſſolv'd into *unſinew'd* length. *Denham.*
Now toys and trifles from their Athens come,
And dates and pepper have *unſinew'd* Rome. *Dryden.*
The affected purity of the French has *unſinewed* their heroick verſe. The language of an epick poem is almoſt wholly figurative: yet are they ſo fearful of a metaphor, that no example of Virgil can encourage them to be bold with ſafety. *Dryden.*

UNSI'NEWED. *adj.* Nerveleſs; weak.
Two ſpecial reaſons
May to you, perhaps, ſeem much *unſinew'd*,
And yet to me are ſtrong. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNSI'NGED. *adj.* Not ſcorched; not touched by fire.
By the command of Domitian, when caſt into a chaldron of burning oil, he came out *unſinged*. *Brown.*
Three men paſſed through a fiery furnace, untouched, *unſinged*. *Stephens.*

UNSI'NKING. *adj.* Not ſinking.
Anxur feels the cool refreſhing breeze
Blown off the ſea, and all the dewy ſtrand
Lies cover'd with a ſmooth *unſinking* ſand. *Addiſon.*

UNSI'NNING. *adj.* Impeccable.
A perfect *unſinning* obedience, free from particular acts of tranſgreſſion. *Rogers.*

UNSKA'NNED. *adj.* Not meaſured; not computed.
This tiger-footed rage, when it ſhall find
The harm of *unſkann'd* ſwiftneſs, will, too late,
Tie leaden pounds to's heels. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNSKI'LLED. *adj.* Wanting ſkill; wanting knowledge.
Unſkill'd in hellebore, if thou ſhouldſt try
To mix it, and miſtake the quantity,
The rules of phyſick would againſt thee cry. *Dryden.*
Unſkill'd and young, yet ſomething ſtill I writ
Of Ca'ndiſh beauty, join'd to Cecil's wit. *Prior.*
Not eaſtern monarchs on their nuptial day,
In dazzling gold and purple ſhine ſo gay,
As the bright natives of th' unlabour'd field,
Unvers'd in ſpinning, and in looms *unſkill'd*. *Blackmore.*
Poets, like painters, thus *unſkill'd* to trace
The naked nature, and the living grace,
With gold and jewels cover every part,
And hide with ornaments their want of art. *Pope.*

UNSKI'LFUL. *adj.* Wanting art; wanting knowledge.
This overdone, or come tardy off, though it make the *unſkilful* laugh, cannot but make the judicious grieve. *Shakeſp.*
Hear his ſighs, though mute:
Unſkilful with what words to pray, let me
Interpret for him. *Milton.*
A man, *unſkilful* in ſyllogiſm, could perceive the weakneſs and inconcluſiveneſs of a long, artificial, and plauſible diſcourſe. *Locke.*
Uſing a man's words, according to the propriety of the language, though it be not always underſtood, leaves the blame on him, who is ſo *unſkilful* in the language, as not to underſtand it, when uſed as it ought. *Locke.*

UNSKI'LFULLY. *adv.* Without knowledge; without art.
You ſpeak *unſkilfully*; or, if your knowledge be more, it is much darkened in your malice. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNSKI'LFULNESS. *n. ſ.* Want of art; want of knowledge.
The ſweetneſs of her countenance did give ſuch a grace to what ſhe did, that it did make handſome the unhandſomeneſs, and make the eye force the mind to believe that there was a praiſe in that *unſkilfulneſs*. *Sidney.*
Let no prices be heightened by the neceſſity or *unſkilfulneſs* of the contractor. *Taylor.*

UNSLA'IN. *adj.* Not killed.
If there were any who felt a pity of ſo great a fall, and had yet any ſparks of *unſlain* duty left in them towards me, yet durſt they not ſhew it. *Sidney.*
Not hecatomb *unſlain*, nor vows unpaid,
On Greeks accurs'd, this dire contagion bring. *Dryden.*

UNSLA'KED. *adj.* Not quenched.
Her deſires new rous'd,
And yet *unſlak'd*, will kindle in her fancy,
And make her eager to renew the feaſt. *Dryden.*
Wheat ſteeped in brine, drawing the brine from it, they mix with *unſlaked* lime beat to powder, and ſo ſow it. *Mortimer.*

UNSLEE'PING. *adj.* Ever wakeful.
And roſeate dews diſpos'd
All but th' *unſleeping* eyes of God to reſt. *Milton.*

UNSLI'PPING. *adj.* Not liable to ſlip; faſt.
To knit your hearts
With an *unſlipping* knot, take, Antony,
Octavia to wife. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNSMI'RCHED. *adj.* Unpolluted; not ſtained.
That drop of blood that's calm proclaims me baſtard;
Cries cuckold to my father; brands the harlot
Ev'n here, between the chaſte and *unſmirch'd* brow
Of my true mother. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNSMO'KED. *adj.* Not ſmoked.
His antient pipe in ſable dy'd,
And half *unſmoak'd* lay by his ſide. *Swift.*

UNSMOO'TH. *adj.* Rough; not even; not level. Not uſed.

Thoſe bloſſoms, and thoſe dropping gums
That lie beſtrown, unſightly, and *unſmooth*,
Aſk riddance, if we mean to tread with eaſe. *Milton.*

UNSO'CIABLE. *adj.* [*inſociabilis*, Latin.] Not kind; not communicative of good; not ſuitable to ſociety.

By how much the more we are accompanied with plenty, by ſo much the more greedily is our end deſired, whom when time hath made *unſociable* to others, we become a burden to ourſelves. *Raleigh.*

Such a behaviour deters men from a religious life, by repreſenting it as an *unſociable* ſtate, that extinguiſhes all joy. *Addiſon.*

UNSO'CIABLY. *adv.* Not kindly; without good-nature.

Theſe are pleaſed with nothing that is not *unſociably* ſour, ill-natured, and troubleſome. *L'Eſtrange.*

UNSO'ILED. *adj.* Not polluted; not tainted; not ſtained.

Who will believe thee, Iſabel?
My *unſoil'd* name, th' auſtereneſs of my life,
Will your accuſation overweigh. *Shakeſpeare.*

The humours are tranſparent, to let in the light, *unſoiled* and unſophiſticated by any inward tincture. *Ray.*

Her Arethuſian ſtream remains *unſoil'd*,
Unmix'd with foreign filth, and undefil'd. *Dryden.*

UNSO'LD. *adj.* Not exchanged for money.

Mopſus the ſage, who future things foretold,
And t'other ſeer, yet by his wife *unſold*. *Dryden.*

Adieu, my children! better thus expire
Unſtall'd, *unſold*; thus glorious mount in fire. *Pope.*

UNSO'LDIERLIKE. *adj.* Unbecoming a ſoldier.

Perhaps they had ſentinels waking while they ſlept; but even this would be *unſoldierlike* in our age. *Broome.*

UNSO'LID. *adj.* Fluid; not coherent.

The extenſion of body is nothing but the cohеſion of ſolid, ſeparable, moveable parts; and the extenſion of ſpace, the continuity of *unſolid*, inſeparable, and unmoveable parts. *Locke.*

UNSOO'T, for *unſweet*. *Spenſer.*

UNSOPHI'STICATED. *adj.* Not adulterated.

The humour and tunicles are purely tranſparent, to let in light and colours, unfouled and *unſophiſticated* by any inward tincture. *More.*

Blue vitriol, how venereal and *unſophiſticated* ſoever, rubb'd upon the whetted blade of a knife, will not impart its latent colour. *Boyle.*

If authors will not keep cloſe to truth by unvaried terms, and plain *unſophiſticated* arguments; yet it concerns readers not to be impoſed on by fallacies. *Locke.*

UNSO'LVED. *adj.* Not explicated.

Why may not a ſincere ſearcher of truth, by labour and prayer, find out the ſolution of thoſe perplexities, which have hitherto been *unſolved*? *Watts.*

As Virgil propounds a riddle which he leaves *unſolved*, ſo I will give you another, and leave the expoſition to your acute judgment. *Dryden.*

UNSO'RTED. *adj.* Not diſtributed by proper ſeparation.

Their ideas, ever indifferent and repugnant, lie in the brain *unſorted*, and thrown together without order. *Watts.*

UNSOU'GHT. *adj.*

1. Had without ſeeking.

Mad man, that does ſeek
Occaſion of wrath, and cauſe of ſtrife;
She comes *unſought*; and ſhunned, follows eke. *Spenſer.*

Her virtue, and the conſcience of her worth,
That would be woo'd, and not *unſought* be won. *Milton.*

They new hope reſume,
To find whom at the firſt they found *unſought*. *Milton.*

The ſea o'er-fraught would ſwell, and th' *unſought* diamonds
Would ſo emblaze the forehead of the deep. *Milton.*

Slumber, which forgot
When call'd before to come, now came *unſought*. *Milton.*

If ſome foreign and *unſought* ideas offer themſelves, reject them, and keep them from taking off our minds from its preſent purſuit. *Locke.*

Thou that art ne'er from velvet ſlipper free,
Whence comes this *unſought* honour unto me? *Fenton.*

2. Not ſearched.

Hopeleſs to find, yet loth to leave *unſought*,
Or that, or any place that harbours men. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNSO'UND. *adj.*

1. Sickly; wanting health.

Intemp'rate youth
Ends in an age imperfect, and *unſound*. *Denham.*

An animal whoſe juices are *unſound*, can never be duly nouriſhed; for *unſound* juices can never duly repair the fluids and ſolids. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Not free from cracks.
3. Rotten; corrupted.
4. Not orthodox.

Theſe arguments being ſound and good, it cannot be *unſound* or evil to hold ſtill the ſame aſſertion. *Hooker.*

Eutyches of ſound belief, as touching their true perſonal copulation, become *unſound*, by denying the difference which ſtill continueth between the one and the other nature. *Hooker.*

5. Not honeſt; not upright.

Do not tempt my miſery,
Leſt it ſhould make me ſo *unſound* a man,
As to upbraid you with thoſe kindneſſes
That I have done for you. *Shakeſpeare.*

6. Not true; not certain.

Their vain humours, fed
With fruitleſs follies and *unſound* delights. *Hubberd's Tale.*

7. Not faſt; not calm.

The now ſad king,
Toſs'd here and there, his quiet to confound,
Feels ſudden terror bring cold ſhivering;
Lifts not to eat, ſtill muſes, ſleeps *unſound*. *Daniel.*

8. Not cloſe; not compact.

Some lands make *unſound* cheeſe, notwithſtanding all the care of the good houſewife. *Mortimer.*

9. Not ſincere; not faithful.

This Boobyclod ſoon drops upon the ground
A certain token that his love's *unſound*;
While Lubberkin ſticks firmly. *Gay.*

10. Not ſolid; not material.

Of ſuch ſubtle ſubſtance and *unſound*,
That like a ghoſt he ſeem'd, whoſe grave-cloaths are unbound. *Spenſer.*

11. Erroneous; wrong.

What fury, what conceit *unſound*,
Preſenteth here to death ſo ſweet a child? *Fairfax.*

His puiſſance, truſting in th' Almighty's aid,
I mean to try, whoſe reaſon I have try'd
Unſound and falſe. *Milton.*

12. Not faſt under foot.

UNSO'UNDED. *adj.* Not tried by the plummet.

Glo'ſter is
Unſounded yet, and full of deep deceit. *Shakeſpeare.*

Orpheus lute was ſtrung with poets ſinews,
Whoſe golden touch could ſoften ſteel and ſtones,
Make tygers tame, and huge leviathans
Forſake *unſounded* deeps to dance on ſands. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNSO'UNDNESS. *n. ſ.*

1. Erroneouſneſs of belief; want of orthodoxy.

If this be unſound, wherein doth the point of *unſoundneſs* lie? *Hooker.*

2. Corruptneſs of any kind.

Neither is it to all men apparent, which complain of unſound parts, with what kind of *unſoundneſs* every ſuch part is poſſeſſed. *Hooker.*

3. Want of ſtrength; want of ſolidity.

The *unſoundneſs* of this principle has been often expoſed, and is univerſally acknowledged. *Addiſon.*

UNSO'URED. *adj.*

1. Not made ſour.

Meat and drink laſt longer unputrified and *unſoured* in winter than in ſummer. *Bacon.*

2. Not made moroſe.

Secure theſe golden early joys,
That youth *unſour'd* with ſorrow bears. *Dryden.*

UNSO'WN. *adj.* Not propagated by ſcattering ſeed.

Muſhrooms come up haſtily in a night, and yet are *unſown*. *Bacon.*

If the ground lie fallow and *unſown*, corn-flowers will not come. *Bacon.*

The flow'rs *unſown* in fields and meadows reign'd,
And weſtern winds immortal ſpring maintain'd. *Dryden.*

UNSPA'RED. *adj.* Not ſpared.

Whatever thing
The ſcythe of time mows down, devour *unſpared*. *Milton.*

UNSPA'RING. *adj.* Not ſparing; not parſimonious.

She gathers tribute large, and on the board
Heaps with *unſparing* hand. *Milton.*

To UNSPE'AK. *v. a.* To retract; to recant.

I put myſelf to thy direction, and
Unſpeak mine own detraction; here abjure
The taints and blames I laid upon myſelf. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNSPE'AKABLE. *adj.* Not to be expreſſed.

A thing, which, uttered with true devotion and zeal of heart, affordeth to God himſelf that glory, that aid to the weakeſt ſort of men, to the moſt perfect that ſolid comfort, which is *unſpeakable*. *Hooker.*

A heavier taſk could not have been impos'd,
Than I to ſpeak my grief *unſpeakable*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Both addreſt for fight
Unſpeakable: for who, though with the tongue
Of angels, can relate? *Milton.*

The comfort it conveys is ſomething bigger than the capacities of mortality; mighty, and *unſpeakable*; and not to be underſtood, till it comes to be felt. *South.*

This fills the minds of weak men with groundleſs fears, and *unſpeakable* rage towards their fellow ſubjects. *Addiſon.*

UNSPE'AKABLY. *adv.* Inexpreſſibly; ineffably.
When nature is in her diſſolution, and preſents us with nothing but bleak and barren proſpects, there is ſomething *unſpeakably* chearful in a ſpot of ground which is covered with trees, that ſmile amidſt all the rigours of winter. *Spectator.*

UNSPE'CIFIED. *adj.* Not particularly mentioned.
Were it not requiſite that it ſhould be concealed, it had not paſſed *unſpecified.* *Brown.*

UNSPE'CULATIVE. *adj.* Not theoretical.
Some *unſpeculative* men may not have the ſkill to examine their aſſertions. *Government of the Tongue.*

UNSPE'D. *adj.* Not diſpatched; not performed.
Venutus withdraws,
Unſped the ſervice of the common cauſe. *Garth.*

UNSPE'NT. *adj.* Not waſted; not diminiſhed; not weakened; not exhauſted.
The ſound incloſed within the ſides of the bell, cometh forth at the holes *unſpent* and more ſtrong. *Bacon.*
Thy fame, not circumſcrib'd with Engliſh ground,
Flies like the nimble journeys of the light,
And is, like that, *unſpent* too in its flight. *Dryden.*

To UNSPHE'RE. *v. a.* To remove from its orb.
You put me off with limber vows; but I,
Though you wou'd ſeek t' *unſphere* the ſtars with oaths,
Should yet ſay, Sir, no going. *Shakeſpeare.*
Let my lamp at midnight hour
Be ſeen in ſome high lonely tow'r,
Where I may oft out-watch the bear,
With thrice great Hermes; or *unſphere*
The ſpirit of Plato, to unfold
What worlds, or what vaſt regions hold
Th' immortal mind. *Milton.*

UNSPI'ED. *adj.* Not diſcovered; not ſeen.
With narrow ſearch I muſt walk round
This garden, and no corner leave *unſpy'd.* *Milton.*
Reſolv'd to find ſome fault, before *unſpy'd*;
And diſappointed, if but ſatisfy'd. *Tickell.*

UNSPI'LT. *adj.*
1. Not ſhed.
That blood which thou and thy great grandſire ſhed,
And all that ſince theſe ſiſter nations bled,
Had been *unſpilt*, had happy Edward known,
That all the blood he ſpilt had been his own. *Denham.*
2. Not ſpoiled; not marred.
To borrow to-daie, and to-morrow to mis,
For lender or borrower noiance it is;
Then have of thine owne, without lending *unſpilt.* *Tuſſer.*

To UNSPI'RIT. *v. a.* To diſpirit; to depreſs; to deject.
Denmark has continued ever ſince weak and *unſpirited*, bent only upon ſafety. *Temple.*
Could it be in the power of any temporal loſs, ſo much to diſcompoſe and *unſpirit* my ſoul? *Norris.*

UNSPO'ILED. *adj.*
1. Not plundered; not pillaged.
All the way that they fled, for very deſpight, in their return they utterly waſted whatſoever they had before left *unſpoiled.* *Spenſer.*
The Engliſh ſearched the rivers in ſuch ſort, as they left few ſhips *unſpoiled* or untaken. *Hayward.*
Unſpoil'd ſhall be her arms, and unprofan'd
Her holy limbs. *Dryden.*
2. Not marred.

UNSPO'TTED. *adj.*
1. Not marked with any ſtain.
A milk-white hind,
Without *unſpotted*, innocent within. *Dryden.*
Seven bullocks yet unyok'd for Phœbus chuſe,
And for Diana ſeven *unſpotted* ewes. *Dryden.*
2. Immaculate; not tainted with guilt.
Satyran bid him other buſineſs ply,
Than hunt the ſteps of pure *unſpotted* maid. *Spenſer.*
A heart *unſpotted* is not eaſily daunted. *Shakeſpeare.*
There is no king, be his cauſe never ſo ſpotleſs, if it come to the arbitrement of ſwords, can try it out with all *unſpotted* ſoldiers. *Shakeſpeare.*
Pure religion and undefiled is this, to viſit the fatherleſs and widows in their affliction, and to keep himſelf *unſpotted* from the world. *James* i. 27.
Wiſdom is the grey hair to men, and an *unſpotted* life is old age. *Apocrypha.*
Make her his eternal bride;
And from her fair *unſpotted* ſide
Two bliſsful twins are to be born. *Milton.*
Thou wilt not leave me in the loathſome grave
His prey, nor ſuffer my *unſpotted* ſoul
For ever with corruption there to dwell. *Milton.*
Vindicate the honour of religion, by a pure and *unſpotted* obedience to its precepts. *Rogers.*

UNSQUA'RED. *adj.* Not formed; irregular.
When he ſpeaks,
'Tis like a chime a mending, with terms *unſquar'd*;
Which, from the tongue of roaring Typhon dropt,
Would ſeem hyperboles. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNSTA'BLE. *adj.* [*inſtabilis*, Latin.]
1. Not fixed; not faſt.
Where gentry, title, wiſdom,
Cannot conclude by the yea and no
Of gen'ral ignorance, it muſt omit
Real neceſſities, and give way the while
T' *unſtable* ſlightneſs. *Shakeſpeare.*
A popular ſtate, not founded on the general intereſts of the people, is of all others the moſt uncertain, *unſtable*, and ſubject to the moſt eaſy changes. *Temple.*
Thus air was void of light, and earth *unſtable.* *Dryden.*
See harneſs'd ſteeds deſert the ſtony town,
And wander roads *unſtable*, not their own. *Gay.*
2. Inconſtant; irreſolute.
A double-minded man is *unſtable.* *James* i. 8.

UNSTA'ID. *adj.* Not cool; not prudent; not ſettled into diſcretion; not ſteady; mutable.
His *unſtaid* youth had long wandered in the common labyrinth of love; in which time, to warn young people of his unfortunate folly, he compiled theſe twelve oeglogues. *Spenſer.*
To the gay gardens his *unſtaid* deſire
Him wholly carried, to refreſh his ſprights. *Spenſer.*
Will the king come, that I may breathe my laſt
In wholeſome counſel to his *unſtaid* youth. *Shakeſpeare.*
Tell me, how will the world repute me,
For undertaking ſo *unſtaid* a journey?
I fear it will make me ſcandalized. *Shakeſpeare.*
Woe to that land,
Which gaſps beneath a child's *unſtaid* command. *Sandys.*
Vice leads
Vain *unſtay'd* youth to beggary and ſhame. *Richards.*

UNSTA'IDNESS. *n. ſ.* Indiſcretion; volatile mind.
The oft changing of his colour, with a kind of ſhaking *unſtaidneſs* over all his body, he might ſee in his countenance ſome great determination mixed with fear. *Sidney.*

UNSTA'INED. *adj.* Not ſtained; not died; not diſcoloured.
Pure and *unſtained* religion ought to be the higheſt of all cares appertaining to public regimen. *Hooker.*
Ne let her waves with any filth be dy'd,
But ever, like herſelf, *unſtained* hath been try'd. *Spenſer.*
I do commit into your hand
Th' *unſtained* ſword that you have us'd to bear,
With this remembrance, that you uſe the ſame
With a like bold, juſt, and impartial ſpirit,
As you have done 'gainſt me. *Shakeſpeare.*
I will do it without fear or doubt,
To live an *unſtain'd* wife to my ſweet love. *Shakeſpeare.*
Your youth,
And the true blood which peeps forth faintly through it,
Do plainly give you out an *unſtain'd* ſhepherd. *Shakeſpeare.*
The hooked chariot ſtood
Unſtain'd with hoſtile blood. *Milton.*
That good earl, once preſident
Of England's council, and her treaſury;
Who liv'd in both *unſtain'd* with gold or fee,
And left them both, more in himſelf content. *Milton.*
Her people guiltleſs, and her fields *unſtain'd.* *Roſcommon.*
Theſe, of the garter call'd, of faith *unſtain'd*,
In fighting fields the laurel have obtain'd. *Dryden.*

To UNSTA'TE. *v. a.* To put out of ſtate.
High-battled Cæſar will
Unſtate his happineſs, and be ſtag'd to th' ſhew
Againſt a ſworder. *Shakeſpeare.*
I wou'd *unſtate* myſelf, to be in a due reſolution. *Shakeſp.*

UNSTA'TUTABLE. *adj.* Contrary to ſtatute.
That plea did not avail, although the leaſe were notoriouſly *unſtatutable*, the rent reſerved being not a ſeventh part of the real value. *Swift.*

UNSTA'UNCHED. *adj.* Not ſtopped; not ſtayed.
With the iſſuing blood
Stifle the villain, whoſe *unſtaunched* thirſt
York and young Rutland could not ſatisfy. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNSTE'ADILY. *adv.*
1. Without any certainty.
2. Inconſtantly; not conſiſtently.
He that uſes his words looſely and *unſteadily*, will not be minded, or not underſtood. *Locke.*

UNSTE'ADINESS. *n. ſ.* Want of conſtancy; irreſolution; mutability.
A prince of this character will inſtruct us, by his example, to fix the *unſteadineſs* of our politicks. *Addiſon.*
In the reſult, we find the ſame ſpirit of cruelty, the ſame blindneſs, and obſtinacy, and *unſteadineſs.* *Swift.*

UNSTE'ADY. *adj.*
1. Inconſtant; irreſolute.
And her *unſteady* hand hath often plac'd
Men in high pow'r, but ſeldom holds them faſt. *Denham.*
No meaſures can be taken of an *unſteady* mind; ſtill 'tis too much or too little. *L'Eſtrange.*
While choice remains, he will be ſtill *unſteady*,
And nothing but neceſſity can fix him. *Rowe.*
2. Mutable;

2. Mutable; variable; changeable.
It the motion of the ſun were as unequal as that of a ſhip driven by *unſteady* winds, it would not at all help us to meaſure time. *Locke.*
3. Not fixed; not ſettled.

UNSTE'ADFAST. *adj.* Not fixed; not faſt.
I'll read you matter,
As full of peril and advent'rous ſpirit,
As to o'erwalk a current, roaring loud,
On the *unſteadfaſt* footing of a ſpear. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNSTEE'PED. *adj.* Not ſoaked.
Other wheat was ſown *unſteeped*, but watered twice a day. *Bacon.*

To UNSTI'NG. *v. a.* To diſarm of a ſting.
He has diſarmed his afflictions, *unſtung* his miſeries; and though he has not the proper happineſs of the world, yet he has the greateſt that is to be enjoyed in it. *South.*

UNSTI'NTED. *adj.* Not limited.
In the works of nature is *unſtinted* goodneſs ſhewn us by their author. *Skelton.*

UNSTI'RRED. *adj.* Not ſtirred; not agitated.
Such ſeeming milks ſuffered to ſtand *unſtirred*, let fall to the bottom a reſinous ſubſtance. *Boyle.*

To UNSTI'TCH. *v. a.* To open by picking the ſtitches.
Cato well obſerves, though in the phraſe of a taylor, friendſhip ought not to be unripped, but *unſtitched*. *Collier.*

UNSTOO'PING. *adj.* Not bending; not yielding.
Such neighbour nearneſs to our ſacred blood
Should nothing priv'lege him, nor partialize
Th' *unſtooping* firmneſs of my upright ſoul. *Shakeſpeare.*

To UNSTO'P. *v. a.* To free from ſtop or obſtruction; to open.
Such white fumes have been afforded, by *unſtopping* a liquor diaphanous and red. *Boyle.*
The eyes of the blind ſhall be opened, and the ears of the deaf *unſtopped*. *Iſa.* xxxv. 5.
One would wonder to find ſuch a multitude of nitches *unſtopped*. *Addiſon.*

UNSTO'PPED. *adj.* Meeting no reſiſtance.
The flame *unſtopp'd*, at firſt more fury gains,
And Vulcan rides at large with looſen'd reins. *Dryden.*

UNSTRA'INED. *adj.* Eaſy; not forced.
By an eaſy and *unſtrained* derivation, it implies the breath of God. *Hakewill.*

UNSTRA'ITENED. *adj.* Not contracted.
The eternal wiſdom, from which we derive our beings, enriched us with all theſe ennoblements that were ſuitable to the meaſures of an *unſtraitened* goodneſs, and the capacity of ſuch a creature. *Glanville.*

UNSTRE'NGTHENED. *adj.* Not ſupported; not aſſiſted.
The church of God is neither of capacity ſo weak, nor ſo *unſtrengthened* with authority from above, but that her laws may exact obedience at the hands of her own children. *Hooker.*

To UNSTRI'NG. *v. a.*
1. To relax any thing ſtrung; to deprive of ſtrings.
My tongue's uſe is to me no more,
Than an *unſtringed* viol or harp. *Shakeſpeare.*
Eternal ſtructures let them raiſe,
On William and Maria's praiſe;
Nor fear they can exhauſt the ſtore,
'Till nature's muſick lies *unſtrung*:
'Till thou, great god! ſhalt loſe thy double pow'r,
And touch thy lyre, and ſhoot thy beams no more. *Prior.*
His idle horn on fragrant myrtles hung;
His arrows ſcatter'd, and his bow *unſtrung*. *Smith.*
2. To looſe; to untie.
Invaded thus, for want of better bands,
His garland they *unſtring*, and bind his hands. *Dryden.*

UNSTRU'CK. *adj.* Not moved; not affected.
Over dank and dry,
They journey toilſome, unfatigu'd with length
Of march, *unſtruck* with horror at the ſight
Of Alpine ridges bleak. *Philips.*

UNSTU'DIED. *adj.* Not premeditated; not laboured.
In your converſation I could obſerve a clearneſs of notion, expreſſed in ready and *unſtudied* words. *Dryden.*

UNSTU'FFED. *adj.* Unfilled; unfurniſhed.
Care keeps his watch in every old man's eye;
And where care lodgeth, ſleep will never lie:
But where unbruiſed youth, with *unſtuft* brain,
Doth couch his limbs, there golden ſleep doth reign. *Shak.*

UNSUBSTA'NTIAL. *adj.*
1. Not ſolid; not palpable.
Welcome, thou *unſubſtantial* air that I embrace;
The wretch that thou haſt blown unto the worſt,
Owes nothing to thy blaſts. *Shakeſpeare.*
Darkneſs now roſe,
As daylight ſunk, and brought in low'ring night,
Her ſhadowy offſpring, *unſubſtantial* both,
Privation mere of light and abſenſt day. *Milton.*
2. Not real.
If ſuch empty *unſubſtantial* beings may be ever made uſe of on this occaſion, there were never any more nicely imagined and employed. *Addiſon.*

UNSUCCEE'DED. *adj.* Not ſucceeded.
Unjuſt equal o'er equals to let reign;
One over all, with *unſucceeded* power. *Milton.*

UNSUCCE'SSFUL. *adj.* Not having the wiſhed event; not fortunate; not well received.
O the ſad fate of *unſucceſsful* ſin!
You ſee yon heads without, there's worſe within. *Cleveland.*
Ye pow'rs return'd
From *unſucceſsful* charge! be not diſmay'd. *Milton.*
Hence appear the many miſtakes, which have made learning generally ſo unpleaſing and ſo *unſucceſsful*. *Milton.*
My counſels may be *unſucceſsful*, but my prayers
Shall wait on all your actions. *Denham.*
The corruption, perverſeneſs, and vitioſity of man's will, he charges as the only cauſe that rendered all the arguments his doctrine came cloathed with, *unſucceſsful*. *South.*
Had Portius been the *unſucceſsful* lover,
The ſame compaſſion would have fall'n on him. *Addiſon.*
Succeſsful authors do what they can to exclude a competitor, while the *unſucceſsful*, with as much eagerneſs, lay their claim to him as their brother. *Addiſon.*
Thoſe are generally more *unſucceſsful* in their purſuit after fame, who are more deſirous of obtaining it. *Addiſon.*
Leave dang'rous truths to *unſucceſsful* ſatire. *Pope.*

UNSUCCE'SSFULLY. *adv.* Unfortunately; without ſucceſs.
The humble and contented man pleaſes himſelf innocently; while the ambitious man attempts to pleaſe others ſinfully, and perhaps in the iſſue *unſucceſsfully* too. *South.*

UNSUCCE'SSFULNESS. *n. ſ.* Want of ſucceſs; event contrary to wiſh.
Admonitions, fraternal or paternal, then more publick reprehenſions, and upon the *unſucceſsfulneſs* of all theſe milder medicaments, the cenſures of the church. *Hammond.*

UNSUCCE'SSIVE. *adj.* Not proceeding by flux of parts.
We cannot ſum up the *unſucceſſive* and ſtable direction of God. *Brown.*
The *unſucceſſive* duration of God with relation to himſelf, doth not communicate unto other created beings the ſame manner of duration. *Hale.*

UNSU'CKED. *adj.* Not having the breaſts drawn.
Unſuck'd of lamb or kid, that tend their play. *Milton.*

UNSU'FFERABLE. *adj.* Not ſupportable; intolerable; not to be endured.
The irkſome deformities, whereby through endleſs and ſenſeleſs effuſions of indigeſted prayers, they oftentimes diſgrace, in moſt *unſufferable* manner, the worthieſt part of chriſtian duty towards God. *Hooker.*
That glorious form, that light *unſufferable*,
And that far-beaming blaze of majeſty,
Wherewith he wont at heav'n's high council-table
To ſit the midſt of trinal unity,
He laid aſide. *Milton.*
A ſtinking breath, and twenty ill ſmells beſides, are more *unſufferable* by her natural ſluttiſhneſs. *Swift.*

UNSUFFI'CIENCE. *n. ſ.* [*inſuffiſance*, French.] Inability to anſwer the end propoſed.
The error and *unſufficience* of the arguments, doth make it on the contrary ſide againſt them, a ſtrong preſumption that God hath not moved their hearts to think ſuch things as he hath not enabled them to prove. *Hooker.*

UNSUFFI'CIENT. *adj.* [*inſuffiſant*, Fr.] Unable; inadequate.
Malebranche having ſhewed the difficulties of the other ways, and how *inſufficient* they are to give a ſatisfactory account of the ideas we have, erects this, of ſeeing all things in God, upon their ruin, as the true. *Locke.*

UNSU'GARED. *adj.* Not ſweetened with ſugar.
Try it with ſugar put into water formerly ſugared, and into other water *unſugared*. *Bacon.*

UNSU'ITABLE. *adj.* Not congruous; not equal; not proportionate.
Virginity, like an old courtier, wears her cap out of faſhion; richly ſuited, but *unſuitable*, juſt like the brooch and the tooth-pick, which we wear not now. *Shakeſpeare.*
He will ſmile upon her, which will now be ſo *unſuitable* to her diſpoſition, being addicted to a melancholy, that it cannot but turn him into contempt. *Shakeſpeare.*
That would likelieſt render contempt inſtead;
Hard recompence, *unſuitable* return
For ſo much good. *Milton.*
All that heaven and happineſs ſignifies is *unſuitable* to a wicked man, and therefore could be no felicity to him. *Tillotſ.*
Conſider whether they be not unneceſſary expences; ſuch as are *unſuitable* to our circumſtances. *Atterbury.*
To enter into a party, as into an order of friars, with ſo reſigned an obedience to ſuperiours, is very *unſuitable* with the civil and religious liberties we ſo zealouſly aſſert. *Swift.*

UNSU'ITABLENESS. *n. ſ.* Incongruity; unfitneſs.
The *unſuitableneſs* of one man's aſpect to another man's fancy, has raiſed ſuch an averſion, as has produced a perfect hatred of him. *South.*

UNSU'ITING. *adj.* Not fitting; not becoming.
Whilſt you were here, o'erwhelmed with your grief,
A paſſion moſt *unſuiting* ſuch a man,
Caſſio came hither. *Shakeſpeare.*
Leave thy joys, *unſuiting* ſuch an age,
To a freſh comer, and reſign the ſtage. *Dryden.*

UNSU'LLIED. *adj.* Not fouled; not diſgraced; pure.
My maiden honour yet is pure
As the *unſullied* lilly. *Shakeſpeare.*
To royal authority, a moſt dutiful obſervance has ever been the proper, *unſullied* honour of your church. *Sprat.*
Rays which on Hough's *unſully'd* mitre ſhine. *Pope.*
Theſe an altar raiſe:
An hecatomb of pure, *unſully'd* lays
That altar crowns. *Pope.*

UNSU'NG. *adj.* Not celebrated in verſe; not recited in verſe.
Thus was the firſt day ev'n and morn,
Nor paſs'd uncelebrated, nor *unſung*
By the cœleſtial choirs. *Milton.*
Half yet remains *unſung*; but narrower bound
Within the viſible diurnal ſphere. *Milton.*
Here the muſe ſo oft her harp has ſtrung,
That not a mountain rears its head *unſung*. *Addiſon.*

UNSU'NNED. *adj.* Not expoſed to the ſun.
I thought her as chaſte as *unſunn'd* ſnow. *Shakeſp.*
You may as well ſpread out the *unſunn'd* heaps
Of miſers treaſure by an outlaw's den,
And tell me it is ſafe, as bid me hope
Danger will wink an opportunity,
And let a ſingle, helpleſs maiden paſs
Uninjur'd in this wild ſurrounding waſte. *Milton.*

UNSUPERFLUOUS. *adj.* Not more than enough.
Nature's full bleſſings would be well diſpens'd
In *unſuperfluous*, even proportion,
And ſhe no whit encumber'd with her ſtore. *Milton.*

UNSUPPLA'NTED. *adj.*
1. Not forced, or thrown from under that which ſupports it.
Gladſome they quaff, yet not encroach on night,
Seaſon of reſt; but well bedew'd repair
Each to his home with *unſupplanted* feet. *Philips.*
2. Not defeated by ſtratagem.

UNSUPPLI'ED. *adj.* Not ſupplied; not accommodated with ſomething neceſſary.
Prodigal in ev'ry other grant,
Her ſire left *unſupply'd* her only want. *Dryden.*
Every man who enjoys the poſſeſſion of what he naturally wants, and is unmindful of the *unſupplied* diſtreſs of other men, betrays the ſame temper. *Spectator.*

UNSUPPO'RTABLE. *adj.* [*inſupportable*, Fr.] Intolerable; ſuch as cannot be endured.
The uneaſineſs of unrelieved thirſt, by continuance grows the more *unſupportable*. *Boyle.*
The waters mounted up into the air, thicken and cool it; and by their interpoſition betwixt the earth and the ſun, fence off the ardent heat, which would be otherwiſe *unſupportable*. *Woodward.*

UNSUPPO'RTABLY. *adv.* Intolerably.
For a man to do a thing, while his conſcience aſſures him that he ſhall be infinitely, *unſupportably* miſerable, is certainly unnatural. *South.*

UNSUPPO'RTED. *adj.*
1. Not ſuſtained; not held up.
Them ſhe up-ſtays
Gently with myrtle band; mindleſs the while
Herſelf, though faireſt *unſupported* flow'r. *Milton.*
2. Not aſſiſted.
Nor have our ſolitary attempts been ſo diſcouraged, as to deſpair of the favourable look of learning upon our ſingle and *unſupported* endeavours. *Brown's Pref. to Vulgar Errours.*

UNSU'RE. *adj.* Not fixed; not certain.
What is love? 'tis not hereafter:
Preſent mirth hath preſent laughter;
What's to come is ſtill *unſure*. *Shakeſpeare.*
The men he preſt but late,
To hard aſſays unfit, *unſure* at need,
Yet arm'd to point in well attempted plate. *Fairfax.*
The king, ſuppoſing his eſtate to be moſt ſafe, when indeed moſt *unſure*, advanced many to new honours. *Hayward.*
How vain that ſecond life in others breath!
Th' eſtate which wits inherit after death!
Eaſe, health, and life, for this they muſt reſign:
Unſure the tenure, but how vaſt the fine! *Pope.*

UNSURMO'UNTABLE. *adj.* [*inſurmontable*, Fr.] Inſuperable; not to be overcome.
What ſafety is it, for avoiding ſeeming abſurdities, and *unſurmountable* rubs in one opinion, to take refuge in the contrary, which is built on ſomething altogether as inexplicable? *Locke.*

UNSUSCE'PTIBLE. *adj.* Incapable; not liable to admit.
She a goddeſs died in grain,
Was *unſuſceptible* of ſtain. *Swift.*

UNSUSPE'CT. } *adj.* Not conſidered as likely to do or mean
UNSUSPE'CTED. } ill.
Here is the head of that ignoble traitor,
The dangerous and *unſuſpected* Haſtings. *Shakeſp.*
Author *unſuſpect*,
Friendly to man, far from deceit or guile. *Milton.*
On the coaſt averſe
From entrance, or cherubick watch, by ſtealth
Found *unſuſpected* way. *Milton.*
This day, my Perſicus, thou ſhalt perceive,
Whether I keep myſelf thoſe rules I give,
Or elſe an *unſuſpected* glutton live. *Dryden.*
They are perſons of unqueſtionable abilities, altogether *unſuſpected* of avarice or corruption. *Swift.*

UNSUSPE'CTING. *adj.* Not imagining that any ill is deſigned.
When Albion ſends her eager ſons to war,
Pleas'd, in the gen'ral's ſight, the hoſt lie down
Sudden, before ſome *unſuſpecting* town;
The captive race, one inſtant makes our prize,
And high in air Britannia's ſtandard flies. *Pope.*

UNSUSPI'CIOUS. *adj.* Having no ſuſpicion.
He his guide requeſted to let him lean
With both his arms on thoſe two maſſy pillars,
That to the arched roof gave main ſupport:
He *unſuſpicious* led him. *Milton.*
The eaſy queen receiv'd my faint addreſs,
With eager hope and *unſuſpicious* faith. *Smith.*

UNSUSTA'INED. *adj.* Not ſupported; not held up.
Its head, though gay,
Hung drooping, *unſuſtain'd*. *Milton.*
All *unſuſtain'd* between the wave and ſky,
Beneath my feet the whirling billows fly. *Pope.*

To UNSWA'THE. *v. a.* To free from folds or convolutions of bandage.
In the morning an old woman came to *unſwathe* me. *Addiſon.*

UNSWA'YABLE. *adj.* Not to be governed or influenced by another.
He bow'd his nature, never known before
But to be rough, *unſwayable* and free. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNSWA'YED. *adj.* Not wielded; not held in the hand.
He makes for England, here to claim the crown.—
—Is the chair empty? is the ſword *unſway'd*?
Is the king dead? the empire unpoſſeſs'd? *Shakeſpeare.*

To UNSWE'AR. *v. n.* Not to ſwear; to recant any thing ſworn.
The ape was glade to end the ſtrife ſo light,
And thereto ſwore; for who would not oft ſwear,
And oft *unſwear*, a diadem to bear? *Spenſer.*

To UNSWE'AT. *v. a.* To eaſe after fatigue; to cool after exerciſe.
The interim of *unſweating* themſelves regularly, and convenient reſt before meat, may, with profit and delight, be taken up with ſolemn muſick. *Milton.*

UNSWE'ATING. *adj.* Not ſweating.
In froſt and ſnow, if you complain of heat,
They rub th' *unſweating* brow, and ſwear they ſweat. *Dryd.*

UNSWEE'T. *adj.* Not ſweet; diſagreeable.
Long were to tell the troublous ſtorms that toſs
The private ſtate, and make the life *unſweet*. *Spenſer.*

UNSWE'PT. *adj.* Not bruſhed away; not cleaned by ſweeping.
What cuſtom wills in all things, ſhould we do't,
The duſt of antique time would lie *unſwept*. *Shakeſp.*

UNSWO'RN. *adj.* Not bound by an oath.
You are not yet *unſworn*:
When you have vow'd, you muſt not ſpeak with men. *Shak.*

UNTA'INTED. *adj.*
1. Not ſullied; not polluted.
Sweet prince, th' *untainted* virtue of your years
Hath not yet div'd into the world's deceit. *Shakeſp.*
What ſtronger breaſt-plate than a heart *untainted*? *Shak.*
Ireland's *untainted* loyalty remain'd. *Roſcommon.*
Compare the ingenuous pliableneſs to virtuous counſels in youth, as it comes freſh and *untainted*, out of the hands of nature, with the confirmed obſtinacy in an aged ſinner. *South.*
This *untainted* year is all your own;
Your glories may, without our crimes, be ſhown. *Dryden.*
The moſt *untainted* credit of a witneſs will ſcarce be able to find belief. *Locke.*
Keep the air of the room *untainted* with fire, ſmoke, or the breaths of many people. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Not charged with any crime.
And yet within theſe five hours Haſtings liv'd
Untainted, unexamin'd, free at liberty. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Not corrupted by mixture.
The conſcious walls conceal the fatal ſecret;
Th' *untainted* winds refuſe th' infecting load. *Smith.*

UNTA'KEN. *adj.*
1. Not taken.
Until this day remaineth the vail *untaken* away. 2 *Cor.* iii.
The Engliſh ſearched the rivers in ſuch ſort, as they left few ſhips unſpoiled or *untaken*. *Hayward.*

Diſpoſe already of th' *untaken* ſpoil. *Waller.*
Otherwiſe the whole buſineſs had miſcarried, and Jeruſalem remain'd *untaken*. *Dryden.*
A thouſand ſchemes the monarch's mind employ;
Elate in thought, he ſacks *untaken* Troy. *Pope.*

2. UNTAKEN *up*. Not filled.
The narrow limits of this diſcourſe, will leave no more room *untaken up* by heaven. *Boyle.*

UNTA'LKED *of*. *adj*. Not mentioned in the world.
Spread thy cloſe curtain, love-performing night,
That the runaway's eyes may wink, and Romeo
Leap to theſe arms, *untalk'd of* and unſeen. *Shakeſp.*
No happineſs can be, where is no reſt;
Th' unknown, *untalk'd of* man is only bleſt. *Dryden.*

UNTA'MEABLE. *adj*. Not to be tamed; not to be ſubdued.
Gold is ſo *untameable* by the fire, that after many meltings and violent heats, it does ſcarce diminiſh. *Wilkins.*
He is ſwifter than any other bull, and *untameable*. *Grew.*

UNTA'MED. *adj*. Not ſubdued; not ſuppreſſed.
A people very ſtubborn and *untamed*; or, if ever tamed, yet lately have quite ſhooken off their yoke, and broken the bonds of their obedience. *Spenſer.*
What death has heav'n deſign'd,
For ſo *untam'd*, ſo turbulent a mind! *Dryden.*
Man alone acts more contrary to nature, than the wild and moſt *untamed* part of the creation. *Locke.*

To UNTA'NGLE. *v. a*. To looſe from intricacy or convolution.
O time, thou muſt *untangle* this, not I;
It is too hard a knot for me t' untie. *Shakeſpeare.*
This is that very Mab,
That cakes the elflocks, in foul, ſluttiſh hairs,
Which, once *untangl'd*, much misfortune bodes. *Shakeſp.*
I'll give thee up my bow and dart;
Untangle but this cruel chain,
And freely let me fly again. *Prior.*

UNTA'STED. *adj*. Not taſted; not tried by the palate.
The tall ſtag reſolves to try
The combat next; but if the cry
Invades again his trembling ear,
He ſtraight reſumes his wonted care;
Leaves the *untaſted* ſpring behind,
And, wing'd with fear, outflies the wind. *Waller.*
If he chance to find
A new repaſt, or an *untaſted* ſpring,
Bleſſes his ſtars, and thinks it luxury. *Addiſon.*

UNTA'STING. *adj*.
1. Not perceiving any taſte.
Cydonian oil,
Whoſe balmy juice glides o'er th' *untaſting* tongue. *Smith.*
2. Not trying by the palate.

UNTA'UGHT. *adj*.
1. Uninſtructed; uneducated; ignorant; unlettered.
A lie is continually in the mouth of the *untaught*. *Eccluſ.* xx:
Taught, or *untaught*, the dunce is ſtill the ſame;
Yet ſtill the wretched maſter bears the blame. *Dryden.*
On ev'ry thorn delightful wiſdom grows,
In ev'ry ſtream a ſweet inſtruction flows;
But ſome *untaught* o'erhear the whiſp'ring rill,
In ſpite of ſacred leiſure, blockheads ſtill. *Young.*
2. Debarr'd from inſtruction.
He, that from a child *untaught*, or a wild inhabitant of the woods, will expect principles of ſciences, will find himſelf miſtaken. *Locke.*
3. Unſkilled; new; not having uſe or practice.
Suffolk's imperial tongue is ſtern and rough,
Us'd to command, *untaught* to plead for favour. *Shakeſp.*

To UNTE'ACH. *v. a*. To make to quit, or forget what has been inculcated.
That elder berries are poiſon, as we are taught by tradition, experience will *unteach* us. *Brown.*
Their cuſtoms are by nature wrought;
But we, by art, *unteach* what nature taught. *Dryden.*

UNTE'MPERED. *adj*. Not tempered.
One built up a wall, and others daubed it with *untempered* mortar. *Ezek.* xiii. 10.

UNTE'MPTED. *adj*.
1. Not embarraſſed by temptation.
In temptation diſpute not, but rely upon God, and contend not with him but in prayer, and with the help of a prudent *untempted* guide. *Taylor.*
2. Not invited by any thing alluring.
Untempted, or by wager or by price,
He would attempt to climb the precipice. *Cotton.*

UNTE'NABLE. *adj*.
1. Not to be held in poſſeſſion.
2. Not capable of defence.
He produced a warrant, that the town being *untenable*, he ſhould retire. *Clarendon.*
Caſaubon abandons a poſt that was *untenable*. *Dryden.*

UNTE'NANTED. *adj*. Having no tenant.
The country ſeems to be full ſtock'd with cattle, no ground being *untenanted*. *Temple.*

UNTE'NDED. *adj*. Not having any attendance.
They fall, unbleſt, *untended*, and unmourn'd. *Thomſon.*

UNTE'NDER. *adj*. Wanting ſoftneſs; wanting affection.
Goes thy heart with this?—
—Aye, my lord——
—So young, and ſo *untender*?——
—So young, my lord, and true. *Shakeſp.*

UNTE'NDERED. *adj*. Not offered.
Caſſibelan granted Rome a tribute,
Yearly three thouſand pounds; which by thee lately
Is left *untender'd*. *Shakeſpeare.*

To UNTE'NT. *v. a*. To bring out of a tent.
Will he not, upon our fair requeſt,
Untent his perſon, and ſhare the air with us? *Shakeſp.*

UNTE'NTED. *adj*. [from *tent*.] Having no medicaments applied.
Blaſts and fogs upon thee!
Th' *untented* woundings of a father's curſe
Pierce every fence about thee! *Shakeſpeare.*

UNTE'RRIFIED. *adj*. Not affrighted; not ſtruck with fear.
Among innumerable falſe, unmov'd,
Unſhaken, unſeduc'd, *unterrify'd*. *Milton.*
To ſuccour the diſtreſt; to give help
To an afflicted mother,
Unbrib'd by love, *unterrify'd* by threats;
Theſe are exploits worthy Achilles' ſon. *A. Philips.*

UNTHA'NKED. *adj*.
1. Not repaid with acknowledgment of a kindneſs.
If all the world
Should in a pet of temperance feed on pulſe,
Drink the clear ſtream, and nothing wear but freeze,
Th' all-giver wou'd be *unthank'd*, wou'd be unprais'd. *Milt.*
Their batter'd admiral too ſoon withdrew,
Unthank'd by ours for his unfiniſh'd fight. *Dryden.*
2. Not received with thankfulneſs.
Forc'd from her preſence, and condemn'd to live:
Unwelcome freedom, and *unthank'd* reprieve. *Dryden.*

UNTHA'NKFUL. *adj*. Ungrateful; returning no acknowledgment for good received.
The caſting away of things profitable for ſuſtenance, is an *unthankful* abuſe of the fruits. *Hooker.*
He is kind to the *unthankful*. *Luke* vi. 35.
They which he created, were *unthankful* unto him which prepared life for them. 2 *Eſdr.* viii.
If you reckon that for evil, you are *unthankful* for the bleſſing. *Taylor.*
The bare ſuppoſal of one petty loſs, makes us *unthankful* for all that's left. *L'Eſtrange.*

UNTHA'NKFULLY. *adv*. Without thanks; without gratitude.
I judged it requiſite to ſay ſomething, to prevent my being thought to have *unthankfully* taken one of the chief paſſages of my diſcourſe from a book, to which I was utterly a ſtranger. *Boyle.*

UNTHA'NKFULNESS. *n. ſ*. Neglect or omiſſion of acknowledgment for good received; want of ſenſe of benefits; ingratitude.
Thou dieſt in thine *unthankfulneſs*; and thine ignorance makes thee away. *Shakeſpeare.*
Immoderate favours breed firſt *unthankfulneſs*, and afterwards hate. *Hayward.*
The unthankful ſtand reckoned among the moſt enormous ſinners, which evinces the virtue oppoſite to *unthankfulneſs*, to bear the ſame place in the rank of duties. *South.*

UNTHA'WED. *adj*. Not diſſolved after froſt.
Your wine lock'd up,
Or fiſh deny'd, the river yet *unthaw'd*. *Pope.*

To UNTHI'NK. *v. a*. To recal, or diſmiſs a thought.
Unthink your ſpeaking, and ſay ſo no more. *Shakeſp.*

UNTHI'NKING. *adj*. Thoughtleſs; not given to reflection.
Grey-headed infant! and in vain grown old;
Art thou to learn, that in another's gold
Lie charms reſiſtleſs! that all laugh to find
Unthinking plainneſs ſo o'erſpread thy mind. *Dryden.*
An effectual remedy for the wandering of thoughts whoever ſhall propoſe, would do great ſervice to the ſtudious, and perhaps help *unthinking* men to become thinking. *Locke.*
The *unthinking* part contract an unreaſonable averſion to that eccleſiaſtical conſtitution. *Addiſon.*
With earneſt eyes, and round *unthinking* face,
He firſt the ſnuff-box open'd, then the caſe. *Pope.*

UNTHO'RNY. *adj*. Not obſtructed by prickles.
It were ſome extenuation of the curſe, if *in ſudore vultus tui* were confinable unto corporal exercitations, and there ſtill remained a paradiſe, or *unthorny* place of knowledge. *Brown.*

UNTHO'UGHT *of*. *adj*. Not regarded; not heeded.
That ſhall be the day, whene'er it lights,
This gallant Hotſpur, this all-praiſed knight,
And your *unthought of* Harry chance to meet. *Shakeſp.*

To

To UNTHRE'AD. *v. a.* To looſe.
He with his bare wand can *unthreaa* thy joints,
And crumble all thy ſinews. *Milton.*

UNTHRE'ATENED. *adj.* Not menaced.
Sir John Hotham was unreproached, and *unthreatened*, by any language of mine. *K. Charles.*

UNTHRI'FT. *n. ſ.* An extravagant; a prodigal.
My rights and royalties
Pluckt from my arms perforce, and giv'n away
To upſtart *unthrifts*. *Shakeſp.*
The curious *unthrift* makes his cloaths too wide,
And ſpares himſelf, but would his taylor chide. *Herbert.*
Yet nothing ſtill; then poor and naked come;
Thy father will receive his *unthrift* home,
And thy bleſt Saviour's blood diſcharge the mighty ſum. *Dryd.*

UNTHRI'FT. *adj.* Profuſe; waſteful; prodigal; extravagant.
In ſuch a night,
Did Jeſſica ſteal from the wealthy Jew,
And with an *unthrift* love, did run from Venice. *Shakeſp.*

UNTHRI'FTILY. *adv.* Without frugality.
Our attainments cannot be overlarge, and yet we manage a narrow fortune very *unthriftily*. *Collier.*

UNTHRI'FTINESS. *n. ſ.* Waſte; prodigality; profuſion.
The third ſort are the poor by idleneſs or *unthriftineſs*, as riotous ſpenders, vagabonds, loiterers. *Hayward.*
The more they have hitherto embezzled their parts, the more ſhould they endeavour to expiate that *unthriftineſs*, by a more careful managery for the future. *Govern. of the Tongue.*

UNTHRI'FTY. *adj.*
1. Prodigal; profuſe; laviſh; waſteful.
The caſtle I found of good ſtrength, having a great mote round about it; the work of a noble gentleman, of whoſe *unthrifty* ſon he had bought it. *Sidney.*
Can no man tell me of my *unthrifty* ſon? *Shakeſp.*
Our abſence makes us *unthrifty* to our knowledge. *Shakeſp.*
2. Not eaſily made to thrive or fatten. A low word.
Grains given to a hide-bound or *unthrifty* horſe, recover him. *Mortimer.*

UNTHRI'VING. *adj.* Not thriving; not proſpering; not growing rich.
Let all who thus unhappily employ their inventive faculty, conſider, how *unthriving* a trade it is finally like to prove, that their falſe accuſations of others will rebound in true ones on themſelves. *Govern. of the Tongue.*

To UNTHRO'NE. *v. a.* To pull down from a throne.
Him to *unthrone*, we then
May hope, when everlaſting fate ſhall yield
To fickle chance, and chaos judge the ſtrife. *Milton.*

To UNTI'E. *v. a.*
1. To unbind; to free from bonds.
Though you *untie* the winds, and let them fight
Againſt the churches; though the yeſty waves
Confound and ſwallow navigation up. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To looſen from convolution or knot.
All that of myſelf is mine,
Lovely Amoret, is thine;
Sachariſſa's captive fain
Would *untie* his iron chain;
And thoſe ſcorching beams to ſhun,
To thy gentle ſhadow run. *Waller.*
The chain I'll in return *untie*,
And freely thou again ſhalt fly. *Prior.*
The fury heard; while on Cocytus' brink,
Her ſnakes *untied*, ſulphureous waters drink. *Pope.*
3. To ſet free from any obſtruction.
All the evils of an *untied* tongue, we put upon the accounts of drunkenneſs. *Taylor.*
4. To reſolve; to clear.
They quicken ſloth, perplexities *untie*;
Make roughneſs ſmooth, and hardneſs mollifie. *Denham.*
A little more ſtudy will ſolve thoſe difficulties, *untie* the knot, and make your doubts vaniſh. *Watts.*

UNTI'ED. *adj.*
1. Not bound; not gathered in a knot.
Her hair
Unty'd, and ignorant of artful aid,
A-down her ſhoulders looſely lay diſplay'd. *Prior.*
2. Not faſtened by any binding, or knot.
Your hoſe ſhould be ungartered, your ſhoe *untied*, and every thing about you demonſtrating a careleſs deſolation. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNTI'L. *adv.*
1. To the time that.
Treaſons are acted,
As ſoon as thought; though they are never believ'd
Until they come to act. *Denham.*
2. To the place that.
In open proſpect nothing bounds our eye,
Until the earth ſeems join'd unto the ſky. *Dryden.*

UNTI'L. *prep.* To. Uſed of time. The other uſe is obſolete.

So ſoon as he from far deſcry'd
Thoſe gliſt'ring arms, that heaven with light did fill,
He rous'd himſelf full blithe, and haſten'd them *until*. *Spenſer.*

UNTI'LLED. *adj.* Not cultivated.
The glebe *untill'd*, might plenteous crops have born;
Rich fruits and flow'rs, without the gard'ner's pains,
Might ev'ry hill have crown'd, have honour'd all the plains. *Blackmore on the Creation.*
Lands lain long *untill'd*, contract a ſour juice, which cauſes the land to run to unprofitable trumpery. *Mortimer.*
The ſoil *untill'd*, a ready harveſt yields;
With wheat and barley wave the golden fields. *Pope.*

UNTI'MBERED. *adj.* Not furniſhed with timber; weak.
Where's then the ſaucy boat,
Whoſe weak *untimber'd* ſides but even now
Co-rival'd greatneſs? or to harbour fled,
Or made a toaſt for Neptune? *Shakeſp.*

UNTI'MELY. *adj.* Happening before the natural time.
Boundleſs intemp'rance hath been
Th *'untimely* emptying of the happy throne. *Shakeſp.*
Matrons and maids
With tears lament the knight's *untimely* fate. *Dryden.*
Such were the notes thy once-lov'd poet ſung,
'Till death *untimely* ſtopp'd his tuneful tongue.
Oh juſt beheld and loſt! *Pope.*

UNTI'MELY. *adv.* Before the natural time.
He only fair, and what he fair hath made;
All other fair, like flowers *untimely* fade. *Spenſer.*
If ever he have child, abortive be it;
Prodigious and *untimely* brought to light. *Shakeſpeare.*
Butchers, and villains!
How ſweet a plant have you *untimely* cropt? *Shakeſp.*
Call up our friends,
And let them know what we mean to do,
And what's *untimely* done. *Shakeſpeare.*
Why came I ſo *untimely* forth
Into a world, which, wanting thee,
Cou'd entertain us with no worth? *Waller.*

UNTI'NGED. *adj.*
1. Not ſtained; not diſcoloured.
It appears what beams are *untinged*, and which paint the primary, or ſecondary iris. *Boyle.*
2. Not infected.
Your inattention I cannot pardon; Pope has the ſame defect, neither is Bolingbroke *untinged* with it. *Swift.*

UNTI'RABLE. *adj.* Indefatigable; unwearied.
A moſt incomparable man, breath'd as it were
To an *untirable* and continuate goodneſs. *Shakeſp.*

UNTI'RED. *adj.* Not made weary.
Hath he ſo long held out with me *untir'd*,
And ſtops he now for breath? *Shakeſpeare.*
See great Marcellus! how *untir'd* in toils,
He moves with manly grace, how rich with regal ſpoils! *Dry.*

UNTI'TLED. *adj.* [*un* and *title.*] Having no title.
O nation miſerable!
With an *untitled* tyrant, bloody ſcepter'd;
When ſhalt thou ſee thy wholeſome days again? *Shakeſp.*

U'NTO. *prep.* [It was the old word for *to*; now obſolete.] To.
O continue thy loving kindneſs *unto* them. *Pſ.* xxxvi.
It was their hurt untruly to attribute ſuch great power *unto* falſe gods. *Hooker.*
She, by her wicked arts, and wily ſkill,
Unawares me wrought *unto* her wicked will. *Spenſer.*
The uſe of the navel is to continue the infant *unto* the mother, and by the veſſels thereof convey its ſuſtentation. *Brown.*
Children permitted the freedom of both hands, often confine *unto* the left. *Brown.*
Me, when the cold Digentian ſtream revives,
What does my friend believe I think or aſk?
Let me yet leſs poſſeſs, ſo I may live,
Whate'er of life remains *unto* myſelf. *Temple.*

UNTO'LD. *adj.*
1. Not related.
Better a thouſand ſuch as I,
Their griefs *untold*, ſhould pine and die;
Than her bright morning, overcaſt
With ſullen clouds, ſhould be defac'd. *Waller.*
2. Not revealed.
Characters where obſcene words are very indecent to be heard: for that reaſon, ſuch a tale ſhall be left *untold* by me. *Dryden.*

UNTO'UCHED. *adj.*
1. Not touched; not reached.
Achilles, though dipt in Styx, yet having his heel *untouched* by that water, was ſlain in that part. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*
Three men paſſed through a fiery furnace *untouched*, unſinged. *Stephens.*
2. Not moved; not affected.
They, like perſons wholly *untouched* with his agonies, and unmoved with his paſſionate intreaties, ſleep away all concern for him or themſelves; *Sidney.*

3. Not meddled with.

We muſt purſue the ſylvan lands;
Th' abode of nymphs, *untouch'd* by former hands. *Dryden.*

Several very antient trees grow upon the ſpot, from whence they conclude, that theſe particular tracts muſt have lain *untouch'd* for ſome ages. *Addiſon.*

UNTO'WARD. *adj.*

1. Froward; perverſe; vexatious; not eaſily guided, or taught.

Have to my window; and if ſhe be froward,
Then haſt thou taught Hortenſio to be *untoward*. *Shakeſp.*

The ladies prove averſe,
And more *untoward* to be won,
Than by Caligula the moon. *Hudibras.*

The rabbins write, when any Jew
Did make to God or man a vow,
Which afterwards he found *untoward*,
Or ſtubborn to be kept, or too hard;
Any three other Jews o' th' nation,
Might free him from the obligation. *Hudibras.*

They were a croſs, odd, *untoward* people. *South.*

Some men have made a very *untoward* uſe of this, and ſuch as he never intended they ſhould. *Woodward.*

2. Aukward; ungraceful.

Vaſt is my theme, yet unconceiv'd, and brings
Untoward words, ſcarce looſen'd from the things. *Creech.*

Some clergymen hold down their heads within an inch of the cuſhion; which, beſides the *untoward* manner, hinders them from making the beſt advantage of their voice. *Swift.*

UNTO'WARDLY. *adj.* Aukward; perverſe; froward.

They learn, from unbred or debauched ſervants, *untowardly* tricks and vices. *Locke.*

UNTO'WARDLY. *adv.* Aukwardly; ungainly; perverſely.

He that provides for this ſhort life, but takes no care for eternity, acts as *untowardly* and as croſsly to the reaſon of things, as can be. *Tillotſon.*

He explained them very *untowardly*. *Tillotſon.*

UNTRA'CEABLE. *adj.* Not to be traced.

The workings of providence are ſecret and *untraceable*, by which it diſpoſes of the lives of men. *South.*

UNTRA'CED. *adj.* Not marked by any footſteps.

Nor wonder, if advantag'd in my flight,
By taking wing from thy auſpicious height,
Through *untrac'd* ways, and airy paths I fly,
More boundleſs in my fancy than my eye. *Denham.*

UNTRA'CTABLE. *adj.* [*intraitable*, Fr. *intractabilis*, Lat.]

1. Not yielding to common meaſures and management; not governable; ſtubborn.

The French, ſuppoſing that they had advantage over the Engliſh, began to be ſtiff, and almoſt *untractable*, ſharply preſſing for ſpeedy reſolutions and ſhort meetings. *Hayward.*

If any father have a ſon thus perverſe and *untractable*, I know not what more he can do but pray for him. *Locke.*

Ulcers *untractable* in the legs, with a gangrenous appearance in the ſkin. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Rough; difficult.

I forc'd to ride th' *untractable* abyſs. *Milton.*

UNTRA'CTABLENESS. *n. ſ.* Unwillingneſs, or unfitneſs to be regulated or managed; ſtubbornneſs.

The great difference in mens intellectuals ariſes from a defect in the organs of the body, particularly adapted to think; or in the dulneſs or *untractableneſs* of thoſe faculties, for want of uſe. *Locke.*

UNTRA'DING. *adj.* Not engaged in commerce.

Men leave eſtates to their children in land, as not ſo liable to caſualties as money, in *untrading* and unſkilful hands. *Locke.*

UNTRA'INED. *adj.*

1. Not educated; not inſtructed; not diſciplined.

My wit *untrain'd* in any kind of art. *Shakeſpeare.*

The king's forces charged lively, and they again as ſtoutly received the charge; but being an *untrained* multitude, without any ſoldier or guide, they were ſoon put to flight. *Hayw.*

Life,
To noble and ignoble, is more ſweet
Untrain'd in arms, where raſhneſs leads not on. *Milton.*

No expert general will bring a company of raw, *untrained* men into the field; but will, by little bloodleſs ſkirmiſhes, inſtruct them in the manner of the fight. *Dec. of Piety.*

2. Irregular; ungovernable.

Gad not abroad at ev'ry queſt and call
Of an *untrained* hope or paſſion:
To court each place of fortune that doth fall,
Is wantonneſs in contemplation. *Herbert.*

UNTRANSFE'RRABLE. *adj.* Incapable of being given from one to another.

In parliament there is a rare co-ordination of power, though the ſovereignty remain ſtill entire and *untransferable*, in the prince. *Howel.*

UNTRANSPA'RENT. *adj.* Not diaphanous; opaque.

Though held againſt the light they appear'd of a tranſparent yellow, yet looked on with one's back turn'd to the light, they exhibited an *untranſparent* blue. *Boyle.*

UNTRA'VELLED. *adj.*

1. Never trodden by paſſengers.

We find no open track, or conſtant manuduction in this labyrinth, but are oft times fain to wander in America, and *untravelled* parts. *Brown's Pref. to Vulgar Errours.*

Long *untravell'd* heaths. *Thomſon.*

2. Having never ſeen foreign countries.

An *untravelled* Engliſhman cannot reliſh all the beauties of Italian pictures; becauſe the poſtures expreſſed in them are often ſuch as are peculiar to that country. *Addiſon.*

To UNTRE'AD. *v. a.* To tread back; to go back in the ſame ſteps.

We will *untread* the ſteps of damned flight,
And, like a bated and retired flood,
Leaving our rankneſs and irregular courſe,
Stoop low within thoſe bounds we have o'erlook'd. *Shakeſp.*

UNTRE'ASURED. *adj.* Not laid up; not repoſited.

Her attendants
Saw her a-bed, and in the morning early
They found the bed *untreaſur'd* of their miſtreſs. *Shakeſp.*

UNTRE'ATABLE. *adj.* Not treatable; not practicable.

Men are of ſo *untreatable* a temper, that nothing can be obtained of them. *Decay of Piety.*

UNTRI'ED. *adj.*

1. Not yet attempted.

It behoves,
From hard eſſays, and ill ſucceſſes paſt,
A faithful leader, not to hazard all
Through ways of danger, by himſelf *untry'd*. *Milton.*

That ſhe no ways nor means may leave *untry'd*,
Thus to her ſiſter ſhe herſelf apply'd. *Denham.*

2. Not yet experienced.

Never more
Mean I to try, what raſh *untry'd* I ſought,
The pain of abſence from thy ſight. *Milton.*

The happieſt of mankind overlooking thoſe ſolid bleſſings which they already have, ſet their hearts upon ſomewhat which they want; ſome *untry'd* pleaſure, which, if they could but taſte, they ſhould then be compleatly bleſt. *Atterbury.*

Self preſervation, the long acquaintance of ſoul and body, the *untry'd* condition of a ſeparation, are ſufficient reaſons not to turn our backs upon life, out of an humour. *Collier.*

Eternity! thou pleaſing, dreadful thought!
Through what variety of *untry'd* being,
Through what new ſcenes and changes muſt we paſs? *Addiſ.*

3. Not having paſſed trial.

The father ſecure,
Ventures his filial virtue, though *untry'd*,
Againſt whate'er may tempt. *Milton.*

UNTRIU'MPHABLE. *adj.* Which allows no triumph.

What towns, what garriſons might you,
With hazard of this blood ſubdue;
Which now y'are bent to throw away
In vain, *untriumphable* fray? *Hudibras.*

UNTRO'D. } *adj.* Not paſſed; not marked by the foot.
UNTRO'DDEN. }

The way he came, not having mark'd, return
Was difficult, by human ſteps *untrod*. *Milton.*

Now while the heav'n by the ſun's team *untrod*,
Hath took no print of the approaching light,
And all the ſpangled hoſt keep watch. *Milton.*

A garland made of ſuch new bays,
And fought in ſuch *untrodden* ways,
As no man's temples e'er did crown. *Waller.*

Who was the firſt to explore th' *untrodden* path,
When life was hazarded in ev'ry ſtep? *Addiſon.*

UNTRO'LLED. *adj.* Not bowled; not rolled along.

Hard fate! *untroll'd* is now the charming dye;
The playhouſe and the parks unviſited muſt lie. *Dryden.*

UNTROUBLED. *adj.*

1. Not diſturbed by care, ſorrow, or guilt.

Quiet *untroubled* ſoul, awake! awake!
Arm, fight and conquer, for fair England's ſake. *Shakeſp.*

2. Not agitated; not confuſed.

Our Saviour meek, and with *untroubled* mind,
After his airy jaunt, though hurry'd ſore,
Hungry and cold, betook him to his reſt. *Milton.*

3. Not interrupted in the natural courſe.

Would they think with how ſmall allowance
Untroubled nature doth herſelf ſuffice,
Such ſuperfluities they would deſpiſe. *Spenſer.*

4. Tranſparent; clear.

The equal diſtribution of the ſpirits in the liquor with the tangible parts, ever repreſenteth bodies clear and *untroubled*. *Bacon.*

UNTRU'E. *adj.*

1. Falſe; contrary to reality.

By what conſtruction ſhall any man make thoſe compariſons true, holding that diſtinction *untrue*. *Hooker.*

That a veſſel filled with aſhes, will receive the like quantity of water, that it would have done if it had been empty, is utterly *untrue*, for the water will not go in by a fifth part. *Bacon.*

2. Falſe;

2 False; not faithful.
I cannot break so sweet a bond,
Unless I prove *untrue*;
Nor can I ever be so fond
To prove *untrue* for you. *Suckling.*
Flora commands those nymphs and knights,
Who liv'd in slothful ease and loose delights;
Who never acts of honour durst pursue,
The men inglorious knights, the ladies all *untrue*. *Dryden.*

UNTRU'LY. *adv.* Falsely; not according to truth.
It was their hurt *untruly* to attribute so great power unto false gods. *Hooker.*
On these mountains it is generally received that the ark rested, but *untruly*. *Raleigh.*

UNTRU'STINESS. *n. s.* Unfaithfulness.
Secretary Peter, under pretence of gravity, covered much *untrustiness* of heart. *Haywood.*

UNTRU'TH. *n. s.*
1. Falsehood; contrariety to reality.
2. Moral falsehood; not veracity.
He who is perfect, and abhors *untruth*,
With heavenly influence inspires my youth. *Sandys.*
3. Treachery; want of fidelity.
I would,
So my *untruth* had not provok'd him to it,
The king had cut off my head with my brother's. *Shakesp.*
4. False assertion.
In matter of speculation or practice, no *untruth* can possibly avail the patron and defender long; and things most truly, are likewise most behovefully spoken. *Hooker.*
There is little hope for common justice in this dispute, from a man, who lays the foundations of his reasonings in so notorious an *untruth*. *Atterbury.*

UNTU'NABLE. *adj.* Unharmonious; not musical.
My news in dumb silence will I bury,
For they are harsh, *untunable*, and bad. *Shakespeare.*
A lutestring, merely unequal in its parts, giveth a harsh and *untunable* sound; which strings we call false. *Bacon.*
His harsh *untunable* pipe is no more fit than a raven's, to join with the musick of a choir. *Tatler.*

To UNTU'NE. *v. a.*
1. To make incapable of harmony.
Take but degree away, *untune* that string,
And hark what discord follows. *Shakespeare.*
When the last and dreadful hour,
This crumbling pageant shall devour,
The trumpet shall be heard on high,
The dead shall live, the living die,
And musick shall *untune* the sky. *Dryden.*
The captives, as their tyrant shall require,
That they should breathe the song, and touch the lyre,
Shall say; can Jacob's servile race rejoice,
Untun'd the musick, and disus'd the voice? *Prior.*
2. To disorder.
O you kind gods!
Cure this great breach in his abused nature;
Th' *untuned* and jarring senses, O wind up
Of this child-changed father. *Shakespeare.*

UNTU'RNED. *adj.* Not turned.
New crimes invented, left *unturn'd* no stone,
To make my guilt appear, and hide his own. *Dryden.*
So eager hath the inquisitive part of mankind been to bring this matter to a fair issue, that no stone hath been left *unturned*, no way, whereby these things could have been brought forth of the sea, but one or other hath pitch'd upon. *Woodward.*

UNTU'TORED. *adj.* Uninstructed; untaught.
Thy mother took into her blameful bed
Some stern *untutor'd* churl; and noble stock
Was graft with crab-tree slip, whose fruit thou art. *Shakesp.*
Thy even thoughts with so much plainness flow,
Their sense *untutor'd* infancy may know:
Yet to such heights is all that plainness wrought,
Wit may admire, and letter'd pride be taught. *Prior.*

To UNTWI'NE. *v. a.*
1. To open what is held together by convolution.
But since the sisters did so soon *untwine*
So fair a thread, I'll strive to piece the line. *Waller.*
2. To open what is wrapped on itself.
It turns finely and softly three or four turns, caused by the *untwining* of the beard by the moisture. *Bacon.*
3. To separate that which clasps round any thing.
Divers worthy gentlemen of England, all the Syren songs of Italy could never *untwine* from the mast of God's word. *Ascham.*

To UNTWI'ST. *v. a.* To separate any things involved in each other, or wrapped up on themselves.
Untwisting his deceitful clew,
He 'gan to weave a web of wicked guile. *Spenser.*
The interest of prince and people is so enfolded in a mutual embrace, that they cannot be *untwisted* without pulling a limb off. *Taylor.*

Untwisting all the chains that tie
The hidden soul of harmony *Milton.*
No, I'll *untwist* you;
I have occasion for your stay on earth. *Dryden.*
Tarred hempen ropes cut small and *untwisted*, are beneficial for lands. *Mortimer.*
Untwist a wire, and from her gums
A set of teeth completely comes. *Swift.*

To UNTY'. *v. a.* [See UNTIE.] To loose.
O time! thou must untangle this, not I:
It is too hard a knot for me t' *unty*. *Shakespeare.*

To UNVAI'L. *v. a.* To uncover; to strip of a vail. This word is *unvail*, or *unveil*, according to its etymology. See VAIL, and VEIL.
Troy reviv'd, her mourning face *unvail'd*. *Denham.*
Now *unveil'd*, the toilet stands display'd,
Each silver vase in mystick order laid. *Pope.*

UNVA'LUABLE. *adj.* Inestimable; being above price.
Secure the innocence of children, by imparting to them the *unvaluable* blessing of a virtuous and pious education. *Atterb.*

UNVA'LUED. *adj.*
1. Not prized; neglected.
He may not, as *unvalued* persons do,
Carve for himself; for on his choice depends
The safety and the health of the whole state. *Shakesp.*
2. Inestimable; above price.
I thought I saw a thousand fearful wrecks;
Inestimable stones, *unvalu'd* jewels. *Shakespeare.*

UNVA'NQUISHED. *adj.* Not conquered; not overcome.
Shall I for lucre of the rest *unvanquish'd*,
Detract so much from that prerogative,
As to be called but viceroy of the whole? *Shakespeare.*
Victory doth more often fall by error of the *unvanquished*, than by the valour of the victorious. *Hayward.*
They rise *unvanquish'd*. *Milton.*

UNVA'RIABLE. *adj.* [*invariable*, Fr.] Not changeable; not mutable.
The two great hinges of mortality stand fixt and *unvariable* as the two poles: whatever is naturally conducive to the common interest, is good; and whatever has a contrary influence, is evil. *Norris.*

UNVA'RIED. *adj.* Not changed; not diversified.
If authors cannot be prevailed with to keep close to truth and instruction, by *unvaried* terms, and plain, unsophisticated arguments; yet it concerns readers not to be imposed on. *Locke.*
They ring round the same *unvaried* chimes,
With sure returns of still-expected rhymes. *Pope.*

UNVA'RNISHED. *adj.*
1. Not overlaid with varnish.
2. Not adorned; not decorated.
I will a round, *unvarnish'd* tale deliver,
Of my whole course of love; what drugs, what charms
I won his daughter with. *Shakespeare.*

UNVA'RYING. *adj.* Not liable to change.
We cannot keep by us any standing, *unvarying* measure of duration, which consists in a constant fleeting succession, as we can of certain lengths of extension, as inches marked out in permanent parcels of matter. *Locke.*

To UNVE'IL. *v. a.* [See VEIL and VAIL.]
1. To uncover; to divest of a veil.
The moon,
Apparent queen, *unveil'd* her peerless light. *Milton.*
To the limpid stream direct thy way,
When the gay morn *unveils* her smiling ray. *Pope.*
2. To disclose; to show.
The providence, that's in a watchful state,
Knows almost every grain of Pluto's gold;
Does ev'n our thoughts *unveil* in their dumb cradles. *Shak.*

UNVEI'LEDLY. *adv.* Plainly; without disguise.
Not knowing what use you will make of what has been *unveiledly* communicated to you, I was unwilling that some things, which had cost me pains, should fall into any man's hands, that scorns to purchase knowledge with pains. *Boyle.*

UNVE'NTILATED. *adj.* Not fanned by the wind.
This, animals, to succour life, demand;
Nor should their air *unventilated* stand;
The idle deep corrupted would contain
Blue deaths. *Blackmore.*

UNVE'RITABLE. *adj.* Not true.
All these proceeded upon *unveritable* grounds. *Brown.*

UNVE'RSED. *adj.* Unacquainted; unskilled.
Not eastern monarchs, on their nuptial day,
In dazzling gold and purple shine so gay,
As the bright natives of th' unlabour'd field,
Unvers'd in spinning, and in looms unskill'd. *Blackmore.*

UNVE'XED. *adj.* Untroubled; undisturbed.
With a blest and *unvext* retire,
With unhack'd swords, and helmets all unbruis'd,
We will bear home that lusty blood again. *Shakespeare.*
Unvex'd with thought of wants which may betide;
Or for to-morrow's dinner to provide. *Dryden.*

UNVI'OLATED. *adj.* Not injured; not broken.

Herein you war againſt your reputation,
And draw within the compaſs of ſuſpect
Th' *unviolated* honour of your wife. *Shakeſpeare.*

He, with ſingular conſtancy, preſerved his duty and fidelity to his majeſty *unviolated*. *Clarendon.*

This ſtrength diffus'd
No leſs through all my ſinews, joints, and bones,
Than thine, while I preſerv'd theſe locks unſhorn,
The pledge of my *unviolated* vow. *Milton.*

UNVI'RTUOUS. *adj.* Wanting virtue.

If they can find in their hearts that the poor, *unvirtuous*, fat knight ſhall be any further afflicted, we two will be the miniſters. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNVI'SITED. *adj.* No reſorted to.

In ſome wild zone
Dwell not *unviſited* of heav'n's fair light,
Secure. *Milton.*

The playhouſe and the park *unviſited* muſt lie. *Dryden.*

UNU'NIFORM. *adj.* Wanting uniformity.

Such an *ununiform* piety is in many ſo exactly apportioned to Satan's intereſt, that he has no cauſe to wiſh the change of his tenure. *Decay of Piety.*

UNVO'YAGEABLE. *adj.* Not to be paſſed over or voyaged.

Not this *unvoyageable* gulph obſcure,
Detain from following thy illuſtrious track. *Milton.*

UNU'RGED. *adj.* Not incited; not preſſed.

The time was once, when thou *unurg'd* would'ſt vow,
That never words were muſick to thine ear,
Unleſs I ſpake. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNU'SED. *adj.*

1. Not put to uſe; unemployed.

She, whoſe huſband about that time died, forgetting the abſent Plangus, or, at leaſt, not hoping of him to attain ſo aſpiring a purpoſe, left no art *unuſed*, which might keep the line from breaking, whereat the fiſh was already taken. *Sidney.*

Sure he that made us with ſuch large diſcourſe,
Looking before and after, gave us not
That capability and godlike reaſon,
To ruſt in us *unus'd*. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Not accuſtomed.

He, *unuſed* to ſuch entertainment, did ſhortly and plainly anſwer what he was. *Sidney.*

One, whoſe eyes,
Albeit *unuſed* to the melting mood,
Dropt tears as faſt as the Arabian trees
Their medicinal gum. *Shakeſpeare.*

What art thou?
Not from above: no, thy wan looks betray
Diminiſh'd light, and eyes *unus'd* to day. *Dryden.*

UNU'SEFUL. *adj.* Uſeleſs; ſerving no purpoſe.

I was perſuaded, by experience, that it might not be *unuſeful* in the capacities it was intended for. *Glanville.*

Birds flutter with their wings, when there is but a little down upon them, and they are as yet utterly *unuſeful* for flying. *More.*

As when the building gains a ſurer ſtay,
We take th' *unu'ſeful* ſcaffolding away. *Dryden.*

Pleas'd to find his age
Declining, not *unuſeful* to his lord. *Philips.*

UNU'SUAL. *adj.* Not common; not frequent; rare.

With this *unuſual* and ſtrange courſe they went on, till God, in whoſe heavieſt worldly judgments I nothing doubt but that there may lie hidden mercy, gave them over to their own inventions. *Hooker.*

You gain your point, if your induſtrious art
Can make *unuſual* words eaſy and plain. *Roſcommon.*

A ſprightly red vermilions all her face;
And her eyes languiſh with *unuſual* grace. *Granville.*

That peculiar turn, that the words ſhould appear new, yet not *unuſual*, but very proper to his auditors. *Felton.*

The river flows redundant, and attacks
The ling'ring remnant with *unuſual* tide. *Philips.*

UNU'SUALNESS. *n. ſ.* Uncommonneſs; infrequency.

It is the *unuſualneſs* of the time, not the appearance, that ſurprizes Alcinous. *Broome.*

UNU'TTERABLE. *adj.* Ineffable; inexpreſſible.

Sighs now breath'd
Unutterable; which the ſpirit of pray'r
Inſpir'd, and wing'd for heav'n with ſpeedier flight
Than loudeſt oratory. *Milton.*

It wounds my ſoul
To think of your *unutterable* ſorrows,
When you ſhall find Hippolitus was guiltleſs. *Smith.*

UNVU'LNERABLE. *adj.* Exempt from wound; not vulnerable.

The god of ſoldiers inform
Thy thoughts with nobleneſs, that thou may'ſt prove
To ſhame *unvulnerable*, and ſtick i' th' wars
Like a great ſea-mark, ſtanding every flaw. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNWA'KENED. *adj.* Not roufed from ſleep.

The more
His wonder was, to find *unwaken'd* Eve
With treſſes diſcompos'd. *Milton.*

UNWA'LLED. *adj.* Having no walls.

He came to Tauris, a great and rich city, but *unwalled*, and of no ſtrength. *Knolles.*

UNWA'RES. *adv.* Unexpectedly; before any caution, or expectation.

She, by her wicked arts,
Too falſe and ſtrong for earthly ſkill or might,
Unwares me wrought unto her wicked will. *Spenſer.*

His loving mother came upon a day
Unto the woods, to ſee her little ſon,
And chanc'd *unwares* to meet him in the way,
After his ſports and cruel paſtime done. *Fairfax.*

Still we ſail, while proſperous blows the wind,
Till on ſome ſecret rock *unwares* we light. *Fairfax.*

UNWA'RILY. *adv.* Without caution; careleſsly.

The beſt part of my powers
Were in the waſhes all *unwarily*
Devour'd by the unexpected flood. *Shakeſpeare.*

If I had not *unwarily* engaged myſelf for the preſent publiſhing it, I ſhould have kept it till I had look'd over it. *Digby.*

By ſuch principles, they renounce their legal claim to liberty and property, and *unwarily* ſubmit to what they really abhor. *Freeholder.*

UNWA'RINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *unwary*.] Want of caution; careleſſneſs.

The ſame temper which inclines us to a deſire of fame, naturally betrays us into ſuch ſlips and *unwarineſſes*, as are not incident to men of a contrary diſpoſition. *Spectator.*

UNWA'RLIKE. *adj.* Not fit for war; not uſed to war; not military.

He ſafely might old troops to battle lead,
Againſt th' *unwarlike* Perſian, and the Mede;
Whoſe haſty flight did from a bloodleſs field,
More ſpoils than honour to the victor yield. *Waller.*

Avert *unwarlike* Indians from his Rome,
Triumph abroad, ſecure our peace at home. *Dryden.*

UNWA'RNED. *adj.* Not cautioned; not made wary.

Unexperienced young men, if *unwarn'd*, take one thing for another, and judge by the outſide. *Locke.*

May hypocrites,
That ſlyly ſpeak one thing, another think,
Drink on *unwarn'd*, till by inchanting cups
Infatuate, they their wily thoughts diſcloſe. *Philips.*

UNWA'RRANTABLE. *adj.* Not defenſible; not to be juſtified; not allowed.

At very diſtant removes an extemporary intercourſe is feaſible, and may be compaſſed without *unwarrantable* correſpondence with the people of the air. *Glanville.*

He who does an *unwarrantable* action through a falſe information, which he ought not to have believed, cannot in reaſon make the guilt of one ſin the excuſe of another. *South.*

UNWA'RRANTABLY. *adv.* Not juſtifiably; not defenſibly.

A true and humble ſenſe of your own unworthineſs, will not ſuffer you to riſe up to that confidence, which ſome men *unwarrantably* pretend to, nay, *unwarrantably* require of others. *Wake.*

UNWA'RRANTED. *adj.* Not aſcertained; uncertain.

The ſubjects of this kingdom believe it is not legal for them to be enforced to go beyond the ſeas, without their own conſent upon hope of an *unwarranted* conqueſt; but to reſiſt an invading enemy, the ſubject muſt be commanded out of the counties where they inhabit. *Bacon.*

UNWA'RY. *adj.*

1. Wanting caution; imprudent; haſty; precipitate.

Nor think me ſo *unwary*,
To bring my feet again into the ſnare
Where once I have been caught. *Milton.*

So ſpake the falſe archangel, and infus'd
Bad influence into th' *unwary* breaſt. *Milton.*

So talk'd the ſpirited ſly ſnake; and Eve,
Yet more amaz'd, *unwary* thus reply'd. *Milton.*

Turning ſhort, he ſtruck with all his might
Full on the helmet of th' *unwary* knight:
Deep was the wound. *Dryden.*

Propoſitions about religion are inſinuated into the *unwary*, as well as unbiaſſed underſtandings of children, and rivited there by long cuſtom. *Locke.*

2. Unexpected. Obſolete.

All in the open hall amazed ſtood,
At ſuddenneſs of that *unwary* ſight,
And wonder'd at his breathleſs haſty mood. *Spenſer.*

UNWA'SHED. } *adj.* Not waſhed; not cleanſed by waſhing.
UNWA'SHEN. }

Another lean *unwaſh'd* artificer
Cuts off his tale, and talks of Arthur's death. *Shakeſp.*

To eat with *unwaſhen* hands defileth not a man. *Matth.* xv.

He

He accepts of no unclean, no *unwaſhed* ſacrifice; and if repentance uther not in, prayer will never find admittance. *Duppa.*

When the fleece is ſhorn, if ſweat remains
Unwaſh'd, it ſoaks into their empty veins. *Dryden.*

UNWA'STED. *adj.* Not conſumed; not diminiſhed.

Why have thoſe rocks ſo long *unwaſted* ſtood,
Since, laviſh of their ſtock, they through the flood
Have, ages paſt, their melting cryſtal ſpread,
And with their ſpoils the liquid region fed? *Blackmore.*

UNWA'STING. *adj.* Not growing leſs; not decaying.

Pureſt love's *unwaſting* treaſure;
Conſtant faith, fair hope, long leiſure;
Sacred Hymen! theſe are thine. *Pope.*

UNWA'YED. *adj.* Not uſed to travel; not ſeaſoned in the road.

Beaſts, that have been rid off their legs, are as much for a man's uſe, as colts that are *unwayed*, and will not go at all. *Suckl.*

UNWE'AKENED. *adj.* Not weakened.

By reaſon of the exſuction of ſome air out of the glaſs, the elaſtical power of the remaining air was very much debilitated, in compariſon of the *unweakened* preſſure of the external air. *Boyle.*

UNWE'APONED. *adj.* Not furniſhed with offenſive arms.

As the beaſts are armed with fierce teeth, paws, horns, and other bodily inſtruments of much advantage againſt *unweaponed* men; ſo hath reaſon taught man to ſtrengthen his hand with ſuch offenſive arms, as no creature elſe can well avoid. *Raleigh.*

UNWE'ARIABLE. *adj.* Not to be tired.

Deſire to reſemble him in goodneſs, maketh them *unweariable.* *Hooker.*

UNWE'ARIED. *adj.*

1. Not tired; not fatigued.

The Creator from his work
Deſiſting, though *unwearied*, up return'd. *Milton.*
Their bloody taſk *unweary'd* ſtill they ply. *Waller.*
Still th' *unweary'd* fire purſues the tuneful ſtrain. *Dryden.*

2. Indefatigable; continual; not to be ſpent; not ſinking under fatigue.

Joy'd to range abroad in freſh attire,
Through the wide compaſs of the airy coaſt,
And with *unwearied* limbs each part t' enquire. *Spenſer.*
Godlike his *unweary'd* bounty flows;
Firſt loves to do, then loves the good he does. *Denham.*
A winged virtue through th' etherial ſky,
From orb to orb *unweary'd* doſt thou fly. *Tickell.*
An *unwearied* devotion in the ſervice of God, recommended the goſpel to the world. *Rogers.*
The righteous ſhall certainly be ſaved, but then the chriſtian character of a righteous man implies a conſtant, *unwearied* perſeverance in many painful inſtances of duty. *Rogers.*

To UNWE'ARY. *v. a.* To refreſh after wearineſs.

It *unwearies*, and refreſhes more than any thing, after too great labour. *Temple.*

UNWE'D. *adj.* Unmarried.

This ſervitude makes you to keep *unwed.* *Shakeſp.*

UNWE'DGEABLE. *adj.* Not to cloven.

Merciful heav'n!
Thou rather with thy ſharp and ſulph'rous bolt
Split'ſt the *unwedgeable* and gnarled oak,
Than the ſoft myrtle. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNWEE'DED. *adj.* Not cleared from weeds.

Fie! 'tis an *unweeded* garden,
That grows to ſeed; things rank, and groſs in nature,
Poſſeſs it merely. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNWEE'PED. *adj.* Not lamented. Now *unwept.*

He muſt not float upon his watry bier
Unwept, and welter to the parching wind,
Without the meed of ſome melodious tear. *Milton.*

UNWEE'TING. *adj.* Ignorant; unknowing.

Her ſeeming dead he found with feigned fear,
As all *unweeting* of that well ſhe knew;
And pained himſelf with buſy care to rear
Her out of careleſs ſwoon. *Spenſer.*
But contrary, *unweeting* he fulfilled
The purpos'd counſel, pre-ordain'd and fix'd
Of the moſt high. *Paradiſe Regain'd.*

UNWE'IGHED. *adj.*

1. Not examined by the balance.

Solomon left all the veſſels *unweighed*, becauſe they were exceeding many. 1 *Kings* vii.

2. Not conſidered; negligent.

What *unweighed* behaviour hath this Flemiſh drunkard pickt out of my converſation, that he dares in this manner eſſay me? why he hath not been thrice in my company. *Shakeſpeare.*

Daughter, what words have paſs'd thy lips *unweigh'd*,
Deem not unjuſtly by my doom oppreſt,
Of human race the wiſeſt, and the beſt. *Pope.*

UNWE'IGHING. *adj.* Inconſiderate; thoughtleſs.

Wiſe? why, no queſtion but he was—a very ſuperficial, ignorant, *unweighing* fellow. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNWE'LCOME. *adj.* Not pleaſing; not grateful; not well received.

Such welcome and *unwelcome* things at once,
'Tis hard to reconcile. *Shakeſpeare.*

Soon as th' *unwelcome* news
From earth arriv'd at heaven-gate, diſpleas'd
All were who heard. *Milton.*

Though he that brings *unwelcome* news
Has but a loſing office, yet he that ſhews
Your danger firſt, and then your way to ſafety,
May heal the wound he made. *Denham.*

Forc'd from her preſence, and condemn'd to live;
Unwelcome freedom, and unthank'd reprieve. *Dryden.*

From the very firſt inſtances of perception, ſome things are grateful, and others *unwelcome* to them; ſome things that they incline to, and others that they fly. *Locke.*

Such haſty nights as theſe, would give very *unwelcome* interruptions to our labours. *Bentley.*

UNWE'PT. *adj.* Not lamented; not bemoaned.

Our fatherleſs diſtreſs was left unmoan'd;
Your widow dolours likewiſe be *unwept.* *Shakeſpeare.*
We, but the ſlaves that mount you to the throne:
A baſe, ignoble crowd, without a name;
Unwept, unworthy of the fun'ral flame;
By duty bound to forfeit each his life. *Dryden.*

UNWE'T. *adj.* Not moiſt.

Once I meant to meet
My fate with face unmov'd, and eyes *unwet*;
Yet ſince I have thee here in narrow room,
My tears ſhall ſee thee firſt afloat within thy tomb. *Dryden.*

UNWHI'PT. *adj.* Not puniſhed; not corrected with the rod.

Tremble, thou wretch,
Thou haſt within thee undivulged crimes,
Unwhipt of juſtice. *Shakeſpeare.*
Once I caught him in a lie;
And then, *unwhipt*, he had the grace to cry. *Pope.*

UNWHO'LESOME. *adj.*

1. Inſalubrious; miſchievous to health.

The diſcovery of the diſpoſition of the air, is good for the prognoſticks of wholeſome and *unwholeſome* years. *Bacon.*

There I a priſoner chain'd, ſcarce freely draw
The air impriſon'd alſo, cloſe and damp,
Unwholeſome draught; but here I find amends,
The breath of heav'n freſh-blowing, pure and ſweet,
With day-ſpring born; here leave me to reſpire. *Milton.*

How can any one be aſſured, that his meat and drink are not poiſoned, and made *unwholeſome* before they are brought to him? *South.*

Rome is never fuller of nobility than in ſummer; for the country towns are ſo infeſted with *unwholeſome* vapours, that they dare not truſt themſelves in them, while the heats laſt. *Addiſon.*

Children born healthy, often contract diſeaſes from an *unwholeſome* nurſe. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Corrupted; tainted.

We'll uſe this *unwholeſome* humidity; this groſs, watry pumpion: we'll teach him to know turtles from jays. *Shakeſp.*

UNWI'ELDILY. *adv.* Heavily; with difficult motion.

Unwieldily they wallow firſt in ooze;
Then in the ſhady covert ſeek repoſe. *Dryden.*

UNWI'ELDINESS. *n. ſ.* Heavineſs; difficulty to move, or be moved.

To what a cumberſome *unwieldineſs*,
And burdenous corpulence my love had grown,
But that I made it feed upon
That which love worſt indures, diſcretion. *Donne.*

The ſuppoſed *unwieldineſs* of its maſſy bulk, grounded upon our experience of the inaptitude of great and heavy bodies to motion, is a mere impoſture of our ſenſes. *Glanville.*

UNWI'ELDY. *adj.* Unmanageable; not eaſily moving or moved; bulky; weighty; ponderous.

An ague, meeting many humours in a fat *unwieldy* body of fifty-eight years old, in four or five fits, carried him out of the world. *Clarendon.*

Part, huge of bulk!
Wallowing *unwieldy*, enormous in their gait,
Tempeſt the ocean. *Milton.*

Unwieldy ſums of wealth, which higher mount,
Than files of marſhal'd figures can account. *Dryden.*

Nothing here th' *unwieldy* rock avails,
Rebounding harmleſs from the plaited ſcales,
That firmly join'd, preſerv'd him from a wound,
With native armour crufted all around. *Addiſon.*

What carriage can bear away all the rude and *unwieldy* loppings of a branchy tree at once? *Watts.*

UNWI'LLING. *adj.* Loath; not contented; not inclined; not complying by inclination.

The nature of man is *unwilling* to continue doing that wherein it ſhall always condemn itſelf. *Hooker.*

If thou doſt find him tractable,
Encourage him, and tell him all our reaſons.
If he be leaden, icy, cold, *unwilling*,
Be thou ſo too. *Shakeſpeare.*

If the ſun riſe *unwilling* to his race,
Clouds on his brows, and ſpots upon his face,
Suſpect a drizzling day. *Dryden.*

Heav'n's unchang'd decrees attentive hear;
More pow'rful gods have torn thee from my ſide,
Unwilling to reſign, and doom'd a bride. *Dryden.*

UNWI'LLINGLY. *adv.* Not with good-will; not without loathneſs.

The whining ſchool-boy, with his ſatchel,
And ſhining morning face, creeping like ſnail
Unwillingly to ſchool. *Shakeſpeare.*

A feaſt the people hold to Dagon, and forbid
Laborious works, *unwillingly* this reſt
Their ſuperſtition yields. *Milton.*

Still diſmay'd
By ſeas or ſkies, *unwillingly* they ſtay'd. *Denham.*

Theſe men were once the prince's foes, and then
Unwillingly they made him great: but now,
Being his friends, ſhall willingly undo him. *Denham.*

The dire contagion ſpreads ſo faſt,
That where it ſeizes, all relief is vain;
And therefore muſt *unwillingly* lay waſte
That country, which would elſe the foe maintain. *Dryden.*

UNWI'LLINGNESS. *n. ſ.* Loathneſs; diſinclination.

Obedience, with profeſſed *unwillingneſs* to obey, is no better than manifeſt diſobedience. *Hooker.*

What moved the man to yield to her perſuaſions? Even the ſame cauſe that hath moved all men ſince, an *unwillingneſs* to grieve her, and make her ſad, leſt ſhe ſhould pine, and be overcome with ſorrow. *Raleigh.*

I ſee with what *unwillingneſs*
You lay upon me this command, and through your fears
Diſcern your love, and therefore muſt obey you. *Denham.*

There is in moſt people a reluctance and *unwillingneſs* to be forgotten. We obſerve, even among the vulgar, how fond they are to have an inſcription over their grave. *Swift.*

To UNWI'ND. *v. a.* pret. and part. paſſive *unwound.*

1. To ſeparate any thing convolved; to untwiſt; to untwine.

All his ſubjects having by ſome years learned, ſo to hope for good and fear harm, only from her, that it ſhould have needed a ſtronger virtue than his, to have *unwound* ſo deeply an entered vice. *Sidney.*

Empirick politicians uſe deceit:
You boldly ſhew that ſkill which they pretend,
And work by means as noble as your end;
Which ſhould you veil, we might *unwind* the clue,
As men do nature, till we came to you. *Dryden.*

2. To diſentangle; to looſe from entanglement.

Deſiring to ſerve God as they ought; but being not ſo ſkillful as in every point to *unwind* themſelves, where the ſnares of gloſing ſpeech lie to entangle them, are in mind not a little troubled, when they hear ſo bitter invectives againſt that, which this church hath taught them to reverence as holy. *Hooker.*

As you *unwind* her love from him,
Leſt it ſhould ravel, and be good to none,
Bottom it on me. *Shakeſpeare.*

To UNWI'ND. *v. n.* To admit evolution.

Put the bottoms into clean ſcalding water, and they will eaſily *unwind.* *Mortimer.*

UNWI'PED. *adj.* Not cleared.

Their hands and faces were all badg'd with blood,
So were their daggers, which *unwip'd* we found
Upon their pillows. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNWISE. *adj.* Weak; defective in wiſdom.

O good, but moſt *unwiſe* patricians! why,
You grave, but reckleſs ſenators, have you thus
Giv'n Hydra here to chuſe an officer? *Shakeſpeare.*

Be not ta'en tardy by *unwiſe* delay. *Shakeſpeare.*

He who of thoſe delights can judge, and ſpare
To interpoſe them oft, is not *unwiſe.* *Milton.*

This the Greeks ſay, this the barbarians; the wiſe and the *unwiſe.* *Tillotſon.*

When kings grow ſtubborn, ſlothful, or *unwiſe*,
Each private man for publick good ſhould riſe. *Dryden.*

When the balance of power is duly fixt in a ſtate, nothing is more dangerous or *unwiſe*, than to give way to the firſt ſteps of popular encroachments. *Swift.*

UNWI'SELY. *adv.* Weakly; not prudently; not wiſely.

Lady Zelmane, like ſome, *unwiſely* liberal, that more delight to give preſents than pay debts, choſe rather to beſtow her love upon me, than to recompenſe him. *Sidney.*

Unwiſely the wiſer Eaſt
Pity, ſuppoſing them oppreſs'd
With tyrant's force. *Waller.*

To UNWISH. *v. a.* To wiſh that which is, not to be.

My liege, would you and I alone,
Without more help, could fight this royal battle——
——Why now thou haſt *unwiſh'd* five thouſand men;
Which likes me better than to wiſh us one. *Shakeſpeare.*

To deſire there were no God, were plainly to *unwiſh* their own being, which muſt be annihilated in the ſubſtraction of that eſſence, which ſubſtantially ſupporteth them. *Brown.*

UNWI'SHED. *adj.* Not ſought; not deſired.

So jealous is ſhe of my love to her daughter, that I never yet begin to open my mouth to the unevitable Philoclea, but that her *unwiſhed* preſence gave my tale a concluſion, before it had a beginning. *Sidney.*

To his *unwiſhed* yoke
My ſoul conſents not to give ſov'reignty. *Shakeſpeare.*

While heaping *unwiſh'd* wealth I diſtant roam;
The beſt of brothers at his natal home
By the dire fury of a trait'reſs wife,
Ends the ſad evening of a ſtormy life. *Pope.*

UNWI'ST. *adj.* Unthought of; not known. *Spenſer.*

To UNWI'T. *v. a.* To deprive of underſtanding. Not uſed.

Friends all but now; even now
In quarter, and in terms like bride and groom
Diveſting them for bed; and then, but now,
As if ſome planet had *unwitted* men,
Swords out, and tilting one at other's breaſts. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNWITHDRA'WING. *adj.* Continually liberal.

Wherefore did nature pour her bounties forth,
With ſuch a full and *unwithdrawing* hand,
Covering the earth with odours, fruits, and flocks? *Milton.*

UNWITHSTOO'D. *adj.* Not oppoſed.

Creſſy plains,
And Agincourt, deep ting'd with blood, confeſs
What the Silures vigour *unwithſtood*,
Cou'd do in rigid fight. *Phil ps.*

UNWI'TNESSED. *adj.* Wanting evidence; wanting notice.

Leaſt their zeal to the cauſe ſhould any way be *unwitneſſed.* *Hooker.*

UNWI'TTINGLY. *adv.* [Properly *unweetingly*, from *unweeting.*] Without knowledge; without conſciouſneſs.

In theſe fatal things it falls out, that the high-working powers make ſecond cauſes *unwittingly* acceſſary to their determinations. *Sidney.*

Thoſe things are termed moſt properly natural agents, which keep the law of their kind *unwittingly*, as the heavens and elements of the world, which can do no otherwiſe than they do. *Hooker.*

Atheiſts repudiate all title to heaven, merely for preſent pleaſure; beſides the extreme madneſs of running ſuch a deſperate hazard after death, they *unwittingly* deprive themſelves here of that tranquillity they ſeek for. *Bentley.*

UNWO'NTED. *adj.*

1. Uncommon; unuſual; rare; infrequent.

His ſad dull eyes, ſunk deep in hollow pits,
Could not endure th' *unwonted* ſun to view. *Spenſer.*

My father's of a better nature
Than he appears by ſpeech; this is *unwonted*
Which now came from him. *Shakeſpeare.*

Every *unwonted* meteor is portentous, and ſome divine prognoſtick. *Glanville.*

Thick breath, quick pulſe, and heaving of my heart,
All ſigns of ſome *unwonted* change appear. *Dryden.*

2. Unaccuſtomed; unuſed.

Philoclea, who bluſhing, and withal ſmiling, making ſhamefaſtneſs pleaſant, and pleaſure ſhamefaſt, tenderly moved her feet, *unwonted* to feel the naked ground. *Sidney.*

Sea calves *unwonted* to freſh waters fly. *May.*

O how oft ſhall he
On faith and changed gods complain; and ſeas
Rough with black winds and ſtorms,
Unwonted ſhall admire. *Milton.*

UNWO'RKING. *adj.* Living without labour.

Lazy and *unworking* ſhopkeepers in this being worſe than gameſters, do not only keep ſo much of the money of a country in their hands, but make the publick pay them for it. *Locke.*

UNWO'RSHIPPED. *adj.* Nor adored.

He reſolv'd to leave
Unworſhipp'd, unobey'd the throne ſupreme. *Milton.*

UNWO'RTHILY. *adv.* Not according to deſert; either above or below merit.

I vow'd, baſe knight,
To tear the garter from thy craven leg,
Which I have done, becauſe *unworthily*
Thou waſt inſtalled. *Shakeſpeare.*

Fearing leſt my jealous aim might err,
And ſo *unworthily* diſgrace the man,
I gave him gentle looks. *Shakeſpeare.*

If we look upon the Odyſſey as all a fiction, we conſider it *unworthily.* It ought to be read as a ſtory founded upon truth, adorned with embelliſhments of poetry. *Broome.*

UNWO'RTHINESS. *n. ſ.* Want of worth; want of merit.

A mind fearing the *unworthineſs* of every word that ſhould be preſented to her ears, at length brought it forth in this manner. *Sidney.*

O let

O let not an excellent ſpirit do itſelf ſuch wrong, as to think where it is placed, embraced, and loved, there can be any *unworthineſs*; ſince the weakeſt miſt is not eaſilier driven away by the ſun, than that is chaſed away with ſo high thoughts. *Sidney.*

Every night he comes with ſongs compos'd
To her *unworthineſs*: it nothing ſteads us
To chide him from our eaves, for he perſiſts. *Shakeſpeare.*

I fear'd to find you in another place;
But, ſince you're here, my jealouſy grows leſs:
You will be kind to my *unworthineſs*. *Dryden.*

Have a true and humble ſenſe of your own *unworthineſs*, which will not ſuffer you to riſe to a confidence unwarrantably pretended to by ſome. *Wake.*

UNWO'RTHY. *adj.*

Not deſerving.

The Athanaſian creed and doxology ſhould remain in uſe, the one as a moſt divine explication of the chiefeſt articles of our chriſtian belief; the other as an heavenly acclamation of joyful applauſe to his praiſes, in whom we believe: neither the one nor the other *unworthy* to be heard ſounding, as they are in the church of Chriſt. *Hooker.*

Every particular accident, not *unworthy* the remembrance, for brevity I wittingly paſs over. *Knolles.*

2. Wanting merit.

Degree being vizarded,
Th'*unworthieſt* ſhews as fairly in the maſk. *Shakeſpeare.*

Are there *unworthy* men choſen to offices? *Whitgifte.*

So may I, blind fortune leading me,
Miſs that which one *unworthier* may attain;
And die with grieving. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. Mean.

Tell me, Philoclea, did you ever ſee ſuch a ſhepherd? did you ever hear of ſuch a prince? and then tell me if a ſmall or *unworthy* aſſault have conquered me? *Sidney.*

4. Not ſuitable; not adequate.

I laid at her feet a work, which was *unworthy* her, but which I hope ſhe will forgive. *Dryden.*

Our friend's papers are in my hands, and I will take care to ſuppreſs things *unworthy* of him. *Pope.*

Care is taken to interſperſe additions in ſuch a manner, that ſcarce any book can be bought, without purchaſing ſomething *unworthy* of the author. *Swift.*

5. Unbecoming; vile.

The brutal action rouz'd his manly mind:
Mov'd with *unworthy* uſage of the maid,
He, though unarm'd, reſolv'd to give her aid. *Dryden.*

UNWO'UND. part paſſ. and pret. of *unwind*. Untwiſted.

Thatchers tie with withs, but old pitch'd ropes *unwound* are more laſting. *Mortimer.*

UNWO'UNDED. *adj.*

1. Not wounded.

We may offend
Our yet *unwounded* enemies. *Milton.*

2. Not hurt.

Oh! bleſt with temper:
She who can love a ſiſter's charms, or hear
Sighs for a daughter with *unwounded* ear. *Pope.*

To UNWRE'ATH. *v. a.* To untwine.

The beards of wild oats, and divers other wild plants, continually wreath and *unwreath* themſelves, according to the temperature of the ambient air. *Boyle.*

UNWRI'TING. *adj.* Not aſſuming the character of an author.

The peace of the honeſt *unwriting* ſubject was daily moleſted. *Arbuthnot.*

UNWRI'TTEN. *adj.* Not conveyed by writing; oral; traditional.

A rule of right *unwritten*, but delivered by tradition from one to another. *Spenſer.*

As to his underſtanding, they bring him in void of all notion, a rude, *unwritten* blank; making him to be created as much an infant, as others are born. *South.*

The laws of England may be divided into the written law, and the *unwritten*. *Hale.*

UNWRO'UGHT. *adj.* Not laboured; not manufactured.

Or prove at leaſt to all of wiſer thought,
Their hearts were fertile land, although *unwrought*. *Fairfax.*

Yet thy moiſt clay is pliant to command;
Unwrought and eaſy to the potter's hand:
Now take the mold, now bend thy mind to feel
The firſt ſharp motions of the forming wheel. *Dryden.*

UNWRU'NG. *adj.* Not pinched.

We that have free ſouls, it touches us not; let the galled jade winch, our withers are *unwrung*. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNYIE'LDED. *adj.* Not given up.

O'erpower'd at length, they forc'd him to the ground,
Unyielded as he was, and to the pillar bound. *Dryden.*

To UNYO'KE. *v. a.*

1. To looſe from the yoke.

Our army is diſpers'd already:
Like youthful ſteers *unyok'd*, they took their courſe
Eaſt, weſt, north, ſouth. *Shakeſpeare.*

Homer calls them like gods, and yet gives them the employment of ſlaves; they *unyoke* the mules. *Broome.*

2. To part; to disjoin.

Shall theſe hands, ſo lately purg'd of blood,
So join'd in love, ſo ſtrong in both,
Unyoke this ſeizure, and this kind regreet. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNYO'KED. *adj.*

1. Having never worn a yoke.

Sev'n bullocks yet *unyok'd* for Phœbus chuſe,
And for Diana ſev'n unſpotted ewes. *Dryden.*

2. Licentious; unreſtrained.

I will a-while uphold
The *unyok'd* humour of your idleneſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNZO'NED. *adj.* Not bound with a girdle.

Eaſy her motion ſeem'd, ſerene her air;
Full, though *unzon'd*, her boſom. *Prior.*

VOCA'BULARY. *n. ſ.* [*vocabularium*, Lat. *vocabulaire*, Fr.] A dictionary; a lexicon; a word-book.

Some have delivered the polity of ſpirits, and that they ſtand in awe of conjurations, which ſignify nothing, not only in the dictionary of man, but in the ſubtiler *vocabulary* of Satan. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

Among other books, we ſhould be furniſhed with *vocabularies* and dictionaries of ſeveral ſorts. *Watts.*

VO'CAL. *adj.* [*vocal*, Fr. *vocalis*, Lat.]

1. Having a voice.

Eyes are *vocal*, tears have tongues;
And there be words not made with lungs;
Sententious ſhow'rs! O let them fall,
Their cadence is rhetorical. *Craſhaw.*

Witneſs if I be ſilent, morn or even,
To hill, or valley, fountain, or freſh ſhade,
Made *vocal* by my ſong, and taught his praiſe. *Milton.*

Smooth-ſliding Mincius, crown'd with *vocal* reeds,
That ſtrain I heard was of a higher mood. *Milton.*

None can animate the lyre,
And the mute ſtrings with *vocal* ſouls inſpire,
As Helen, in whoſe eyes ten thouſand Cupids dwell. *Dryden.*

Memnon, though ſtone, was counted *vocal*;
But 'twas the god, mean while that ſpoke all.
Rome oft has heard a croſs haranguing,
With prompting prieſt behind the hanging. *Prior.*

2. Uttered or modulated by the voice.

They which, under pretence of the law ceremonial being abrogated, require the abrogation of inſtrumental muſick, approving nevertheleſs the uſe of *vocal* melody to remain, muſt ſhew ſome reaſon wherefore the one ſhould be thought a legal ceremony, and not the other. *Hooker.*

And join their *vocal* worſhip to the choir
Of creatures wanting voice. *Milton.*

VOCA'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*vocalitas*, Lat. from *vocal*.] Power of utterance; quality of being utterable by the voice.

L and R being in extremes, one of roughneſs, the other of ſmoothneſs and freeneſs of *vocality*, are not eaſy in tract of vocal ſpeech to be pronounced ſpiritally. *Holder.*

To VO'CALIZE. *v. a.* [from *vocal*.] To form into voice.

It is one thing to give an impulſe to breath alone; another thing to *vocalize* that breath, *i. e.* in its paſſage through the larynx, to give it the ſound of human voice. *Holder.*

VO'CALLY. *adv.* [from *vocal*.] In words; articulately.

Although it is as natural to mankind to expreſs their deſires *vocally*, as it is for brutes to uſe their natural vocal ſigns; yet the forming of languages into this or that faſhion, is a buſineſs of inſtitution. *Hale.*

VOCA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*vocation*, Fr. *vocatio*, Lat.]

1. Calling by the will of God.

Neither doth that which St. Paul, or other apoſtles, teach, enforce the utter diſability of any other men's *vocation* thought requiſite in this church for the ſaving of ſouls. *Hooker.*

They which thus were in God eternally by their intended admiſſion to life, have, by *vocation* or adoption, God actually now in them. *Hooker.*

2. Summons.

What can be urged for them who not having the *vocation* of poverty to ſcribble, out of mere wantonneſs make themſelves ridiculous? *Dryden.*

3. Trade; employment.

He would think his ſervice greatly rewarded, if he might obtain by that means to live in the ſight of his prince, and yet practiſe his own choſen *voca ion*. *Sidney.*

God's mother, in a viſion full of majeſty,
Will'd me to leave my baſe *vocation*. *Shakeſpeare.*

God has furniſhed men with faculties ſufficient to direct them in the way they ſhould take, if they will ſeriouſly employ them, when their ordinary *vocations* allow them the leiſure. *Locke.*

A whore in her *vocation*,
Keeps punctual to an aſſignation. *Swift.*

VO'CATIVE. *n. ſ.* [*vocatif*, Fr. *vocativus*, Lat.] The grammatical caſe uſed in calling or ſpeaking to.

VOCIFERA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*vociferatio*, *vocifero*, Lat.] Clamour; outcry.

The lungs, kept too long upon the ſtretch by *vociferation*, or loud ſinging, may produce the ſame effect. *Arbuthnot.*

VOCI'FEROUS. *adj.* [*vocifero*, Lat.] Clamorous; noiſy.

Several templars, and others of the more *vociferous* kind of critics, went with a reſolution to hiſs, and confeſs'd they were forced to laugh. *Pope.*

VOGUE. n. ſ. [*vogue*, Fr. from *voguer*, to float, or fly at large.] Faſhion; mode.

It is not more abſurd to undertake to tell the name of an unknown perſon by his looks, than to vouch a man's ſainſhip from the *vogue* of the world. *South.*

Uſe may revive the obſoleteſt words,
And baniſh thoſe that now are moſt in *vogue*. *Reſcommon.*

What factions th' have, and what they drive at
In publick *vogue*, or what in private. *Hudibras.*

In the *vogue* of the world, it paſſes for an exploit of honour, for kings to run away with whole countries that they have no pretence to. *L'Eſtrange.*

No periodical writer, who always maintains his gravity, and does not ſometimes ſacrifice to the graces, muſt expect to keep in *vogue* for any time. *Addiſon.*

At one time they keep their patients ſo cloſe and warm, as almoſt to ſtifle them; and all on a ſudden the cold regimen is in *vogue*. *Baker.*

VOICE. *n. ſ.* [*voix*, Fr. *vocis*, Lat.]

1. Sound emitted by the mouth.
2. Sound of the mouth, as diſtinguiſhed from that uttered by another mouth.

Air in ſounds that are not tones, which are all equal, admitteth much variety, as in the *voices* of living creatures, and in the voices of ſeveral men; for we can diſcern ſeveral men by their *voices*. *Bacon.*

3. Any ſound made by breath.

O Marcus, I am warm'd; my heart
Leaps at the trumpet's *voice*, and burns for glory. *Addiſon.*

4. Vote; ſuffrage; opinion expreſſed.

Are you all reſolved to give your *voices*?
But that's no matter, the greater part carries it. *Shakeſp.*

I've no words;
My *voice* is in my ſword! thou bloodier villain
Than terms can give thee out. *Shakeſpeare.*

The ſtate was betrayed by the multitude and corruption of *voices*, and muſt ſhortly periſh, if not committed to the grave judgment of ſome few; for two hundred gave *voices*, reducing that multitude to fifty, who, for their experience, were holden for men of greateſt gravity. *Knolles.*

Some laws ordain, and ſome attend the choice
Of holy ſenates, and elect by *voice*. *Dryden.*

To VOICE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To rumour; to report. Out of uſe.

Is this th'Athenian minion, whom the world
Voic'd ſo regardfully? *Shakeſpeare.*

It was *voiced* that the king purpoſed to put to death Edward Plantagenet, priſoner in the tower; whereat there was great murmur. *Bacon.*

Many ſought to feed
The eaſy creditors of novelties,
By *voicing* him alive. *Daniel.*

2. To vote.

Your minds, pre-occupied with what
You rather muſt do, than what you ſhould do,
Made you, againſt the grain, to *voice* him conſul. *Shakeſp.*

To VOICE. *v. n.* To clamour; to make outcries. Obſolete.

Stir not queſtions of juriſdiction; and rather aſſume thy right in ſilence, than *voice* it with claims. *Bacon.*

It is not the gift of every perſon to harangue the multitude, to *voice* it loud and high. *South.*

VOI'CED. *adj.* [from the noun.] Furniſhed with a voice.

That's Erythæa,
Or ſome angel *voic'd* like her. 'Tis ſhe! my ſtruggling ſoul
Would fain go out to meet and welcome her! *Denham.*

VOID. *adj.* [*vuide*, Fr.]

1. Empty; vacant.

The earth was without form and *void*, and darkneſs was upon the face of the deep. *Geneſis* i. 2.

I'll get me to a place more *void*, and there
Speak to great Cæſar as he comes along. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Vain; ineffectual; null; vacated.

If it be *void*, and to no purpoſe, that the names of men are ſo frequent in their books, what did move them to bring them in? *Hooker.*

My word ſhall not return *void*, but accompliſh that which I pleaſe. *Iſa.* lv. 11.

This cuſtom made their whole government *void*, as an engine built againſt human ſociety, worthy to be fired and pulled down. *Bacon.*

Though the wiſdom of a future parliament may find cauſe to declare this or that act of parliament *void*, yet there will be the ſame temper requiſite to repeal it. *Clarendon.*

The two houſes declared, that nothing which ſhould from that time paſs under the great ſeal, ſhould be good and valid, but *void* and null. *Clarendon.*

Some kind of ſubjection is due from every man to every man, which cannot be made *void* by any power whatſoever. *Swift.*

3. Unſupplied; unoccupied.

Queen Elizabeth, importuned much to ſupply divers great offices that had been long *void*, anſwered nothing to the matter, but roſe up on the ſudden, and ſaid, I am ſure my office will not be long *void*. *Camden.*

4. Wanting; unfurniſhed; empty.

If ſome be admitted into the miniſtry, *void* of learning, or lewd in life, are all the reſt to be condemned? *Whitgifte.*

How *void* of reaſon are our hopes and fears! *Dryden.*

Being *void* of all friendſhip and enmity, they never complain. *Swift.*

5. Unſubſtantial; unreal.

Senſeleſs, lifeleſs idol, *void* and vain. *Pope.*

VOID. *n. ſ.* [from the adject.] An empty ſpace; vacuum; vacancy.

Pride, where wit fails, ſteps in to our defence,
And fills up all the mighty *void* of ſenſe. *Pope.*

With what power
Were firſt th'unweildy planets launch'd along
Th'illimitable *void*? *Thomſon.*

To VOID. *v. a.* [from the adjective; *vuider*, French.]

1. To quit; to leave empty.

If they will fight with us, bid them come down,
Or *void* the field. *Shakeſpeare.*

How in our *voiding* lobby haſt thou ſtood,
And duly waited for my coming forth? *Shakeſpeare.*

Towards this paſſage, ſomewhat darker than the chamber which he *voided*, this aſſaſſinate gave him, with a back blow, a deep wound into his left ſide. *Wotton.*

2. To emit; to pour out.

The aſcending water is vented by fits, every circumvolution *voiding* only ſo much as is contained in one helix. *Wilkins.*

3. To emit as excrement.

Excrements ſmell ill to the ſame creature that *voideth* them; and the cat burieth what ſhe *voideth*. *Bacon.*

Believ'd the heav'ns were made of ſtone,
Becauſe the ſun had *voided* one. *Hudibras.*

By the uſe of emulſions, and frequent emollient injections, his urine *voided* more eaſily. *Wiſeman.*

Fleſhy filaments, or matter *voided* by urine, are ſuſpicious ſymptoms of a ſtone in the kidnies, eſpecially if the patient has been ſubject to *voiding* of gravel. *Arbuthnot.*

4. To vacate; to nullify; to annul.

It was become a practice, upon any ſpecious pretences, to *void* the ſecurity that was at any time given for money ſo borrowed. *Clarendon.*

VO'IDABLE. *adj.* [from *void*.] Such as may be annulled.

If the metropolitan, pretending the party deceaſed had *bona notabilia* in divers dioceſes, grants letters of adminiſtration, ſuch adminiſtration is not void, but *voidable* by a ſentence. *Ayl.*

VO'IDER. *n. ſ.* [from *void*.] A baſket in which broken meat is carried from the table.

A *voider* for the nonce,
I wrong the devil ſhould I pick their bones. *Cleaveland.*

VO'IDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *void*.]

1. Emptineſs; vacuity.
2. Nullity; inefficacy.
3. Want of ſubſtantiality.

If thereby you underſtand their nakedneſs and *voidneſs* of all mixt bodies, good divines are of opinion, that the work of the creation was not in itſelf diſtinguiſhed by days. *Hakewill.*

VOI'TURE. n. ſ. [French.] Carriage; tranſportation by carriage. Not in uſe.

They ought to uſe exerciſe by *voiture* or carriage. *Arbuth.*

VO'LANT. *adj.* [*volans*, Latin; *volant*, French.]

1. Flying; paſſing through the air.

The *volant*, or flying automata, are ſuch mechanical contrivances as have a ſelf-motion, whereby they are carried aloft in the air, like birds. *Wilkins.*

2. Nimble; active.

His *volant* touch
Inſtinct through all proportions, low, and high,
Fled, and purſu'd tranſverſe the reſonant fugue. *Milton.*

Blind Britiſh bards, with *volant* touch,
Traverſe loquacious ſtrings, whoſe ſolemn notes
Provoke to harmleſs revels. *Philips.*

VO'LATILE. *adj.* [*volatilis*, Latin.]

1. Flying; paſſing through the air.

The caterpillar towards the end of ſummer waxeth *volatile*, and turneth to a butterfly. *Bacon.*

There is no creature only *volatile*, or no flying animal but hath feet as well as wings; becauſe there is not ſufficient food for them always in the air. *Ray.*

2. [*Volatile*, Fr.] Having the power to paſs off by ſpontaneous evaporation.

In vain, though by their pow'rful art they bind
Volatile Hermes. *Milton.*

When

When arsenick with soap gives a regulus, and with mercury sublimate a *volatile* fusible salt, like butter of antimony; doth not this shew that arsenick, which is a substance totally *volatile*, is compounded of fixed and *volatile* parts, strongly cohering by a mutual attraction; so that the *volatile* will not ascend without carrying up the fixed? *Newton.*

3. Lively; fickle; changeable of mind; full of spirit.

Active spirits, who are ever skimming over the surface of things with a *volatile* temper, will fix nothing in their minds. *Watts.*

You are as giddy and *volatile* as ever, just the reverse of Mr. Pope, who hath always loved a domestick life. *Swift.*

VO'LATILE. *n. s.* [*volatile*, French.] A winged animal.

The air conveys the heat of the sun, maintains fires, and serves for the flight of *volatiles*. *Brown.*

VO'LATILENESS. } *n. s.* [*volatilité*, Fr. from *volatile*.]
VOLATI'LITY. }

1. The quality of flying away by evaporation; not fixity.

Upon the compound body, chiefly observe the colour, fragility, or pliantness, the *volatility* or fixation, compared with simple bodies. *Bacon.*

Of *volatility*, the utmost degree is, when it will fly away without returning. *Bacon.*

Heat causeth the spirits to search some issue out of the body, as in the *volatility* of metals. *Bacon.*

The animal spirits cannot, by reason of their subtilty and *volatileness*, be discovered to the sense. *Hale.*

The *volatility* of mercury argues that they are not much bigger; nor may they be much less, lest they lose their opacity. *Newton.*

By the spirit of a plant, we understand that pure, elaborated oil, which, by reason of its extreme *volatility*, exhales spontaneously, in which the odour or smell consists. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Mutability of mind.

VOLATILIZA'TION. *n. s* [from *volatilize*.] The act of making volatile.

Chemists have, by a variety of ways, attempted in vain the *volatilization* of the salt of tartar. *Boyle.*

To VO'LATILIZE. *v. a.* [*volatiliser*, French; from *volatile*.] To make volatile; to subtilize to the highest degree.

Spirit of wine has a refractive power, in a middle degree between those of water and oily substances, and accordingly seems to be composed of both, united by fermentation: the water, by means of some saline spirits with which it is impregnated, dissolving the oil, and *volatilizing* it by the action. *Newton.*

Spirituous liquors are so far from attenuating, *volatilizing*, and rendering perspirable the animal fluids, that it rather condenseth them. *Arbuthnot.*

VOLE. *n. s.* [*vole*, Fr.] A deal at cards, that draws the whole tricks.

Past six, and not a living soul!
I might by this have won a *vole*. *Swift.*

VOLCA'NO. n. s. [Italian, from *Vulcan*.] A burning mountain.

Navigators tell us there is a burning mountain in an island, and many *volcano's* and fiery hills. *Brown.*

When the Cyclops o'er their anvils sweat,
From the *volcano's* gross eruptions rise,
And curling sheets of smoke obscure the skies. *Garth.*

Subterraneous minerals ferment, and cause earthquakes, and cause furious eruptions of *volcano's*, and tumble down broken rocks. *Bentley.*

VO'LERY. *n. s.* [*volerie*, French.] A flight of birds.

An old boy, at his first appearance, is sure to draw on him the eyes and chirping of the whole town *volery*; amongst which, there will not be wanting some birds of prey, that will presently be on the wing for him. *Locke.*

VOLITA'TION. *n. s.* [*volito*, Latin.] The act or power of flying.

Birds and flying animals are almost erect, advancing the head and breast in their progression, and only prone in the act of *volitation*. *Brown.*

VOLI'TION. *n. s.* [*volitio*, Latin.] The act of willing; the power of choice exerted.

There is as much difference between the approbation of the judgment, and the actual *volitions* of the will, as between a man's viewing a desirable thing with his eye, and reaching after it with his hand. *South.*

Volition is the actual exercise of the power the mind has to order the consideration of any idea, or the forbearing to consider it; or to prefer the motion of any part of the body to its rest, by directing any particular action, or its forbearance. *Locke.*

VO'LITIVE. *adj.* Having the power to will.

They not only perfect the intellectual faculty, but the *volitive*, making the man not only more knowing, but more wise and better. *Hale.*

VO'LLEY. *n. s.* [*volée*, French.]

1. A flight of shot.

From the wood a *volley* of shot slew two of his company. *Raleigh.*

More on his guns relies, than on his sword,
From whence a fatal *volley* we receiv'd. *Waller.*

2. A burst; an emission of many at once.

A fine *volley* of words, gentlemen, and quickly shot off. *Shakespeare.*

Distrustful sense with modest caution speaks;
It still looks home, and short excursions makes;
But ratling nonsense in full *vollies* breaks. *Pope.*

To VO'LLEY. *v. n.* To throw out.

The holding every man shall beat as loud
As his strong sides can *volley*. *Shakespeare.*

VO'LLIED. *adj.* [from *volley*.] Disploded; discharged with a volley.

I stood
Thy fiercest, when in battle to thy aid
The blasting *volley'd* thunder made all speed. *Milton.*

The Gallick navy, impotent to bear
His *volley'd* thunder, torn, dissever'd, scud. *Philips.*

VOLT. *n. s.* [*volte*, Fr.] *Volt* signifies a round or a circular tread; a gait of two treads made by a horse going sideways round a center; so that these two treads make parallel tracts, the one which is made by the fore feet larger, and the other by the hinder feet smaller; the shoulders bearing outwards, and the croupe approaching towards the center. *Farrier's Dict.*

VOLUBI'LITY. *n. s.* [*volubilité*, Fr. *volubilitas*, from *volubilis*, Latin.]

1. The act or power of rolling.

Volubility, or aptness to roll, is the property of a bowl, and is derived from its roundness. *Watts.*

Then celestial spheres should forget their wonted motions, and by irregular *volubility*, turn themselves any way, as it might happen. *Hooker.*

2. Activity of tongue; fluency of speech.

Say she be mute, and will not speak a word,
Then I'll commend her *volubility*. *Shakespeare.*

He expressed himself with great *volubility* of words, natural and proper. *Clarendon.*

He had all the French assurance, cunning, and *volubility* of tongue. *Addison.*

She ran over the catalogue of diversions with such a *volubility* of tongue, as drew a gentle reprimand from her father. *Female Quixote.*

3. Mutability; liableness to revolution.

He that's a victor this moment, may be a slave the next: and this *volubility* of human affairs, is the judgment of providence, in the punishment of oppression. *L'Estrange.*

VO'LUBLE. *adj.* [*volubilis*, Latin.]

1. Formed so as to roll easily; formed so as to be easily put in motion.

Neither the weight of the matter of which a cylinder is made, nor its round *voluble* form, which, meeting with a precipice, do necessarily continue the motion of it, are any more imputable to that dead, choiceless creature in its first motion. *Hammond.*

The adventitious corpuscles may produce stability in the matter they pervade, by expelling thence those *voluble* particles, which, whilst they continued, did by their shape unfit for cohesion, or, by their motion, oppose coalition. *Boyle.*

2. Rolling; having quick motion.

This less *volublé* earth,
By shorter flight to th' east, had left him there. *Milton.*

Then *vo'lublé*, and bold; now hid, now seen,
Among thick-woven arborets. *Milton.*

3. Nimble; active. Applied to the tongue.

A friend promised to dissect a woman's tongue, and examine whether there may not be in it certain juices, which render it so wonderfully *voluble* and flippant. *Addison.*

These with a *voluble* and flippant tongue, become mere echo's. *Watts.*

4. Fluent of words. It is applied to the speech, or the speaker.

Cassio, a knave very *voluble*; no further conscionable, than in putting on the mere form of civil and humane seeming, for the better compassing of his loose affection. *Shakespeare.*

If *voluble* and sharp discourse be marr'd,
Unkindness blunts it more than marble hard. *Shakespeare.*

VO'LUME. *n. s.* [*volumen*, Latin.]

1. Something rolled, or convolved.

2. As much as seems convolved at once; as a fold of a serpent, a wave of water.

Threescore and ten I can remember well;
Within the *volume* of which time I've seen
Hours dreadful, and things strange. *Shakespeare.*

Unoppos'd they either lose their force,
Or wind in volumes to their former course. *Dryden.*

Behind the gen'ral mends his weary pace,
And silently to his revenge he sails:
So glides some trodden serpent on the grass,
And long behind his wounded *volume* trails. *Dryden.*

Thames' fruitful tides,
Slow through the vale in silver *volumes* play. *Fenton.*

By

By the insinuations of these crystals, the *volumes* of air are driven out of the watery particles, and many of them uniting, form larger *volumes*, which thereby have a greater force to expand themselves. *Cheyne.*

3. [*Volume*, Fr.] A book; so called, because books were anciently rolled upon a staff.

Guyon all this while his book did read,
Ne yet has ended; for it was a great
And ample *volume*, that doth far exceed
My leisure, so long leaves here to repeat. *Spenser.*

Calmly, I do do beseech you. ——
Aye, as an hostler, that for the poorest piece
Will bear the knave by th'*volume*. *Shakespeare.*

I shall not now enlarge on the wrong judgments whereby men mislead themselves. This would make a *volume*. *Locke.*

If one short *volume* cou'd comprize
All that is witty, learn'd, and wise;
How wou'd it be esteem'd and read? *Swift.*

VOLU'MINOUS. *adj.* [from *volume*.]

1. Consisting of many complications.

The serpent roll'd *voluminous* and vast. *Milton.*

2. Consisting in many volumes, or books.

If heaven write aught of fate, by what the stars
Voluminous, or single characters
In their conjunction met, give me to spell. *Milton.*

There is pleasure in doing something new, though never so little, without pestering the world with *voluminous* transcriptions. *Graunt.*

3. Copious; diffusive.

He did not bear contradiction without much passion, and was too *voluminous* in discourse. *Clarendon.*

The most severe reader makes allowances for many rests and nodding-places in a *voluminous* writer. *Spectator.*

VOLU'MINOUSLY. *adv.* [from *voluminous*.] In many volumes or books.

The controversies are hotly managed by the divided schools, and *voluminously* every where handled. *Glanville.*

VO'LUNTARILY. *adv.* [*volontiers*, Fr. from *voluntary*.] Spontaneously; of one's own accord; without compulsion.

Sith there is no likelihood that ever *voluntarily* they will seek instruction at our hands, it remaineth that unless we will suffer them to perish, salvation itself must seek them. *Hooker.*

To be agents *voluntarily* in our own destruction, is against God and nature. *Hooker.*

Self preservation will oblige a man *voluntarily*, and by choice, to undergo any less evil, to secure himself but from the probability of an evil incomparably greater. *South.*

VO'LUNTARY. *adj.* [*volontaire*, Fr. *voluntarius*, Lat.]

1. Acting without compulsion; acting by choice.

God did not work as a necessary, but a *voluntary* agent; intending before-hand, and decreeing with himself, that which did outwardly proceed from him. *Hooker.*

The lottery of my destiny
Bars me the right of *voluntary* chusing. *Shakespeare.*

2. Willing; acting with willingness.

Then virtue was no more, her guard away,
She fell to lust a *voluntary* prey. *Pope.*

3. Done without compulsion.

Voluntary forbearance denotes the forbearance of an action, consequent to an order of the mind. *Locke.*

The old duke is banished; the new duke, and three or four loving lords, have put themselves into *voluntary* exile with him. *Shakespeare.*

They must have recourse to abstinence, which is but *voluntary* fasting, and to exercise, which is but *voluntary* labour. *Seed.*

4. Acting of its own accord; spontaneous.

The publick prayers of the people of God in churches thoroughly settled, did never use to be *voluntary* dictates, proceeding from any man's extemporal wit. *Hooker.*

Thoughts which *voluntary* move
Harmonious numbers. *Milton.*

VO'LUNTARY. *n. s.* [from the adjective.]

1. A volunteer; one who engages in any affair of his own accord.

All th'unsettled humours of the land;
Rash, inconsiderate, fiery *voluntaries*. *Shakespeare.*

Ajax was here the *voluntary*, and you as under an impress. *Shakespeare.*

The bordering wars were made altogether by *voluntaries*, upon their own head. *Davies.*

Aids came in partly upon missives, and partly *voluntaries* from all parts. *Bacon.*

2. A piece of musick played at will, without any settled rule.

Whistling winds, like organs, play'd,
Until their *voluntaries* made
The waken'd earth in odours rise,
To be her morning sacrifice. *Cleaveland.*

By a *voluntary* before the first lesson, we are prepared for admission of those divine truths, which we are shortly to receive. *Spectator.*

VOLUNTEE'R. *n. s.* [*voluntaire*, Fr.] A soldier who enters into the service of his own accord.

Congreve, and the author of the Relapse, being the principals in the dispute, I satisfy them; as for the *volunteers*, they will find themselves affected with the misfortune of their friends. *Collier.*

All Asia now was by the ears;
And Gods beat up for *volunteers*
To Greece and Troy. *Prior.*

To VOLUNTEE'R. *v. n.* To go for a soldier. A cant word.

Leave off these wagers, for in conscience speaking,
The city needs not your new tricks for breaking:
And if you gallants lose, to all appearing,
You'll want an equipage for *volunteering*. *Dryden.*

VOLU'PTUARY. *n. s.* [*voluptaire*, Fr. *voluptuarius*, Lat.] A man given up to pleasure and luxury.

Does not the *voluptuary* understand in all the liberties of a loose and a lewd conversation, that he runs the risk of body and soul. *L'Estrange.*

The parable was intended against the *voluptuaries*; men who lived like heathens, dissolutely, without regarding any of the restraints of religion. *Atterbury.*

VOLU'PTUOUS. *adj.* [*voluptueux*, Fr. *voluptuosus*, Latin.] Given to excess of pleasure; luxurious.

He them deceives; deceiv'd in his deceit;
Made drunk with dregs of dear *voluptuous* receipt. *Spenser.*

If a new sect have not two properties, it will not spread. The one is the supplanting, or the opposing of authority established; the other is the giving licence to pleasures, and a *voluptuous* life. *Bacon.*

Thou wilt bring me soon
To that new world of light and bliss, among
The gods, who live at ease, where I shall reign
At thy right hand, *voluptuous*, without end. *Milton.*

Then swol'n with pride, into the snare I fell
Of fair fallacious looks; venereal trains,
Soft'ned with pleasure, and *voluptuous* life. *Milton.*

Speculative atheism subsists only in our speculation; whereas really human nature cannot be guilty of the crime. Indeed a few sensual and *voluptuous* persons may for a season eclipse this native light of the soul, but can never wholly smother and extinguish it. *Bentley.*

VOLU'PTUOUSLY. *adv.* [from *voluptuous*.] Luxuriously; with indulgence of excessive pleasure.

Had I a dozen sons, I had rather eleven died nobly for their country, than one *voluptuously* surfeit out of action. *Shakespeare.*

This cannot be done, if my will be so worldly or *voluptuously* disposed, as never to suffer me to think of them; but perpetually to carry away, and apply my mind to other things. *South.*

VOLU'PTUOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *voluptuous*.] Luxuriousness; addictedness to excess of pleasure.

There's no bottom
In my *voluptuousness*: your wives, your daughters,
Your matrons, and your maids, could not fill up
The cistern of my lust. *Shakespeare.*

If he fill'd his vacancy with his *voluptuousness*,
Full surfeits, and the dryness of his bones
Call on him for't. *Shakespeare.*

Here where still ev'ning is, not noon nor night;
Where no *voluptuousness*, yet all delight. *Donne.*

These sons of Epicurus, for *voluptuousness* and irreligion, must pass for the only wits of the age. *South.*

You may be free, unless
Your other lord forbids, *voluptuousness*. *Dryden.*

VOLU'TE. *n. s.* [*volute*, Fr.] A member of a column.

That part of the capitals of the Ionick, Corinthian, and Composite orders, which is supposed to represent the bark of trees twisted and turned into spiral lines, or, according to others, the head-dresses of virgins in their long hair. According to Vitruvius, those that appear above the stems in the Corinthian order, are sixteen in every capital, four in the Ionick, and eight in the Composite. These *volutes* are more especially remarkable in the Ionick capital, representing a pillow or cushion laid between the abacus and echinus: whence that ancient architect calls the *voluta* pulvinus. *Harris.*

It is said there is an Ionick pillar in the Santa Maria Transtevere, where the marks of the compass are still to be seen on the *volute*; and that Palladio learnt from thence the working of that difficult problem. *Addison.*

VO'MICA. n. s. [Lat.] An encysted humour in the lungs.

If the ulcer is not broke, it is commonly called a *vomica*, attended with the same symptoms as an empyema; because the vomica communicating with the vessels of the lungs, must necessarily void some of the putrid matter, and taint the blood. *Arbuthnot.*

VO'MICK NUT. *n. s.*

Vomick nut is the nucleus of a fruit of an East-Indian tree, the wood of which is the lignum colubrinum, or snakewood of the shops. It is flat, compressed, and round, of the breadth of a shilling, and about the thickness of a crown-piece. It is certain poison to quadrupeds and birds; and taken

taken internally, in ſmall doſes, it diſturbs the whole human frame, and brings on convulſions. *Hill.*

To VO'MIT. *v. n.* [*vomo*, Latin.] To caſt up the contents of the ſtomach.

The dog, when he is ſick at the ſtomach, knows his cure, falls to his graſs, *vomits*, and is well. *More.*

To VO'MIT. *v. a* [*vomir*, Fr.]

1. To throw up from the ſtomach.

Haſt thou found honey? eat ſo much as is ſufficient, leſt thou be filled therewith, and *vomit* it. *Prov.* xxv. 16.

The fiſh *vomited* out Jonah upon the dry land. *Jonah* ii.

Vomiting is of uſe, when the foulneſs of the ſtomach requires it. *Wiſeman.*

Weak ſtomachs *vomit* up the wine that they drink in too great quantities, in the form of vinegar. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To throw up with violence from any hollow.

VO'MIT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The matter thrown up from the ſtomach.

He ſhall caſt up the wealth by him devour'd,
Like *vomit* from his yawning entrails pour'd. *Sandys.*

2. An emetick medicine; a medicine that cauſes vomit.

Whether a *vomit* may be ſafely given, muſt be judged by the circumſtances; if there be any ſymptoms of an inflammation of the ſtomach, a *vomit* is extremely dangerous. *Arbuthnot.*

VOMI'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *vomo*, Lat.] The act or power of vomiting.

How many have ſaved their lives, by ſpewing up their debauch? Whereas, if the ſtomach had wanted the faculty of *vomition*, they had inevitably died. *Grew.*

VO'MITIVE. *adj.* [*vomitif*, Fr.] Emetick; cauſing vomits.

From this vitriolous quality, mercurious dulcis, and vitriol *vomitive*, occaſion black ejections. *Brown.*

VO'MITORY. *adj.* [*vomitorie*, Fr. *vomitorius*, Lat.] Procuring vomits; emetick.

Since regulus of ſtibium, or glaſs of antimony, will communicate to water or wine a purging or *vomitory* operation, yet the body itſelf, after iterated infuſions, abates not virtue or weight. *Brown.*

Some have vomited up ſuch bodies as theſe, namely, thick, ſhort, blunt pins, which, by ſtraining, they vomit up again, or by taking *vomitories* privately. *Harvey.*

VORA'CIOUS. *adj.* [*vorace*, Fr. *vorax*, Lat.] Greedy to eat; ravenous; edacious.

So *voracious* is this humour grown, that it draws in every thing to feed it. *Government of the Tongue.*

VORA'CIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *voracious*.] Greedily; ravenouſly.

VORA'CIOUSNESS. } *n. ſ.* [*voracité*, Fr. *voracitas*, Lat. from *vo-*
VORA'CITY. } *racious*.] Greedineſs; ravine; ravenouſneſs.

He is as well contented with this, as thoſe that with the rarities of the earth pamper their *voracities*. *Sandys.*

Creatures by their *voracity* pernicious, have commonly fewer young. *Derham.*

VO'RTEX. n. ſ. In the plural *vortices*. [Latin.] Any thing whirled round.

If many contiguous *vortices* of molten pitch were each of them as large as thoſe which ſome ſuppoſe to revolt about the ſun and fixed ſtars; yet theſe, and all their parts would, by their tenacity and ſtiffneſs, communicate their motion to one another. *Newton.*

Nothing elſe could impel it, unleſs the etherial matter be ſuppoſed to be carried about the ſun, like a *vortex*, or whirlpool, as a vehicle to convey it and the reſt of the planets. *Bentley.*

The gath'ring number, as it moves along,
Involves a vaſt involuntary throng;
Who gently drawn, and ſtruggling leſs and leſs,
Roll in her *vortex*, and her power confeſs. *Pope.*

VO'RTICAL. *adj.* [from *vortex*.] Having a whirling motion.

If three equal round veſſels be filled, the one with cold water, the other with oil, the third with molten pitch, and the liquors be ſtirred about alike, to give them a *vortical* motion; the pitch, by its tenacity, will loſe its motion quickly; the oil, being leſs tenacious, will keep it longer; and the water being ſtill leſs tenacious, will keep it longeſt, but yet will loſe it in a ſhort time. *Newton.*

It is not a magnetical power, nor the effect of a *vortical* motion; thoſe common attempts towards the explication of gravity. *Bentley.*

VO'TARIST. *n. ſ.* [*devotus*, Lat.] One devoted to any perſon or thing; one given up by a vow to any ſervice or worſhip; votary.

I wiſh a more ſtrict reſtraint
Upon the ſiſterhood, the *votariſts* of St. Clare. *Shakeſp.*

Earth, yield me roots! What is here?
Gold! yellow, glittering, precious gold!
No, gods, I am no idle *votariſt*. *Shakeſpeare.*

The grey-hooded ev'n,
Like a ſad *votariſt* in palmer's weed,
Roſe from the hinmoſt wheels of Phœbus' wain. *Milton.*

VO'TARY. *n. ſ.* One devoted, as by a vow, to any particular ſervice, worſhip, ſtudy, or ſtate of life.

Wherefore waſte I time to counſel thee?
Thou art a *votary* to fond deſire. *Shakeſpeare.*

Thou, faint god of ſleep! forget that I
Was ever known to be thy *votary*.
No more my pillow ſhall thine altar be,
Nor will I offer any more to thee,
Myſelf a melting ſacrifice. *Craſhaw.*

By theſe means, men worſhip the idols that have been ſet up in their minds, and ſtamp the characters of divinity upon abſurdities and errors, become zealous *votaries* to bulls and monkies. *Locke.*

The enemy of our happineſs has his ſervants and *votaries*, among thoſe who are called by the name of the ſon of God. *Rogers.*

How can heav'nly wiſdom prove
An inſtrument to earthly love?
Know'ſt thou not yet, that men commence
Thy *votaries* for want of ſenſe. *Swift.*

VO'TARY. *adj.* Conſequent to a vow.

Superſtition is now ſo well advanced, that men of the firſt blood are as firm as butchers by occupation; and *votary* reſolution is made equipollent to cuſtom, even in matter of blood. *Bac.*

VO'TARESS. *n. ſ.* [female of *votary*.] A woman devoted to any worſhip or ſtate.

The imperial *vot'reſs* paſſed on,
In maiden meditation, fancy free. *Shakeſpeare.*

His mother was a *vot'reſs* of my order;
And, in the ſpiced Indian air by night,
Full often ſhe hath goſſip'd by my ſide. *Shakeſpeare.*

No roſary this *vot'reſs* needs,
Her very ſyllables are beads. *Cleaveland.*

Thy *vot'reſs* from my tender years I am;
And love, like thee, the woods and ſylvan game. *Dryden.*

What force have pious vows? the queen of love
His ſiſter ſends, her *vot'reſs* from above. *Pope.*

VOTE. *n. ſ.* [*votum*, Lat.] Suffrage; voice given and numbered.

He that joins inſtruction with delight,
Profit with pleaſure, carries all the *votes*. *Roſcommon.*

How many have no other ground for their tenets, than the ſuppoſed honeſty or learning of thoſe of the ſame profeſſion? as if truth were to be eſtabliſhed by the *vote* of the multitude. *Locke.*

The final determination ariſes from the majority of opinions or *votes* in the aſſembly, becauſe they ought to be ſway'd by the ſuperior weight of reaſon. *Watts.*

To VOTE. *v. a.*

1. To chuſe by ſuffrage; to determine by ſuffrage.

You are not only in the eye and ear of your maſter; but you are alſo a favourite, the favourite of the time, and ſo are in his boſom alſo; the world hath alſo *voted* you, and doth ſo eſteem of you. *Bacon.*

2. To give by vote.

The parliament *voted* them one hundred thouſand pounds by way of recompence for their ſufferings. *Swift.*

VO'TER. *n ſ.* [from *vote*.] One who has the right of giving his voice or ſuffrage.

Elections growing chargeable, the *voters*, that is, the bulk of the common people, have been univerſally ſeduced into bribery, perjury, drunkenneſs, malice, and ſlander. *Swift.*

He hates an action baſe;
Can ſometimes drop a *voter's* claim,
And give up party to his fame. *Swift*

VO'TIVE. *adj.* [*votivus*, Lat.] Given by vow.

Such in Iſis' temple you may find,
On *votive* tablets to the life pourtray'd. *Dryden.*

Venus! take my *votive* glaſs;
Since I am not what I was,
What from this day I ſhall be,
Venus! let me never ſee. *Prior.*

To VOUCH. *v. a.* [*voucher*, Norman French.]

1. To call to witneſs; to obteſt.

The ſun and day are witneſſes for me;
Let him who fights unſeen relate his own,
And *vouch* the ſilent ſtars and conſcious moon. *Dryden.*

2. To atteſt; to warrant; to maintain.

You do not give the cheer; the feaſt is ſold
That is not often *vouched*, while 'tis making
'Tis given with welcome. *Shakeſpeare.*

The conſiſtency of the diſcourſe, and the pertinency of it to the deſign he is upon, *vouches* it worthy of our great apoſtle. *Locke.*

They made him aſhamed to *vouch* the truth of the relation, and afterwards to credit it. *Atterbury.*

To VOUCH. *v. n.* To bear witneſs; to appear as a witneſs; to give teſtimony.

He declares he will not believe her, until the elector of Hanover ſhall *vouch* for the truth of what ſhe hath ſo ſolemnly affirmed. *Swift.*

VOUCH. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Warrant; atteſtation.

What praiſe couldſt thou beſtow on a deſerving woman indeed? one that in the authority of her merit, did juſtly put on the *vouch* of very malice itſelf? *Shakeſpeare.*

VO'UCHER. *n. ſ.* [from *vouch.*] One who gives witneſs to any thing.

Better to ſtarve,
Than crave the hire which firſt we do deſerve:
Why in this wolviſh gown ſhould I ſtand here,
To beg of Hob and Dick, that do appear,
Their needleſs *voucher?* *Spenſer.*

The ſtamp is a mark, and a public *voucher*, that a piece of ſuch denomination is of ſuch a weight, and of ſuch a fineneſs, *i. e.* has ſo much ſilver in it. *Locke.*

All the great writers of that age ſtand up together as *vouchers* for one another's reputation. *Spectator*, N°. 253.

I have added nothing to the malice or abſurdity of them, which it behoves me to declare, ſince the *vouchers* themſelves will be ſo ſoon loſt. *Pope.*

To VOUCHSA'FE. *v. a.* [*vouch* and *ſafe.*]

1. To permit any thing to be done without danger.
2. To condeſcend to grant.

He grew content to mark their ſpeeches, then marvel at ſuch wit in ſhepherds, after to like their company, and laſtly to *vouchſafe* conference. *Sidney.*

Shall I *vouchſafe* your worſhip a word or two? ———
—Two thouſand, fair woman, and I'll
Vouchſafe thee hearing. *Shakeſpeare.*

But if the ſenſe of touch ſeem ſuch delight
Beyond all other, think the ſame *vouchſaf'd*
To cattle and each beaſt. *Milton.*

It is not ſaid by the apoſtle, that God *vouchſafed* to the heathens the means of ſalvation; and yet I will not affirm that God will ſave none of thoſe, to whom the ſound of the goſpel never reached. *South.*

To VOUCHSA'FE. *v. n.* To deign; to condeſcend; to yield.

Do I not ſee Zelmane, who does not think a thought which is not firſt weigh'd by wiſdom and virtue? doth not ſhe *vouchſafe* to love me with like ardour? *Sidney.*

Vouchſafe, divine perfection of a woman,
Of theſe ſuppoſed crimes to give me leave
By circumſtance but to acquit myſelf. *Shakeſp.*

Vouchſafe, illuſtrious Ormond, to behold
What pow'r the charms of beauty had of old. *Dryden.*

VOUCHSA'FEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *vouchſafe.*] Grant; condeſcenſion.

The infinite ſuperiority of God's nature, places a vaſt diſparity betwixt his greateſt communicated *vouchſafements*, and his boundleſs, and therefore to his creatures incommunicable perfections. *Boyle.*

VOW. *n. ſ.* [*vœu*, Fr. *votum*, Lat.]

1. Any promiſe made to a divine power; an act of devotion, by which ſome part of life, or ſome part of poſſeſſions is conſecrated to a particular purpoſe.

The gods are deaf to hot and peeviſh *vows*;
They are polluted offerings. *Shakeſpeare.*

If you take that *vow* and that wiſh to be alone, you are miſtaken; a wiſh is a far lower degree than a *vow*. *Hammond.*

She *vows* for his return, with vain devotion, pays. *Dryd.*

2. A ſolemn promiſe, commonly uſed for a promiſe of love or matrimony.

By all the *vows* that ever men have broke,
In number more than ever women ſpoke. *Shakeſp.*

Thoſe who wear the woodbine on their brow,
Were knights of love, who never broke their *vow*;
Firm to their plighted faith. *Dryden.*

To VOW. *v. a.* [*vouer*, Fr. *voveo*, Lat.] To conſecrate by a ſolemn dedication; to give to a divine power.

David often *voweth* unto God the ſacrifice of praiſe and thankſgiving in the congregation. *Hooker.*

To Maſter Harvey, upon ſome ſpecial conſideration, I have *vowed* this my labour. *Spenſer.*

Vow and pay unto the Lord. *Pſ.* lxxvi.

When we have not only *vowed*, but delivered them over into the poſſeſſion of Almighty God, for the maintenance of his publick worſhip, and the miniſters thereof, they are not now arbitrable, nor to be revoked. *Spelman.*

Whoever ſees theſe irreligious men,
With burden of a ſickneſs, weak and faint,
But hears them talking of religion then,
And *vowing* of their ſoul to ev'ry ſaint. *Davies.*

This plant Latinus, when his town he wall'd
Then found, and from the tree Laurentum call'd:
And laſt, in honour of his new abode,
He *vow'd* the laurel to the laurel's god. *Dryden.*

To VOW. *v. n.* To make vows or ſolemn promiſes.

Doſt ſee how unregarded now
That piece of beauty paſſes?
There was a time, when I did *vow*
To that alone: but mark the fate of faces. *Suckling.*

VO'WEL. *n. ſ.* [*voyelle*, Fr. *vocalis*, Lat.] A letter which can be uttered by itſelf.

I diſtinguiſh letters into *vowels* and conſonants, yet not wholly upon their reaſon, that a *vowel* may be ſounded alone, a conſonant not without a *vowel*; which will not be found all true; for many of the conſonants may be ſounded alone, and ſome joined together without a *vowel*, as bl. ſt. and as we pronounce the latter ſyllable of people, riffle. *Holder.*

Virgil makes the two *vowels* meet without an eliſion. *Broome.*

VOWFE'LLOW. *n. ſ.* [*vow* and *fellow.*] One bound by the ſame vow.

Who are the votaries,
That are *vowfellows* with this virtuous king? *Shakeſp.*

VO'YAGE. *n. ſ.* [*voyage*, Fr.]

1. A travel by ſea.

Guyon forward 'gan his *voyage* make,
With his black palmer, that him guided ſtill. *Spenſer.*

Our ſhips went ſundry voyages, as well to the pillars of Hercules, as to other parts in the Atlantick and Mediterranean ſeas. *Bacon.*

This great man acted like an able pilot in a long *voyage*; contented to ſit in the cabin when the winds were allay'd, but ready to reſume the helm when the ſtorm aroſe. *Prior.*

2. Courſe; attempt; undertaking. A low phraſe.

If he ſhou'd intend his *voyage* towards my wife, I wou'd turn her looſe to him; and what he gets more of her than ſharp words, let it lie on my head. *Shakeſpeare.*

If you make your *voyage* upon her, and prevail, I am no further your enemy. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. The practice of travelling.

All nations have interknowledge of one another, by *voyage* into foreign parts, or ſtrangers that come to them. *Bacon.*

To VO'YAGE. *v. n.* [*voyager*, Fr. from the noun.] To travel by ſea.

For *voyaging* to learn the direful art,
To taint with deadly drugs the barbed dart;
Ilus refus'd t'impart the baneful truſt. *Pope.*

To VO'YAGE. *v. a.* To travel; to paſs over.

I with pain
Voyag'd th' unreal, vaſt, unbounded deep
Of horrible confuſion. *Milton.*

VO'YAGER. *n. ſ.* [*voyageur*, Fr. from *voyage.*] One who travels by ſea.

Diſdain not in thy conſtant travelling
To do as other *voyagers*, and make
Some turns into leſs creeks, and wiſely take
Freſh water at the Heliconian ſpring. *Donne.*
How comfortable this is, *voyagers* can beſt tell. *Cheyne.*

Deny your veſſels, ye deny in vain;
A private *voyager* I paſs the main. *Pope.*

UP. *adv.* [up, Saxon; *op*, Dutch and Daniſh.]

1. Aloft; on high; not down.

From thoſe two Mytilene brethren, admire the wonderful changes of worldly things, now *up* now down, as if the life of man were not of much more certainty than a ſtage play. *Knolles.*

Thither his courſe he bends; but *up* or down,
By center, or eccentrick, hard to tell,
Or longitude. *Milton.*

2. Out of bed; in the ſtate of being riſen from reſt.

Helen was not *up?* was ſhe? *Shakeſp.*

His chamber being commonly ſtived with ſuiters, when he was *up*, he gave his legs, arms, and breaſt to his ſervants to dreſs him; his eyes to his letters, and ears to petitioners. *Wotton.*

3. In the ſtate of being riſen from a ſeat.

Upon his firſt riſing, a general whiſper ran among the country people, that Sir Roger was *up*. *Addiſon.*

4. From a ſtate of decumbiture or concealment.

Now morn with roſy light had ſtreak'd the ſky,
Up roſe the ſun, and *up* roſe Emily;
Addreſs'd her early ſteps to Cynthia's fane. *Dryden.*

5. In a ſtate of being built.

Up with my tent; here will I lie to-night;
But where to-morrow?—well, all's one for that. *Shakeſp.*

6. Above the horizon.

As ſoon as the ſun is *up*, ſet upon the city. *Judges* ix.

7. To a ſtate of advancement.

Till we have wrought ourſelves *up* into this degree of chriſtian indifference, we are in bondage. *Atterbury.*

8. In a ſtate of exaltation.

Thoſe that were *up* themſelves, kept others low;
Thoſe that were low themſelves held others hard,
Ne ſuffered them to riſe, or greater grow. *Spenſer.*

Henry the fifth is crown'd; *up* vanity!
Down royal ſtate! all you ſage counſellors hence. *Shakeſp.*

9. In a ſtate of climbing.
10. In a ſtate of inſurrection.

The gentle archbiſhop of York is *up*
With well-appointed powers. *Shakeſp.*
Rebels there are *up*,
And put the Engliſhmen unto the ſword. *Shakeſp.*

Thou haſt fir'd me; my ſoul's *up* in arms,
And mans each part about me. *Dryden.*

11. In a ſtate of being increaſed, or raiſed.
Grief and paſſion are like floods raiſed in little brooks by a ſudden rain; they are quickly *up*, and if the concernment be pour'd unexpectedly in upon us, it overflows us. *Dryden.*

12. From a remoter place, coming to any perſon or place.
As a boar was whetting his teeth, *up* comes a fox to him. *L'Eſtrange.*

13. From younger to elder years.
I am ready to die from my youth *up*. *Pſ.* lxxxviii.

14. Up *and down*. Diſperſedly; here and there.
Abundance of them are ſeen ſcattered *up and down* like ſo many little iſlands when the tide is low. *Addiſon.*

15. Up *and down*. Backward and forward.
Our deſire is, in this preſent controverſy, not to be carried *up and down* with the waves of uncertain arguments, but rather poſitively to lead on the minds of the ſimpler ſort by plain and eaſy degrees, till the very nature of the thing itſelf do make manifeſt what is truth. *Hooker.*
The ſkipping king he rambled *up and down*,
With ſhallow jeſters. *Shakeſp.*
Up and down he traverſes his ground;
Now wards a felling blow, now ſtrikes again:
Then nimbly ſhifts a thruſt, then lends a wound;
Now back he gives, then ruſhes on amain. *Daniel.*
Thou and death
Shall dwell at eaſe, and *up and down* unſeen
Wing ſilently the buxom air. *Milton.*
On this windy ſea of land, the fiend
Walk'd *up and down* alone, bent on his prey. *Milton.*
What a miſerable life doſt thou lead, ſays a dog to a lion, to run ſtarving *up and down* thus in woods. *L'Eſtrange.*
—She moves! life wanders *up and down*
Through all her face, and lights up every charm. *Addiſon.*

16. Up *to*. To an equal height with.
Tantalus was puniſhed with the rage of an eternal thirſt, and ſet *up to* the chin in water, that fled from his lips whenever he attempted to drink it. *Addiſon.*

17. Up *to*. Adequately to.
The wiſeſt men in all ages have lived *up to* the religion of their country, when they ſaw nothing in it oppoſite to morality. *Addiſon.*
They are determined to live *up to* the holy rule by which they have obliged themſelves to walk. *Atterbury.*
We muſt not only mortify all theſe paſſions that ſolicit us, but we muſt learn to do well, and act *up to* the poſitive precepts of our duty. *Rogers.*

18. Up *with*. A phraſe that ſignifies the act of raiſing any thing to give a blow.
She, quick and proud, and who did Pas deſpiſe,
Up with her fiſt, and took him on the face;
Another time, quoth ſhe, become more wiſe:
Thus Pas did kiſs her hand with little grace. *Sidney.*

19. It is added to verbs, implying ſome accumulation, or increaſe.
If we could number *up* thoſe prodigious ſwarms that ſettled in every part of the Campania of old Rome, they would amount to more than can be found in any ſix parts of Europe of the ſame extent. *Addiſon.*

20. Up. Interject.

21. A word exhorting to riſe from bed.
Up, up! cries gluttony, 'tis break of day;
Go drive the deer, and drag the finny prey. *Pope.*

22. A word of exhortation, exciting or rouſing to action.
Up then, Melpomene, the mournful muſe of nine;
Such cauſe of mourning never hadſt aſore.
Up, griſly ghoſts; and *up* my rueful rime;
Matter of mirth now ſhalt thou have no more. *Spenſer.*
But *up*, and enter now into full bliſs. *Milton.*
Up, up, for honour's ſake; twelve legions wait you,
And long to call you chief. *Dryden.*

Up. prep. From a lower to a higher part; not down.
In going *up* a hill, the knees will be moſt weary; in going down, the thighs: for that in lifting the feet, when a man goeth *up* the hill, the weight of the body beareth moſt upon the knees, and in going down, upon the thighs. *Bacon.*

To Upbe'ar. *v. a.* preter. *upbore*; part. paſſ. *upborn*. [*up* and *bear*.]

1. To ſuſtain aloft; to ſupport in elevation.
Upborn with indefatigable wings. *Milton.*
Rang'd in a line the ready racers ſtand,
Start from the goal, and vaniſh o'er the ſtrand:
Swift as on wings of wind, *upborn* they fly,
And drifts of riſing duſt involve the ſky. *Pope.*

2. To raiſe aloft.
This with pray'r,
Or one ſhort ſigh of human breath, *upborn*,
Ev'n to the ſeat of God. *Milton.*
A monſtrous wave *upboar*
The chief, and daſh'd him on the craggy ſhore. *Pope.*

3. To ſupport from falling.
Vital pow'rs 'gan wax both weak and wan,
For want of food and ſleep; which to *upbear*,
Like weighty pillars, this frail life of man. *Spenſer.*

To Upbra'id. *v. a.* [upȝebnœban, upȝebneban, Saxon.]

1. To charge contemptuouſly with any thing diſgraceful.
The fathers, when they were *upbraided* with that defect, comforted themſelves with the meditation of God's moſt gracious nature, who did not therefore the leſs accept of their hearty affection. *Hooker.*
It ſeem'd in me
But as an honour ſnatch'd with boiſt'rous hand,
And I had many living to *upbraid*
My gain of it by their aſſiſtances,
Which daily grew to quarrel. *Shakeſp.*
If you refuſe your aid, yet do not
Upbraid us with our diſtreſs. *Shakeſp.*
Vain man! how long wilt thou thy God *upbraid?*
And, like the roaring of a furious wind,
Thus vent the vile diſtemper of thy mind? *Sandys.*
How cunningly the ſorcereſs diſplays
Her own tranſgreſſions, to *upbraid* me mine. *Milton.*
'Tis a general complaint againſt you, and I muſt *upbraid* you with it, that becauſe you need not write, you will not. *Dryden.*
You may the world of more defects *upbraid*,
That other works by nature are unmade;
That ſhe did never at her own expence
A palace rear. *Blackmore.*

2. To object as matter of reproach.
Thoſe that have been bred together, are more apt to envy their equals when raiſed: for it doth *upbraid* unto them their own fortunes, and pointeth at them. *Bacon.*
Any of theſe, without regarding the pains of churchmen, grudge or *upbraid* to them thoſe ſmall remains of ancient piety, which the rapacity of ſome ages has ſcarce left. *Sprat.*
May they not juſtly to our climes *upbraid*,
Shortneſs of night, and penury of ſhade. *Prior.*

3. To urge with reproach.
I have too long born
Your blunt *upbraidings*, and your bitter ſcoffs. *Shakeſp.*
He that knowingly commits an ill, has the *upbraidings* of his own conſcience. *Decay of Piety.*

4. To reproach on account of a benefit received from the reproacher.
Ev'ry hour
He flaſhes into one groſs crime or other;
His knights grow riotous, and he himſelf *upbraids* us
On ev'ry trifle. *Shakeſpeare.*
If any lack wiſdom, let him aſk of God, that giveth liberally, and *upbraideth* not. *Ja.* i. 5.
Be aſhamed of *upbraiding* ſpeeches before friends: and after thou haſt given *upbraid* not. *Eccleſ.* xli. 22.

5. To bring reproach upon; to ſhew faults by being in a ſtate of compariſon.
Ah, my ſon, how evil fits it me to have ſuch a ſon, and how much doth thy kindneſs *upbraid* my wickedneſs? *Sidney.*
The counſel which I cannot take,
Inſtead of healing, but *upbraids* my weakneſs. *Addiſon.*

6. To treat with contempt. Not in uſe.
There alſo was that mighty monarch laid,
Low under all, yet above all in pride;
That name of native ſire did foul *upbraid*,
And would, as Ammon's ſon, be magnify'd. *Spenſer.*

Upbra'idingly. *adv.* By way of reproach.
The time was, when men would learn and ſtudy good things, not envy thoſe that had them. Then men were had in price for learning; now letters only make them vile. He is *upbraidingly* called a poet, as if it were a contemptible nickname. *B. Johnſon.*

To Upbra'y. *v. a.* [A word formed from *upbraid* by Spenſer, for the ſake of a rhyming termination.] To ſhame.
Vile knight,
That knights and knighthood doſt with ſhame *upbray*,
And ſhew'ſt th' unſample of thy childiſh might,
With ſilly, weak, old women thus to fight. *Spenſer.*

Upbro'ught. part. paſſ. of *upbring*. Educated; nurtured.
Divinely wrought,
And of the brood of angels, heav'nly born,
And with the crew of bleſſed ſaints *upbrought*,
Each of which did her with her gifts adorn. *Spenſer.*

Upha'nd. *adj.* [*up* and *hand*.] Lifted by the hand.
The *uphand* ſledge is uſed by underworkmen, when the work is not of the largeſt, yet requires help to batter. They uſe it with both their hands before them, and ſeldom lift their hammer higher than their head. *Moxon.*

U'pcast. [Participle from *to caſt up*. The verb *to upcaſt* is not in uſe.] Thrown upwards.
Beaſts with *upcaſt* eyes forſake their ſhade,
And gaze, as if I were to be obey'd. *Dryden.*

Old Saturn, here with *upcaſt* eyes,
Beheld his abdicated ſkies. *Addiſon.*

U'PCAST. *n. ſ.* A term of bowling; a throw; a caſt.
Was there ever a man had ſuch luck? when I kiſs'd the jack, upon an *upcaſt* to be hit away! *Shakeſpeare.*

To UPGA'THER. *v. a.* [*up* and *gather.*] To contract.
Himſelf he cloſe *upgather'd* more and more
Into his den, that his deceitful train,
By his there being might not be bewraid,
Ne any noiſe, ne any queſtion made. *Spenſer.*

UPHE'LD. pret. and part. paſſ. of *uphold.* Maintained; ſuſtained.
He who reigns
Monarch in heav'n, 'till then, as one ſecure,
Sat on his throne, *upheld* by old repute. *Milton.*

UPHI'LL. *adj.* [*up* and *hill.*] Difficult; like the labour of climbing an hill.
What an *uphill* labour muſt it be to a learner, who has thoſe firſt rudiments to maſter at twenty years of age, which others are taught at ten. *Clariſſa.*

To UPHO'ARD. *v. a.* [*up* and *hoard.*] To treaſure; to ſtore; to accumulate in private places.
Heaps of huge words *uphoarded* hideouſly
With horrid ſound, though having little ſenſe,
They think to be chief praiſe of poetry;
And thereby wanting due intelligence,
Have marr'd the face of goodly poeſie,
And made a monſter of their fantaſie. *Spenſer.*
If thou haſt *uphoarded* in thy life
Extorted treaſure, in the womb of earth,
Speak of it. *Shakeſpeare.*

To UPHO'LD. *v. a.* preter. *upheld*; and part. paſſ. *upheld*, and *upholden.* [*up* and *hold.*]
1. To lift on high.
The mournful train with groans and hands *upheld*,
Beſought his pity. *Dryden.*
2. To ſupport; to ſuſtain; to keep from falling.
While life *upholds* this arm,
This arm *upholds* the houſe of Lancaſter. *Shakeſp.*
This great man found no means to continue and *uphold* his ill-purchaſed greatneſs, but by rejecting the Engliſh law, and aſſuming, in lieu thereof, the barbarous cuſtoms of the Iriſh. *Davies.*
Poetry and painting were *upheld* by the ſtrength of imagination. *Dryden.*
3. To keep from declenſion.
There is due from the judge to the advocate ſome commendation, where cauſes are fair pleaded; for that *upholds* in the client the reputation of his council, and beats down in him the conceit of his cauſe. *Bacon.*
Never was a time, when the interpoſition of the magiſtrate was more neceſſary, to ſecure the honour of religion, and *uphold* the authority of thoſe great principles, by which his own authority is beſt *upheld.* *Atterbury.*
4. To ſupport in any ſtate of life.
Many younger brothers have neither lands nor means to *uphold* themſelves. *Raleigh.*
5. To continue; to keep from defeat.
Divers, although peradventure not willing to be yoked with elderſhips, yet were contented to *uphold* oppoſition againſt biſhops, not without greater hurt to the courſe of their whole proceedings. *Hooker.*
6. To keep from being loſt.
Faulconbridge,
In ſpite of ſpite, alone *upholds* the day. *Shakeſp.*
7. To continue without failing.
A deaf perſon, by obſerving the motions of another man's mouth, knows what he ſays, and *upholds* a current communication of diſcourſe with him. *Holder.*
8. To continue in being.
As Nebuchodnoſor liveth, who hath ſent thee for the *upholding* of every living thing. *Judith* xi. 7.
A due proportion is held betwixt the parts, as well in the natural body of man, as the body politick of the ſtate, for the *upholding* of the whole. *Hakewill.*

UPHO'LDER. *n. ſ.* [from *uphold.*]
1. A ſupporter.
Suppoſe then Atlas ne'er ſo wiſe:
Yet when the weight of kingdoms lies
Too long upon his ſingle ſhoulders,
Sink down he muſt, or find *upholders.* *Swift.*
2. A ſuſtainer in being.
The knowledge thereof is ſo many manuductions to the knowledge and admiration of the infinite wiſdom of the creator and *upholder* of them. *Hale.*
3. An undertaker; one who provides for funerals.
The company of *upholders* have a right upon the bodies of the ſubjects. *Arbuthnot.*
Where the braſs knocker wrapt in flannel band,
Forbids the thunder of the footman's hand;
Th' *upholder*, rueful harbinger of death,
Waits with impatience for the dying breath. *Gay.*

UPHO'LSTERER. *n. ſ.* [A corruption of *upholder.*] One who furniſhes houſes; one who fits up apartments with beds and furniture.
If a corner of the hanging wants a ſingle nail, ſend for the *upholſterer.* *Swift.*
Mere wax as yet, you faſhion him with eaſe,
Your barber, cook, *upholſterer.* *Pope.*

U'PLAND. *n. ſ.* [*up* and *land.*] Higher ground.
Men at firſt, after the flood, liv'd in the *uplands* and ſides of the mountains, and by degrees ſunk into the plains. *Burnet.*

U'PLAND. *adj.* Higher in ſituation.
Thoſe in Cornwall do no more by nature than others elſewhere by choice, conceive themſelves an eſtranged ſociety from the *upland* dwellers, and carry an emulation againſt them. *Carew.*
Sometimes with ſecure delight,
The *upland* hamlets will invite. *Milton.*

UPLA'NDISH. *adj.* [from *upland.*] Mountainous; inhabiting mountains.
Lion-like, *uplandiſh*, and mere wild,
Slave to his pride; and all his nerves being naturally compil'd
Of eminent ſtrength; ſtalks out and preys upon a ſilly ſheep. *Chapman.*

To UPLA'Y. *v. a.* [*up* and *lay.*] To hoard; to lay up.
We are but farmers of ourſelves; yet may,
If we can ſtock ourſelves and thrive, *uplay*
Much, much good treaſure for the great rent-day. *Donne.*

To UPLIFT. *v. a.* [*up* and *lift.*] To raiſe aloft.
Mechanick ſlaves,
With greaſy aprons, rules, and hammers, ſhall
Uplift us to the view. *Shakeſpeare.*
The baniſh'd Bolingbroke repeals himſelf,
And, with *uplifted* arms, is ſafe arriv'd
At Ravenſpurg. *Shakeſpeare.*
Together both, with next t' almighty arm
Uplifted imminent, one ſtroke they aim'd. *Milton.*
Satan talking to his neareſt mate,
With head *uplift* above the wave, and eyes
That ſparkling blaz'd. *Milton.*
When by juſt vengeance guilty mortals periſh,
The gods behold their puniſhment with pleaſure,
And lay th' *uplifted* thunder-bolt aſide. *Addiſon.*
Songs, ſonnets, epigrams, the winds *uplift*,
And whiſk them back to Evans, Young and Swift. *Pope.*

U'PMOST. *adj.* [an irregular ſuperlative formed from *up.*] Higheſt; topmoſt.
Away! ye ſkum,
That ſtill riſe *upmoſt* when the nation boils;
That have but juſt enough of ſenſe to know
The maſter's voice, when rated to depart. *Dryden.*

UPO'N. *prep.* [*up* and *on.*]
1. Not under; noting being on the top or outſide.
As I did ſtand my watch *upon* the hill,
I look'd toward Birnam; and anon methought
The wood began to move. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Thrown over the body, as cloaths.
I have ſeen her riſe from her bed, throw her night-gown *upon* her. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. By way of imprecation or infliction.
Hard-hearted Clifford! take me from the world;
My ſoul to heav'n, my blood *upon* your heads. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. It expreſſes obteſtation or proteſtation.
How? that I ſhould murder her?
Upon the love, and truth, and vows, which I
Have made to thy command!—I, her!—her blood! *Shakeſ.*
5. It is uſed to expreſs any hardſhip or miſchief.
If we would neither impoſe *upon* ourſelves, nor others, we muſt lay aſide that fallacious method of cenſuring by the lump. *Burnet.*
6. In conſequence of. Now little in uſe.
Let me not find you before me again *upon* any complaint whatſoever. *Shakeſpeare.*
Then the princes of Germany had but a dull fear of the greatneſs of Spain, *upon* a general apprehenſion of the ambitious deſigns of that nation. *Bacon.*
They were entertained with the greateſt magnificence that could be, *upon* no greater warning. *Bacon.*
I wiſh it may not be concluded, leſt, *upon* ſecond cogitations, there ſhould be cauſe to alter. *Bacon.*
Theſe forces took hold of divers; in ſome *upon* diſcontent, in ſome *upon* ambition, in ſome *upon* levity, and deſire of change, and in ſome few *upon* conſcience and belief, but in moſt *upon* ſimplicity; and in divers out of dependance *upon* ſome of the better ſort, who did in ſecret favour theſe bruits. *Bacon.*
He made a great difference between people that did rebel *upon* wantonneſs, and them that did rebel *upon* want. *Bacon.*
Upon pity they were taken away, *upon* ignorance they are again demanded. *Hayward.*
Promiſes can be of no force, unleſs they be delivered to be conditional, and unleſs that duty propoſed to be inforced by them, be acknowledged to be part of that condition, *upon*

performance of which thoſe promiſes do, and *upon* the neglect of which thoſe promiſes ſhall not belong to any. *Hammond.*

The earl of Cleveland, a man of ſignal courage, and an excellent officer *upon* any bold enterpriſe, advanced. *Clarendon.*

The king had no kindneſs for him *upon* an old account, as remembering the part he had acted againſt the earl of Strafford. *Clarendon.*

Though ſin offers itſelf in never ſo pleaſing and alluring a dreſs at firſt, yet the remorſe and inward regrets of the ſoul, *upon* the commiſſion of it, infinitely overbalance thoſe faint and tranſient gratifications. *South.*

The common corruption of human nature, *upon* the bare ſtock of its original depravation, does not uſually proceed ſo far. *South.*

When we make judgments *upon* general preſumptions, they are made rather from the temper of our own ſpirit, than from reaſon. *Burnet.*

'Tis not the thing that is done, but the intention in doing it, that makes good or evil. There's a great difference betwixt what we do *upon* force, and what *upon* inclination. *L'Eſtrange.*

The determination of the will *upon* enquiry, is following the direction of that guide. *Locke.*

There broke out an irreparable quarrel between their parents; the one valuing himſelf too much *upon* his birth, and the other *upon* his poſſeſſions. *Spectator.*

The deſign was diſcovered by a perſon, as much noted for his ſkill in gaming, as in politicks, *upon* the baſe, mercenary end of getting money by wagers. *Swift.*

6. In immediate conſequence of.

Waller ſhould not make advantage *upon* that enterprize, to find the way open to him to march into the weſt. *Clarendon.*

A louder kind of ſound was produced by the impetuous eruptions of the halituous flames of the ſalt-petre, *upon* caſting a live coal thereon. *Boyle.*

So far from taking little advantages againſt us for every failing, that he is willing to pardon our moſt wilful miſcarriages, *upon* our repentance and amendment. *Tillotſon.*

Upon leſſening intereſt to four *per cent.* you fall the price of your native commodities, or leſſen your trade. *Locke.*

The mind, *upon* the ſuggeſtion of any new notion, runs immediately after ſimilies, to make it the clearer. *Locke.*

If, *upon* the peruſal of ſuch writings, he does not find himſelf delighted; or if, *upon* reading the admired paſſages in ſuch authors, he finds a coldneſs and indifference in his thoughts, he ought to conclude, that he wants the faculty of diſcovering them. *Spectator.*

This advantage we loſt *upon* the invention of fire-arms. *Addiſ.*

7. In a ſtate of view.

Is it *upon* record? or elſe reported
Succeſſively, from age to age? *Shakeſpeare.*

The next heroes we meet with *upon* record were Romulus and Numa. *Temple.*

The atheiſts taken notice of among the antients, are left branded *upon* the records of hiſtory. *Locke.*

8. Suppoſing a thing granted.

If you ſay neceſſity is the mother of arts and inventions, and there was no neceſſity before, and therefore theſe things were ſlowly invented, this is a good anſwer *upon* our ſuppoſition. *Burnet.*

9. Relating to a ſubject.

Ambitious Conſtance would not ceaſe,
'Till ſhe had kindled France, and all the world,
Upon the right and party of her ſon. *Shakeſpeare.*

Yet when we can intreat an hour to ſerve,
Would ſpend it in ſome words *upon* that buſineſs,
If you would grant the time. *Shakeſpeare.*

Upon this, I remember a ſtrain of refined civility, that when any woman went to ſee another of equal birth, ſhe worked at her own work in the other's houſe. *Temple.*

10. With reſpect to.

The king's ſervants, who were ſent for, were examined *upon* all queſtions propoſed to them. *Dryden.*

11. In conſideration of.

Upon the whole matter, and humbly ſpeaking, I doubt there was a fault ſomewhere. *Dryden.*

Upon the whole, it will be neceſſary to avoid that perpetual repetition of the ſame epithets which we find in Homer. *Pope.*

12. In noting a particular day.

Conſtantia he looked upon as given away to his rival, *upon* the day on which their marriage was to be ſolemnized. *Addiſon.*

13. Noting reliance or truſt.

We now may boldly ſpend *upon* the hope
Of what is to come in. *Shakeſpeare.*

God commands us, by our dependance *upon* his truth and his holy word, to believe a fact that we do not underſtand: and this is no more than what we do every day in the works of nature, *upon* the credit of men of learning. *Swift.*

14. Near to; noting ſituation.

The enemy lodged themſelves at Aldermaſton, and thoſe from Newberry and Reading, in two other villages *upon* the river Kennet, over which he was to paſs. *Clarendon.*

The Lucqueſe plead preſcription for hunting in one of the duke's foreſts, that lies *upon* their frontiers. *Addiſon.*

15. On pain of.

To ſuch a ridiculous degree of truſting her ſhe had brought him, that ſhe cauſed him to ſend us word, that *upon* our lives we ſhould do whatſoever ſhe commanded us. *Sidney.*

16. At the time of; on occaſion of.

Impartially examine the merits and conduct of the preſbyterians *upon* theſe two great events, and the pretenſions to favour which they challenge upon them. *Swift.*

17. By inference from.

Without it, all diſcourſes of government and obedience, *upon* his principles, would be to no purpoſe. *Locke.*

18. Noting attention.

He preſently loſt the ſight of what he was *upon*; his mind was filled with diſorder and confuſion. *Locke.*

19. Noting particular pace.

Provide ourſelves of the virtuoſo's ſaddle, which will be ſure to amble, when the world is *upon* the hardeſt trot. *Dryden.*

20. Exactly; according to.

In goodly form comes on the enemy;
And by the ground they hide, I judge the number
Upon or near the rate of thirty thouſand. *Shakeſpeare.*

21. By; noting the means of ſupport.

Upon a cloſer inſpection of theſe bodies, the ſhells are affixed to the ſurfaces of them in ſuch a manner, as bodies, lying on the ſea-ſhores, *upon* which they live. *Woodward.*

U'PPER. *adj.* [a comparative from *up.*]

1. Superior in place; higher.

Give the forehead a majeſtick grace, the mouth ſmiling; which you ſhall do by making a thin *upper* lip, and ſhadowing the mouth-line a little at the corners. *Peacham.*

Our knight did bear no leſs a pack
Of his own buttocks on his back;
Which now had almoſt got the *upper*
Hand of his head, for want of crupper. *Hudibras.*

The underſtanding was then clear, and the ſoul's *upper* region lofty and ſerene, free from the vapours of the inferior affections. *South.*

With ſpeed to night repair:
For not the gods, nor angry Jove will bear
Thy lawleſs wand'ring walks in *upper* air. *Dryden.*

Deep as the dark infernal waters lie,
From the bright regions of the chearful ſky;
So far the proud aſcending rocks invade
Heav'n's *upper* realms, and caſt a dreadful ſhade. *Addiſon.*

2. Higher in power.

The like corrupt and unreaſonable cuſtom prevailed far, and got the *upper*-hand of right reaſon with the greateſt part. *Hooker.*

U'PPERMOST. *adj.* [ſuperlative from *upper.*]

1. Higheſt in place.

The waters, called the waters above the heavens, are but the clouds, and waters engendered in the *uppermoſt* air. *Raleigh.*

In all things follow nature, not painting clouds in the bottom of your piece, and waters in the *uppermoſt* parts. *Dryden.*

2. Higheſt in power or authority.

The lower powers are gotten *uppermoſt*, and we ſee like men on our heads, as Plato obſerved of old, that on the right hand, which is indeed on our left. *Glanville.*

'Tis all one to the common people who's *uppermoſt*. *L'Eſtr.*

This ſpecies of diſcretion will carry a man ſafe through all parties, ſo far, that whatever faction happens to be *uppermoſt*, his claim is allowed for a ſhare. *Swift.*

3. Predominant; moſt powerful.

As in perfumes compos'd with art and coſt,
'Tis hard to ſay what ſcent is *uppermoſt*;
Nor this part muſk or civet can we call,
Or amber, but a rich reſult of all;
So ſhe was all a ſweet. *Dryden.*

U'PPISH. *adj.* [from *up.*] Proud; arrogant. A low word.

To UPRAI'SE. *v. a.* [*up* and *raiſe.*] To raiſe up; to exalt.

This would interrupt his joy
In our confuſion, and our joy *upraiſe*
In his diſturbance. *Milton.*

To UPRE'AR. *v. a.* [*up* and *rear.*] To rear on high.

Heavn-born charity! thy bleſſings ſhed;
Bid meagre want *uprear* her ſickly head. *Gay.*

UPRI'GHT. *adj.* [*up* and *right.* This word, with its derivatives, is in proſe accented on the firſt ſyllable; but in poetry ſeems to be accented indifferently on the firſt or ſecond.]

1. Straight up; perpendicularly erect.

Comb down his hair; look! look! it ſtands *upright.* *Shakeſpeare.*

They are *upright* as the palm-tree. *Jer. x.*

In the morning, taking of ſomewhat of eaſy digeſtion, as milk, further nouriſhment; but this would be done ſitting *upright*, that the milk may paſs more ſpeedily to the ſtomach. *Bacon.*

A tree.

A tree at firſt ſetting, ſhould not be ſhaken; and therefore put two little forks about the bottom of your trees, to keep them *upright*. *Bacon.*

Circe, the daughter of the ſun; whoſe charms
Whoever taſted loſt his *upright* ſhape,
And downward fell into a grov'ling ſwine. *Milton.*

Forthwith *upright* he rears from off the pool
His mighty ſtature. *Milton.*

You have the orthography, or *upright* of this ground-plat, and the explanation thereof, with a ſcale of feet and inches. *Moxon.*

2. Erected; pricked up.

All have their ears *upright*, waiting when the watchword ſhall come, that they ſhould all ariſe unto rebellion. *Spenſer.*

Stood Theodore ſurpriz'd in deadly fright,
With chatt'ring teeth, and briſtling hair *upright*. *Dryden.*

3. Honeſt; not declining from the right.

Such neighbour nearneſs ſhou'd not partialize
Th' unſtooping firmneſs of my *upright* ſoul. *Shakeſpeare.*

How haſt thou inſtill'd
Thy malice into thouſands, once *upright*
And faithful, now prov'd falſe! *Milton.*

The moſt *upright* of mortal men was he;
The moſt ſincere, and holy woman, ſhe. *Dryden.*

U'PRIGHTLY. *adv.* [from *upright*.]

1. Perpendicularly to the horizon.

2. Honeſtly; without deviation from the right.

Men by nature apter to rage than deceit; not greatly ambitious, more than to be well and *uprightly* dealt with. *Sidney.*

Princes in judgment, and their delegate judges, muſt judge the cauſes of all perſons *uprightly* and impartially, without any perſonal conſideration. *Taylor.*

To live *uprightly* then is ſure the beſt,
To ſave ourſelves, and not to damn the reſt. *Dryden.*

U'PRIGHTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *upright*.]

1. Perpendicular erection.

So the fair tree, which ſtill preſerves
Her fruit and ſtate, while no wind blows,
In ſtorms from that *uprightneſs* ſwerves,
And the glad earth about her ſtrows
With treaſure from her yielding boughs. *Waller.*

2. Honeſty; integrity.

The hypocrite bends his principles and practice to the faſhion of a corrupt world; but the truly upright man is inflexible in his *uprightneſs*, and unalterable in his purpoſe. *Atterbury.*

To UPRI'SE. *v. n.* [*up* and *riſe*.]

1. To riſe from decumbiture.

Early, before the morn with crimſon ray,
The windows of bright heaven opened had,
Through which into the world the dawning day
Might look, that maketh every creature glad,
Uproſe Sir Gyon. *Spenſer.*

Thou knoweſt my down-ſitting and mine *uprising*. *Pſ.* cxxxix.

Uproſe the virgin with the morning light,
Obedient to the viſion of the night. *Pope.*

2. To riſe from below the horizon.

Uproſe the ſun. *Cowley.*

3. To riſe with acclivity.

Was that the king that ſpurr'd his horſe ſo hard
Againſt the ſteep *uprising* of the hill? *Shakeſpeare.*

UPRI'SE. *n. ſ.* Appearance above the horizon.

Did ever raven ſing ſo like a lark,
That gives ſweet tidings of the ſun's *uprise*? *Shakeſpeare.*

U'PROAR *n. ſ.* [*oproer*, Dutch. This word likewiſe is accented on the firſt ſyllable in proſe; in verſe, indifferently on either.] Tumult; buſtle; diſturbance; confuſion.

The Jews which believed not, ſet all the city on an *uproar*. *Acts* xvii. 5.

It were well if his holineſs had not ſet the world in an *uproar*, by nouriſhing of war. *Raleigh.*

He levied forces in a diſorder'd *uproar*, albeit the treaſon reſted in him and ſome other his complices. *Hayward.*

Others with vaſt Typhæan rage more fell,
Rend up both rocks and hills, and ride the air
In whirlwind: hell ſcarce holds the wild *uproar*. *Milton.*

Horror thus prevail'd,
And wild *uproar!* ah, who at length will end
This long pernicious fray? *Philips.*

The impiety of this ſentiment ſet the audience in an *uproar*; and made Socrates, though an intimate friend of the poet, go out of the theatre with indignation. *Addiſon.*

To U'PROAR. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To throw into confuſion. Not in uſe.

Had I power, I ſhould
Pour the ſweet milk of concord into hell,
Uproar the univerſal peace, confound
All unity on earth. *Shakeſpeare.*

To U'PROOT. *v. a.* [*up* and *root*.] To tear up by the root.

Orpheus could lead the ſavage race,
And trees *uprooted* left their place,

Sequacious of the lyre:
But bright Cecilia rais'd the wonder higher,
When to her organ vocal breath was giv'n,
An angel heard, and ſtraight appear'd,
Miſtaking earth for heav'n. *Dryden.*

To UPRO'USE. *v. a.* [*up* and *rouſe*.] To awaken from ſleep; to excite to action.

Thou art *uprous'd* by ſome diſtemperature. *Shakeſpeare.*

U'PSHOT. *n. ſ.* [*up* and *ſhot*.] Concluſion; end; laſt amount; final event.

With this he kindleth his ambitious ſpighte
To like deſire and praiſe of noble fame,
The only *upſhot*, whereto he doth aim. *Spenſer.*

I cannot purſue with any ſafety this ſport to the *upſhot*. *Shak.*

In this *upſhot*, purpoſes miſtook
Fall on th' inventor's heads. *Shakeſpeare.*

Every leading demonſtration to the main *upſhot* of all, which is the proportion betwixt the ſphere and cylinder, is a pledge of the wit and reaſon of that mathematician. *More.*

Upon the *upſhot*, afflictions are but the methods of a merciful providence, to force us upon the only means of ſetting matters right. *L'Eſtrange.*

Here is an end of the matter, ſays the prophet: here is the *upſhot* and reſult of all; here terminate both the prophecies of Daniel and St. John. *Burnet.*

Let's now make an end of matters peaceably, as we ſhall quickly come to the *upſhot* of our affair. *Arbuthnot.*

At the *upſhot*, after a life of perpetual application, to reflect that you have been doing nothing for yourſelf, and that the ſame or leſs induſtry might have gained you a friendſhip that can never deceive or end; a glory, which, though not to be had till after death, yet ſhall be felt and enjoy'd to eternity. *Pope.*

U'PSIDE *down*. [an adverbial form of ſpeech.] With total reverſement; in complete diſorder; with the lower part above the higher.

In his lap a maſs of coin he told,
And turned *upſide down* to feed his eye,
And covetous deſire, with his huge treaſure. *Spenſer.*

The flood did not ſo turn *upſide down* the face of the earth, as thereby it was made paſt knowledge, after the waters were decreaſed. *Raleigh.*

The ſevere notions of chriſtianity turned all this *upſide down*, filling all with ſurprize and amazement. They came upon the world, like light darting full upon the face of a man aſleep, who had a mind not to be diſturbed. *South.*

U'PSPRING. *n. ſ.* [*up* and *ſpring*.] This word ſeems to ſignify upſtart; a man ſuddenly exalted.

The king doth wake to-night, and takes his rouſe;
Keeps waſſel, and the ſwagg'ring *upſpring* reels. *Shakeſp.*

To UPSTA'ND. *v. a.* [*up* and *ſtand*.] To be erected.

Sea calves unwonted to freſh rivers fly;
The water ſnakes with ſcales *upſtanding* die. *May.*

To UPSTA'Y. *v. a.* [*up* and *ſtay*.] To ſuſtain; to ſupport.

Them ſhe *upſtays*
Gently with myrtle bond; mindleſs the while
Herſelf, though faireſt unſupported flow'r. *Milton.*

To UPSTA'RT. *v. n.* [*up* and *ſtart*.] To ſpring up ſuddenly.

He *upſtarted* brave
Out of the well, wherein he drenched lay,
As eagle freſh out of the ocean wave. *Spenſer.*

Thus having ſpoke, he ſat; thus anſwer'd then,
Upſtarting from his throne, the king of men,
His breaſt with fury fill'd. *Dryden.*

U'PSTART. *n. ſ.* [*up* and *ſtart*.] One ſuddenly raiſed to wealth, power, or honour; what ſuddenly riſes and appears.

Two hundred in a place will be enough for the ſafeguard of that country, and keeping under all ſudden *upſtarts*, that ſhall ſeek to trouble the peace thereof. *Spenſer.*

My rights and royalties
Pluckt from my arms perforce, and given away
To *upſtart* unthrifts. *Shakeſpeare.*

Muſhrooms have two ſtrange properties; the one, that they yield ſo delicious a meat; the other, that they come up ſo haſtily, even in a night, and yet they are unſown: and therefore ſuch as are *upſtarts* in ſtate, they call in reproach muſhrooms. *Bacon.*

The king did not neglect Ireland, the ſoil where theſe muſhrooms and *upſtart* weeds, that ſpring up in a night, did chiefly proſper. *Bacon.*

A place of bliſs
In the purlieus of heav'n, and therein plac'd
A race of *upſtart* creatures, to ſupply
Perhaps our vacant room. *Milton.*

Inordinate deſires,
And *upſtart* paſſions, catch the government
From reaſon. *Milton.*

Mean *upſtarts*, when they come once to be preferred, forget their fathers. *L'Eſtrange.*

Trade,

Trade, he ſaid, carried from us the commodities of our country, and made a parcel of *upſtarts*, as rich as men of the moſt antient families. *Addiſon.*

To UPSWA'RM. *v. a.* [*up* and *ſwarm.*] To raiſe in a ſwarm. Out of uſe.

You've taken up the ſubjects of my father;
And both againſt the voice of heav'n and him
Have here *upſwarm'd* them. *Shakeſpeare.*

To UPTA'KE. *v. a.* [*up* and *take.*] To take into the hands.

He hearkned to his reaſon, and the child
Uptaking, to the palmer gave to bear. *Spenſer.*

To UPTRA'IN. *v. a.* [*up* and *train.*] To bring up; to educate. Not uſed.

King Lear in happy peace long reign'd,
But had no iſſue male him to ſucceed,
But three fair daughters, which were well *uptrain'd*
In all that ſeem'd fit for kingly ſeed. *Spenſ.*

To UPTU'RN. *v. a.* [*up* and *turn.*] To throw up; to furrow.

So ſcented the grim feature, and *upturn'd*
His noſtrils wide into the murky air. *Milton.*

Beyond all marks, with many a giddy round
Down ruſhing, it *upturns* a hill of ground. *Pope.*

U'PWARD. *adj.* [*up* and peapb, Saxon.] Directed to a higher part.

Spread upon a lake, with *upward* eye,
A plump of fowl behold their foe on high. *Dryden.*

The angel ſaid,
With *upward* ſpeed his agile wings he ſpread. *Prior.*

U'PWARD. *n. ſ.* The top. Out of uſe.

From th' extreameſt *upward* of thy head,
To the deſcent and duſt below thy foot,
A moſt toad-ſpotted traitor. *Shakeſpeare.*

U'PWARD. }
U'PWARDS. } *adv.* [*up* and peapb.]

1. Towards a higher place.

I thought
To ſmooth your paſſage, and to ſoften death:
For I would have you, when you *upward* move,
Speak kindly of me to our friends above. *Dryden.*

In ſheets of rain the ſky deſcends,
And ocean ſwell'd with waters *upwards* tends;
One riſing, falling one; the heav'ns and ſea
Meet at their confines, in the middle way. *Dryden.*

A man on a cliff, is at liberty to leap twenty yards downwards into the ſea, not becauſe he has power to do the contrary action, which is to leap twenty yards *upwards*, for that he cannot do; but he is therefore free, becauſe he has a power to leap, or not to leap. *Locke.*

2. Towards heav'n and God.

Looking inward, we are ſtricken dumb; looking *upward*, we ſpeak and prevail. *Hooker.*

3. With reſpect to the higher part.

Dagon, ſea-monſter! *upward* man,
And downward fiſh. *Milton.*

4. More than; with tendency to a higher or greater number.

Their counſel muſt ſeem very unſeaſonable, who adviſe men now to ſuſpect that, wherewith the world hath had, by their own account, twelve hundred years acquaintance and *upwards*, enough to take away ſuſpicion. *Hooker.*

I have been your wife in this obedience
Upward of twenty years; and have been bleſt
With many children by you. *Shakeſpeare.*

5. Towards the ſource.

Be Homer's works your ſtudy;
Thence form your judgment, thence your notions bring,
And trace the muſes *upward* to their ſpring. *Pope.*

To UPWI'ND. *v. a.* pret. and paſſ. *upwound.* [*up* and *wind.*] To convolve.

As ſhe lay upon the dirty ground,
Her huge long tail her den all overſpread;
Yet was in knots and many boughts *upwound*. *Spenſer.*

URBA'NITY. *n. ſ.* [*urbanité*, Fr. *urbanitas*, Lat.] Civility; elegance; politeneſs; merriment; facetiouſneſs.

A ruſtical ſeverity baniſhes all *urbanity*, whoſe harmleſs condition is conſiſtent with religion. *Brown.*

Raillery is the ſauce of civil entertainment; and without ſome ſuch tincture of *urbanity*, good humour falters. *L'Eſtr.*

Moral doctrine, and *urbanity*, or well-manner'd wit, conſtitute the Roman ſatire. *Dryden.*

U'RCHIN. *n. ſ.* [*heureuchin*, Armorick; *erinaceus*, Lat.]

1. A hedge-hog.

Urchins ſhall, for that vaſt of night that they may work,
All exerciſe on thee. *Shakeſpeare.*

A thouſand fiends, a thouſand hiſſing ſnakes,
Ten thouſand ſwelling toads, as many *urchins*,
Would make ſuch fearful and confuſed cries,
As any mortal body, hearing it,
Would ſtraight fall mad. *Shakeſpeare.*

That nature deſigns the preſervation of the more infirm creatures, by the defenſive armour it hath given them, is demonſtrable in the common hedge-hog, or *urchin*. *Ray.*

2. A name of ſlight anger to a child.

Pleas'd Cupid heard, and check'd his mother's pride:
And who's blind now, mamma? the *urchin* cry'd.
'Tis Cloe's eye, and cheek, and lip, and breaſt:
Friend Howard's genius fancy'd all the reſt. *Prior.*

URE. *n. ſ.* Practice; uſe; habit. Obſolete.

Is the warrant ſufficient for any man's conſcience to build ſuch proceedings upon, as are and have been put in *ure* for the eſtabliſhment of that cauſe? *Hooker.*

He would keep his hand in *ure* with ſomewhat of greater value, till he was brought to juſtice. *L'Eſtrange.*

U'RETER. *n. ſ.* [*uretere*, Fr.] *Ureters* are two long and ſmall canals from the baſon of the kidnies, one on each ſide. They lie between the doubling of the peritonæum, and deſcending in the form of an S, pierce the bladder near its neck, where they run firſt ſome ſpace betwixt its coats, and then they open in its cavity. Their uſe is to carry the urine from the kidnies to the bladder. *Quincy.*

The kidnies and *ureters* ſerve for expurgation. *Wiſeman.*

U'RETHRA. *n. ſ.* [*uretre*, Fr.] The paſſage of the urine.

Caruncles are looſe fleſh, ariſing in the *urethra*. *Wiſeman.*

To URGE. *v. a.* [*urgeo*, Lat.]

1. To incite; to puſh.

You do miſtake your buſineſs: my brother
Did *urge* me in his act. *Shakeſpeare.*

He pleaded ſtill not guilty;
The king's attorney, on the contrary,
Urg'd on examinations, proofs, confeſſions,
Of divers witneſſes. *Shakeſpeare.*

What I have done my ſafety *urg'd* me to. *Shakeſpeare.*

This *urges* me to fight, and fires my mind. *Dryden.*

High Epidaurus *urges* on my ſpeed,
Fam'd for his hills, and for his horſes breed. *Dryden.*

The heathens had but uncertain apprehenſions of what *urges* men moſt powerfully to forſake their ſins. *Tillotſon.*

He, ſeiz'd with horror, in the ſhades of night,
Through the thick deſarts headlong *urg'd* his flight. *Pope.*

2. To provoke; to exaſperate.

Urge not my father's anger, Eglamour,
But think upon my grief. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. To follow cloſe, ſo as to impell.

Man? and for ever? wretch! what wouldſt thou have?
Heir *urges* heir, like wave impelling wave. *Pope.*

4. To labour vehemently.

5. To preſs; to enforce.

The enemy's in view; draw up your powers;
Your haſte is now *urg'd* on you. *Shakeſpeare.*

Urge your petitions in the ſtreet. *Shakeſpeare.*

And great Achilles *urge* the Trojan fate. *Dryden.*

6. To preſs as an argument.

Urge the neceſſity and ſtate of times,
And be not peeviſh. *Shakeſpeare.*

7. To importune; to ſolicit.

He *urged* ſore,
With piercing words and pitiful implore,
Him haſty to ariſe. *Spenſer.*

8. To preſs in oppoſition, by way of objection.

Though every man have a right in diſpute to *urge* a falſe religion, with all its abſurd conſequences; yet it is barbarous incivility ſcurrilouſly to ſport with that which others account religion. *Tillotſon.*

To URGE. *v. n.* To preſs forward.

A palace, when 'tis that which it ſhould be,
Stands ſuch, or elſe decays:
But he which dwells there is not ſo; for he
Strives to *urge* upward, and his fortune raiſe. *Donne.*

U'RGENCY. *n. ſ.* [from *urgent.*] Preſſure of difficulty or neceſſity.

Being for ſome hours extremely preſſed by the neceſſities of nature, I was under great difficulties between *urgency* and ſhame. *Gulliver's Travels.*

U'RGENT. *adj.* [*urgent*, Fr. *urgens*, Lat.]

1. Cogent; preſſing; violent.

Things ſo ordained are to be kept; howbeit not neceſſarily, any longer than till there grow ſome *urgent* cauſe to ordain the contrary. *Hooker.*

Not alone
The death of Fulvia, but more *urgent* touches,
Do ſtrongly ſpeak t'us. *Shakeſpeare.*

This ever hath been that true cauſe of more wars, than upon all other occaſions, though it leaſt partakes of the *urgent* neceſſity of ſtate. *Raleigh.*

Let a father ſeldom ſtrike, but upon very *urgent* neceſſity, and as the laſt remedy. *Locke.*

2. Importunate; vehement in ſolicitation.

The Egyptians were *urgent* upon the people, that they might ſend them out in haſte. *Exod.* xii. 33.

U'RGENTLY. *adv.* [from *urgent.*] Cogently; violently; vehemently; importunately.

Acrimony in their blood, and afflux of humours to their lungs, *urgently* indicate phlebotomy. *Harvey.*

U'RGER. *n. ſ.* [from *urge.*] One who preſſes; importuner.
I wiſh Pope were as great an *urger* as I. *Swift.*

U'RGEWONDER. *n. ſ.* A ſort of grain.
This barley is called by ſome *urgewonder.* *Mortimer.*

U'RIM. *n. ſ.*
Urim and thummim were ſomething in Aaron's breaſt-plate; but what, criticks and commentators are by no means agreed. The word *urim* ſignifies light, and thummim perfection. It is moſt probable that they were only names given to ſignify the clearneſs and certainty of the divine anſwers which were obtained by the high prieſt conſulting God with his breaſt-plate on, in contradiſtinction to the obſcure, enigmatical, uncertain, and imperfect anſwers of the heathen oracles. *Newton's Milton.*
He in cœleſtial panoply, all arm'd
Of radiant *urim*, work divinely wrought. *Milton.*

U'RINAL. *n. ſ.* [*urinal*, Fr. from *urine.*] A bottle, in which water is kept for inſpection.
Theſe follies ſhine through you, like the water in an *urinal.* *Shakeſpeare.*
A candle out of a muſket will pierce through an inch board, or an *urinal* force a nail through a plank. *Brown.*
This hand, when glory calls,
Can brandiſh arms, as well as *urinals.* *Garth.*
Some with ſcymitars in their hands, and others with *urinals* ran to and fro. *Spectator*

U'RINARY. *adj.* [from *urine.*] Relating to the urine.
The urachos or ligamentous paſſage is derived from the bottom of the bladder, whereby it diſchargeth the wateriſh and *urinary* part of its contents. *Brown.*
Dieureticks that relax the *urinary* paſſages, ſhould be tried before ſuch as ſtimulate. *Arbuthnot.*

U'RINATIVE. *adj.* Working by urine; provoking urine.
Medicines *urinative* do not work by rejection and indigeſtion, as ſolutive do. *Bacon.*

URI'NATOR. *n. ſ.* [*urinateur*, Fr. *urinator*, Lat.] A diver; one who ſearches under water.
The precious things that grow there, as pearl, may be much more eaſily fetched up by the help of this, than by any other way of the *urinators.* *Wilkins.*
Thoſe relations of *urinators* belong only to thoſe places where they have dived, which are always rocky. *Ray.*

U'RINE. *n. ſ.* [*urine*, Fr. *urina*, Lat.] Animal water.
Drink, Sir, is a great provoker of noſe-painting, ſleep, and *urine.* *Shakeſpeare.*
As though there were a ſeminality in *urine*, or that, like the ſeed, it carried with it the idea of every part, they fooliſhly believe we can viſibly behold therein the anatomy of every particle. *Brown.*
The chyle cannot paſs by *urine* or ſweat. *Arbuthnot.*

To U'RINE. *v. n.* [*uriner*, Fr. from the noun.] To make water.
Places where men *urine* commonly, have ſome ſmell of violets. *Bacon.*
No oviparous animal, which ſpawn or lay eggs, doth *urine*, except the tortoiſe. *Brown.*

U'RINOUS. *adj.* [from *urine.*] Partaking of urine.
The putrid matter being diſtilled, affords a water impregnated with a *urinous* ſpirit, like that obtainable from animal ſubſtances. *Arbuthnot.*

URN. *n. ſ.* [*urne*, Fr. *urna*, Lat.]
1. Any veſſel, of which the mouth is narrower than the body.
Minos, the ſtrict inquiſitor,
Lives, and crimes, with his aſſeſſors, hears;
Round, in his *urn*, the blended balls he rolls;
Abſolves the juſt, and dooms the guilty ſouls. *Dryden.*
2. A water-pot; particularly that in the ſign of Aquarius.
The fiſh oppoſe the maid, the watry *urn*
With adverſe fires ſees raging Leo burn. *Creech.*
3. The veſſel in which the remains of burnt bodies were put.
Or lay theſe bones in an unworthy *urn*,
Tombleſs, with no remembrance over them. *Shakeſpeare.*
A ruſtick digging in the ground by Padua, found an *urn*, or earthen pot, in which there was another *urn*; and in this leſſer, a lamp clearly burning. *Wilkins.*
His ſcatter'd limbs with my dead body burn;
And once more join us in the pious *urn.* *Dryden.*

URO'SCOPY. *n. ſ.* [οὖρον and σκέπτω.] Inſpection of urine.
In this work, attempts will exceed performances; it being compoſed by ſnatches of time, as medical vacations, and *uroſcopy* would permit. *Brown.*

U'RRY. *n. ſ.* A mineral.
In the coal-mines they dig a blue or black clay, that lies near the coal, commonly called *urry*, which is an unripe coal, and is very proper for hot lands, eſpecially paſture-ground. *Mortimer.*

US. the oblique caſe of *we.*
The lord made not this covenant with our fathers, but with *us*, even *us*, who are all of us here alive this day. *Deut.* v.

Many, O Lord, are thy wonderful works, and thy thoughts which are to *us* ward. *Pſ.* xl. 5.

U'SAGE. *n. ſ.* [*uſage*, Fr.]
1. Treatment.
Which way
Might'ſt thou deſerve, or they impoſe this *uſage*,
Coming from us? *Shakeſpeare.*
The luſtre in your eye, heav'n in your cheek,
Plead you fair *uſage.* *Shakeſpeare.*
My brother
Is priſ'ner to the biſhop, at whoſe hands
He hath good *uſage*, and great liberty. *Shakeſpeare.*
What *uſage* have I met with from this adverſary, who paſſes by the very words I tranſlated, and produces other paſſages; and then hectors and cries out of my diſingenuity. *Stil.*
Are not hawks brought to the hand, and to the lure; and lions reclaimed by good *uſage?* *L'Eſtrange.*
Neptune took unkindly to be bound,
And Eurus never ſuch hard *uſage* found
In his Æolian priſon. *Dryd. n.*
2. Cuſtom; practice long continued.
Of things once received and confirmed by uſe, long *uſage* is a law ſufficient. In civil affairs, when there is no other law, cuſtom itſelf doth ſtand for law. *Hooker.*
3. Manners; behaviour. Obſolete.
A gentle nymph was found,
Hight Aſtery, excelling all the crew,
In courteous *uſage*, and unſtained hue. *Spenſer.*

U'SAGER. *n. ſ.* [*uſager*, Fr. from *uſage.*] One who has the uſe of any thing in truſt for another.
He conſum'd the common treaſury;
Whereof he being the ſimple *uſager*
But for the ſtate, not in propriety,
Did alien t' his minions. *Daniel.*

U'SANCE. *n. ſ.* [*uſance*, Fr.]
1. Uſe; proper employment.
What art thou,
That here in deſart haſt thine habitance,
And theſe rich heaps of wealth doſt hide apart
From the world's eye, and from her right *uſance?* *Spenſer.*
2. Uſury; intereſt paid for money.
He lends out money gratis, and brings down
The rate of *uſance.* *Shakeſpeare.*

USE. *n. ſ.* [*uſus*, Lat.]
1. The act of employing any thing to any purpoſe.
The fat of the beaſt that dieth of itſelf, may be uſed in any other *uſe.* *Lev.* vii. 24.
Number, the mind makes *uſe* of in meaſuring all things by us meaſurable. *Locke.*
Conſider the hiſtory, with what *uſe* our author makes of it. *Loc*
2. Qualities that make a thing proper for any purpoſe.
Rice is of excellent *uſe* for illneſſes of the ſtomach, that proceed from cold or moiſt humours; a great digeſter and reſtorer of appetite. *Temple.*
3. Need of; occaſion on which a thing can be employed.
This will ſecure a father to my child;
That done, I have no farther *uſe* for life. *A. Philips.*
4. Advantage received; power of receiving advantage.
More figures in a picture than are neceſſary, our author calls figures to be let; becauſe the picture has no *uſe* for them. *Dryden.*
5. Convenience; help.
Diſtinct growth in knowledge, carries its own light in every ſtep of its progreſſion; than which nothing is of more *uſe* to the underſtanding. *Locke.*
Nothing would be of greater *uſe* towards the improvement of knowledge and politeneſs, than ſome effectual method for correcting, enlarging, and aſcertaining our language. *Swift.*
When will my friendſhip be of *uſe* to thee? *A. Philips.*
6. Uſage; cuſtomary act.
That which thoſe nations did uſe, having been alſo in *uſe* with others, the antient Roman laws do forbid. *Hooker.*
He, that firſt brought the word ſham, wheedle, or banter in *uſe*, put together, as he thought fit, thoſe ideas he made it ſtand for. *Locke.*
7. Practice; habit.
Sweetneſs, truth, and ev'ry grace,
Which time and *uſe* are wont to teach,
The eye may in a moment reach,
And read diſtinctly in her face. *Waller.*
8. Cuſtom; common occurrence.
O Cæſar! theſe things are beyond all *uſe*,
And I do fear them. *Shakeſpeare.*
9. Intereſt; money paid for the uſe of money.
If it be good, thou haſt received it from God, and then thou art more obliged to pay duty and tribute, *uſe*, and principal to him. *Taylor.*
Moſt of the learned, both heathen and chriſtian, aſſert the taking of *uſe* to be utterly unlawful; yet the divines of the reformed church beyond the ſeas, do generally affirm it to be lawful. *South.*

To USE. *v. a.* [*uſer*, French; *uſus*, Latin.]

1. To employ to any purpoſe.

You're welcome,
Moſt learned rev'rend ſir, into our kingdom;
Uſe us and it. *Shakeſpeare.*

They could *uſe* both the right hand and the left, in hurling ſtones and ſhooting arrows. 1 *Chr.* xii. 2.

Two trumpets of ſilver, that thou mayeſt *uſe* for the calling of the aſſembly. *Num.* x. 2.

He was unhappily too much *uſed* as a check upon the lord Coventry; and when that lord perplexed their counſels with inconvenient objections, the authority of the lord Manchester was ſtill called upon. *Clarendon.*

Theſe words of God to Cain, are, by many interpreters, underſtood in a quite different ſenſe than what our author *uſes* them in. *Locke.*

That prince was *uſing* all his endeavours to introduce popery, which he openly profeſſed. *Swift.*

2. To accuſtom; to habituate.

He that intends to gain th' Olympick prize,
Muſt *uſe* himſelf to hunger, heat, and cold. *Roſcommon.*

Thoſe who think only of the matter, *uſe* themſelves only to ſpeak extempore. *Locke.*

I've hitherto been *uſed* to think
A blind officious zeal to ſerve my king,
The ruling principle. *Addiſon.*

A people long *uſed* to hardſhips, loſe by degrees the very notions of liberty; they look upon themſelves as at mercy. *Swift.*

3. To treat.

Why doſt thou *uſe* me thus? I know thee not. *Shakeſp.*

When he came to aſk leave of Solyman that he might depart, he was courteouſly *uſed* of him. *Knolles.*

I know
My Aurengzebe would ne'er have *us'd* me ſo. *Dryden.*

If Virgil or Ovid be thus *uſed*, 'tis no longer to be called their work, when neither the thoughts nor words are drawn from the original. *Dryden.*

I love to *uſe* people according to their own ſenſe of good-breeding. *Tatler.*

Cato has *us'd* me ill; he has refus'd
His daughter Marcia to my ardent vows. *Addiſon.*

Gay is *uſed* as the friends of tories are by whigs, and generally by tories too. *Pope.*

4. To practiſe.

Uſe hoſpitality one to another, without grudging. 1 *Pet.* iv.

5. To behave. Out of uſe.

Pray forgive me, if I have *us'd* myſelf unmannerly. *Shakeſ.*

To USE. *v. n.*

1. To be accuſtomed; to practiſe cuſtomarily.

They *uſe* to place him that ſhall be their captain upon a ſtone, always reſerved for that purpoſe, and placed commonly upon a hill. *Spenſer.*

In polling of trees, many do *uſe* to leave a bough or two on the top, to help to draw up the ſap. *Bacon.*

A prudent governor, to advance religion, will not conſider men's duty but their practice; not what they ought to do, but what they *uſe* to do. *South.*

2. To be cuſtomarily in any manner; to be wont.

Fears *uſe* to be repreſented in ſuch an imaginary faſhion, as they rather dazzle men's eyes, than open them. *Bacon.*

Snakes that *uſe* within the houſe for ſhade,
Securely lurk, and, like a plague, invade
Thy cattle with venom. *May.*

The waters going and returning as the waves and great commotions of the ſea *uſe* to do, retired leiſurely. *Burnet.*

Conduct me well
In theſe ſtrange ways, where never foot did *uſe*. *Spenſer.*

3. To frequent. Obſolete.

Ye vallies low, where the mild whiſpers *uſe*
Of ſhades, and wanton winds, and guſhing brooks. *Milton.*

U'SEFUL. *adj.* [*uſe* and *full*.] Convenient; profitable to any end; conducive or helpful to any purpoſe.

Providence would only enter mankind into the *uſeful* knowledge of her treaſures, leaving the reſt to employ our induſtry. *More.*

Gold and ſilver being little *uſeful* to the life of man, in proportion to food, raiment, and carriage, has its value only from the conſent of men. *Locke.*

That the legiſlature ſhould have power to change the ſucceſſion, is very *uſeful* towards preſerving our religion and liberty. *Swift.*

Deliver a particular account of the great and *uſeful* things already performed. *Swift.*

U'SEFULLY. *adv.* [from *uſeful*.] In ſuch a manner as to help forward ſome end.

In this account they muſt conſtitute two at leaſt, male and female, in every ſpecies; which chance could not have made ſo very nearly alike, without copying, nor ſo *uſefully* differing, without contrivance. *Bentley.*

U'SEFULNESS. *n. ſ.* Conduciveneſs or helpfulneſs to ſome end.

The grandeur of the commonwealth ſhows itſelf chiefly in works that were neceſſary or convenient. On the contrary, the magnificence of Rome, under the emperors, was rather for oſtentation, than any real *uſefulneſs*. *Addiſon.*

U'SELESS. *adj.* [from *uſe*.] Anſwering no purpoſe; having no end.

So have I ſeen the loſt clouds pour
Into the ſea an *uſeleſs* ſhow'r;
And the vext ſailors curſe the rain,
For which poor ſhepherds pray'd in vain. *Waller.*

The hurtful teeth of vipers are *uſeleſs* to us, and yet are parts of their bodies. *Boyle.*

His friend, on whoſe aſſiſtance he moſt relied, either proves falſe and forſakes him, or looks on with an *uſeleſs* pity, and cannot help him. *Rogers.*

The waterman forlorn along the ſhore,
Penſive reclines upon his *uſeleſs* oar. *Gay.*

U'SELESSLY. *adv.* [from *uſeleſs*.] Without the quality of anſwering any purpoſe.

In a ſauntering humour, ſome, out of cuſtom, let a good part of their lives run *uſeleſsly* away, without buſineſs or recreation. *Locke.*

U'SELESSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *uſeleſs*.] Unfitneſs to any end.

He made a learned diſcourſe on the trouble, *uſeleſſneſs*, and indecency of foxes wearing tails. *L'Eſtrange.*

He would convince them of the vanity and *uſeleſſneſs* of that learning, which makes not the poſſeſſor a better man. *South.*

U'SER. *n. ſ.* [from *uſe*.] One who uſes.

Such things, which, by imparting the delight to others, makes the *uſer* thereof welcome, as muſick, dancing, hunting, feaſting, riding. *Sidney.*

My lord received from the counteſs of Warwick, a lady powerful in the court, and indeed a virtuous *uſer* of her power, the beſt advice that was ever given. *Wotton.*

U'SHER. *n. ſ.* [*huiſſier*, French.]

1. One whoſe buſineſs is to introduce ſtrangers, or walk before a perſon of high rank.

The wife of Antony
Should have an army for an *uſher*, and
The neighs of horſe to tell her approach
Long ere ſhe did appear. *Shakeſpeare.*

You make guards and *uſhers* march before, and then enters your prince. *Tatler.*

Gay paid his courtſhip with the croud,
As far as modeſt pride allow'd;
Rejects a ſervile *uſher*'s place,
And leaves St. James's in diſgrace. *Swift.*

2. An under-teacher; one who introduces young ſcholars to higher learning.

Though grammar profits leſs than rhetorick's,
Yet ev'n in thoſe his *uſher* claims a ſhare. *Dryden.*

To U'SHER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To introduce as a forerunner or harbinger; to forerun.

No ſun ſhall ever *uſher* forth my honours,
Or gild again the noble troops that waited
Upon my ſmiles. *Shakeſpeare.*

The ſun,
Declin'd, was haſting now with prone career
To th' ocean iſles, and in th' aſcending ſcale
Of heav'n, the ſtars, that *uſher* evening, roſe. *Milton.*

As the deluge is repreſented a diſruption of the abyſs, ſo the future combuſtion of the earth is to be *uſhered* in, and accompanied with violent impreſſions upon nature, and the chief will be earthquakes. *Burnet.*

With ſongs and dance we celebrate the day,
And with due honours *uſher* in the May. *Dryden.*

The Examiner was *uſhered* into the world by a letter, ſetting forth the great genius of the author. *Addiſon.*

Oh name for ever ſad! for ever dear!
Still breath'd in ſighs, ſtill *uſher'd* with a tear. *Pope.*

USQUEBA'UGH. *n. ſ.* [An Iriſh and Erſe word, which ſignifies the water of life.] It is a compounded diſtilled ſpirit, being drawn on aromaticks; and the Iriſh ſort is particularly diſtinguiſhed for its pleaſant and mild flavour. The Highland ſort is ſomewhat hotter; and, by corruption, in Scottiſh they call it *whiſky*.

U'STION. *n. ſ.* [*uſtion*, French; *uſtus*, Lat.] The act of burning; the ſtate of being burned.

USTO'RIOUS. *adj.* [*uſtum*, Latin.] Having the quality of burning.

The power of a burning-glaſs is by an *uſtorious* quality in the mirror or glaſs, ariſing from a certain unknown ſubſtantial form. *Watts.*

U'SUAL. *adj.* [*uſuel*, French.] Common; frequent; cuſtomary; frequently occurring.

Conſultation with oracles was a thing very *uſual* and frequent in their times. *Hooker.*

Could I the care of Providence deſerve,
Heav'n muſt deſtroy me, if it would preſerve:
And that's my fate, or ſure it would have ſent
Some *uſual* evil for my puniſhment. *Dryden.*

U'SUALLY. *adv.* [from *usual.*] Commonly; frequently; customarily.

If men's desires are *usually* as large as their abilities, what course we took to allure the former, by that we might engage the latter. *South.*

Where men err against this method, it is *usually* on purpose, and to shew their learning. *Swift.*

U'SUALNESS. *n. s.* [from *usual.*] Commonness; frequency.

USUCA'PTION. *n. s.* [*usus* and *capio*, Latin.] In the civil law, the acquisition of the property of a thing, by possession and enjoyment thereof for a certain term of years prescribed by law. *Dict.*

USUFRU'CT. *n. s.* [*usufruit*, French; *usus* and *fructus*, Latin.] The temporary use; enjoyment of the profits, without power to alienate.

The persons receiving the same, have only the *usufruct* thereof, and not any fee or inheritance therein. *Ayliffe.*

USUFRU'CTUARY. *n. s.* [*usufructuaire*, Fr. *usufructuarius*, Lat.] One that has the use and temporary profit, not the property of a thing.

The parsons of parishes are not in law accounted proprietors, but only *usufructuaries*, as having no right of fee simple vested in them. *Ayliffe.*

To U'SURE. *v. n.* [*usura*, Latin.] To practise usury; to take interest for money.

Is this the balsam that the *usuring* senate
Pours into captains wounds? *Shakespeare.*

U'SURER. *n. s.* [*usurier*, French; *usura*, Latin.] One who puts money out at interest. Commonly used for one that takes exorbitant interest.

Fie; thou sham'st thy shape, thy love, thy wit;
Which, like an *usurer*, abound'st in all,
And usest none in that true use indeed,
Which should bedeck thy shape, thy love, thy wit. *Shakesp.*

When *usurers* tell their gold i' th' field,
And bawds and whores do churches build. *Shakespeare.*

If thou lend money to any that is poor, thou shalt not be to him as an *usurer*, nor lay upon him usury. *Ex.* xxii. 25.

There may be no commutative injustice, while each retains a mutual benefit, the *usurer* for his money, the borrower for his industry. *Child.*

The asses usuræ occasioned great tumults among the people; yet he that took it was not reckoned to transgress any law; and there were some greedy *usurers* that exacted double, triple. *Arbuthnot.*

USU'RIOUS. *adj.* [*usuaire*, French; from *usury.*] Given to the practice of usury; exorbitantly greedy of profit.

For every hour that thou wilt spare me now,
I will allow,
Usurious god of love, twenty to thee,
When with my brown my grey hairs equal be. *Donne.*

To USU'RP. *v. a.* [*usurper*, French; *usurpo*, Lat.] To possess by force or intrusion; to seize, or possess without right.

So ugly a darkness, as if it would prevent the night's coming, *usurped* the day's right. *Sidney.*

Not having the natural superiority of fathers, their power must be *usurped*, and then unlawful; or if lawful, then granted or consented unto by them over whom they exercise the same, or else given them extraordinarily from God. *Hooker.*

In as much as the due estimation of heavenly truth dependeth wholly upon the known and approved authority of those famous oracles of God, it greatly behoveth the church to have always most special care, humane inventions *usurp* the room and title of divine worship. *Hooker.*

Victorious prince of York!
Before I see thee seated in that throne,
Which now the house of Lancaster *usurps*,
These eyes shall never close. *Shakespeare.*

What art thou, that *usurp'st* this time of night,
Together with that fair and warlike form? *Shakespeare.*

Their fox-like thefts are so rank, as a man may find whole pages *usurped* from one author. *Benj. Johnson.*

So he dies,
But soon revives; death over him no pow'r
Shall long *usurp*: ere the third dawning light
Return, the stars of morn shall see him rise
Out of his grave. *Milton.*

All fountains of the deep
Broke up, shall heave the ocean to *usurp*
Beyond all bounds, 'till inundation rise
Above the highest hills. *Milton.*

Farewell court,
Where vice not only hath *usurpt* the place,
But the reward, and even the name of virtue. *Denham.*

Your care about your banks infers a fear
Of threat'ning floods and inundations near:
If so, a just reprize would only be
Of what the land *usurp'd* upon the sea. *Dryden.*

Who next *usurps*, will a just prince appear,
So much your ruin will his reign endear. *Dryden.*

Struggling in vain, impatient of her load,
And lab'ring underneath the pond'rous god;
The more she strove to shake him from her breast,
With more and far superior force he press'd,
Commands his entrance, and, without controul,
Usurps her organs, and inspires her soul. *Dryden.*

Who's this, that dares *usurp*
The guards and habit of Numidia's prince? *Addison.*

USURPA'TION. *n. s.* [*usurpation*, Fr. from *usurp.*] Forcible, unjust, illegal seizure or possession.

The Piercies,
Finding his *usurpation* most unjust,
Endeavour'd my advancement to the throne. *Shakespeare.*

Succeeding kings recovery of their right from unjust *usurpations*, shall never be prejudiced by any act of mine. *K. Charles.*

To raise a tempest on the sea was *usurpation* on the prerogative of Neptune, who had given him no leave. *Dryden.*

O baseness, to support a tyrant throne,
And crush your freeborn brethren of the world!
Nay, to become a part of *usurpation*,
T' espouse the tyrant's person and her crimes. *Dryden.*

Whatever opposition was made to the *usurpations* of king James, proceeded altogether from the church of England. *Swift.*

USU'RPER. *n. s.* [from *usurp.*] One who seizes or possesses that to which he has no right. It is generally used of one who excludes the right heir from the throne.

Ever sithence he hath continued his first usurped power, and now exacteth upon all men what he list: so that now to subdue or expel an *usurper*, should be no unjust enterprize, but a restitution of antient right unto the crown. *Spenser.*

Richard duke of York,
Was rightful heir unto the English crown,
And that your majesty was an *usurper*. *Shakespeare.*

But this *usurper*, his encroachment proud,
Stays not on man; to God his tow'r intends
Siege and defiance. *Milton.*

Few *usurpers* to the shades descend
By a dry death, or with a quiet end. *Dryden.*

He griev'd the land he freed should be oppress'd,
And he less for it than *usurpers* do. *Dryden.*

USU'RPINGLY. *adv.* [from *usurp.*] Without just claim.

Lay aside the sword,
Which sways *usurpingly* these several titles,
And put the same into young Arthur's hand,
Thy right royal sovereign. *Shakespeare.*

U'SURY. *n. s.* [*usuré*, French; *usura*, Latin.]

1. Money paid for the use of money; interest.

He that high does sit, and all things see,
With equal eyes, their merits to restore,
Behold, what ye this day have done for me,
And what I cannot quit, requite with *usury*. *Spenser.*

The wished day is come at last,
That shall, for all the pains and sorrows past,
Pay to her *usury* of long delight. *Spenser.*

Our angles are like money put to *usury*; they may thrive, though we sit still and do nothing. *Walton.*

What he borrows from the antients, he repays with *usury* of his own; in coin as good, and almost as universally valuable. *Dryden.*

2. The practice of taking interest. It is commonly used with some reproach.

Usury bringeth the treasure of a realm into few hands; for the usurer being at certainties, and others at uncertainties, at the end, most of the money will be in the box. *Bacon.*

U'TENSIL. *n. s.* [*utensile*, French; *utensile*, low Latin.] An instrument for any use, such as the vessels of the kitchen, or tools of a trade.

Burn but his books; he has brave *utensils*,
Which, when he has a house, he'll deck withal. *Shakespeare.*

Mules after these, camels and dromedaries,
And waggons fraught with *utensils* of war. *Milton.*

Tithes and lands given to God are never; and plate, vestments, and other sacred *utensils*, are seldom consecrated. *South.*

The springs of life their former vigour feel;
Such zeal he had for that vile *utensil*. *Garth.*

U'TERINE. *adj.* [*uterin*, French; *uterinus*, Latin.] Belonging to the womb.

In hot climates, and where the *uterine* parts exceed in heat, by the coldness of some simple, they may be reduced unto a conceptive constitution. *Brown.*

The vessels of the interior glandulous substance of the womb, are contorted with turnings and meanders, that they might accommodate themselves without danger of rupture to the necessary extension of the *uterine* substance. *Ray.*

U'TERUS. *n. s.* [Latin.] The womb.

UTI'LITY. *n. s.* [*utilité*, French; *utilitas*, Latin.] Usefulness; profit; convenience; advantageousness.

Those things which have long gone together, are confederate; whereas new things piece not so well; but though they help by their *utility*, yet they trouble by their inconformity. *Bacon.*

Should

Should we blindly obey the reſtraints of phyſicians and aſtrologers, we ſhould confine the *utility* of phyſick unto a very few days. *Brown.*

M. Zulichem deſired me that I would give a relation of the cure of the gout, that it might be made publick, as a thing which might prove of common *utility* to ſo great numbers as were ſubject to that diſeaſe. *Temple.*

U'TIS. *n. ſ.* A word which probably is corrupted, at leaſt is not now underſtood.

Then here will be old *utis:* it will be an excellent ſtratagem. *Shakeſpeare.*

U'TMOST. *adj.* [utmœrt, Saxon; from utten.]

1. Extreme; placed at the extremity.

Much like a ſubtile ſpider, which doth ſit
In middle of her web, which ſpreadeth wide;
If aught do touch the *utmoſt* thread of it,
She feels it inſtantly on ev'ry ſide. *Davies.*

As far remov'd from God and light of heav'n,
As from the center thrice to th' *utmoſt* pole. *Milton.*

I went
To view the *utmoſt* limits of the land. *Dryden.*

2. Being in the higheſt degree.

I'll undertake to bring him,
Where he ſhall anſwer by a lawful form,
In peace, to his *utmoſt* peril. *Shakeſpeare.*

U'TMOST. *n. ſ.* The moſt that can be; the greateſt power; the higheſt degree.

What miſcarries,
Shall be the general's fault, though he perform
To the *utmoſt* of a man. *Shakeſpeare.*

I will be free,
Even to the *utmoſt* as I pleaſe in words. *Shakeſpeare.*

Such a conſcience, as has employed the *utmoſt* of its ability to give itſelf the beſt information, and cleareſt knowledge of its duty, that it can, is a rational ground for a man to build ſuch an hope upon. *South.*

Try your fortune.—
—I have to the *utmoſt.* Doſt thou think me deſperate
Without juſt cauſe? *Dryden.*

A man, having carefully enquired into all the grounds of probability and unlikelineſs, and done his *utmoſt* to inform himſelf in all particulars, may come to acknowledge on which ſide the probability reſts. *Locke.*

The enemy thinks of raiſing threeſcore thouſand men: let us perform our *utmoſt*, and we ſhall overwhelm them with our multitudes. *Addiſon.*

U'TTER. *adj.* [uttep, Saxon.]

1. Situate on the outſide, or remote from the center.

In my flight,
Through *utter* and through middle darkneſs borne,
I ſung of chaos, and eternal night. *Milton.*

2. Placed without any compaſs; out of any place.

Purſue theſe ſons of darkneſs; drive them out
From all heav'n's bounds, into the *utter* deep. *Milton.*

3. Extreme; exceſſive; utmoſt. This ſeems to be *Milton's* meaning here.

Such place eternal juſtice had prepar'd
For thoſe rebellious; here their priſon ordain'd
In *utter* darkneſs; and their portion ſet
As far remov'd from God, and light of heav'n,
As from the centre thrice to th' utmoſt pole. *Milton.*

4. Complete; irrevocable.

The parliament thought the *utter* taking it away, abſolutely neceſſary for the preſervation of the kingdom. *Clarendon.*

There could not be any other eſtimate made of the loſs, than by the *utter* refuſal of the auxiliary regiments of London and Kent to march farther. *Clarendon.*

They feel fewer corporal pains, and are *utter* ſtrangers to all thoſe anxious thoughts which diſquiet mankind. *Atterbury.*

To U'TTER. *v. a.* [from the adjective; to make publick, or *let out*; *palam facere.*]

1. To ſpeak; to pronounce; to expreſs.

Men ſpake not with the inſtruments of writing, neither writ with the inſtruments of ſpeech; and yet things recorded with the one, and *uttered* with the other, may be preached well enough with both. *Hooker.*

Theſe very words I've heard him *utter.* *Shakeſpeare.*

There's more gold: but, ſirrah,
We ſay the dead are well. Bring it to that,
The gold I give thee will I melt, and pour
Down thy ill *uttering* throat. *Shakeſpeare.*

Conceiving and *uttering* from the heart words of falſehood. *Iſa.* lix. 13.

Shall not they teach thee and tell thee, and *utter* words out of their heart? *Job* viii. 10.

Who knows but his poor bleeding heart,
Amidſt its agonies, remember'd Marcia,
And the laſt words he *utter'd*, call'd me cruel! *Addiſon.*

2. To diſcloſe; to diſcover; to publiſh.

When do partial and ſiniſter affections more *utter* themſelves, than when an election is committed to many? *Whitg.*

Were it folly to be modeſt in *uttering* what is known to all the world? *Raleigh.*

I meant my words ſhould not reach your ears; but what I *utter'd* was moſt true. *Dryden.*

3. To ſell; to vend.

Such mortal drugs I have; but Mantua's law
Is death to any he that *utters* them. *Shakeſpeare.*

They bring it home, and *utter* it commonly by the name of Newfoundland fiſh. *Abbot.*

The Devonſhire and Somerſetſhire graſiers feed yearly great droves of cattle in the north quarter of Cornwall, and *utter* them at home. *Carew.*

4. To diſperſe; to emit at large.

To preſerve us from ruin, the whole kingdom ſhould continue in a firm reſolution never to receive or *utter* this fatal coin. *Swift.*

U'TTERABLE. *adj.* [from *utter.*] Expreſſible; ſuch as may be uttered.

U'TTERANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *utter.*]

1. Pronunciation; manner of ſpeaking.

He, with *utt'rance* grave, and countenance ſad,
From point to point diſcours'd his voyage. *Spenſer.*

2. [*Outrance*, Fr.] Extremity; terms of extreme hoſtility.

Of him I gather'd honour;
Which he to ſeek of me again perforce,
Behoves me keep at *utterance.* *Shakeſpeare.*

Mine eternal jewel
Giv'n the common enemy of man,
To make them kings; the ſeed of Banquo kings!
Rather than ſo, come, fate, into the liſt,
And champion me to th' *utterance.* *Shakeſpeare.*

3. Vocal expreſſion; emiſſion from the mouth.

'Till Adam, though no leſs than Eve abaſh'd,
At length gave *utterance* to theſe words conſtrain'd. *Milton.*

Speaking is a ſenſible expreſſion of the notions of the mind, by ſeveral diſcriminations of *utterance* of voice, uſed as ſigns; having by conſent ſeveral determinate ſignificancies. *Holder.*

There have been ſome inventions, which have been able for the *utterance* of articulate ſounds, as the ſpeaking of certain words. *Wilkins.*

Many a man thinks admirably well, who has a poor *utterance*; while others have a charming manner of ſpeech, but their thoughts are trifling. *Watts.*

U'TTERER. *n. ſ.* [from *utter.*]

1. One who pronounces.

2. A divulger; a diſcloſer.

Utterers of ſecrets he from thence debarr'd;
Babblers of folly, and blazers of crime. *Spenſer.*

3. A ſeller; a vender.

U'TTERLY. *adv.* [from *utter.*] Fully; completely; perfectly: For the moſt part, in an ill ſenſe.

God, whoſe property is to ſhew his mercies then greateſt, when they are neareſt to be *utterly* deſpaired. *Hooker.*

Arguments taken from the authority of men, may not only ſo far forth as hath been declared, but further alſo be of ſome force in human ſciences; which force, be it never ſo ſmall, doth ſhew that they are not *utterly* naught. *Hooker.*

All your int'reſt in thoſe territories
Is *utterly* bereft you; all is loſt. *Shakeſpeare.*

He was ſo *utterly* tired with an employment ſo contrary to his humour, that he did not conſider the means that would lead him out of it. *Clarendon.*

While in the fleſh, we cannot be *utterly* inſenſible of the afflictions that befal us. *Atterbury.*

U'TTERMOST. *adj.* [from *utter.*]

1. Extreme; being in the higheſt degree.

Bereave me not,
Whereon I live! thy gentle looks, thy aid,
Thy counſel, in this *uttermoſt* diſtreſs. *Milton.*

2. Moſt remote.

The land, from the *uttermoſt* end of the ſtraits on Peru ſide, did go towards the ſouth. *Abbot.*

U'TTERMOST. *n. ſ.* The greateſt degree.

There needed neither promiſe nor perſuaſion to make her do her *uttermoſt* for her father's ſervice. *Sidney.*

He cannot have ſufficient honour done unto him; but the *uttermoſt* we can do, we muſt. *Hooker.*

UVE'OUS. *adj.* [from *uva*, Latin.]

The *uveous* coat, or iris of the eye, hath a muſculous power, and can dilate and contract that round hole in it, called the pupil. *Ray.*

VULCA'NO. n. ſ. [Italian.] A burning mountain; volcano.

Earth calcined, flies off into the air; the aſhes of burning mountains, in *vulcano's*, will be carried to great diſtances. *Arb.*

VU'LGAR. *adj.* [*vulgaire*, French; *vulgaris*, Latin.]

1. Plebeian; ſuiting to the common people; practiſed among the common people.

Men who have paſſed all their time in low and *vulgar* life, cannot have a ſuitable idea of the ſeveral beauties and blemiſhes in the actions of great men. *Addiſon.*

2. Mean; low; being of the common rate.

It requiring too great a ſagacity for *vulgar* minds to draw the line between virtue and vice, no wonder if moſt men attempt not a laborious ſcrutiny into things themſelves, but only take names and words, and ſo reſt in them. *South.*

Now waſting years my former ſtrength confound,
And added woes have bow'd me to the ground:
Yet by the ſtubble you may gueſs the grain,
And mark the ruins of no *vulgar* man. *Broome.*

3. Publick; commonly bruited.

Do you hear aught of a battle toward?—
—Moſt ſure, and *vulgar*; every one hears that. *Shakeſp.*

VU'LGAR. *n. ſ.* [*vulgaire*, French.] The common people.

I'll about;
Drive away the *vulgar* from the ſtreets. *Shakeſpeare.*

Thoſe men, and their adherents, were then looked upon by the affrighted *vulgar*, as greater protectors of their laws and liberties than myſelf. *King Charles.*

The *vulgar* imagine the pretender to have been a child impoſed upon the nation by the fraudulent zeal of his parents, and their bigotted counſellors. *Swift.*

VULGA'RITY. *n. ſ.* [from *vulgar*.]

1. Meanneſs; ſtate of the loweſt people.

Although their condition may place them many ſpheres above the multitude; yet are they ſtill within the line of *vulgarity*, and democratical enemies to truth. *Brown.*

True it is, and I hope I ſhall not offend their *vulgarities*, if I ſay they are daily mocked into error by deviſers. *Brown.*

2. Particular inſtance or ſpecimen of meanneſs.

Is the grand ſophos of Perſius, and the ſublimity of Juvenal, to be circumſcribed with the meanneſs of words, and *vulgarity* of expreſſion? *Dryden.*

VU'LGARLY. *adv.* [from *vulgar*.] Commonly; in the ordinary manner; among the common people.

He was, which people much reſpect
In princes, and which pleaſes *vulgarly*,
Of goodly pers'nage, and of ſweet aſpect. *Daniel.*

He, that believes himſelf uncapable of pardon, goes on without thought of reforming; ſuch an one we call *vulgarly* a deſperate perſon. *Hammond.*

As it is *vulgarly* underſtood, that he cut a paſſage for his army through theſe mighty mountains, it may ſeem incredible. *Brown.*

VU'LNERABLE. *adj.* [*vulnerable*, Fr. *vulnerabilis*, Lat.] Suſceptive of wounds; liable to external injuries.

Let fall thy blade on *vulnerable* creſts;
I bear a charmed life, which muſt not yield
To one of woman born. *Shakeſpeare.*

Achilles though dipt in Styx, yet having his heel untouched by that water, although he were fortified elſewhere, he was ſlain in that part, as only *vulnerable* in the inferior and brutal part. *Brown.*

VU'LNERARY. *adj.* [*vulneraire*, French; *vulnerarius*, Latin.] Uſeful in the cure of wounds.

Try whether the ſame effect will not enſue, by common *vulnerary* plaiſters. *Brown.*

I kept the orifice open, and preſcribed him *vulneraries*. *Wiſem.*

To VU'LNERATE. *v. a.* [*vulnero*, Lat.] To wound; to hurt.

De facto there is ſuch an intercourſe between the magnetick unguent and the *vulnerated* body. *Glanville.*

VU'LPINE. *adj.* [*vulpinus*, Lat.] Belonging to a fox.

VU'LTURE. *n. ſ.* [*vultur*, Lat.] A large bird of prey remarkable for voracity.

Nor the night raven, that ſtill deadly yells,
Nor grieſly *vultures* make us once affear'd. *Spenſer.*

We've willing dames enough; there cannot be
That *vulture* in you to devour ſo many,
As will to greatneſs dedicate themſelves. *Shakeſpeare.*

A rav'nous *vulture* in his open'd ſide,
Her crooked beak and cruel talons try'd. *Dryden.*

VU'LTURINE. *adj.* [*vulturinus*, Lat.] Belonging to a vulture.

UVU'LA. *n. ſ.* [*uvula*, Latin.] In anatomy, a round ſoft ſpongeous body, ſuſpended from the palate near the foramina of the noſtrils over the glottis. *Dict.*

By an inſtrument bended up at one end, I got up behind the *uvula*. *Wiſeman.*

UXO'RIOUS. *adj.* [*uxorius*, Latin.] Submiſſively fond of a wife; infected with connubial dotage.

Towards his queen he was nothing *uxorious*, nor ſcarce indulgent; but companionable and reſpective. *Bacon.*

That *uxorious* king, whoſe heart, though large,
Beguil'd by fair idolatreſſes, fell
To idols foul. *Milton.*

How would'ſt thou inſult,
When I muſt live *uxorious* to thy will
In perfect thraldom, how again betray me? *Milton.*

UXO'RIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *uxorious*.] With fond ſubmiſſion to a wife.

If thou art thus *uxoriouſly* inclin'd
To bear thy bondage with a willing mind,
Prepare thy neck. *Dryden.*

UXO'RIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *uxorious*.] Connubial dotage; fond ſubmiſſion to a wife.



W

W A D

W, Is a letter of which the form is not to be found in the alphabets of the learned languages; though it is not improbable that by our *w* is expreſſed the ſound of the Roman *v*, and the Eolick *f*. Both the form and ſound are excluded from the languages derived from the Latin.

W is ſometimes improperly uſed in diphthongs as a vowel, for *u*, *view*, *ſtrew*: the ſound of *w* conſonant is uniform.

To WA'BBLE. *v. n.* [A low barbarous word.] To ſhake; to move from ſide to ſide.

If in your work you find it *wabble*, that is, that one ſide of the flat inclines to the right or left hand, with ſoft blows of an hammer ſet it to rights, and then ſcrew it hard up. *Moxon.*

WAD. *n. ſ.* [peob, hay, Saxon.]

1. A bundle of ſtraw thruſt cloſe together.
2. *Wadd*, or black lead, is a mineral of great uſe and value. *Woodward.*

WA'DDING. *n. ſ.* [from *wad*, *vad*, Iſlandick.] A kind of ſoft ſtuff looſely woven, with which the ſkirts of coats are ſtuffed out.

To WADDLE. *v. n.* [*waggelen*, Dutch, to *waggle*; whence, by a caſual corruption, *waddle*.] To ſhake, in walking, from ſide to ſide; to deviate in motion from a right line.

She could have run and *waddled* all about. *Shakeſpeare.*

The ſtrutting petticoat ſmooths and levels all diſtinctions; while I cannot but be troubled to ſee ſo many well-ſhaped, innocent virgins bloated up, and *waddling* up and down like big-bellied women. *Spectator.*

The farmer's gooſe,
Grown fat with corn and ſitting ſtill,
Can ſcarce get o'er the barn-door ſill,
And hardly *waddles* forth to cool
Her belly in the neighb'ring pool. *Swift.*

A dabchick *waddles* through the copſe
On feet and wings, and flies, and wades, and hops. *Pope.*

Dulneſs, of buſineſs the directing ſoul,
To human heads like biaſs to the bowl;
Which, as more pond'rous, makes their aim more true,
Obliquely *waddling* to the mark in view. *Pope.*

To WADE. *v. n.* [from *vadum*, Lat. pronounced *wadum*.]

1. To walk through the waters; to paſs water without ſwimming.

We'll *wade* to the market-place in Frenchmen's blood. *Shak.*

She *waded* through the dirt to pluck him off. *Shakeſpeare.*

I am in blood
Stept in ſo far, that, ſhould I *wade* no more,
Returning were as tedious as go o'er. *Shakeſpeare.*

He ſtaid ſeven days at the Craſſus, until a bridge was made for the tranſporting of his army, for that the river was not to be *waded* over. *Knolles.*

Then ſince fortune's favours fade,
You that in her arms do ſleep,
Learn to ſwim, and not to *wade*,
For the hearts of kings are deep. *Wotton.*

With head, hands, wings, or feet, purſues his way,
And ſwims, or ſinks, or *wades*, or creeps, or flies. *Milton.*

It is hard to *wade* deep in baths where ſprings ariſe. *Brown.*

Fowls that frequent waters, and only *wade*, have as well long legs as long necks; and thoſe that are made for ſwimming have feet like oars. *More.*

Thoſe birds only *wade* in the water, and do not ſwim. *More.*

As when a dabchick waddles through the copſe
On feet and wings, he flies, and *wades*, and hops. *Pope.*

2. To paſs difficultly and laboriouſly.

They were not permitted to enter unto war, nor conclude any league of peace, nor to *wade* through any act of moment between them and foreign ſtates, unleſs the oracle of God, or his prophets, were firſt conſulted with. *Hooker.*

I have *waded* through the whole cauſe, ſearching the truth by the cauſes of truth. *Hooker.*

The ſubſtance of thoſe controverſies whereunto we have begun to *wade*, be rather of outward things appertaining to the church, than of any thing wherein the being of the church conſiſteth. *Hooker.*

W A F

Virtue gives herſelf light, through darkneſs for to *wade*. *Spenſer.*

I ſhould chuſe rather with ſpitting and ſcorn to be tumbled into the duſt in blood, bearing witneſs to any known truth of our Lord; than, by a denial of thoſe truths, through blood and perjury *wade* to a ſceptre, and lord it in a throne. *South.*

'Tis not to my purpoſe to *wade* into thoſe bottomleſs controverſies, which, like a gulph, have ſwallowed up ſo much time of learned men. *Decay of Piety.*

The dame
Now try'd the ſtairs, and *wading* through the night,
Search'd all the deep receſs, and iſſu'd into light. *Dryden.*

The wrathful god then plunges from above,
And where in thickeſt waves the ſparkles drove,
There lights, and *wades* through fumes, and gropes his way,
Half ſing'd, half ſtifl'd. *Dryden.*

Simonides, the more he contemplated the nature of the Deity, found that he *waded* but the more out of his death, and that he loſt himſelf in the thought. *Addiſon.*

WA'FFER. *n. ſ.* [*wafel*, Dutch.]

1. A thin cake.

Wife, make us a dinner; ſpare fleſh, neither corn;
Make *wafers* and cakes, for our ſheepe muſt be ſhorne. *Tuſſ.*

Poor Sancho they perſuaded that he enjoyed a great dominion, and then gave him nothing to ſubſiſt upon but *wafers* and marmalade. *Pope.*

2. The bread given in the euchariſt by the Romaniſts.

That the ſame body of Chriſt ſhould be in a thouſand places at once; that the whole body ſhould lie hid in a little thin *wafer*; yet ſo, that the members thereof ſhould not one run into another, but continue diſtinct, and have an order agreeable to a man's body, it doth exceed reaſon. *Hall.*

3. Paſte made to cloſe letters.

To WAFT. *v. a.* [probably from *wave*.]

1. To carry through the air, or on the water.

A braver choice of dauntleſs ſpirits,
Than now the Engliſh bottoms have *waft* o'er,
Did never float upon the ſwelling tide. *Shakeſpeare.*

Our high admiral
Shall *waft* them over with our royal fleet. *Shakeſpeare.*

Whether cripples, who have loſt their thighs, will not ſink, but float; their lungs being able to *waft* up their bodies, which are in others overpoiſed by the hinder legs, we have not made experiment. *Brown.*

Nor dares his tranſport-veſſel croſs the waves,
With ſuch whoſe bones are not compos'd in graves:
A hundred years they wander on the ſhore;
At length, their penance done, are *wafted* o'er. *Dryden.*

Lend to this wretch your hand, and *waft* him o'er
To the ſweet banks of yon forbidden ſhore. *Dryden.*

From hence might firſt ſpring that opinion of the vehicles of ſpirits; the vulgar conceiving that the breath was that wherein the ſoul was *wafted* and carried away. *Ray.*

They before *wafted* over their troops into Sicily in open veſſels. *Arbuthnot.*

In vain you tell your parting lover,
You wiſh fair winds may *waft* him over:
Alas! what winds can happy prove,
That bear me far from what I love? *Prior.*

Speed the ſoft intercourſe from ſoul to ſoul,
And *waft* a ſigh from Indus to the pole. *Pope.*

2. To beckon; to inform by a ſign of any thing moving.

To WAFT. *v. n.* To float.

It *wafted* nearer yet, and then ſhe knew
That what before ſhe but ſurmis'd, was true. *Dryden.*

'Thoſe trumpets his triumphant entry tell,
And now the ſhouts *waft* near the citadel. *Dryden.*

WAFT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A floating body.

From the bellowing eaſt oft the whirlwind's wing
Sweeps up the burthen of whole wintry plains,
In one wide *waft*. *Thomſon.*

2. Motion of a ſtreamer. Uſed as a token or mean of information at ſea.

WA'FTAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *waft.*] Carriage by water or air. Not in uſe.

What ſhip of Epidamnum ſtays for me?—
—A ſhip you ſent me to, to hire *waftage*. *Shakeſpeare.*

I ſtalk about her door,
Like a ſtrange ſoul upon the Stygian banks,
Staying for *waftage*. *Shakeſpeare.*

WA'FTER. *n. ſ.* [from *waft.*] A paſſage boat. *Ainſworth.*

WA'FTURE. *n. ſ.* [from *waft.*] The act of waving. Not in uſe.

You anſwer'd not;
But with an angry *wafture* of your hand
Gave ſign for me to leave you. *Shakeſpeare.*

To WAG. *v. a.* [pagian, Saxon; *waggen*, Dutch.] To move lightly; to ſhake ſlightly.

I can counterfeit the deep tragedian;
Tremble and ſtart at *wagging* of a ſtraw. *Shakeſpeare.*

You may as well forbid the mountain pines
To *wag* their high tops, and to make a noiſe,
When they are fretted with the guſts of heav'n. *Shakeſp.*

All that paſs, hiſs and *wag* their head at thee. *La.* ii. 15.

Thou canſt not *wag* thy finger, or begin
The leaſt light motion, but it tends to ſin. *Dryden.*

So have I ſeen in black and white,
A prating thing, a magpye hight,
Majeſtically ſtalk;
A ſtately, worthleſs animal,
That plies the tongue, and *wags* the tail,
All flutter, pride, and talk. *Swift.*

To WAG. *v. n.*

1. To be in quick or ludicrous motion.

Be merry, my wife has all;
For women are ſhrews, both ſhort and tall;
'Tis merry in hall, where beards *wag* all. *Shakeſpeare.*

I will fight with him upon this theme,
Until my eyelids will no longer *wag*. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. To go; to be moved.

I will provoke him to't, or let him *wag*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Her charms ſhe mutter'd o'er;
And yet the reſty ſieve *wagg'd* ne'er the more:
I wept for woe. *Dryden.*

WAG. *n. ſ.* [pœzan, Saxon, to cheat.] Any one ludicrouſly miſchievous; a merry droll.

Cupid the *wag*, that lately conquer'd had
Wiſe counſellors, ſtout captains puiſſant;
And ty'd them faſt to lead his triumphs bad,
Glutted with them, now plays with meaneſt things. *Sidney.*

Was not my lord the verier *wag* o' th' two? *Shakeſpeare.*

We wink at *wags*, when they offend,
And ſpare the boy, in hopes the man may mend. *Dryden.*

A counſellor never pleaded without a piece of packthread in his hand, which he uſed to twiſt about a finger all the while he was ſpeaking: the *wags* uſed to call it the thread of his diſcourſe. *Addiſon.*

WAGE. *n. ſ.* The plural *wages* is now only uſed. [*wegen*, or *wagen*, German; *gages*, French.]

1. Pay given for ſervice.

All friends ſhall taſte
The *wages* of their virtue, and all foes
The cup of their deſervings. *Shakeſpeare.*

The laſt petition is for my men; they are the pooreſt,
But poverty could never draw them from me;
That they may have their *wages* duly paid them,
And ſomething over to remember me. *Shakeſpeare.*

By Tom Thumb, a fairy page,
He ſent it, and doth him engage,
By promiſe of a mighty *wage*,
It ſecretly to carry. *Drayton.*

The thing itſelf is not only our duty, but our glory; and he who hath done this work, has, in the very work, partly received his *wages*. *South.*

2. Gage; pledge. *Ainſw.*

To WAGE. *v. a.* [The origination of this word, which is now only uſed in the phraſe *to wage war*, is not eaſily diſcovered: *waegen*, in German, is to attempt any thing dangerous.]

1. To attempt; to venture.

We muſt not think the Turk is ſo unſkilful,
Neglecting an attempt of eaſe and gain,
To wake and *wage* a danger profitleſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. To make; to carry on. Applied to war.

Return to her, and fifty men diſmiſs'd!
No; rather I abjure all roofs, and chuſe
To *wage* againſt the enmity o' th' air,
To be a comrade with the wolf. *Shakeſpeare.*

Your reputation *wages* war with the enemies of your royal family, even within their trenches. *Dryden.*

He ponder'd, which of all his ſons was fit
To reign, and *wage* immortal war with wit. *Dryden.*

3. [From *wage*, *wages*.] To ſet to hire.

Thou muſt *wage*
Thy works for wealth, and life for gold engage. *Spenſer.*

4. To take to hire; to hire for pay; to hold in pay; to employ for wages.

I ſeem'd his follower, not partner; and
He *wag'd* me with his countenance, as if
I had been mercenary. *Shakeſpeare.*

The officers of the admiralty having places of ſo good benefit, it is their parts, being well *waged* and rewarded, exactly to look into the ſound building of ſhips. *Raleigh.*

The king had erected his courts of ordinary reſort, and was at the charge not only to *wage* juſtice and their miniſters, but alſo to appoint the ſafe cuſtody of records. *Bacon.*

This great lord came not over with any great number of *waged* ſoldiers. *Davies.*

5. [In law.]

When an action of debt is brought againſt one, as for money or chattels, left or lent the defendant, the defendant may *wage* his law; that is, ſwear, and certain perſons with him, that he owes nothing to the plaintiff in manner as he hath declared. The offer to make the oath is called *wager* of law; and when it is accompliſhed, it is called the making or doing of law. *Blount.*

WA'GER. *n. ſ.* [from *wage*, to venture.]

1. A bett; any thing pledged upon a chance or performance.

Love and miſchief made a *wager*, which ſhould have moſt power in me. *Sidney.*

The ſea ſtrove with the winds which ſhould be louder; and the ſhrouds of the ſhip, with a ghaſtful noiſe to them that were in it, witneſſed that their ruin was the *wager* of the other's contention. *Sidney.*

Full faſt ſhe fled, ne ever look'd behind;
As if her life upon the *wager* lay. *Spenſer.*

Beſides theſe plates for horſe-races, the *wagers* may be as the perſons pleaſe. *Temple.*

Factious, and fav'ring this or t'other ſide,
Their *wagers* back their wiſhes. *Dryden.*

If any atheiſt can ſtake his ſoul for a *wager*, againſt ſuch an inexhauſtible diſproportion, let him never hereafter accuſe others of credulity. *Bentley.*

2. [In law.] An offer to make oath. See *To wage* in law.

Multiplication of actions upon the caſe were rare formerly, and thereby *wager* of law ouſted, which diſcouraged many ſuits. *Hale.*

To WA'GER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To lay; to pledge as a bett; to pledge upon ſome caſualty or performance.

'Twas merry, when you *wager'd* on your angling. *Shakeſp.*

He that will lay much to ſtake upon every flying ſtory, may as well *wager* his eſtate which way the wind will ſit next morning. *Government of the Tongue.*

I feed my father's flock;
What can I *wager* from the common ſtock? *Dryden.*

WA'GES. *n. ſ.* See WAGE.

WA'GGERY. *n. ſ.* [from *wag.*] Miſchievous merriment; roguiſh trick; ſarcaſtical gaiety.

'Tis not the *waggeries* or cheats practiſed among ſchoolboys, that make an able man; but the principles of juſtice, generoſity, and ſobriety. *Locke.*

WA'GGISH. *adj.* [from *wag.*] Knaviſhly merry; merrily miſchievous; frolickſome.

Change fear and niceneſs,
The handmaids of all women, or, more truly,
Woman its pretty ſelf, to *waggiſh* courage. *Shakeſpeare.*

This new conceit is the *waggiſh* ſuggeſtion of ſome ſly and ſculking atheiſts. *More.*

A company of *waggiſh* boys watching of frogs at the ſide of a pond, ſtill, as any of them put up their heads, they would be pelting them down with ſtones. Children, ſays one of the frogs, you never conſider that though this may be play to you, 'tis death to us. *L'Eſtrange.*

As boys, on holidays let looſe to play,
Lay *waggiſh* traps for girls that paſs that way;
Then ſhout to ſee in dirt and deep diſtreſs
Some ſilly cit. *Dryden.*

WA'GGISHNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *waggiſh.*] Merry miſchief.

A chriſtian boy in Conſtantinople had like to have been ſtoned for gagging, in a *waggiſhneſs*, a long-billed fowl. *Bacon.*

To WA'GGLE. *v. n.* [*waggelen*, German.] To waddle; to move from ſide to ſide.

The ſport Baſilius would ſhew to Zelmane, was the mounting of his hawk at a heron, which getting up on his *waggling* wings with pain, as though the air next to the earth were not fit for his great body to fly through, was now grown to diminiſh the ſight of himſelf. *Sidney.*

Why do you go nodding and *waggling* ſo, as if hip-ſhot? ſays the gooſe to her goſſeling. *L'Eſtrange.*

WA'GON. *n. ſ.* [pœzen, Sax. *waeghens*, Dut. *vagn*, Iſland.ck.]

1. A heavy carriage for burthens.

The Hungarian tents were incloſed round with *waggons*, one chained to another. *Knolles.*

Waggons fraught with utenſils of war. *Milton.*

2. A chariot. Not in uſe.

Now fair Phœbus 'gan decline in haſte,
His weary *waggon* to the weſtern vale. *Spenſer.*

Then

Then to her *waggon* she betakes,
And with her bears the witch. *Spenser.*
O Proserpina,
For the flowers now that frighted thou let'st fall
From Dis's *waggon*. *Shakespeare.*
Her *waggon* spokes made of long spinners legs;
The cover, of the wings of grashoppers. *Shakespeare.*

WA'GONNER. *n. s.* [from *wagon*.] One who drives a wagon.

By this the northern *waggoner* had set
His sevenfold team behind the stedfast star,
That was in ocean waves yet never wet. *Spenser.*
Gallop apace, you fi'ry-footed steeds,
Tow'rd Phœbus' mansion! such a *waggoner*
As Phaeton would whip you to the west. *Shakespeare.*
A *waggoner* took notice upon the creaking of a wheel, that it was the worst wheel that made most noise. *L'Estrange.*
The *waggoners* that curse their standing teams,
Would wake e'en drowsy Drusus from his dreams. *Dryden.*
I described to him the use and the nature of it; and the next day the *waggoners* arrived with it. *Gulliver's Travels.*

WA'GTAIL. *n. s.* A bird. *Ainsw.*

WAID. *adj.* [I suppose for *weighed*.] Crushed.

His horse *waid* in the back, and shoulder-shotten. *Shakesp.*

WAIF. *n. s.* [*wavium*, *waivium*, law Lat. from *wave*.] Goods found, but claimed by no body; that of which every one waves the claim. Commonly written *weif*. *Ainsw.*

To WAIL. *v. a.* [*gualare*, Italian.] To moan; to lament; to bewail.

Wise men ne'er *wail* their present woes,
But presently prevent the ways to *wail*. *Shakespeare.*
Say, if my spouse maintains her royal trust?
Or if no more her absent lord she *wails*,
But the false woman o'er the wife prevails? *Pope.*

To WAIL. *v. n.* To grieve audibly; to express sorrow.

Son of man *wail* for the multitude. *Ez.* xxxii. 18.
I will *wail* and howl. *Mic.* i. 8.

WAIL. *n. s.* Audible sorrow.

Around the woods
She sighs her song, which with her *wail* resound. *Thomson.*

WA'ILFUL. *adj.* [from *wail* and *full*.] Sorrowful; mournful.

Lay lime to tangle her desires
By *wailful* sonnets, whose composed rhimes
Should be full fraught with serviceable vows. *Shakespeare.*

WA'ILING. *n. s.* [from *wail*.] Lamentation; moan; audible sorrow.

The camp filled with lamentation and mourning, which would be increased by the weeping and *wailing* of them, which should never see their brethren. *Knolles.*
Other cries among the Irish savour of the Scythian barbarism; as the lamentations of their burials, with despairful outcries, and immoderate *wailings*. *Spenser.*
Take up *wailing* for us, that our eyes may run down with tears. *Jer.* ix. 18.
The *wailings* of a maiden I recite. *Gay.*

WAIN. *n. s.* [contracted from *wagon*.] A carriage.

There antient night arriving, did alight
From her high weary *wain*. *Spenser.*
Your's be the harvest; 'tis the beggar's gain
To glean the fallings of the loaded *wain*. *Dryden.*

WA'INROPE. *n. s.* [*wain* and *rope*.] A large cord, with which the load is tied on the wagon.

Oxen and *wainropes* cannot hale them together. *Shakespeare.*

WA'INSCOT. *n. s.* [*wageschot*, Dutch.] The inner wooden covering of a wall.

Some have the veins more varied and chambletted; as oak, whereof *wainscot* is made. *Bacon.*
She never could part with plain *wainscot* and clean hangings. *Arbuthnot.*
A rat your utmost rage defies,
That safe behind the *wainscot* lies. *Swift.*

To WA'INSCOT. *v. a.* [*waegenschotten*, Dutch.]

1. To line walls with boards.
Musick soundeth better in chambers *wainscoted*, than hanged. *Bacon.*
2. To line in general.
It is most curiously lined, or *wainscotted*, with a white testaceous crust, of the same substance and thickness with the *tubuli marini*. *Grew.*
One side commands a view of the garden, and the other is *wainscotted* with looking-glass. *Addison.*

WAIR. *n. s.* [In carpentry.] A piece of timber two yards long, and a foot broad. *Bailey.*

WAIST. *n. s.* [*gwasc*, Welsh; from the verb *gwascu*, to press or bind.]

1. The smallest part of the body; the part below the ribs.
The one seem'd woman to the *waist*, and fair,
But ended foul in many a scaly fold,
Voluminous and vast. *Milton.*
She, as a veil, down to her slender *waist*,
Her unadorned golden tresses wore,
Dishevel'd. *Milton.*
They seiz'd, and with entangling folds embrac'd,
His neck twice compassing, and twice his *waist*. *Denham.*
Stiff stays constrain her slender *waist*. *Gay.*
2. The middle deck, or floor of a ship.
Sheets of water from the clouds are sent,
Which hissing through the planks, the flames prevent,
And stop the fiery pest: four ships alone
Burn to the *waist*, and for the fleet atone. *Dryden.*

To WAIT. *v. a.* [*wachten*, Dutch.]

1. To expect; to stay for.
Bid them prepare within;
I am to blame to be thus *waited* for. *Shakespeare.*
Aw'd with these words, in camps they still abide,
And *wait* with longing looks their promis'd guide. *Dryden.*
Such courage did the antient heroes show,
Who, when they might prevent, would *wait* the blow. *Dry.*
2. To attend; to accompany with submission or respect.
He chose a thousand horse, the flow'r of all
His warlike troops, to *wait* the funeral. *Dryden.*
3. To attend as a consequence of something.
Remorse and heaviness of heart shall *wait* thee,
And everlasting anguish be thy portion. *Rowe.*
4. To watch as an enemy.
He is *waited* for of the sword. *Job* xv. 22.

To WAIT. *v. n.*

1. To expect; to stay in expectation.
All the days of my appointed time will I *wait* till my change come. *Job* xiv. 14.
The poultry stand
Waiting upon her charitable hand. *Gay.*
2. To pay servile or submissive attendance.
Though Syrinx your Pan's mistress were,
Yet Syrinx well might *wait* on her. *Milton.*
One morning *waiting* on him at Causham, smiling upon me, he said, he could tell me some news of myself. *Denham.*
Fortune and victory he did pursue,
To bring them, as his slaves, to *wait* on you. *Dryden.*
A parcel of soldiers robbed a farmer of his poultry, and then made him *wait* at table. *Swift.*
3. To attend. A phrase of ceremony.
The dinner is on the table; my father desires your worship's company.—
—I will *wait* on him. *Shakespeare.*
4. To stay; not to depart from.
How shall we know when to *wait* for, when to decline persecution. *South.*
With Vulcan's rage the rising winds conspire,
And near our palace rolls the flood of fire:
Haste, my dear father, 'tis no time to *wait*,
And load my shoulders with a willing freight. *Dryden.*
I know, if I am deprived of you, I die:
But oh! I die, if I *wait* longer for you. *A. Philips.*
5. To stay by reason of some hindrance.
6. To look watchfully.
It is a point of cunning to *wait* upon him, with whom you speak, with your eye, as the Jesuits give it in precept. *Bacon.*
7. To lie in ambush as an enemy.
Such ambush *waited* to intercept thy way. *Milton.*
8. To follow as a consequence.
It will import those men who dwell careless, to enter into serious consultation how they may avert that ruin, which *waits* on such a supine temper. *Decay of Piety.*

WAIT. *n. s.* Ambush; insidious and secret attempts.

If he hurl at him by laying of *wait*, that he die; he that smote him shall be put to death. *Num.* xxxv. 20.
Why sat'st thou like an enemy in *wait*? *Milton.*

WA'ITER. *n. s.* [from *wait*.] An attendant; one who attends for the accommodation of others.

Let the drawers be ready with wine and fresh glasses;
Let the *waiters* have eyes, though their tongues must be ty'd. *Benj. Johnson.*
The least tart or pie,
By any *waiter* there stolen and set by. *Bp. Corbet.*
A man of fire is a general enemy to all the *waiters* where you drink. *Tatler.*
The *waiters* stand in ranks; the yeomen cry,
Make room. *Swift.*

WA'ITING *gentlewoman.* } *n. s.* [from *wait*.] An upper ser-
WA'ITING *maid.* } vant, who attends on a lady in her
WA'ITING *woman.* } chamber.

He made me mad,
To talk so like a *waiting-gentlewoman*,
Of guns, and drums, and wounds. *Shakespeare.*
Flibbertigibbet, prince of mopping and mowing, since possesses chamber-maids and *waiting-women*. *Shakespeare.*
The *waiting-woman* might be conversant in romances. *Swift.*
The *waiting-maid* hopes to ingratiate herself. *Swift.*

To WAKE. *v. n.* [*wakan*, Gothick; pacian, Saxon; *waecken*, Dutch.]

1. To watch; not to sleep.
   All night she watch'd, ne once a-down would lay
   Her dainty limbs in her sad dreriment,
   But praying still did *wake*, and *waking* did lament. *Spenser.*
   The father *waketh* for the daughter, and the care for her taketh away sleep. *Eccluſ.* xlii. 9.
   Thou holdeſt mine eyes *waking*. *Pſ.* lxxvii. 4.
   In the valley of Jehoſhaphat,
   The judging God ſhall cloſe the book of fate;
   And there the laſt aſſizes keep,
   For thoſe who *wake*, and thoſe who ſleep. *Dryden.*
   I cannot think any time, *waking* or ſleeping, without being ſenſible of it. *Locke.*
   Though wiſdom *wakes*, ſuſpicion ſleeps. *Milton.*
2. To be rouſed from ſleep.
   Each tree ſtirr'd appetite, whereat I *wak'd*. *Milton.*
3. To ceaſe to ſleep.
   The ſiſters awaked from dreams, which flattered them with more comfort, than their *waking* would conſent to. *Sidney.*
   Come, thou powerful god,
   And thy leaden charming rod,
   Dipt in the Lethean lake,
   O'er his watchful temples ſhake,
   Leſt he ſhould ſleep, and never *wake*. *Denham.*
4. To be put in action; to be excited.
   Gentle airs to fan the earth now *wak'd*. *Milton.*

To WAKE. *v. a.* [peccian, Saxon; *wecken*, Dutch.]

1. To rouſe from ſleep.
   They *wak'd* each other, and I ſtood and heard them. *Shak.*
   The waggoners that curſe their ſtanding teams,
   Wou'd *wake* e'en drowſy Druſus from his dreams. *Dryden.*
   Shock, who thought ſhe ſlept too long,
   Leap'd up, and *wak'd* his miſtreſs with his tongue. *Pope.*
2. To excite; to put in motion, or action.
   Prepare war, *wake* up the mighty men; let them come up. *Joel* iii. 9.
   Thine, like Amphion's hand, had *wak'd* the ſtone,
   And from deſtruction call'd the riſing town;
   Nor could he burn ſo faſt, as thou couldſt build. *Prior.*
   What you've ſaid,
   Has *wak'd* a thought in me, which may be lucky. *Rowe.*
   To *wake* the ſoul by tender ſtrokes of art,
   To raiſe the genius, and to mend the heart. *Prol. to Cato.*
3. To bring to life again, as if from the ſleep of death.
   To ſecond life,
   Wak'd in the renovation of the juſt. *Milton.*

WAKE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The feaſt of the dedication of the church, formerly kept by watching all night.
   Fill oven ful of flawnes, Ginnie paſſe not for ſleepe,
   To-morrow thy father his *wake*-daie will keepe. *Tuſſer.*
   The droiling peaſant ſcarce thinks there is any world beyond his village, nor gaiety beyond that of a *wake*. *Gov. of Tongue.*
   Putting all the Grecian actors down,
   And winning at a *wake* their parſley crown. *Dryden.*
   Sometimes the vulgar will of mirth partake,
   And have exceſſive doings at their *wake*. *King.*
2. Vigils; ſtate of forbearing ſleep.
   By dimpled brook, and fountain brim,
   The wood-nymphs deckt with daiſies trim,
   Their merry *wakes* and paſtimes keep:
   What hath night to do with ſleep? *Milton.*

WA'KEFUL. *adj.* [*wake* and *full*] Not ſleeping; vigilant.
   Before her gate high God did ſweat ordain,
   And *wakeful* watches ever to abide. *Spenſer.*
   Why doſt thou ſhake thy leaden ſceptre? go,
   Beſtow thy poppy upon *wakeful* woe,
   Sickneſs and ſorrow, whoſe pale lids ne'er know
   Thy downy finger; dwell upon their eyes,
   Shut in their tears; ſhut out their miſeries. *Craſhaw.*
   All thy fears,
   Thy *wakeful* terrors, affrighting dreams,
   Have now their full reward. *Denham.*
   Diſſembling ſleep, but *wakeful* with the fright,
   The day takes off the pleaſure of the night. *Dryden.*

WA'KEFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *wakeful*.]

1. Want of ſleep.
   Other perfumes are fit to be uſed in burning agues, conſumptions, and too much *wakefulneſs*. *Bacon.*
2. Forbearance of ſleep.

To WA'KEN. *v. n.* [from *wake*.] To wake; to ceaſe from ſleep; to be rouſed from ſleep.
   Early Turnus *wak'ning* with the light,
   All clad in armour, calls his troops to fight. *Dryden.*

To WA'KEN. *v. a.*

1. To rouſe from ſleep.
   When he was *waken'd* with the noiſe,
   And ſaw the beaſt ſo ſmall,
   What's this, quoth he, that gives ſo weak a voice,
   That *wakens* men withal? *Spenſer.*
   A man that is *wakened* out of ſleep. *Zech.* iv. 1.
   We make no longer ſtay; go, *waken* Eve. *Milton.*
2. To excite to action.
   Then Homer's and Tyrtæus' martial muſe
   Waken'd the world, and ſounded loud alarms. *Roſcommon.*
3. To produce; to bring forth.
   They introduce
   Their ſacred ſong, and *waken* raptures high. *Milton.*

WA'KEROBIN. *n. ſ.* [A plant.] The leaves are entire, long, and triangular at the baſe: the flower conſiſts of one leaf, ſhaped like an aſs's eye: from the bottom of the flower riſes the pointal, with embryo's, each of which becomes a roundiſh berry, containing ſeeds. *Miller.*

WALE. *n. ſ.* pell, Saxon, a web.] A riſing part in the ſurface of cloth.

To WALK. *v. a.* [*walen*, German; pealcan, Saxon, to roll.]

1. To move by leiſurely ſteps, ſo that one foot is ſet down before the other is taken up.
   What mean you, Cæſar? think you to *walk* forth? *Shak.*
   A man was ſeen *walking* before the door very compoſedly. *Cla.*
2. It is uſed in the ceremonious language of invitation, for *come* or *go*.
   Sir, *walk* in.—
   —I had rather *walk* here, I thank you. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To move for exerciſe or amuſement.
   Theſe bow'rs as wide as we need *walk*. *Milton.*
4. To move the ſloweſt pace. Not to trot, gallop, or amble. Applied to a horſe.
5. To appear as a ſpectre.
   The ſpirits of the dead
   May *walk* again; if ſuch thing be, thy mother
   Appear'd to me laſt night. *Shakeſpeare.*
   It then draws near the ſeaſon
   Wherein the ſpirit is wont to *walk*. *Shakeſpeare.*
   There were *walking* ſpirits of the houſe of York, as well in Ireland as in England. *Davies.*
   Some ſay no evil thing that *walks* by night,
   In fog, or fire, by lake, or mooriſh fen,
   Blue meagre hag, or ſtubborn unlaid ghoſt,
   That breaks his magick chains at curfew time;
   No goblin, or ſwart fairy of the mine,
   Hath hurtful pow'r o'er true virginity. *Milton.*
6. To act on any occaſion.
   Do you think I'd *walk* in any plot,
   Where madam Sempronia ſhould take place of me,
   And Fulvia come i' th' rear? *Ben. Johnſon.*
7. To be in motion. Applied to a clamorous or abuſive female tongue; and is ſtill in low language retained.
   As ſhe went, her tongue did *walk*
   In foul reproach, and terms of vile deſpight,
   Provoking him by her outrageous talk. *Spenſer.*
8. To act in ſleep.
   When was it ſhe laſt *walk'd*?—
   —I have ſeen her riſe from her bed, unlock her cloſet, take forth paper, fold it, write upon't, read it, and return to bed; yet all this while in a moſt faſt ſleep. *Shakeſpeare.*
9. To range; to move about.
   Affairs that *walk*,
   As they ſay ſpirits do at midnight, have
   In them a milder nature, than the buſineſs
   That ſeeks diſpatch by day. *Shakeſpeare.*
10. To move off.
    When he comes forth, he will make their cows and garrans to *walk*, if he doth no other harm to their perſons. *Spenſer.*
11. To act in any particular manner.
    Do juſtly, love mercy, and *walk* humbly with thy God. *Mic.*
    If thou forget the Lord, and *walk* after other gods, ye ſhall ſurely periſh. *Deut.* viii. 19.
    I'll love with fear the only God, and *walk*
    As in his preſence. *Milton.*
12. To travel.
    The Lord hath bleſſed thee; he knoweth thy *walking* through this wilderneſs. *Deut.* ii. 7.

To WALK. *v. a.*

1. To paſs through.
   I do not without danger *walk* theſe ſtreets. *Shakeſpeare.*
   No rich or noble knave,
   Shall *walk* the world in credit to his grave. *Pope.*
2. To lead out, for the ſake of air or exerciſe.

WALK. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Act of walking for air or exerciſe.
   Not *walk* by moon without thee, is ſweet. *Milton.*
   Her keeper by her ſide,
   To watch her *walks*, his hundred eyes applied. *Dryden.*
   Philander uſed to take a *walk* in a neighbouring wood. *Addiſ.*
   I long to renew our old intercourſe, our morning conferences, and our evening *walks*. *Pope.*
2. Gait; ſtep; manner of moving.
   Morpheus, of all his numerous train, expreſs'd
   The ſhape of man, and imitated beſt;
   The *walk*, the words, the geſture could ſupply,
   The habit mimick, and the mien ſupply. *Dryden.*

3. A length of ſpace, or circuit through which one walks.
He uſually from hence to th' palace gate
Makes it his *waik*. *Shakeſp.*
If that way be your *walk*, you have not far. *Milton.*
She would never miſs one day,
A *walk* ſo fine, a ſight ſo gay. *Prior.*
4. An avenue ſet with trees.
He hath left you all his *walks*,
His private harbours, and new planted orchards,
On that ſide the Tiber. *Shakeſ.*
Goodlieſt trees planted with *walks* and bow'rs. *Milt.n.*
5. Way; road; range; place of wandering.
The mountains are his *walks*, who wand'ring feeds
On ſlowly-ſpringing herbs. *Sandys.*
Set women in his eye, and in his *walk*,
Among daughters of men the faireſt found. *Milton.*
Our ſouls, for want of that acquaintance here,
May wander in the ſtarry *walks* above. *Dryden.*
That bright companion of the ſun,
Whoſe glorious aſpect ſeal'd our new-born king;
And now a round of greater years begun,
New influence from his *walks* of light did bring. *Dryden.*
Wanting an ampler ſphere to expatiate in, he open'd a boundleſs *walk* for his imagination. *Pope.*
6. [*Turbo*, Lat.] A fiſh. *Ainſw.*
7. *Walk* is the ſloweſt or leaſt raiſed pace, or going of a horſe. In a *walk*, a horſe lifts two legs of a ſide, one after the other, beginning with the hind leg firſt; as ſuppoſe that he leads with the legs on his right ſide, then he lifts his far hind foot firſt; and in the time that he is ſetting it down, which in a ſtep is always ſhort of the tread of his fore foot upon the ſame ſide, he lifts his far fore foot, and ſets it down, before his near foot, and juſt as he lifts up his near hind foot, and ſets it down again juſt ſhort of his near fore foot, and juſt as he is ſetting it down, he lifts his near fore foot, and ſets it down juſt before his far fore foot. *Farrier's Dict.*

WA'LKER. *n. ſ.* [from *waik*.] One that walks.
I ride and walk, and am reputed the beſt *walker* in this town. *Swift.*
May no ſuch vicious *walkers* croud the ſtreet. *Gay.*

WA'LKINGSTAFF. *n. ſ.* A ſtick which a man holds to ſupport him in walking.
The club which a man of an ordinary ſize could not lift, was but a *walkingſtaff* for Hercules. *Glanville.*

WALL. *n. ſ.* [*wal*, Welſh; *vallum*, Lat. pall, Saxon; *walle*, Dutch.]
1. A ſeries of brick or ſtone carried upwards, and cemented with mortar; the ſides of a building.
Poor Tom! that eats the *wall*-newt and the water-newt. *Shakeſp.*
Where though I mourn my matchleſs loſs alone,
And none between my weakneſs judge and me;
Yet ev'n theſe gentle *walls* allow my moan,
Whoſe doleful echo's with my plaints agree. *Witton.*
Part riſe in cryſtal *wall* or ridge direct. *Milton.*
2. Fortification; works built for defence. In this ſenſe it is commonly uſed plurally.
With love's light wings did I o'erperch theſe *walls*;
For ſtony limits cannot hold out love. *Shakeſpeare.*
General, the *walls* are thine:
Witneſs the world that I create thee here
My lord and maſter. *Shakeſpeare.*
A prey
To that proud city, whoſe high *walls* thou ſaw'ſt
Left in confuſion. *Milton.*
I ruſh undaunted to defend the *walls*. *Dryden.*
3. *To take the wall.* To take the upper place; not to give place.
I will *take the wall* of any man or maid of Montague's. *Shakeſpeare.*
When once the poet's honour ceaſes,
From reaſon far his tranſports rove:
And Boileau, for eight hundred pieces,
Makes Louis *take the wall* of Jove. *Prior.*

To WALL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To incloſe with walls.
There bought a piece of ground, which Birſa call'd,
From the bull's hide they firſt inclos'd and *wall'd*. *Dryden.*
2. To defend by walls.
The *walled* towns do work my greater woe:
The foreſt wide is fitter to reſound
The hollow echo of my careful cries. *Spenſer.*
His council adviſed him to make himſelf maſter of ſome good *walled* town. *Bacon.*
The Spaniards caſt themſelves continually into roundels, their ſtrongeſt ſhips *walling* in the reſt. *Bacon.*
And terror of his name, that *walls* us in
From danger. *Denham.*

WALLCREE'PER. *n. ſ.* A bird. *Ainſ.*

WA'LLET. *n. ſ.* [peallian, to travel, Saxon.]
1. A bag, in which the neceſſaries of a traveller are put; a knapſack.
Having entered into a long gallery, he laid down his *wallet*, and ſpread his carpet, in order to repoſe himſelf upon it. *Add.*
2. Any thing protuberant and ſwagging.
Who would believe, that there were mountaineers
Dew lapt like bulls, whoſe throats had hanging at them
Wallets of fleſh. *Shakeſpeare.*

WALLE'YED. *adj.* [*wall* and *eye*.] Having white eyes.
Wall-eyed ſlave! whither wouldſt thou convey
This growing image of thy fiend-like face? *Shakeſpeare.*

WA'LLFLOWER. *n. ſ.* See STOCKGILLIFLOWER, of which it is a ſpecies.
Wallflowers are of ſeveral ſorts; as the common ones, the great ſingle ones, the great double ones, the ſingle white, the double white, the double red, and the pale yellow; all which flower about the end of March, and in May or April. *Mortimer.*

WA'LLFRUIT. *n. ſ.* Fruit, which to be ripened, muſt be planted againſt a wall.
To *wallfruit* and garden-plants, there cannot be a worſe enemy than ſnails. *Mortimer.*

To WA'LLOP. *v. n.* [pealan, to boil, Saxon.] To boil.

WA'LLOUSE. *n. ſ.* [*cimex*, Lat.] An inſect. *Ainſw.*

To WA'LLOW. *v. n.* [*walugan*, Gothick; palpian, Saxon.]
1. To move heavily and clumſily.
Part, huge of bulk!
Wallowing unwieldy, enormous in their gait,
Tempeſt the ocean. *Milton.*
2. To roll himſelf in mire, or any thing filthy.
Gird thee with ſackcloth, and *wallow* thyſelf in aſhes. *Jer.* vi.
Dead bodies, in all places of the camp, *wallowed* in their own blood. *Knolles.*
A boar was *wallowing* in the water, when a horſe was going to drink. *L'Eſtrange.*
3. To live in any ſtate of filth or groſs vice.
God ſees a man *wallowing* in his native impurity, delivered over as an abſolute captive to ſin, polluted with its guilt, and enſlaved by its power; and in this moſt loathſome condition, fixes upon him as an object of his diſtinguiſhing mercy. *South.*

WA'LLOW. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A kind of rolling walk.
One taught the toſs, and one the French new *wallow*;
His ſword-knot this, his cravat that deſign'd. *Dryden.*

WALLRU'E. *n. ſ.* An herb. *Ainſw.*

WA'LLWORT. *n. ſ.* A plant, the ſame with dwarf-elder, or danewort. See ELDER.

WA'LNUT. *n. ſ.* [palþ þnuza, Saxon; *nux juglans*.] The characters are; it hath male flowers, or katkins, which are produced at remote diſtances from the fruit on the ſame tree; the outer cover of the fruit is very thick and green, under which is a rough hard ſhell, in which the fruit is incloſed, ſurrounded with a thin ſkin: the kernel is deeply divided into four lobes; and the leaves of the tree are pinnated or winged. The ſpecies are, 1. The common walnut. 2. The large French walnut. 3. The thin ſhell'd walnut. 4. The double walnut. 5. The late-ripe walnut. 6. The hard-ſhell'd walnut. 7. The Virginian black walnut. 8. Virginian black walnut, with a long furrowed fruit. 9. The hickery, or white Virginian walnut. 10. The ſmall hickery, or white Virginian walnut. *Miller.*
'Tis a cockle, or a *walnut*-ſhell;
A knack, a toy. *Shakeſp.*
Help to ſearch my houſe this one time; if I find not what I ſeek, let them ſay of me, as jealous as Ford, that ſearcheth a hollow walnut for his wife's leman. *Shakeſpeare.*
Some woods have the veins ſmooth, as fir and *walnut*. *Bacon.*

WA'LLPEPPER. *n. ſ.* See HOUSELEEK, of which it is a ſpecies.

WA'LTRON. *n. ſ.*
The morſe, or *waltron*, is called the ſea-horſe. *Woodward.*

To WA'MBLE. *v. n.* [*wemmelen*, Dutch.] To roll with nauſea and ſickneſs. It is uſed of the ſtomach.
A covetous man deliberated betwixt the qualms of a *wambling* ſtomach, and unſettled mind. *L'Eſtrange.*

WAN. *adj.* [pann, Saxon; *gwan*, weakly, Welſh.] Pale, as with ſickneſs; languid of look.
Sad to view his viſage pale and *wane*,
Who erſt in flowers of freſheſt youth was clad. *Spenſer.*
All the charms of love,
Salt Cleopatra, ſoften thy *wan* lip!
Let witchcraft join with beauty. *Shakeſpeare.*
Why ſo pale and *wan*, fond lover?
Pry'thee, why ſo pale?
Will, when looking well can't move her,
Looking ill prevail? *Suckling.*
Their courſe through thickeſt conſtellations held,
Spreading their bane; the blaſted ſtars look *wan*. *Milton.*
How chang'd from him,
Companion of my arms! how *wan!* how dim!
How faded all thy glories! *Dryden.*

WAN, for *won*; the old pret. of *win*.
And thoſe with which th' Eubean young man *wan*
Swift Atalanta, when through craft he her outran. *Spenſer.*

He *wan* the king with ſecrecy and diligence; but chiefly becauſe he was his old ſervant in his leſs fortunes. *Bacon.*

WAND. *n. ſ.* [*vaand*, Daniſh.]

1. A ſmall ſtick or twig; a long rod.
   The ſkilful ſhepherd peel'd me certain *wands*. *Shakeſp.*
   With a whip or *wand*, if you ſtrike the air, the ſharper and quicker you ſtrike it, the louder ſound it giveth. *Bacon.*
   His ſpear, to equal which the talleſt pine
   Hewn on Norwegian hills, to be the maſt
   Of ſome great admiral were but a *wand*. *Milton.*
   A child runs away laughing, with good ſmart blows of a *wand* on his back, who would have cried for an unkind word. *Locke.*
2. Any ſtaff of authority, or uſe.
   Though he had both ſpurs and *wand*, they ſeemed rather marks of ſovereignty, than inſtruments of puniſhment. *Sidney.*
   He held before his decent ſteps a ſilver *wand*. *Milton.*
3. A charming rod.
   Nay, lady, ſit; if I but wave this *wand*,
   Your nerves are all chain'd up in alabaſter. *Milton.*
   Picus bore a buckler in his hand;
   His other wav'd a long divining *wand*. *Dryden.*

To WA'NDER. *v. n.* [panðnian, Saxon; *wandelen*, Dutch.]

1. To rove; to ramble here and there; to go, without any certain courſe. It has always an ill ſenſe.
   I have no will to *wander* forth of doors. *Shakeſpeare.*
   I will go loſe myſelf,
   And *wander* up and down to view the city. *Shakeſpeare.*
   The old duke is baniſh'd; four loving lords have put themſelves into exile with him, whoſe revenues enrich the new duke; therefore he gives them good leave to *wander*. *Shakeſp.*
   Then came *wand'ring* by
   A ſhadow like an angel, with bright hair
   Dabbled in blood, and he ſhriek'd out aloud. *Shakeſpeare.*
   They *wandered* about in ſheeps and goats ſkins. *Heb.* xi.
   Let them *wander* up and down for meat. *Pſ.* lix.
   From this nuptial bow'r,
   How ſhall I part, and whither *wander* down
   Into a lower world? *Milton.*
   Here ſhould my wonder dwell, and here my praiſe;
   But my fixt thoughts my *wand'ring* eye betrays. *Denham.*
   A hundred years they *wander* on the ſhore. *Dryden.*
   Virgil introduces his Æneas in Carthage, before he brings him to Laurentum; and even after that, he *wanders* to the kingdom of Evander. *Dryden.*
2. To deviate; to go aſtray.
   O let me not *wander* from thy commandments. *Pſ.* cxix.
   They give the reins to *wand'ring* thoughts,
   'Till by their own perplexities involv'd,
   They ravel more. *Milton.*

To WA'NDER. *v. a.* To travel over, without a certain courſe.
   The nether flood
   Runs diverſe, *wand'ring* many a famous realm. *Milton.*
   Thoſe few eſcap'd
   Famine and anguiſh will at laſt conſume,
   Wand'ring that wat'ry deſart. *Milton.*
   See harneſs'd ſteeds deſert the ſtony town,
   And *wander* roads unſtable, not their own. *Gay.*

WA'NDERER. *n. ſ.* [from *wander*.] Rover; rambler.
   Nor for my peace will I go far,
   As *wanderers* that ſtill do roam;
   But make my ſtrengths ſuch as they are,
   Here in my boſom, and at home. *B. Johnſon.*
   He here to every thirſty *wanderer*,
   By ſly enticement, gives his baneful cup. *Milton.*
   The whole people is a race of ſuch merchants as are *wanderers* by profeſſion, and at the ſame time are in all places incapable of lands or offices. *Spectator*, N°. 495.
   Taſte, that eternal *wanderer*, which flies,
   From head to ears, and now from ears to eyes. *Pope.*

WA'NDERING. *n. ſ.* [from *wander*.]

1. Uncertain peregrination.
   He aſks the god, what new appointed home
   Should end his *wand'rings*, and his toils relieve? *Addiſon.*
2. Aberration; miſtaken way.
   If any man's eagerneſs of glory has made him overſee the way to it, let him now recover his *wanderings*. *Decay of Piety.*
3. Incertainty; want of being fixed.
   A proper remedy for this *wandering* of thoughts, would do great ſervice to the ſtudious. *Locke.*

To WANE. *v. n.* [panian, to grow leſs, Saxon.]

1. To grow leſs; to decreaſe. Applied to the moon.
   The huſbandman, in ſowing and ſetting, upon good reaſon obſerves the waxing and *waining* of the moon. *Hakewill.*
   Waining moons their ſettled periods keep,
   To ſwell the billows, and ferment the deep. *Addiſon.*
2. To decline; to ſink.
   A lady far more beautiful
   Than any woman in this *waining* age. *Shakeſpeare.*
   I will interchange
   My *wained* ſtate for Henry's regal crown. *Shakeſp.*

   Your father were a fool
   To give thee all; and in his *waining* age
   Set foot under thy table. *Shakeſpeare.*
   In theſe confines ſlily have I lurk'd,
   To watch the *waining* of mine enemies. *Shakeſpeare.*
   Nothing more jealous than a favourite, towards the *waining* time, and ſuſpect of ſatiety. *Wotton.*
   I'm *waining* in his favour, yet I love him. *Dryden.*
   You ſaw but ſorrow in its *waining* form,
   A working ſea remaining from a ſtorm;
   When the now weary waves roll o'er the deep,
   And faintly murmur, ere they fall aſleep. *Dryden.*
   Land and trade ever will wax and *wane* together. *Child.*
   Her *waining* form no longer ſhall incite
   Envy in woman, or deſire in man. *Rowe.*

WANE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Decreaſe of the moon.
   The ſowing at the *wane* of the moon, is thought to make the corn ſound. *Bacon.*
   Young cattle that are brought forth in the full of the moon, are ſtronger and larger than thoſe that are brought forth in the *wane*. *Bacon.*
   This is fair Diana's caſe;
   For all aſtrologers maintain,
   Each night a bit drops of her face,
   When mortals ſay ſhe's in her *wane*. *Swift.*
2. Decline; diminution; declenſion.
   You're caſt upon an age, in which the church is in its *wane*. *South.*

WA'NNED. *adj.* [from *wan*.] Turned pale and faint coloured.
   Is it not monſtrous that this player here,
   But in a fiction, in a dream of paſſion,
   Could force his ſoul ſo to his own conceit,
   That, from her working, all his viſage *wann'd*. *Shakeſp.*

WA'NNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *wan*.] Paleneſs; languor.

To WANT. *v. a.* [panа, Saxon.]

1. To be without ſomething fit or neceſſary.
   Want no money, Sir John; you ſhall want none. *Shakeſp.*
   A man to whom God hath given riches, ſo that he *wanteth* nothing for his ſoul of all that he deſireth, yet God giveth him not power to eat thereof. *Eccl.* vi. 2.
2. To be defective in ſomething.
   Smells do moſt of them *want* names. *Locke.*
   Nor can this be,
   But by fulfilling that which thou didſt *want*,
   Obedience to the law. *Milton.*
3. To fall ſhort of; not to contain.
   Nor think, though men were none,
   That heav'n wou'd want ſpectators, God *want* praiſe. *Milt.*
4. To be without; not to have.
   By deſcending from the thrones above,
   Thoſe happy places, thou haſt deign'd a-while
   To *want*, and honour theſe. *Milton.*
   How loth I am to have recourſe to rites
   So full of horror that I once rejoice
   I *want* the uſe of ſight. *Dryden.*
   The unhappy never *want* enemies. *Clariſſa.*
5. To need; to have need of; to lack.
   It hath cauſed a great irregularity in our calendar, and *wants* to be reformed, and the equinox to be rightly computed. *Holder.*
   God, who ſees all things intuitively, does not *want* helps; he neither ſtands in need of logick, nor uſes it. *Baker.*
6. To wiſh for; to long for.
   Down I come, like gliſt'ring Phaeton,
   Wanting the manage of unruly jades. *Shakeſp.*
   The ſylvans to their ſhades retire,
   Thoſe very ſhades and ſtreams new ſhades and ſtreams require,
   And *want* a cooling breeze of wind to fan the raging fire. *Dry.*
   What *wants* my ſon? for know
   My ſon thou art, and I muſt call thee ſo. *Addiſon.*
   Men who *want* to get a woman into their power, ſeldom ſcruple the means. *Clariſſa.*

To WANT. *v. n.*

1. To be wanted; to be improperly abſent; not to be in ſufficient quantity.
   Nor did there *want* cornice or freeze. *Milton.*
   Finds wealth where 'tis, beſtows it where it *wants*;
   Cities in deſarts, woods in cities plants. *Denham.*
   We have the means in our hands, and nothing but the application of them is *wanting*. *Addiſon.*
   The deſign, the diſpoſition, the manners, and the thoughts, are all before it; where any of thoſe are *wanting*, or imperfect, ſo much *wants* in the imitation of human life. *Dryden.*
   As in bodies, thus in ſouls, we find
   What *wants* in blood and ſpirits, ſwell'd with wind. *Pope.*
2. To fail; to be deficient.
   Nor ſhall I to the work thou enterpriſeſt
   Be *wanting*, but afford thee equal aid. *Milton.*

Though England is not *wanting* in a learned nobility, yet unhappy circumſtances have confined me to a narrow choice. *Dryden.*

Whatever fortune, good or bad betide,
No time ſhall find me *wanting* to my truth. *Dryden.*

Religion will never be without enemies, nor thoſe enemies be *wanting* in endeavours to expoſe it to the contempt of mankind. *Rogers.*

Several are againſt his ſevere uſage of you, and would be glad of an occaſion to convince the reſt of their error, if you will not be *wanting* to yourſelf. *Swift.*

3. To be miſſed; to be not had.

Twelve, *wanting* one, he flew,
My brethren: I alone ſurviv'd. *Dryden.*

Granivorous animals have a long colon and cæcum, which in carnivorous are *wanting*. *Arbuthnot.*

WANT. *n. ſ.*

1. Need.

It infers the good
By thee communicated, and our *want*. *Milton.*

Parents ſhould diſtinguiſh between the *wants* of fancy, and thoſe of nature. *Locke.*

2. Deficiency.

This proceeded not from any *want* of knowledge, but of judgment. *Dryden.*

One objection to Civita Vecchia, is, that the air is not wholeſome: this proceeds from *want* of inhabitants. *Addiſon.*

The blood flows through the veſſels, by the exceſs of the force of the heart above the incumbent preſſure, which in fat people is exceſſive; and as *want* of a due quantity of motion of the fluids increaſeth fat, the diſeaſe is the cauſe of itſelf. *Arbuthnot.*

3. The ſtate of not having.

You ſhall have no reaſon to complain of me, for *want* of a generous diſdain of this world. *Pope.*

4. Poverty; penury; indigence.

Nothing is ſo hard for thoſe who abound in riches, as to conceive how others can be in *want*. *Swift.*

5. [pand, Saxon.] A mole.

WA'NTON. *adj.* [This word is derived by *Minſhew* from *want one*, a man or woman that wants a companion. This etymology, however odd, *Junius* ſilently adopts. *Skinner*, who had more acuteneſs, cannot forbear to doubt it, but offers nothing better.]

Lascivious; libidinous; letcherous; luſtful.

Thou art froward by nature, enemy to peace,
Laſcivious, *wanton*; more than well beſeems
A man of thy profeſſion. *Shakeſpeare.*

Entic'd to do him *wanton* rites. *Milton.*

2. Licentious; diſſolute.

My plenteous joys,
Wanton in fulneſs, ſeek to hide themſelves
In drops of ſorrow. *Shakeſpeare.*

Men grown *wanton* by proſperity,
Study'd new arts of luxury and eaſe. *Roſcommon.*

3. Frolickſome; gay; ſportive; airy.

As flies to *wanton* boys, we are to th' gods:
They kill us for their ſport. *Shakeſpeare.*

Note a wild and *wanton* herd,
Or race of youthful and unhandled colts,
Fetching mad bounds. *Shakeſpeare.*

Time drives the flocks from field to fold;
The flow'rs do fade, and *wanton* fields
To wayward winter reckoning yields. *Raleigh.*

How eagerly ye follow my diſgrace,
As if it fed ye; and how ſleek and *wanton*
Y' appear, in every thing may bring my ruin. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. Looſe; unreſtrained.

How does your tongue grow *wanton* in her praiſe! *Addiſ.*

5. Quick, and irregular of motion.

6. Luxuriant; ſuperfluous.

What we by day lop overgrown,
One night or two, with *wanton* growth derides,
Tending to wild. *Milton.*

Women richly gay in gems and *wanton* dreſs. *Milton.*

7. Not regular; turned fortuitouſly.

The quaint mazes in the *wanton* green,
For want of tread are undiſtinguiſhable. *Milton.*

WA'NTON. *n. ſ.*

1. A laſcivious perſon; a ſtrumpet; a whoremonger.

An old *wanton* will be doating upon women, when he can ſcarce ſee without ſpectacles. *South.*

To lip a *wanton* in a ſecure couch,
And to ſuppoſe her chaſte. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. A trifler; an inſignificant flutterer.

Shall a beardleſs boy,
A cocker'd, ſilken *wanton* brave your fields,
Mocking the air with colours idly ſpread,
And find no check? *Shakeſpeare.*

Paſs with your beſt violence;
I am afraid you make a *wanton* of me. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. A word of ſlight endearment.

Peace, my *wantons*; he will do,
More than you can aim unto. *B. Johnſon.*

To WA'NTON. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To play laſciviouſly.

He from his guards and midnight tent,
Diſguis'd o'er hills and vallies went,
To *wanton* with the ſprightly dame,
And in his pleaſure loſt his fame. *Prior.*

2. To revel; to play.

Oh! I heard him wanton in his praiſe;
Speak things of him might charm the ears. *Otway.*

Nature here
Wanton'd as in her prime, and play'd at will
Her virgin fancies. *Milton.*

O ye muſes! deign your bleſt retreat,
Where Horace *wantons* at your ſpring,
And Pindar ſweeps a bolder ſtring. *Fenton.*

3. To move nimbly, and irregularly.

WA'NTONLY. *adv.* [from *wanton.*] Laſciviouſly; frolickſomely; gayly; ſportively; careleſsly.

Thou doſt but try how far I can forbear,
Nor art that monſter which thou would'ſt appear:
But do not *wantonly* my paſſion move,
I pardon nothing that relates to love. *Dryden.*

WA'NTONNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *wanton.*]

1. Laſciviouſneſs; letchery.

The ſpirit of *wantonneſs* is ſcar'd out of him. *Shakeſp.*

Bulls and goats bled apace; but neither the violence of the one, nor the *wantonneſs* of the other, ever died a victim at any of their altars. *South.*

2. Sportiveneſs; frolick; humour.

When I was in France,
Young would be as ſad as night,
Only for *wantonneſs*. *Shakeſp.*

Love, rais'd on beauty, will like that decay;
Our hearts may bear its ſlender chain a day:
As flow'ry bands in *wantonneſs* are worn,
A morning's pleaſure, and at evening torn. *Pope.*

3. Licentiouſneſs; negligence of reſtraint.

The tumults threatened to abuſe all acts of grace, and turn them into *wantonneſs*. *K. Charles.*

'Till *wantonneſs* and pride
Raiſe out of friendſhip hoſtile deeds in peace. *Milton.*

WA'NTWIT. *n. ſ.* [*want* and *wit.*] A fool; an idiot.

Such a *wantwit* ſadneſs makes of me,
That I have much ado to know myſelf. *Shakeſp.*

WA'NTY. *n. ſ.* [I know not whence derived.] A broad girth of leather, by which the load is bound upon the horſe.

A panel and *wanty*, pack-ſaddle and ped,
With line to fetch litter. *Tuſſer.*

WA'PED. *adj.* [Of this word I know not the original, except that *to whape*, to ſhock, or deject, is found in Spenſer; from which the meaning may be gathered.] Dejected; cruſhed by miſery.

This makes the *waped* widow wed again. *Shakeſpeare.*

WA'PENTAKE. *n. ſ.* [from wœpun, Saxon, and *take*; *wapentakium*, *wapentagium*, low Latin.]

Wapentake is all one with what we call a hundred: as upon a meeting for that purpoſe, they touched each other's weapons, in token of their fidelity and allegiance. *Cowel.*

Hundred ſignifieth a hundred pledges, which were under the command and aſſurance of their alderman; which, as I ſuppoſe, was alſo called a *wapentake*, ſo named, of touching the weapon or ſpear of their alderman, and ſwearing to follow him faithfully, and ſerve their prince truly. But others think, that a *wapentake* was ten hundreds, or boroughs. *Spenſer.*

WAR. *n. ſ.* [*werre*, old Dutch; *guerre*, Fr.]

War may be defined the exerciſe of violence under ſovereign command againſt withſtanders; force, authority, and reſiſtance being the eſſential parts thereof. Violence, limited by authority, is ſufficiently diſtinguiſhed from robbery, and the like outrages; yet conſiſting in relation towards others, it neceſſarily requires a ſuppoſition of reſiſtance, whereby the force of *war* becomes different from the violence inflicted upon ſlaves or yielding malefactors. *Raleigh.*

On, you nobleſt Engliſh,
Whoſe blood is fetcht from fathers of *war* proof. *Shakeſp.*

After a denunciation or indiction of *war*, the *war* is no more confined to the place of the quarrel, but left at large. *Bacon.*

I ſaw the figure and armour of him, that headed the peaſants in the *war* upon Bern, with the ſeveral weapons found on his followers. *Addiſon.*

2. The inſtruments of war, in poetical language.

The god of love inhabits there,
With all his rage, and dread, and grief, and care;
His complement of ſtores, and total *war*. *Prior.*

3. Forces; army. Poetically.

On th' embattled ranks the waves return,
And overwhelm the *war*. *Milton.*

4. The profeſſion of arms.

Thine almighty word leapt down from heaven, as a fierce man of *war* into the midſt of a land of deſtruction. *Wiſdom.*

5. Hoſtility; ſtate of oppoſition; act of oppoſition.

Duncan's horſes
Turn'd wild in nature, broke their ſtalls, flung out,
Contending 'gainſt obedience, as they would
Make *war* with man. *Shakeſpeare.*

To WAR. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make war; to be in a ſtate of hoſtility.

Was this a face,
To be expos'd againſt the *warring* winds? *Shakeſp.*
Why ſhould I *war* without the walls of Troy,
That find ſuch cruel battle here within? *Shakeſpeare.*
Make peace with God, for you muſt die, my lord.—
Have you that holy feeling in your ſoul,
To counſel me to make my peace with God,
And are you yet to your own ſoul's ſo blind,
That you will war with God, by murd'ring me? *Shakeſp.*
He teacheth my hands to *war.* 2 *Sam.* xxii.
This charge I commit unto thee, ſon Timothy, that thou by them mighteſt *war* a good warfare. 1 *Tim.* i. 18.
He limited his forces, to proceed in aid of the Britons, but in no wiſe to *war* upon the French. *Bacon.*
We ſeem ambitious, God's whole work t' undo;
With new diſeaſes on ourſelves we *war,*
And with new phyſick, a worſe engine far. *Donne.*
His next deſign
Was all the Theban race in arms to join,
And *war* on Theſeus. *Dryden.*
To the iſland of Delos, by being reckoned a ſacred place, nations *warring* with one another reſorted with their goods, and traded as in a neutral country. *Arbuthnot.*

To WAR. *v. a.* To make war upon. A word not any longer uſed.

And them long time before great Nimrod was,
That firſt the world with ſword and fire *warred.* *Spenſer.*
To them the ſame was render'd, to the end,
To *war* the Scot, and borders to defend. *Daniel.*

To WA'RBLE. *v. a.* [*werben*, old Teutonick; *wervelen*, German, to twirl, or turn round.]

1. To quaver any ſound.
2. To cauſe to quaver.
Follow me as I ſing,
And touch the *warbled* ſtring. *Milton.*
3. To utter muſically.
She can thaw the numbling ſpell,
If ſhe be right invok'd with *warbled* ſong. *Milton.*

To WA'RBLE. *v. n.*

1. To be quavered.
Such ſtrains ne'er *warble* in the linnet's throat. *Gay.*
2. To be uttered melodiouſly.
A plaining ſong, plain-ſinging voice requires,
For *warbling* notes from inward cheering flow. *Sidney.*
There birds reſort, and in their kind thy praiſe
Among the branches chant in *warbling* lays. *Witton.*
3. To ſing.
Creatures that liv'd and mov'd, and walk'd, or flew;
Birds on the branches *warbling*; all things ſmil'd. *Milton.*
She *warbled* in her throat,
And tun'd her voice to many a merry note,
But indiſtinct. *Dryden.*
A bard amid the joyous circle ſings
High airs attemper'd to the vocal ſtrings;
Whilſt *warbling* to the varied ſtrain advance,
Two ſprightly youths to form the bounding dance. *Pope.*

WA'RBLER. *n. ſ.* [from *warble.*] A ſinger; a ſongſter.

Hark! on ev'ry bough,
In lulling ſtrains the feather'd *warblers* woo. *Tickell.*

WARD. A ſyllable much uſed as an affix in compoſition, as *heavenward*, with tendency to heaven; *hitherward*, this way; from peapb, Saxon.

Before ſhe could come to the ardour, ſhe ſaw walking from her-*ward*, a man in ſhepherdiſh apparel. *Sidney.*

To WARD. *v. a.* [peapdian, Saxon; *warren*, Dutch; *garder*, French.]

1. To guard; to watch.
He marched forth towards the caſtle wall,
Whoſe gates he found faſt ſhut, ne living wight
To *ward* the ſame, nor anſwer comer's call. *Spenſer.*
2. To defend; to protect.
Tell him it was a hand that *warded* him
From thouſand dangers, bid him bury it. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To fence off; to obſtruct, or turn aſide any thing miſchievous.
Not once the baron lift his armed hand
To ſtrike the maid, but gazing on her eyes,
Where lordly Cupid ſeem'd in arms to ſtand,
No way to *ward* or ſhun her blows he tries. *Fairfax.*
Up and down he traverſes his ground;
Now *wards* a felling blow, now ſtrikes again. *Daniel.*
Toxeus amaz'd, and with amazement ſlow,
Or to revenge, or *ward* the coming blow,
Stood doubting; and while doubting thus he ſtood,
Receiv'd the ſteel bath'd in his brother's blood. *Dryden.*
The pointed javelin *warded* off his rage. *Addiſon.*
The proviſion of bread for food; cloathing to *ward* off the inclemency of the air, were to be firſt looked after. *Woodw.*
It inſtructs the ſcholar in the various methods of *warding* off the force of objections, and of diſcovering and repelling the ſubtle tricks of ſophiſters. *Watts.*

To WARD. *v. n.*

1. To be vigilant; to keep guard.
2. To act upon the defenſive with a weapon.
So redoubling her blows, drove the ſtranger to no other ſhift than to *ward* and go back. *Sidney.*
Short crooked ſwords in cloſer fight they wear,
And on their *warding* arms light bucklers bear. *Dryden.*

WARD. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Watch; act of guarding.
Still when ſhe ſlept, he kept both watch and *ward.* *Spenſer.*
Sublime on theſe a tow'r of ſteel is rear'd;
And dire Tiſiphone there keeps the *ward.*
Girt in her ſanguine gown, by night and day,
Obſervant of the ſouls that paſs the downward way. *Dryd.*
2. Garriſon; thoſe who are intruſted to keep a place.
By reaſon of theſe two forts, though there be but ſmall *wards* left in them, there are two good towns now grown, which are the greateſt ſtay of both thoſe two countries. *Spenſer.*
Th' aſſieged caſtles *ward*
Their ſtedfaſt ſtonds did mightily maintain. *Spenſer.*
3. Guard made by a weapon in fencing.
Thou know'ſt my old *ward*; here I lay, and thus I bore my point. *Shakeſp.*
Come from thy *ward,*
For I can here diſarm thee with this ſtick. *Shakeſp.*
Now by proof it ſhall appear,
Whether thy horns are ſharper, or my ſpear.
At this, I threw: for want of other *ward,*
He lifted up his hand, his front to guard. *Dryden.*
4. Fortreſs; ſtrong hold.
She dwells ſecurely on the excellency of her honour. Now could I come to her with any detection in my hand, I could drive her from the *ward* of her purity, her reputation, and a thouſand other her defences, which now are too ſtrongly embattled againſt me. *Shakeſp.*
5. [*Warda*, law Lat.] Diſtrict of a town.
Throughout the trembling city plac'd a guard,
Dealing an equal ſhare to every ward. *Dryden.*
6. Cuſtody; confinement.
That wretched creature being deprehended in that impiety, was held in *ward.* *Hooker.*
Stopt there was his too veh'ment ſpeech with ſpeed,
And he ſent cloſe to *ward* from where he ſtood. *Daniel.*
7. The part of a lock, which, correſponding to the proper key, hinders any other from opening it.
In the key hole turns
Th' intricate *wards*, and every bolt and bar. *Milton.*
As there are locks for ſeveral purpoſes, ſo are there ſeveral inventions in the making and contriving their *wards*, or guards. *Moxon.*
The keys, as well as the locks, were fitted *ward* to *ward*, by the ſame wiſdom. *Grew.*
8. One in the hands of a guardian.
The king cauſeth bring up his *wards*, but beſtoweth no more of their rents upon them than is uſeful. *Drummond.*
You know our father's *ward,*
The fair Monimia: is your heart at peace?
Is it ſo guarded that you could not love her? *Otway.*
Thy Violante's heart was ever thine,
Compell'd to wed, before ſhe was my *ward.* *Dryden.*
When ſtern as tutors, and as uncles hard,
We laſh the pupil and defraud the *ward.* *Dryden.*
Titles of honour and privileges, the rich and the great can never deſerve, unleſs they employ them for the protection of theſe, the true *wards* and children of God. *Sprat.*
9. The ſtate of a child under a guardian.
I muſt attend his majeſty's command, to whom I am now in *ward*, evermore in ſubjection. *Shakeſp.*
Lewis the eleventh of France having much abated the greatneſs and power of the peers, would ſay, that he had brought the crown out of *ward.* *Bacon.*
10. Guardianſhip; right over orphans.
It is alſo inconvenient in Ireland, that the *wards* and marriages of gentlemen's children ſhould be in the diſpoſal of any of thoſe lords. *Spenſer.*

WA'RDEN. *n. ſ.* [*waerden*, Dutch.]

1. A keeper; a guardian.
2. A head officer.
The *warden* of apothecaries hall. *Garth.*

A magi-

3. Warden of the cinque ports.
A magiſtrate that has the juriſdiction of thoſe havens in the eaſt part of England, commonly called the cinque ports, or five havens, who has there all that juriſdiction which the admiral of England has in places not exempt. The reaſon why one magiſtrate ſhould be aſſigned to theſe havens ſeems to be, becauſe in reſpect of their ſituation, they formerly required a more vigilant care than other havens, being in greater danger of invaſion by our enemies. *Cowel.*

4. [*Pyrum volemum*, Lat. I know not whence denominated.] A large pear.
Nor muſt all ſhoots of pears alike be ſet,
Cruſtumian, Syrian pears, and *wardens* great. *May.*
Ox cheek when hot, and *wardens* bak'd ſome cry. *King.*

WA'RDER. *n. ſ.* [from *ward.*]

1. A keeper; a guard.
Upon theſe gates with force he fiercely flew,
And rending them in pieces, felly ſlew
Thoſe *warders* ſtrange, and all that elſe he met. *Hubberd.*
Where be theſe *warders*, that they wait not here?
Open the gates. *Shakeſpeare.*
Though bladed corn be lodg'd and trees blown down,
Though caſtles topple on their *warders* heads. *Shakeſpeare.*
The *warders* of the gate but ſcarce maintain
Th' unequal combat, and reſiſt in vain. *Dryden.*

2. A truncheon by which an officer of arms forbade fight.
Sound trumpets, and ſet forward combatants.
—But ſtay, the king hath thrown his *warder* down. *Shakeſpeare.*
Then, then, when there was nothing could have ſtaid
My father from the breaſt of Bolingbroke,
O, when the king did throw his *warder* down,
His own life hung upon the ſtaff he threw. *Shakeſpeare.*

WA'RDMOTE. *n. ſ.* [peapb and mot, or gemot, Saxon; *wardemotus*, low Lat.] A meeting; a court held in each ward or diſtrict in London for the direction of their affairs.

WA'RDROBE. *n. ſ.* [*garderobe*, Fr. *garderoba*, low Lat.] A room where cloaths are kept.
The third had of their *wardrobe* cuſtody,
In which were not rich tires nor garments gay,
The plumes of pride, and wings of vanity,
But cloaths meet to keep keen cold away. *Fairy Queen.*
I will kill all his coats,
I'll murder all his *wardrobe* piece by piece
Until I meet the king. *Shakeſpeare.*
Behold!
What from his *wardrobe* her belov'd allows,
To deck the wedding-day of his unſpotted ſpouſe. *Dryden.*
It would not be an impertinent deſign to make a kind of an old Roman *wardrobe*, where you ſhould ſee toga's and tunica's, the chlamys and trabea, and all the different veſts and ornaments ſo often mentioned in the Greek and Roman authors. *Addiſon.*

WA'RDSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *ward.*]

1. Guardianſhip.
By reaſon of the tenures in chief revived, the ſums for reſpect of homage be encreaſed, and the profits of *wardſhips* cannot but be much advanced. *Bacon.*

2. Pupillage; ſtate of being under ward.
The houſes ſued out their livery, and redeemed themſelves from the *wardſhips* of tumults. *K. Charles.*

WARE. The preterite of *wear*, more frequently *wore.*
A certain man *ware* no cloaths. *Luke* viii. 27.

WARE. *adj.* [For this we commonly ſay *aware.*]

1. Being in expectation of; being provided againſt.
The lord of that ſervant ſhall come in a day when he looketh not for him, and in an hour when he is not *ware* of him. *Matth.* xxiv. 50.

2. Cautious; wary.
What man ſo wiſe, what earthly wit ſo *ware*,
As to deſcry the crafty cunning train
By which deceit doth maſk in vizor fair. *Fairy Queen.*
Bid her well be *ware* and ſtill erect. *Milton.*

To WARE. *v. n.* To take heed of; to beware.
A ſhuffled, ſullen, and uncertain light
That dances through the clouds, and ſhuts again,
Then *ware* a riſing tempeſt on the main. *Dryden.*

WARE. *n. ſ.* [paan, Saxon; *waere*, Dutch; *wara*, Swediſh.] Commonly ſomething to be ſold.
Let us, like merchants, ſhew or ſouleſt *wares*,
And think, perchance, they'll ſell. *Shakeſpeare.*
If the people bring *ware* or any victuals to ſell, that we would not buy it. *Nehem.* x. 31.
I know thou whole art but a ſhop
Of toys and trifles, traps and ſnares,
To take the weak, and make them ſtop;
Yet art thou falſer than thy *wares*. *B. Johnſon.*
Why ſhould my black thy love impair?
Let the dark ſhop commend the *ware*. *Cleaveland.*
He turns himſelf to other *wares* which he finds your markets take off. *Locke.*

WA'REFUL. *adj.* [*ware* and *full.*] Cautious; timorouſly prudent.

WA'REFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *wareful.*] Cautiouſneſs. Obſolete.
With pretence from Strephon her to guard,
He met her full; but full of *warefulneſs*. *Sidney.*

WA'REHOUSE. *n. ſ.* [*ware* and *houſe.*] A ſtorehouſe of merchandiſe.
His underſtanding is only the *warehouſe* of other mens lumber, I mean falſe and unconcluding reaſonings rather than a repoſitory of truth for his own uſe. *Locke.*
She had never more ſhips at ſea, greater quantities of merchandiſe in her *warehouſes* than at preſent. *Addiſon.*
She the big *warehouſe* built,
Rais'd the ſtrong crane. *Thomſon.*

WA'RELESS. *adj.* [from *ware.*] Uncautious; unwary. *Spenſ.*

WA'RELY. *adv.* [from *ware.*] Warily; cautiouſly; timorouſly.
They bound him hand and foot with iron chains,
And with continual watch did *warely* keep. *Fairy Queen.*

WA'RFARE. *n. ſ.* [*war* and *fare.*] Military ſervice; military life.
In the wilderneſs
He ſhall firſt lay down the rudiments
Of his great *warfare*, ere I ſend him forth
To conquer ſin and death. *Milton.*
Faithful hath been your *warfare*, and of God
Accepted, fearleſs in his righteous cauſe. *Milton.*
Tully, when he read the Tactics, was thinking on the bar, which was his field of battle: the knowledge of *warfare* is thrown away on a general who does not make uſe of what he knows. *Dryden.*
The ſtate of chriſtians, even when they are not actually perſecuted, is a perpetual ſtate of *warfare* and voluntary ſufferings. *Atterbury.*
The ſcripture has directed us to refer theſe miſcarriages in our Chriſtian *warfare* to the power of three enemies. *Rogers.*

To WA'REFARE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To lead a military life.
That was the only amulet in that credulous *warfaring* age to eſcape dangers in battles. *Camden.*

WA'RHABLE. *adj.* [*war* and *habile*, from *habilis*, Lat. or *able.*] Military; fit for war.
The weary Britons, whoſe *warhable* youth
Was by Maximilian lately led away,
With wretched miſeries and woeful ruth,
Were to thoſe pagans made an open prey. *Fairy Queen.*

WA'RILY. *adv.* [from *wary.*] Cautiouſly; with timorous prudence; with wiſe forethought.
The charge thereof unto a courteous ſp'rit
Commended was, who thereby did attend,
And *warily* awaited day and night,
From other covetous fiends it to defend. *Fairy Queen.*
The change of laws, eſpecially concerning matters of religion, muſt be *warily* proceeded in. *Hooker.*
It will concern a man to treat conſcience awfully and *warily*, by ſtill obſerving what it commands, but eſpecially what it forbids. *South.*
They ſearched diligently and concluded *warily*. *Sprat.*

WA'RINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *wary.*] Caution; prudent forethought; timorous ſcrupulouſneſs.
For your own conſcience he gives innocence,
But for your fame a diſcreet *warineſs*. *Donne.*
To determine what are little things in religion, great *warineſs* is to be uſed. *Sprat.*
The path was ſo very ſlippery, the ſhade ſo exceeding gloomy, and the whole wood ſo full of echoes, that they were forced to march with the greateſt *warineſs*, circumſpection and ſilence. *Addiſon.*
Moſt men have ſo much of ill nature, or of *warineſs*, as not to ſooth the vanity of the ambitious man. *Addiſon.*
I look upon it to be a moſt clear truth; and expreſſed it with more *warineſs* and reſerve than was neceſſary. *Atterbury.*

WARK. *n. ſ.* [Anciently uſed for *work*; whence *bulwark.*] Building.
Thou findeſt fault where any's to be found,
And buildeſt ſtrong *wark* upon a weak ground. *Spenſer.*

WA'RLIKE. *n. ſ.* [*war* and *like.*]

1. Fit for war; diſpoſed to war.
She uſing ſo ſtrange, and yet ſo well ſucceeding a temper, made her people by peace *warlike*. *Sidney.*
Old Siward with ten thouſand *warlike* men,
All ready at appoint, was ſetting forth. *Shakeſpeare.*
When a *warlike* ſtate grows ſoft and effeminate, they may be ſure of a war. *Bacon.*
O imprudent Gauls,
Relying on falſe hopes, thus to incenſe
The *warlike* Engliſh. *Philips.*

2. Military; relating to war.
The great arch-angel from his *warlike* toil
Surceas'd. *Milton.*

WA'RLING. *n. ſ.* [from *war.*] This word is I believe only found in the following adage, and ſeems to mean, one often quarrelled with.

Better be an old man's darling than a young man's *warling*. *Camden.*

WA'RLOCK. } *n. ſ.* [*wardlookr*, Iſlandick, a charm; peplog, Saxon, an evil ſpirit. This etymology was communicated by Mr. *Wiſe*.] A male witch; a wizzard.

WA'RLUCK. }

Warluck in Scotland is applied to a man whom the vulgar ſuppoſe to be converſant with ſpirits, as a woman who carries on the ſame commerce is called a witch: he is ſuppoſed to have the invulnerable quality which *Dryden* mentions, who did not underſtand the word.

He was no *warluck*, as the Scots commonly call ſuch men, who they ſay are iron free or lead free. *Dryden.*

WARM. *adj.* [*warm*, Gothick; peapm, Sax. *warm*, Dutch.]

1. Not cold, though not hot; heated to a ſmall degree.

He ſtretched himſelf upon the child, and the fleſh of the child waxed *warm*. 2 *Kings* iv. 34.

Main ocean flow'd, not idle, but with *warm*
Prolifick humour, ſoft'ning all her globe. *Milton.*

2. Zealous; ardent.

I never thought myſelf ſo *warm* in any party's cauſe as to deſerve their money. *Pope.*

Scaliger in his poetics is very *warm* againſt it.
Broome's Notes on the Odyſſey.

3. Violent; furious; vehement.

Welcome day-light; we ſhall have *warm* work on't:
The Moor will 'gage
His utmoſt forces on his next aſſault,
To win a queen and kingdom. *Dryden.*

4. Buſy in action.

I hate the ling'ring ſummons to attend,
Death all at once would be a nobler end;
Fate is unkind: methinks a general
Should *warm*, and at the head of armies fall. *Dryden.*

5. Fanciful; enthuſiaſtick.

If there be a ſober and a wiſe man, what difference will there be between his knowledge and that of the moſt extravagant fancy in the world? If there be any difference between them, the advantage will be on the *warm*-headed man's ſide, as having the more ideas, and the more lively. *Locke.*

To WARM. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To free from cold; to heat in a gentle degree.

It ſhall be for a man to burn, for he ſhall take thereof and *warm* himſelf. *Iſa.* xliv. 15.

There ſhall not be a coal to *warm* at, nor fire to ſit before it. *Iſa.* xlvii. 14.

The mounted ſun
Shot down direct his fervid rays to *warm*
Earth's inmoſt womb. *Milton.*

Theſe ſoft fires with kindly heat
Of various influence, foment and *warm*. *Milton.*

2. To heat mentally; to make vehement.

The action of Homer being more full of vigour than that of Virgil, is more pleaſing to the reader: one *warms* you by degrees, the other ſets you on fire all at once, and never intermits his heat. *Dryden.*

WA'RMINGPAN. *n. ſ.* [*warm* and *pan*.] A covered braſs pan for warming a bed by means of hot coals.

WA'RMINGSTONE. *n. ſ.* [*warm* and *ſtone*.] To theſe uſeful ſtones add the *warming*-ſtone, digged in Cornwall, which being once well heated at the fire retains its warmth a great while, and hath been found to give eaſe in the internal hæmorrhoids. *Ray.*

WA'RMLY. *adv.* [from *warm*.]

1. With gentle heat.

There the warming ſun firſt *warmly* ſmote
The open field. *Milton.*

2. Eagerly; ardently.

Now I have two right honeſt wives
One to Atrides I will ſend,
And t'other to my Trojan friend;
Each prince ſhall thus with honour have
What both ſo *warmly* ſeem to crave. *Prior.*

The antients expect you ſhould do them right in the account you intend to write of their characters: I hope you think more *warmly* than ever of that deſign. *Pope.*

WA'RMNESS. }
WARMTH. } *n. ſ.* [from *warm*.]

1. Gentle heat.

Then am I the priſoner, and his bed my goal; from the loathed *warmth* whereof deliver me. *Shakeſpeare.*

Cold plants have a quicker perception of the heat of the ſun encreaſing than the hot herbs have; as a cold hand will ſooner find a little *warmth* than an hot. *Bacon.*

He vital virtue infus'd, and vital *warmth*
Throughout the fluid maſs. *Milton.*

Here kindly *warmth* their mounting juice ferments
To nobler taſtes, and more exalted ſcents. *Addiſon.*

2. Zeal; paſſion; fervour of mind.

What *warmth* is there in your affection towards any of theſe princely ſuitors that are already come. *Shakeſpeare.*

Our duties towards God and man, we ſhould perform with that unfeigned integrity which belongs to Chriſtian piety; with that temper and ſobriety which becomes Chriſtian prudence and charity; with that *warmth* and affection which agrees with Chriſtian zeal. *Sprat.*

Your opinion that it is entirely to be neglected, would have been my own, had it been my own caſe; but I felt more *warmth* here than I did when firſt I ſaw his book againſt myſelf. *Pope.*

3. Fancifulneſs; enthuſiaſm.

The ſame *warmth* of head diſpoſes men to both. *Temple.*

To WARN. *v. a.* [pænnian, Saxon; *waernan*, Dutch; *warna*, Swediſh; *varna*, Iſlandick.]

1. To caution againſt any fault or danger; to give previous notice of ill.

What do'ſt thou ſcorn me for my gentle counſel?
And ſooth the devil that I *warn* thee from? *Shakeſpeare.*

Our firſt parents had been *warn'd*
The coming of their ſecret foe, and 'ſcaped
His mortal ſnare. *Milton.*

The hand can hardly lift up itſelf high enough to ſtrike, but it muſt be ſeen; ſo that it *warns* while it threatens; but a falſe inſidious tongue may whiſper a lie ſo cloſe and low, that though you have ears to hear yet you ſhall not hear. *South.*

Juturna *warns* the Daunian chief,
Of Lauſus' danger, urging ſwift relief. *Dryden.*

If we conſider the miſtakes in mens diſputes and notions, how great a part is owing to words, and their uncertain or miſtaken ſignifications; this we are the more carefully to be *warned* of, becauſe the arts of improving it have been made the buſineſs of men's ſtudy. *Locke.*

The father, whilſt he *warn'd* his erring ſon,
The ſad examples which he ought to ſhun
Deſcrib'd. *Prior.*

When firſt young Maro ſung of kings and wars,
Ere *warning* Phœbus touch'd his trembling ears,
Perhaps he ſeem'd above the critick's law,
And but from nature's fountains ſcorn'd to draw. *Pope.*

2. To admoniſh of any duty to be performed, or practice or place to be avoided or forſaken.

Cornelius was *warned* from God by an holy angel to ſend for thee. *Acts* x. 22.

He had chidden the rebellious winds for obeying the command of their uſurping maſter: he had *warned* them from the ſeas; he had beaten down the billows. *Dryden.*

3. To notify previouſly good or bad.

He wonders to what end you have aſſembled
Such troops of citizens to come to him,
His grace not being *warn'd* thereof before. *Shakeſpeare.*

He charg'd the ſoldiers with preventing care,
Their flags to follow, and their arms prepare,
Warn'd of the enſuing fight, and bade 'em hope the war. *Dryden.*

Man, who knows not hearts, ſhould make examples,
Which like a *warning*-piece muſt be ſhot off,
To fright the reſt from crimes. *Dryden.*

WA'RNING. *n. ſ.* [from *warn*.]

1. Caution againſt faults or dangers; previous notice of ill.

I will thank the Lord for giving me *warning* in the night. *Pſ.*

He groaning from the bottom of his breaſt,
This *warning* in theſe mournful words expreſt. *Dryden.*

Here wretched Phlegias warns the world with cries,
Could *warning* make the world more juſt or wiſe. *Dryden.*

You have fairer *warning* than others who are unexpectedly cut off, and ſo have a better opportunity, as well as greater engagements to provide for your latter end. *Wake.*

A true and plain relation of my misfortunes may be of uſe and *warning* to credulous maids, never to put too much truſt in deceitful men. *Swift.*

2. Previous notice: in a ſenſe indifferent.

Death called up an old man, and bade him come; the man excuſed himſelf, that it was a great journey to take upon ſo ſhort a *warning*. *L'Eſtrange.*

I ſaw with more diſdain, more nonſenſe than either I or as bad a poet could have crammed into it at a month's *warning*; in which time it was wholly written. *Dryden.*

WARP. *n. ſ.* [peapp, Saxon; *werp*, Dutch.] That order of thread in a thing woven that croſſes the woof.

The fourteenth is the placing of the tangible parts in length or tranſverſe, as it is in the *warp* and the woof of texture, more inward or more outward. *Bacon.*

To WARP. *v. n.* [peoppan, Saxon; *werpen*, Dutch, to throw; whence we ſometimes ſay, *the work caſts*.]

1. To change from the true ſituation by inteſtine motion; to change the poſition of one part to another.

This fellow will but join you together as they join wainſcot, then one of you will prove a ſhrunk-pannel, and like green timber *warp*. *Shakeſpeare.*

They clamp one piece of wood to the end of another piece, to keep it from caſting or *warping*. *Moxon.*

2. To lose its proper course or direction.

There's our commission
From which we would not have you *warp*. *Shakesp.*

This is strange! methinks
My favour here begins to *warp*. *Shakesp.*

All attest this doctrine, that the pope can give away the right of any sovereign, if he shall never so little *warp*. *Dryden.*

This we should do as directly as may be, with as little *warping* and declension towards the creature as is possible. *Norris.*

3. To turn.

The potent rod
Of Amram's son in Egypt's evil day
Wav'd round the coast, up call'd a pitchy cloud
Of locusts, *warping* on the eastern wind,
That o'er the realm of impious Pharaoh hung
Like night. *Milton.*

To WARP. *v. a.*

1. To contract; to shrivel.

2. To turn aside from the true direction.

This first avow'd, nor folly *warp'd* my mind;
Nor the frail texture of the female kind
Betray'd my virtue. *Dryden.*

Not foreign or domestick treachery
Could *warp* thy soul to their unjust decree. *Dryden.*

A great argument of the goodness of his cause, which required in its defender zeal, to a degree of warmth able to *warp* the sacred rule of the word of God. *Locke.*

I have no private considerations to *warp* me in this controversy, since my first entering upon it. *Addison.*

Not *warp'd* by passion, aw'd by rumour,
Not grave through pride, or gay through folly;
An equal mixture of good humour,
And sensible soft melancholy. *Swift.*

A constant watchfulness against all those prejudices that might *warp* the judgment aside from truth. *Watts.*

3. It is used by *Shakespeare* to express the effect of frost.

Freeze, freeze, thou bitter sky,
Thou do'st not bite so nigh
As benefits forgot:
Though thou the waters *warp*,
Thy sting is not so sharp
As friends remember'd not. *Shakespeare.*

To WA'RRANT. *v. n.* [*garantir*, French.]

1. To support or maintain; to attest.

She needed not disdain any service, though never so mean, which was *warranted* by the sacred name of father. *Sidney.*

He that readeth unto us the Scriptures delivereth all the mysteries of faith, and not any thing amongst them all more than the mouth of the Lord doth *warrant*. *Hooker.*

If this internal light be conformable to the principles of reason, or to the word of God, which is attested revelation, reason *warrants* it, and we may safely receive it for true. *Locke.*

2. To give authority.

Now we'll together, and the chance of goodness
Be like our *warranted* quarrel. *Shakespeare.*

3. To justify.

How can any one *warrant* himself in the use of those things against such suspicions, but in the trust he has in the common honesty and truth of men in general? *South.*

True fortitude is seen in great exploits,
That justice *warrants* and that wisdom guides;
All else is tow'ring frenzy and distraction. *Addison.*

4. To exempt; to privilege; to secure.

If my coming, whom, she said, he feared, as soon as he knew me by the armour, had not *warranted* her from that near approaching cruelty. *Sidney.*

These thoughts cannot, in this your loneliness, *warrant* you from suspicion in others, nor defend you from melancholy in yourself. *Sidney.*

I'll *warrant* him from drowning. *Shakespeare.*

In a place
Less *warranted* than this, or less secure,
I cannot be, that I should fear to change it. *Milton.*

5. To declare upon surety.

What a galled neck have we here! Look ye, mine's as smooth as silk, I *warrant* ye. *L'Estrange.*

The Moors king
Is safe enough, I *warrant* him for one. *Dryden.*

WA'RRANT. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A writ conferring some right or authority.

Are you now going to dispatch this deed?
—We are, my lord, and come to have the *warrant*,
That we may be admitted where he is. *Shakesp.*

He sent him a *warrant* for one thousand pounds a year pension for his life. *Clarendon.*

2. A writ giving the officer of justice the power of caption.

There was a damn'd design, cries one, no doubt;
For *warrants* are already issued out. *Dryden.*

3. A justificatory commission or testimony.

His promise is our plain *warrant*, that in his name what we ask we shall receive. *Hooker.*

Is this a *warrant* sufficient for any man's conscience to build such proceedings upon, as have been and are put in use for the establishment of that cause? *Hooker.*

The place of Paradise might be seen unto Moses, and unto the prophets which succeeded him; both which I take for my *warrant* to guide me in this discovery. *Raleigh.*

His *warrant* does the Christian faith defend;
On that relying, all their quarrels end. *Waller.*

The Jewish religion was yet in possession; and therefore, that this might so enter as not to intrude, it was to bring its *warrant* from the same hand of Omnipotence. *South.*

4. Right; legality. Obsolete.

I attach thee
For an abuser of the world, a practicer
Of arts inhibited and out of *warrant*. *Shakesp.*

Therefore to horse,
And let us not be dainty in leave-taking,
But shift away: there's *warrant* in that theft,
Which steals itself when there's no mercy left. *Shakesp.*

WA'RRANTABLE. *adj.* [from *warrant*.] Justifiable; defensible.

To purchase a clear and *warrantable* body of truth, we must forget and part with much we know. *Brown.*

His meals are course and short, his employment *warrantable*, his sleep certain and refreshing. *South.*

If I can mend my condition by any *warrantable* industry, the way is fair and open; and that's a privilege every reasonable creature has in his commission. *L'Estrange.*

WA'RRANTABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *warrantable*.] Justifiableness.

By the foil thereof you may see the nobleness of my desire to you, and the *warrantableness* of your favour to me. *Sidney.*

WA'RRANTABLY. *adv.* [from *warantable*.] Justifiably.

The faith which God requires is only this, that he will certainly reward all those that believe in him, and obey his commandments; but for the particular application of this faith to ourselves, that deserve no more of our assent, nor can indeed *warrantably* have it, than what is founded upon the serious consideration of our own performances. *Wake.*

WA'RRANTER. *n. s.* [from *warrant*.]

1. One who gives authority.

2. One who gives security.

WA'RRANTISE. *n. s.* [*warrantiso*, law Lattin; from *warrant*.] Authority; security.

There's none protector of the realm but I:
Break up the gates, I'll be your *warrantize*. *Shakesp.*

WA'RRANTY. *n. s.* [*warrantia*, law Latin; *garantie*, *garant*, French.]

1. [In the common law.] A promise made in a deed by one man unto another for himself and his heirs, to secure him and his heirs against all men, for the enjoying of any thing agreed of between them. *Cowel.*

2. Authority; justificatory mandate.

Her obsequies have been so far enlarg'd
As we have *warranty*: her death was doubtful,
And but that great command o'ersways the order,
She should in ground unsanctify'd have lodg'd
'Till the last trump. *Shakesp.*

In the use of those epithets we have the *warranty* and consent of all the churches, since they ever had a liturgy. *Taylor.*

3. Security.

Every one cannot distinguish between fine and mixed silver: those who have had the care and government of politick societies, introduced coinage as a remedy: the stamp was a *warranty* of the publick, that under such a denomination they should receive a piece of such a weight and fineness. *Locke.*

To WARRA'Y. *v. a.* [from *war*.] To make war upon.

But Ebranc salved both their infancies
With noble deeds, and *warrayd* on Brunchild
In Hainault, where yet of his victories
Brave monuments remain, which yet that land envys. *F. Q.*

Of these a mighty people shortly grew,
And puissant kings, which all the world *warraid*,
And to themselves all nations did subdue. *Spenser.*

This continual, cruel, civil war,
The which myself against myself do make,
Whilst my weak powers of passions *warraid* are,
No skill can stint, nor reason can aslake. *Spenser.*

Six years were run since first in martial guise
The Christian lords *warraid* the eastern land. *Fairfax.*

WARRE. *adj.* [pœnn, Saxon.] Worse. Obsolete.

They say the world is *warre* than it wont,
All for her shepherds is beastly and bloont:
Others saine, but how truly I note,
All for they holden shame of their cote. *Spenser.*

WA'RREN. *n. s.* [*waerande*, Dutch; *guerenne*, French.] A kind of park for rabbits.

I found him here, as melancholy as a lodge in a *warren*. *Shakespeare.*

The coney convenes a whole *warren*, tells her story, and advises upon a revenge. *L'Estrange.*

Men

Men ſhould ſet ſnares in their *warrens* to catch polcats and foxes. *Dryd. n.*

WA'RRENER. *n. ſ.* [from *warren.*] The keeper of a warren.

WA'RRIOUR. *n. ſ.* [from *war.*] A ſoldier; a military man.

I came from Corinth,
Brought to this town by that moſt famous *warrior*,
Duke Menaphon. *Shakeſpeare.*

Fierce fiery *warriors* fight upon the clouds,
In ranks and ſquadrons and right form of war,
Which drizzled blood upon the Capitol. *Shakeſpeare.*

I ſing the *warriour* and his mighty deeds. *Lauderdale.*

The *warriour* horſes ty'd in order ſed. *Dryden.*

The mute walls relate the *warriour's* fame,
And Trojan chiefs the Tyrians pity claim. *Dryden.*

Camilla led her troops, a *warriour* dame;
Unbred to ſpinning, in the loom unſkill'd,
She choſe the nobler Pallas of the field. *Dryden.*

WART. *n. ſ.* [peapt, Saxon; *werte*, Dutch.] A corneous excreſcence; a ſmall protuberance on the fleſh.

If thou prate of mountains, let them throw
Millions of acres on us, 'till our ground,
Singeing his pate againſt the burning ſun,
Make Oſſa like a *wart*. *Shakeſp.*

In old ſtatues of ſtone, which have been put in cellars, the feet of them being bound with leaden bands, there it appeared the lead did ſwell, inſomuch as it hanged upon the ſtone like *warts*. *Bacon.*

Like vile ſtones lying in ſaffron'd tin,
Or *warts*, or weals, it hangs upon her ſkin. *Donne.*

In painting, the *warts* and moles, adding a likeneſs to the face, are not to be omitted. *Dryden.*

He is taken with thoſe *warts* and moles, and hard features, by thoſe who repreſent him upon the ſtage, or he is no more Achilles, *Dryden.*

Malpighi, in his treatiſe of galls, under which he comprehends all preternatural and morboſe tumours of plants, doth demonſtrate that all ſuch *warts*, tumours and excreſcences, where any inſects are found, are excited or raiſed up by ſome venenoſe liquors, which with their eggs ſuch inſects ſhed; or boring with their terebræ, inſtil into the very pulp of ſuch buds. *Ray.*

WA'RTWORT. *n. ſ.* [*wart* and *wort.*] Spurge.

WA'RTY. *adj.* [from *wart.*] Grown over with warts.

WA'RWORN. *adj.* [*war* and *worn.*] Worn with war.

Their geſture ſad,
Inveſt in lank lean cheeks and *warworn* coats,
Preſented them unto the gazing moon
So many horrid ghoſts. *Shakeſp.*

WA'RY. *adj.* [pœp, Saxon.] Cautious; ſcrupulous; timorouſly prudent.

He is above, and we upon earth; and therefore it behoveth our words to be *wary* and few. *Hooker.*

Leontius, their biſhop, although an enemy to the better part, yet *wary* and ſubtle, as all the heads of the Arrians faction were, could at no time be plainly heard to uſe either form. *Hooker.*

Good cauſe he had to haſten thence away;
For on a day his *waty* dwarf had ſpy'd,
Where in a dungeon deep huge numbers lay,
Of captive wretched thrals that wailed night and day. *F. Q.*

Each thing feigned ought more *warry* be. *Spenſer.*

Each warns a *warier* carriage in the thing,
Leſt blind preſumption work their ruining. *Daniel.*

Others grow *wary* in their praiſes of one, who ſets too great a value on them, leſt they ſhould raiſe him too high in his own imagination. *Addiſon.*

WAS. The preterite of *To* BE.

Enoch walked with God, and *was* not; for God took him. *Gen.* v. 24.

To WASH. *v. a.* [paꝛcan, Saxon; *waſſchen*, Dutch.]

1. To cleanſe by ablution.

How fain, like Pilate, would I *waſh* my hands
Of this moſt grievous guilty murther done! *Shakeſpeare.*

Look, how ſhe rubs her hands.
——It is an accuſtom'd action with her to ſeem thus *waſhing* her hands. *Shakeſpeare.*

Waſh me throughly from mine iniquity, and cleanſe me from my ſin. *Pſ.* li. 2.

Thou didſt *waſh* thyſelf. *Ezek.* xxiii. 40.

Shall he that gives fire to the train pretend to *waſh* his hands of the hurt that is done by the playing of the mine? *L'Eſtrange.*

2. To moiſten.

3. To affect by ablution.

Be baptized, and *waſh* away thy ſins. *Acts* xxii. 16.

Sins of irreligion muſt ſtill be ſo accounted for as to crave pardon, and be *waſhed* off by repentance. *Taylor.*

Recollect the things you have heard, that they may not be *waſhed* all away from the mind by a torrent of other engagements. *Watts.*

4. To colour by waſhing.

To *waſh* over a coarſe or inſignificant meaning, is to counterfeit nature's coin. *Collier.*

To WASH. *v. n.*

1. To perform the act of ablution.

I will go *waſh*;
And when my face is fair, you ſhall perceive
Whether I bluſh or no. *Shakeſp.*

Waſh and be clean. 2 *Kings* v. 13.

Are not the rivers of Damaſcus better than all the waters of Iſrael? May I not *waſh* in them? 2 *Kings* v. 12.

Let each becalm his troubled breaſt,
Waſh and partake ſerene the friendly feaſt. *Pope.*

2. To cleanſe cloaths.

She can *waſh* and ſcour.
——A ſpecial virtue; for then ſhe need not be *waſhed* and ſcoured. *Shakeſpeare.*

WASH. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Alluvion; any thing collected by water.

The *waſh* of paſtures, fields, commons, and roads, where rain-water hath a long time ſettled, is of great advantage to all land. *Mortimer.*

2. A bog; a marſh; a fen; a quagmire.

Full thirty times hath Phœbus car gone round
Neptune's ſalt *waſh*, and Tellus' orbed ground. *Shakeſp.*

The beſt part of my power
Were in the *waſhes* all unwarily
Devoured by the unexpected flood. *Shakeſp.*

4. A medical or coſmetick lotion.

Try whether children may not have ſome *waſh* to make their teeth better and ſtronger. *Bacon.*

They paint and patch their imperfections
Of intellectual complections,
And daub their tempers o'er with *waſhes*,
As artificial as their faces. *Hudibras.*

He tried all manner of *waſhes* to bring him to a better complexion; but there was no good to be done. *L'Eſtrange.*

None are welcome to ſuch, but thoſe who ſpeak, paint and *waſh*; for that is the thing they love; and no wonder, ſince it is the thing they need. *South.*

To ſteal from rainbows, ere they drop in ſhow'rs,
A brighter *waſh*. *Pope.*

Here gallypots and vials plac'd,
Some fill'd with *waſhes*, ſome with paſte. *Swift.*

5. A ſuperficial ſtain or colour.

Imagination ſtamps ſignification upon his face, and tells the people he is to go for ſo much, who oftentimes, being deceived by the *waſh*, never examine the metal, but take him upon content. *Collier.*

6. The feed of hogs gathered from waſhed diſhes.

The wretched, bloody, and uſurping boar,
That ſpoil'd your ſummer-fields and fruitful vines,
Swills your warm blood like *waſh*, and makes his trough
In your embowell'd boſoms. *Shakeſp.*

7. The act of waſhing the cloaths of a family; the linen waſhed at once.

WA'SHBALL. *n. ſ.* [*waſh* and *ball.*] Ball made of ſoap.

I aſked a poor man how he did; he ſaid he was like a *waſh-ball*, always in decay. *Swift.*

WA'SHER. *n. ſ.* [from *waſh.*] One that waſhes.

Quickly is his laundreſs, his *waſher*, and his wringer. *Sha.*

WA'SHY. *adj.* [from *waſh.*]

1. Watry; damp.

On the *waſhy* ouze deep channels wore,
Eaſy, ere God had bid the ground be dry. *Milton.*

2. Weak; not ſolid.

A poliſh of clearneſs, evenly and ſmoothly ſpread, not overthin and *waſhy*, but of a pretty ſolid conſiſtence. *Wotton.*

WASP. *n. ſ.* [peapp, Saxon; *veſpa*, Latin; *gueſpe*, French.] A briſk ſtinging inſect, in form reſembling a bee.

More *waſps*, that buz about his noſe,
Will make this ſting the ſooner. *Shakeſp.*

Encount'ring with a *waſp*,
He in his arms the fly doth claſp. *Drayton.*

Why, what a *waſp*-tongu'd and impatient
Art thou, to break into this woman's mood,
Tying thine ear to no tongue but thine own; *Shakeſp.*

WA'SPISH. *adj.* [from *waſp.*] Peeviſh; malignant; irritable; iraſcible.

I'll uſe you for my laughter,
When you are *waſpiſh*. *Shakeſp.*

Come, you waſp, you are too angry.
——If I be *waſpiſh*, beſt beware my ſting. *Shakeſp.*

By the ſtern brow and *waſpiſh* action,
Which ſhe did uſe as ſhe was writing of it,
It bears an angry tenour. *Shakeſp.*

The taylor's wife was only a good hearty ſhrew, under the impotency of an unruly *waſpiſh* humour: ſhe would have her will. *L'Eſtrange.*

Upon this groſs miſtake the poor *waſpiſh* creature runs on for many leaves. *Stillingfleet.*

Much

Much do I ſuffer, much, to keep in peace
This jealous, *waſpiſh*, wrong-head, rhiming race. *Pope.*

WA'SPISHLY. *adv.* [from *waſpiſh.*] Peeviſhly.

WA'SPISHNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *waſpiſh.*] Peeviſhneſs; irritability.

WA'SSAIL. *n. ſ.* [from pæꝛ hæl, your health, Saxon.]
1. A liquour made of apples, ſugar, and ale, anciently much uſed by Engliſh goodfellows.
2. A drunken bout.
The king doth wake to-night, and takes his rouſe,
Keeps *waſſail*, and the ſwagg'ring upſpring reels. *Shakeſp.*

WA'SSAILER. *n. ſ.* [from *waſſail.*] A toper; a drunkard.
I'm loth to meet the rudeneſs, and ſwell'd inſolence
Of ſuch late *waſſailers*. *Milton.*

WAST. The ſecond perſon of *was*, from *To be.*

To WASTE. *v. a.* [apeꝛtan, Saxon; *woeſten*, Dutch; *guaſtare*, Italian; *vaſtare*, Latin.]
1. To diminiſh.
The fire that mounts the liquor 'till't run o'er,
Seeming t' augment it, *waſtes* it. *Shakeſpeare.*
Firſt vegetive, then feels, and reaſons laſt;
Rich of three ſouls, and lives all three to *waſte*. *Dryden.*
Could ſighs furniſh new breath, or draw life and ſpirits from the *waſting* of your's, your friends would encourage your paſſion. *Temple.*
2. To deſtroy wantonly and luxuriouſly; to ſquander.
The people's praying after the miniſter, they ſay, *waſteth* time. *Hooker.*
There muſt be providence uſed, that our ſhip-timber be not *waſted*. *Bacon.*
No ways and means their cabinet employ,
But their dark hours they *waſte* in barren joy. *Garth.*
3. To deſtroy; to deſolate.
He only their proviſions *waſtes* and burns. *Daniel.*
Peace to corrupt, no leſs than war to *waſte*. *Milton.*
The Tyber
Inſults our walls, and *waſtes* our fruitful grounds. *Dryden.*
Now *waſting* years my former ſtrength confound,
And added woes have bow'd me to the ground;
Yet by the ſtubble you may gueſs the grain,
And mark the ruins of no vulgar man. *Broome.*
4. To wear out.
Here condemn'd
To *waſte* eternal days in woe and pain. *Milton.*
5. To ſpend; to conſume.
O were I able
To *waſte* it all myſelf, and leave you none! *Milton.*

To WASTE. *v. n.* To dwindle; to be in a ſtate of conſumption.
Man dieth and *waſteth* away. *Job* xiv. 10.
Their thoughts are thoughts of iniquity; *waſting* and deſtruction are in their paths. *Iſ.* lix. 7.
The latter watch of *waſting* night,
And ſetting ſtars do kindly ſleep invite. *Dryden.*

WASTE. *adj.* [from the verb.]
1. Deſtroyed; ruined.
Sophi leaves all *waſte* in her retreat. *Milton.*
The multiplication and obſtinacy of diſputes, which have ſo laid *waſte* the intellectual world, is owing to nothing more than to the ill uſe of words. *Locke.*
When thus the gather'd ſtorms of wretched love,
In my ſwoln boſom, with long war had ſtrove,
Laid all the civil bonds of manhood *waſte*,
And ſcatter'd ruin as the torrent paſt. *Prior.*
2. Deſolate; uncultivated.
There be very *waſte* countries and wilderneſſes; but we find not mention whether any do inhabit there. *Abbot.*
He found him in a deſert land, and in the *waſte* howling wilderneſs. *Deut.* xxxii. 10.
3. Superfluous; exuberant; loſt for want of occupiers.
Quite ſurcharg'd with her own weight,
And ſtrangl'd with her *waſte* fertility. *Milton.*
4. Worthleſs; that of which none but vile uſes can be made.
5. That of which no account is taken, or value found.
It may be publiſhed as well as printed, that ſo much ſkill in Hebrew derivations may not lie for *waſte* paper. *Dryden.*

WASTE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Wanton or luxurious deſtruction; the act of ſquandering; conſumption; loſs.
Reaſon induce us to think it a good work, which they, in their care for well beſtowing of time, account *waſte*. *Hooker.*
Thin air is better pierced, but thick air preſerveth the ſound better from *waſte*. *Bacon.*
Freedom who loves, muſt firſt be wiſe and good;
But from that mark how far they rove we ſee,
For all this *waſte* of wealth, and loſs of blood. *Milton.*
It was providently deſigned to repair the *waſte* daily made by the frequent attrition in maſtication. *Ray.*
So fooliſh and laviſh are we, that too often we uſe ſome words in mere *waſte*, and have no ideas for them. *Watts.*
2. Uſeleſs expence.
But youth, the periſhing good, runs on too faſt,
And unenjoy'd it ſpends itſelf to *waſte*;
Few know the uſe of life before 'tis paſt. *Dryden.*

Secure the workings of your ſoul from running to *waſte*, and even your looſer moments will turn to happy account. *Watts.*
3. Deſolated or uncultivated ground.
Land that is left wholly to nature, that hath no improvement of paſturage, tillage, or planting, is called *waſte*. *Locke.*
Lifted aloft he 'gan to mount up higher,
And, like freſh eagle, made his hardy flight
Thro' all the great wide *waſte*, yet wanting light. *Spenſer.*
4. Ground, place, or ſpace unoccupied.
Theſe gentlemen, on their watch,
In the dead *waſte* and middle of the night,
Had been thus encountered. *Shakeſpeare.*
Forty days Elijah, without food,
Wander'd this barren *waſte*. *Milton.*
Lords of the world's great *waſte*; the ocean, we
Whole foreſts ſend to reign upon the ſea. *Waller.*
From that dire deluge, through the wat'ry *waſte*,
Such length of years, ſuch various perils paſt. *Dryden.*
Thee I purſue, oh great ill-fated youth!
Through the diſmal *waſte* of gloomy death. *Smith.*
See the man who ſpacious regions gave,
A *waſte* for beaſts, himſelf deny'd a grave. *Pope.*
5. Region ruined and deſerted.
All the leafy nation ſinks at laſt,
And Vulcan rides in triumph o'er the *waſte*. *Dryden.*
6. Miſchief; deſtruction.
The ſpirit of wantonneſs is ſure ſcarce out of him: if the devil have him not in fee-ſimple, he will never, I think, in the way of *waſte*, attempt us again. *Shakeſpeare.*

WA'STEFUL. *adj.* [*waſte* and *full.*]
1. Deſtructive; ruinous.
The folly of man
Let in theſe *waſteful* furies. *Milton.*
2. Wantonly or diſſolutely conſumptive.
To ſmooth the ice, or add another hue
Unto the rainbow, or with taper light
To ſeek the beauteous eye of heav'n to garniſh,
Is *waſteful* and ridiculous exceſs. *Shakeſp.*
In ſuch caſes they ſet them off more with wit and activity, than with coſtly and *waſteful* expences. *Bacon.*
3. Laviſh; prodigal; luxuriantly liberal.
How has kind heav'n adorn'd the happy land,
And ſcatter'd bleſſings with a *waſteful* hand! *Addiſon.*
4. Deſolate; uncultivated; unoccupied.
In wilderneſs and *waſteful* deſarts ſtray'd,
To ſeek her knight. *Spenſer.*
Outrageous as a ſea, dark, *waſteful*, wild. *Milton.*

WA'STEFULLY. *adv.* [from *waſteful.*] With vain and diſſolute conſumption.
Never any man would think our labour miſ-ſpent, or the time *waſtefully* conſumed. *Hooker.*
To her new-made favourite, Morat,
Her laviſh hand is *waſtefully* profuſe. *Dryden.*

WA'STFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *waſteful.*] Prodigality.

WA'STENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *waſte.*] Deſolation; ſolitude.
She, of nought afraid,
Through woods and *waſteneſs* wide him daily ſought. *Spenſ.*
That day is a day of wrath, a day of *waſteneſs*. *Zeph.* i. 15.

WA'STER. *n. ſ.* [from *waſte.*] One that conſumes diſſolutely and extravagantly; a ſquanderer; vain conſumer.
Divers Roman knights,
The profuſe *waſters* of their patrimonies,
So threatned with their debts, as they will now
Run any deſperate fortune. *Ben. Johnſon.*
Plenty, in their own keeping, makes them wanton and careleſs, and teaches them to be ſquanderers and *waſters*. *Locke.*
Upon cards and dice never learn any play, and ſo be incapacitated for thoſe encroaching *waſters* of uſeful time. *Locke.*
Sconces are great *waſters* of candles. *Swift.*

WA'STREL. *n. ſ.* [from *waſte.*]
Their works, both ſtream and load, lie in ſeveral, or in *waſtrel*, that is, in incloſed grounds, or in commons. *Carew.*

WATCH. *n. ſ.* [pæcce, Saxon.]
1. Forbearance of ſleep.
2. Attendance without ſleep.
All the long night their mournful *watch* they keep,
And all the day ſtand round the tomb and weep. *Addiſon.*
3. Attention; cloſe obſervation.
In my ſchool-days, when I had loſt one ſhaft,
I ſhot his fellow, of the ſelf-ſame flight,
The ſelf-ſame way, with more advited *watch*,
To find the other forth; by vent'ring both,
I oft found both. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. Guard; vigilant keep.
Still, when ſhe ſlept, he kept both *watch* and ward. *Spenſer.*
Hie thee to thy charge;
Uſe careful *watch*, chuſe truſty centinels. *Shakeſp.*
Love can find entrance not only into an open heart, but alſo into a heart well fortified, if *watch* be not well kept. *Bacon.*
5. Watchman; men ſet to guard. It is uſed in a collective ſenſe.
Before her gate, high God did ſweat ordain,
And wakeful *watches* ever to abide. *Spenſer.*

Such ſtand in narrow lanes,
And beat our *watch*, and rob our paſſengers. *Shakeſp.*
The ports he did ſhut up, or at leaſt kept a *watch* on them, that none ſhould paſs to or fro that was ſuſpected. *Bacon.*
The tow'rs of heav'n are fill'd
With armed *watch*, that render all acceſs
Impregnable. *Milton.*
An abſurdity our Saviour accounted it for the blind to lead the blind, and to put him that cannot ſee to the office of a *watch*. *South.*

6. Place where a guard is ſet.
He upbraids Iago, that he made him
Brave me upon the *watch*. *Shakeſp.*

7. Poſt or office of a watchman.
As I did ſtand my *watch* upon the hill,
I look'd toward Birnam, and anon methought
The wood began to move. *Shakeſpeare.*

8. A period of the night.
Your fair daughter,
At this odd, even, and dull *watch* o' th' night,
Is now tranſported with a gondalier,
To the groſs claſps of a laſcivious Moor. *Shakeſp.*
All night he will purſue; but his approach
Darkneſs defends between, 'till morning *watch*. *Milton.*
The latter *watch* of waſting night,
And ſetting ſtars, to kindly ſleep invite. *Dryden.*

9. A pocket-clock; a ſmall clock moved by a ſpring.
A *watch*, beſides the hour of the day, gives the day of the month, and the place of the ſun in the zodiack. *Hale.*
On the theatre we are confined to time; and though we talk not by the hour-glaſs, yet the *watch* often drawn out of the pocket warns the actors that their audience is weary. *Dryden.*
That Cloe may be ſerv'd in ſtate,
The hours muſt at her toilet wait;
Whilſt all the reaſoning fools below
Wonder their *watches* go ſo ſlow. *Prior.*

To WATCH. *v. n.* [pacian, Saxon.]

1. Not to ſleep; to wake.
I have two nights *watch'd* with you; but can perceive no truth in your report. *Shakeſpeare.*
Watching care will not let a man ſlumber, as a ſore diſeaſe breaketh ſleep. *Ecclus.* xxxi. 2.
Sleep, liſt'ning to thee, will *watch*. *Milton.*

2. To keep guard.
I will *watch* over them for evil, and not for good. *Jer.* xliv.
In our *watching* we have *watched* for a nation that could not ſave us. *Lam.* iv. 17.
He gave ſignal to the miniſter that *watch'd*. *Milton.*

3. To look with expectation.
My ſoul waiteth for the Lord, more than they that *watch* for the morning. *Pſ.* cxxx. 6.

4. To be attentive; to be vigilant.
Watch thou in all things, endure afflictions. 2 *Tim.* iv. 5.

5. To be cautiouſly obſervant.
Watch over thyſelf, counſel thyſelf, judge thyſelf impartially. *Taylor.*

6. To be inſidiouſly attentive.
He ſomewhere nigh at hand
Watches, no doubt, with greedy hope to find
His wiſh, and beſt advantage us aſunder,
Hopeleſs to circumvent us join'd. *Milton.*

To WATCH. *v. a.*

1. To guard; to have in keep.
Flaming miniſters *watch* and tend their charge. *Milton.*

2. To obſerve in ambuſh.
Saul ſent meſſengers unto David's houſe to *watch* him, and to ſlay him. 1 *Sa.* xix. 11.
He is bold, and lies near the top of the water, *watching* the motion of any water-rat that ſwims betwixt him and the ſky. *Walton.*
They under rocks their food
In jointed armour *watch*. *Milton.*

3. To tend.
Paris *watched* the flocks in the groves of Ida. *Broome.*

4. To obſerve in order to detect or prevent.

WA'TCHER. *n. ſ.* [from *watch*.]

1. One who watches.
Get on your night-gown, leſt occaſion call us,
And ſhew us to be *watchers*. *Shakeſpeare.*
Love hath chac'd ſleep from my enthralled eyes,
And made them *watchers* of mine own heart's ſorrow. *Shak.*

2. Diligent overlooker or obſerver.
It is obſerved, by thoſe that are more attentive *watchers* of the works of nature. *More.*

WA'TCHET. *adj.* [pœceb, Saxon, weak. *Skinner.*] Blue; pale blue.
Whom 'midſt the Alps do hanging throats ſurpriſe?
Who ſtares in Germany at *watchet* eyes? *Dryden.*

WA'TCHFUL. *adj.* [*watch* and *full*.] Vigilant; attentive; cautious; nicely obſervant.
Call home our exil'd friends,
That fled the ſnares of *watchful* tyranny. *Shakeſp.*
Be *watchful*, and ſtrengthen the things ready to die. *Rev.* iii.
Nodding a while, and *watchful* of his blow,
He fell; and falling cruſh'd th' ungrateful nymph below. *Dryden.*
Readers ſhould not lay by that caution which becomes a ſincere purſuit of truth, and ſhould make them always *watchful* againſt whatever might conceal or miſrepreſent it. *Locke.*

WA'TCHFULLY. *adv.* [from *watchful*.] Vigilantly; cautiouſly; attentively; with cautious obſervation; heedfully.
If this experiment were very *watchfully* tried in veſſels of ſeveral ſizes, ſome ſuch things may be diſcovered. *Boyle.*

WA'TCHFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *watchful*.]

1. Vigilance; heed; ſuſpicious attention; cautious regard; diligent obſervation.
The experience of our own frailties, and the conſideration of the *watchfulneſs* of the tempter, diſcourage us. *Hammond.*
Love, fantaſtick pow'r! that is afraid
To ſtir abroad 'till *watchfulneſs* be laid;
Undaunted then o'er cliffs and valleys ſtrays,
And leads his vot'ries ſafe through pathleſs ways. *Prior.*
Huſbands are counſelled not to truſt too much to their wives owning the doctrine of unlimited conjugal fidelity, and ſo to neglect a due *watchfulneſs* over their manners. *Arbuthnot.*
Prejudices are cured by a conſtant jealouſy and *watchfulneſs* over our paſſions, that they may never interpoſe when we are called to paſs a judgment. *Watts.*
By a ſolicitous *watchfulneſs* about one's behaviour, inſtead of being mended, it will be conſtrained. *Locke.*

2. Inability to ſleep.
Watchfulneſs, ſometimes called a coma vigil, often precedes too great ſleepineſs. *Arbuthnot.*

WA'TCHHOUSE. *n. ſ.* [*watch* and *houſe*.] Place where the watch is ſet.
Where ſtatues breath'd, the works of Phidias' hands,
A wooden pump on lonely *watchhouſe* ſtands. *Gay.*

WA'TCHING. *n. ſ.* [from *watch*.] Inability to ſleep.
The bullet, not having been extracted, occaſioned great pain and *watchings*. *Wiſeman.*

WA'TCHMAKER. *n. ſ.* [*watch* and *maker*.] One whoſe trade is to make watches, or pocket-clocks.
Smithing comprehends all trades which uſe forge or file, from the anchorſmith to the *watchmaker*, they all uſing the ſame tools, though of ſeveral ſizes. *Moxon.*

WA'TCHMAN. *n. ſ.* [*watch* and *man*.] Guard; ſentinel; one ſet to keep ward.
On the top of all I do eſpy
The *watchman* waiting, tydings glad to hear. *Spenſer.*
Turn him into London-ſtreets, that the *watchmen* might carry him before a juſtice. *Bacon.*
Drunkenneſs calls off the *watchmen* from their towers; and then all evils that proceed from a looſe heart, an untied tongue, and a diſſolute ſpirit, we put upon its account. *Taylor.*
Our *watchmen* from the tow'rs, with longing eyes,
Expect his ſwift arrival. *Dryden.*
The melancholy tone of a *watchman* at midnight. *Swift.*

WA'TCHTOWER. *n. ſ.* [*watch* and *tower*.] Tower on which a centinel is placed for the ſake of proſpect.
In the day-time ſhe ſitteth in a *watchtower*, and flieth moſt by night. *Bacon.*
Up unto the *watchtower* get,
And ſee all things deſpoil'd of falſacies. *Donne.*
To hear the lark begin his flight,
And ſinging ſtartle the dull night
From his *watchtow'r* in the ſkies,
'Till the dappled dawn doth riſe. *Milton.*
The ſenſes in the head, as ſentinels in a *watchtower*, convey to the ſoul the impreſſions of external objects. *Ray.*

WA'TCHWORD. *n. ſ.* [*watch* and *word*.] The word given to the centinels to know their friends.
All have their ears upright, waiting when the *watchword* ſhall come, that they ſhould all ariſe into rebellion. *Spenſer.*
We have heard the chimes at midnight, maſter Shallow.—That we have, ſir John: our *watchword*, hem, boys. *Shakeſp.*
A *watchword* every minute of the night goeth about the walls, to teſtify their vigilancy. *Sandys.*

WA'TER. *n. ſ.* [*water*, Dutch; pœcer, Saxon.]

1. Sir Iſaac Newton defines *water*, when pure, to be a very fluid ſalt, volatile, and void of all ſavour or taſte; and it ſeems to conſiſt of ſmall, ſmooth, hard, porous, ſpherical particles, of equal diameters, and of equal ſpecifick gravities, as Dr. Cheyne obſerves; and alſo that there are between them ſpaces ſo large, and ranged in ſuch a manner, as to be pervious on all ſides. Their ſmoothneſs accounts for their ſliding eaſily over one another's ſurface: their ſphericity keeps them alſo from touching one another in more points than one; and by both theſe their frictions in ſliding over one another, is rendered the leaſt poſſible. Their hardneſs accounts for the incompreſſibility of water, when it is free from the intermixture of air. The poroſity of water is ſo very great, that there is at leaſt forty times as much ſpace as matter in it; for water is nineteen times ſpecifically lighter than gold, and conſequently rarer in the ſame proportion. *Quincy.*

My mildneſs hath allay'd their ſwelling griefs,
My mercy dry'd their *water*-flowing tears. *Shakeſp.*
Your *water* is a ſore decayer of your whorſon dead body. *Shakeſpeare.*

The ſweet manner of it forc'd
Thoſe *waters* from me, which I would have ſtopp'd,
But I had not ſo much of man in me;
But all my mother came into mine eyes,
And gave me up to tears. *Shakeſp.*

Men's evil manners live in braſs, their virtues
We write in *water*. *Shakeſp.*

Thoſe healths will make thee and thy ſtate look ill, Timon: here's that which is too weak to be a ſinner, honeſt *water*, which ne'er left man i' th' mire. *Shakeſp.*

Water is the chief ingredient in all the animal fluids and ſolids; for a dry bone, diſtilled, affords a great quantity of inſipid *water* therefore *water* ſeems to be proper drink for every animal. *Arbuthnot.*

2. The ſea.

Travel by land or by *water*. *Common Prayer.*

By *water* they found the ſea, weſtward from Peru, always very calm. *Abbot.*

3. Urine.

If thou could'ſt, doctor, caſt
The *water* of my land, find her diſeaſe,
And purge it to a ſound and priſtine health,
I would applaud thee. *Shakeſp.*

Go to bed, after you have made *water*. *Swift.*

4. *To hold* WATER. To be ſound; to be tight. From a veſſel that will not leak.

A good chriſtian and an honeſt man muſt be all of a piece, and inequalities of proceeding will never *hold water*. *L'Eſtr.*

5. It is uſed for the luſtre of a diamond.

'Tis a good form,
And rich: here is a *water*, look ye. *Shakeſp.*

6. WATER is much uſed in compoſition for things made with *water*, being in *water*, or growing in *water*.

She might ſee the ſame *water*-ſpaniel, which before had hunted, come and fetch away one of Philoclea's gloves, whoſe fine proportion ſhewed well what a dainty gueſt was wont there to be lodged. *Sidney.*

Oh that I were a mockery king of ſnow,
Standing before the ſun of Bolingroke,
And melt myſelf away in *water*-drops. *Shakeſp.*

Poor Tom eats the wall-newt, and the *water*-newt. *Shakeſ.*

Touch me with noble anger!
O let not women's weapons, *water*-drops,
Stain my man's cheeks. *Shakeſp.*

Let not the *water*-flood overflow me. *Pſ.* lxix. 15.

They ſhall ſpring up as among the graſs, as willows by the *water*-courſes. *Iſ.* xliv. 4.

As the hart panteth after the *water*-brook, ſo panteth my ſoul after thee, O God. *Pſalms.*

Deep calleth unto deep, at the noiſe of thy *water*-ſpouts. *Pſalm* xliii. 7.

He turneth rivers into a wilderneſs, and the *water*-ſprings into dry ground. *Pſ.* cvii. 33.

There were ſet ſix *water*-pots of ſtone. *Jo.* ii. 6.

Hercules's page, Hylas, went with a *water*-pot to fill it at a pleaſant fountain that was near. *Bacon.*

As the carp is accounted the *water*-fox for his cunning, ſo the roach is accounted the *water*-ſheep. *Walton.*

Sea-calves unwonted to freſh rivers fly;
The *water*-ſnakes with ſcales upſtanding die. *May.*

By making the *water*-wheels larger, the motion will be ſo ſlow, that the ſcrew will not be able to ſupply the outward ſtreams. *Wilkins.*

Rain carried away apples, together with a dunghill that lay in the *water*-courſe. *L'Eſtrange.*

Oh help, in this extremeſt need,
If *water*-gods are deities indeed. *Dryden.*

The *water*-ſnake, whom fiſh and paddocks fed,
With ſtaring ſcales lies poiſon'd in his bed. *Dryden.*

Becauſe the outermoſt coat of the eye might be pricked, and this humour let out, therefore nature hath made proviſion to repair it by the help of certain *water*-pipes, or lymphæducts, inſerted into the bulb of the eye, proceeding from glandules that ſeparate this water from the blood. *Ray.*

The *lacerta aquatica*, or *water*-newt, when young, hath four neat ramified fins, two on one ſide, growing out a little above its forelegs, to poiſe and keep its body upright, which fall off when the legs are grown. *Derham.*

Other mortar uſed in making *water*-courſes, ciſterns, and fiſhponds, is very hard and durable. *Moxon.*

The moſt brittle *water*-carriage was uſed among the Egyptians, who, as Strabo ſaith, would ſail ſometimes in boats made of earthen ware. *Arbuthn.t.*

A gentleman watered St. foin in dry weather at new ſowing, and, when it came up, with a *water*-cart, carrying his water in a caſk, to which there was a tap at the end, which lets the water run into a long trough full of ſmall holes. *Mort.*

In Hampſhire they ſell *water*-trefoil as dear as hops. *Mort.*

To WA'TER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To irrigate; to ſupply with moiſture.

A river went out of Eden to *water* the garden. *Gen.* ii. 10.

A man's nature runs to herbs or weeds; therefore let him ſeaſonably *water* the one, and deſtroy the other. *Bacon.*

Chaſte moral writing we may learn from hence,
Neglect of which no wit can recompenſe;
The fountain which from Helicon proceeds,
That ſacred ſtream, ſhould never *water* weeds. *Waller.*

Could tears *water* the lovely plant, ſo as to make it grow again after once 'tis cut down, your friends would be ſo far from accuſing your paſſion, that they would encourage it, and ſhare it. *Temple.*

You may *water* the lower land when you will. *Mortimer.*

2. To ſupply with water for drink.

Now 'gan the golden Phœbus for to ſteep
His fiery face in billows of the weſt,
And his faint ſteeds *water'd* in ocean deep,
Whilſt from their journal labours they did reſt. *Spenſer.*

Doth not each on the ſabbath looſe his ox from the ſtall, and lead him away to *watering*? *Lu.* xiii. 15.

His horſemen kept them in ſo ſtrait, that no man could, without great danger, go to *water* his horſe. *Knolles.*

Water him, and, drinking what he can,
Encourage him to thirſt again with bran. *Dryden.*

3. To fertilize or accommodate with ſtreams.

Mountains, that run from one extremity of Italy to the other, give riſe to an incredible variety of rivers that *water* it. *Addiſon.*

4. To diverſify as with waves.

The different ranging the ſuperficial parts of velvet and *watered* ſilk, does the like. *Locke.*

To WA'TER. *v. n.*

1. To ſhed moiſture.

I ſtain'd this napkin with the blood,
That valiant Clifford with his rapier's point
Made iſſue from the boſom of the boy;
And if thine eyes can *water* for his death,
I give thee this to dry thy cheeks withal.
Mine eyes,
Seeing thoſe beads of ſorrow ſtand in thine,
Began to *water*. *Shakeſp.*

Shakeſpeare.

The tickling of the noſtrils within, doth draw the moiſture to the noſtrils, and to the eyes by conſent; for they alſo will *water*. *Bacon.*

How troubleſome is the leaſt mote, or duſt falling into the eye! and how quickly does it weep, and *water* upon the leaſt grievance! *South.*

2. To get or take in water; to be uſed in ſupplying water.

He ſet the rods he had pulled before the flocks in the gutters in the *watering* troughs. *Gen.* xxx. 38.

Mahomet ſent many ſmall boats, manned with harquebuſiers and ſmall ordnance, into the lake near unto the camp, to keep the Chriſtians from *watering* there. *Knolles.*

3. *The mouth* WATERS. The man longs; there is a vehement deſire. From dogs who drop their ſlaver when they ſee meat which they cannot get.

Cardinal Wolſey's *teeth watering* at the biſhoprick of Winchester, ſent one unto biſhop Fox; who had advanced him, for to move him to reſign the biſhoprick, becauſe extreme age had made him blind; which motion Fox did take in ſo ill part, that he willed the meſſenger to tell the cardinal, that, although now I am blind, I have eſpied his malicious unthankfulneſs. *Camden.*

Theſe reaſons made his *mouth* to *water*,
With amorous longings to be at her. *Hudibras.*

Thoſe who contend for 4 *per cent.* have ſet men's *mouths a-watering* for money at that rate. *Locke.*

WATERCO'LOURS. *n. ſ.* [*water* and *colour*.]

Painters make colours into a ſoft conſiſtence with water or oil; thoſe they call *watercolours*, and theſe they term oilcolours. *Boyle.*

Leſs ſhould I dawb it o'er with tranſitory praiſe,
And *watercolours* of theſe days:
Theſe days! where e'en th' extravagance of poetry
Is at a loſs for figures to expreſs
Men's folly, whimſies, and inconſtancy. *Swift.*

WA'TERCRESSES. *n. ſ.* [*ſiſybrium*, Latin.] A plant.

It hath a flower compoſed of four leaves, which are placed in form of a croſs, out of whoſe empalement riſes the pointal, which afterwards becomes a fruit or pod, which is divided into two cells by an intermediate partition, to which the valves adhere on both ſides, and furniſhed with ſeeds which are roundiſh. To theſe marks muſt be added, that the whole appearance of the plant is peculiar to the ſpecies of this genus. There are five ſpecies. *Miller.*

The nymphs of floods are made very beautiful; upon their heads are garlands of *watercreſſes*. *Peacham.*

WA'TERER. *n. ſ.* [from *water*.] One who waters.

This ill weed, rather cut off by the ground than plucked up by the root, twice or thrice grew forth again; but yet, maugre the warmers and *waterers*, hath ever been parched up. *Grew.*

WA'TERFAL. *n. ſ.* [*water* and *fall.*] Cataract; caſcade.
I have ſeen in the Indies far greater *waterfalls* than thoſe of Nilus. *Raleigh.*
Not Lacedæmon charms me more,
Than high Albana's airy walls,
Reſounding with her *waterfalls.* *Addiſon.*

WA'TERFOWL. *n. ſ.* Fowl that live, or get their food in water.
Waterfowl joy moſt in that air, which is likeſt water. *Bacon.*
Waterfowls ſupply the wearineſs of a long flight by taking water, and numbers of them are found in iſlands, and in the main ocean. *Hale.*
Fiſh and *waterfowl*, who feed of turbid and muddy ſlimy water, are accounted the cauſe of phlegm. *Floyer.*
The ſtomachs of *waterfowl* that live upon fiſh, are human. *Arbuthnot.*

WATERGRU'EL. *n. ſ.* [*water* and *gruel.*] Food made with oatmeal and water.
For breakfaſt milk, milk-pottage, *watergruel*, and ſlummery, are very fit to make for children. *Locke.*
The aliment ought to be ſlender, as *watergruel* acidulated. *Arbuthnot.*

WA'TERINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *watery.*] Humidity; moiſture.
The forerunners of an apoplexy are dulneſs, night-mares, weakneſs, *watrineſs*, and turgidity of the eyes. *Arbuthnot.*

WA'TERISH. *adj.* [from *water.*]
1. Reſembling water.
Where the principles are only phlegm, what can be expected from the *wateriſh* matter, but an inſipid manhood, and a ſtupid old infancy? *Dryden.*
2. Moiſt; inſipid.
Some parts of the earth grow mooriſh or *wateriſh*, others dry. *Hale.*

WA'TERISHNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *wateriſh.*] Thinneſs; reſemblance of water.
A pendulous ſliminеſs anſwers a pituitous ſtate, or an acerbity, which reſembles the tartar of our humours, or *wateriſhneſs*, which is like the ſeroſity of our blood. *Floyer.*

WATERLEAF. *n. ſ.* A plant. It hath a bell-ſhaped flower, conſiſting of one leaf, and cut into ſeveral ſegments: from the bottom part of the flower ariſes the pointal, which afterward becomes a fruit, opening in two parts, incloſing ſeeds of the ſame ſhape as the veſſel. *Miller.*

WA'TERLILLY. *n. ſ.* [*nymphæa*, Lat.] A plant. The characters are; the flower conſiſts of ſeveral leaves, which expand in form of a roſe; out of the flower cup ariſes the pointal, which afterwards becomes an almoſt globular fruit, conſiſting of many cells, filled with ſeeds, which are for the moſt part oblong. *Miller.*
Let them lie dry twelve months, to kill the water-weeds, as *waterlillies* and bull-ruſhes. *Walton.*

WA'TERMAN. *n. ſ.* [*water* and *man.*] A ferryman; a boatman.
Having blocked up the paſſage to Greenwich, they ordered the *watermen* to let fall the oars more gently. *Dryden.*
Bubbles of air working upwards from the very bottom of the lake, the *watermen* told us that they are obſerved always to riſe in the ſame places. *Addiſon.*
The *waterman* forlorn, along the ſhore,
Penſive reclines upon his uſeleſs oar. *Gay.*

WA'TERMARK. *n. ſ.* [*water* and *mark.*] The utmoſt limit of the riſe of the flood.
Men and beaſts
Were borne above the tops of trees that grew
On th' utmoſt margin of the *watermark.* *Dryden.*

WA'TERMELON. *n. ſ.* A plant. It hath trailing branches, as the cucumber or melon, and is diſtinguiſhed from other cucurbitaceous plants, by its leaf deeply cut and jagged, and by its producing uneatable fruit. *Miller.*

WA'TERMILL. *n. ſ.* Mill turned by water.
Forth flowed freſh
A guſhing river of black gory blood,
That drowned all the land whereon he ſtood:
The ſtream thereof would drive a *watermill.* *Spenſer.*
The picture may be ſet forth with farm houſes and *watermills.* *Peacham.*
Corn ground by windmills, erected on hills, or in the plains where the *windmills* ſtood. *Mortimer.*

WA'TERMINT. *n. ſ.* A plant.

WA'TERRADISH. *n. ſ.* A ſpecies of water-creſſes, which ſee.

WA'TERRAT. *n. ſ.* A rat that makes holes in banks.
There be land-rats and *water-rats.* *Shakeſpeare.*
The pike is bold, and lies near the top of the water, watching the motion of any frog, or *water-rat*, or mouſe. *Walton.*

WATERRO'CKET. *n. ſ.* A ſpecies of water-creſſes.

WA'TERVIOLET. *n. ſ.* [*hottonia*, Lat.] A plant. It hath a roſe-ſhaped flower, conſiſting of one leaf, which is divided into two parts, almoſt to the bottom: in the center of the flower ariſes the pointal, which afterwards becomes a cylindrical fruit, in which are contained ſpherical ſeeds. *Miller.*

WATERSA'PPHIRE. *n. ſ.* A ſort of ſtone.
Waterſapphire is the occidental ſapphire, and is neither of ſo bright a blue, nor ſo hard as the oriental. *Woodward.*

WA'TERWITH. *n. ſ.* [*water* and *with.*] A plant.
The *waterwith* of Jamaica growing on dry hills, in the woods, where no water is to be met with, its trunk, if cut into pieces two or three yards long, and held by either end to the mouth, affords ſo plentifully a limpid, innocent, and refreſhing water, or ſap, as gives new life to the droughty traveller or hunter. *Derham.*

WA'TERWORK. *n. ſ.* [*water* and *work.*] Play of fountains; artificial ſpouts of water; any hydraulick performance.
Engines invented for mines and *waterworks* often fail in the performance. *Wilkins.*
The French took from the Italians the firſt plans of their gardens, as well as *waterworks.* *Addiſon.*

WA'TERY. *adj.* [from *water.*]
1. Thin; liquid; like water.
Quickſilver, which is a moſt crude and *watery* body, heated, and pent in, hath the like force with gunpowder. *Bacon.*
The bile, by its ſaponaceous quality, mixeth the oily and *watery* parts of the aliment together. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Taſteleſs; inſipid; vapid; ſpiritleſs.
We'll uſe this unwholeſome humidity, this groſs, *watery* pumpion. *Shakeſpeare.*
No heterogeneous mixture uſe, as ſome
With *watery* turneps have debas'd their wines. *Philips.*
3. Wet; abounding with water.
When the big lip, and *wat'ry* eye
Tell me, the riſing ſtorm is nigh:
'Tis then thou art yon angry main,
Deform'd by winds, and daſh'd by rain. *Prior.*
4. Relating to the water.
On the brims her fire, the *wat'ry* god,
Roll'd from a ſilver urn his cryſtal flood. *Dryden.*
5. Conſiſting of water.
The *wat'ry* kingdom is no bar
To ſtop the foreign ſpirits; but they come,
As o'er a brook, to ſee fair Portia. *Shakeſpeare.*
Thoſe few eſcap'd
Famine, and anguiſh, will at laſt conſume,
Wand'ring that *wat'ry* deſart. *Milton.*
Betwixt us and you wide oceans flow,
And *wat'ry* deſarts. *Dryden.*
Together to the *wat'ry* camp they haſte. *Dryden.*
Perhaps you'll ſay,
That the attracted *wat'ry* vapours riſe
From lakes and ſeas, and fill the lower ſkies. *Blackmore.*

WA'TTLE. *n. ſ.* [from *waghelen*, to ſhake, German. *Skinner.*]
1. The barbs, or looſe red fleſh that hangs below the cock's bill.
The loach is of the ſhape of an eel, and has a beard of *wattels* like a barbel. *Walton.*
The barbel is ſo called, by reaſon of his barb, or *wattles*, at his mouth, which is under his noſe or chops. *Walton.*
His comb and *wattles* are an ornament becoming his martial ſpirit. *More.*
2. A hurdle. *Ainſworth.*

To WA'TTLE. *v. a.* [pæzelas, Saxon, *twigs.*] To bind with twigs; to form, by platting twigs one within another.
Might we but hear
The folded flocks penn'd in their *wattled* cotes,
Or ſound of paſtoral reed with oaten ſtops. *Milton.*
A plough was found in a very deep bog, and a hedge *wattled* ſtanding. *Mortimer.*

WAVE. *n. ſ.* [pæge, Saxon; *waegh*, Dutch; *vague*, French.]
1. Water raiſed above the level of the ſurface; billow; water driven into inequalities.
The ſhore, that o'er his *wave*-worn baſis bow'd. *Shakeſp.*
The *waves* that riſe would drown the higheſt hill;
But as they check they flee, and when they hear
Thy thund'ring voice, they poſt to do thy will. *Wotton.*
Amidſt theſe toils ſucceeds the balmy night;
Now hiſſing waters the quench'd guns reſtore;
And weary *waves* withdrawing from the fight,
Are lull'd, and pant upon the ſilent ſhore. *Dryden.*
The *wave* behind impels the *wave* before. *Pope.*
Luxuriant on the *wave*-worn bank he lay
Stretch'd forth, and panting in the ſunny ray. *Pope.*
2. Unevenneſs; inequality.
Thus it happens, if the glaſs of the priſms be free from veins, and their ſides be accurately plane and well poliſhed, without thoſe numberleſs *waves*, or curls, which uſually ariſe from ſand-holes a little ſmoothed in poliſhing with putty. *Newton.*

To WAVE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To play looſely; to float.
I may find
Your warlike enſigns *waving* in the wind. *Dryden.*
Meſſapus' helm
He laces on, and wears the *waving* creſt. *Dryden.*

2. To be moved as a signal.
A bloody arm it is, that holds a pine
Lighted above the capitol, and now
It *waves* unto us. *Benj. Johnson.*

3. To be in an unsettled state; to fluctuate.
They *wave* in and out, no way sufficiently grounded, no way resolved, what to think, speak, or write, more than only that because they have taken it upon them, they must be opposite. *Hooker.*
If he did not care whether he had their love or no, he *wav'd* indifferently 'twixt doing them neither good nor harm. *Shakespeare.*

To WAVE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To raise into inequalities of surface.
He had a thousand noses,
Horns welk'd and *wav'd* like the enridged sea. *Shakespeare.*

2. To move loosely.
They *wav'd* their fiery swords, and in the air
Made horrid circles. *Milton.*
Æneas *wav'd* his fatal sword
High o'er his head. *Dryden.*
He beckoned to me, and, by the *waving* of his hand, directed me to approach the place where he sat. *Addison.*

3. To waft; to remove any thing floating.
Some men never conceive how the motion of the earth below should *wave* one from a knock perpendicularly directed from a body in the air above. *Brown.*

4. To beckon; to direct by a waft or motion of any thing.
Look with what courteous action
It *waves* you to a more removed ground:
But do not go with it. *Shakespeare.*

5. [*Guesver*, Fr. *Skinner.*] To put off.
He resolved not to *wave* his way upon this reason, that if he should but once, by such a diversion, make his enemy believe he were afraid of danger, he should never live without. *Wotton.*
These, *waving* plots, found out a better way;
Some god descended, and preserv'd the play. *Dryden.*

6. To put aside for the present.
I have *waved* the subject of your greatness, to resign myself to the contemplation of what is more peculiarly yours. *Dryden.*
Since she her interest for the nation's *wav'd*,
Then I who sav'd the king, the nation sav'd. *Dryden.*

To WA'VER. *v. n.* [paprian, Saxon.]
1. To play to and fro; to move loosely.
I took two triangular glasses, and one of them being kept fixt in the same posture, that the iris it projected on the floor might not *waver*, I cast on the same floor another iris, with another prism, moving it to and fro. *Boyle.*
The whitening shower descends,
At first then *wavering*. *Thomson.*

2. To be unsettled; to be uncertain, or inconstant; to fluctuate; not to be determined.
In which amazement, when the miscreant
Perceived him to *waver*, weak and frail,
Whilst trembling horror did his conscience daunt,
And hellish anguish did his soul assail. *Spenser.*
Remember where we are;
In France, among a fickle *wavering* nation. *Shakespeare.*
Thou almost mak'st me *waver* in my faith,
To hold opinion with Pythagoras,
That souls of animals infuse themselves
Into the trunks of men. *Shakespeare.*
Hold fast the faith without *wavering*. *Heb.* x.
The *wav'ring* faith of people vain and light. *Daniel.*
Faith as absolutely determines our minds, and as perfectly excludes all *wavering*, as our knowledge itself; and we may as well doubt of our own being, as we can, whether any revelation from God be true. *Locke.*
What if Hospinian should have said, that Luther *wavered* in the point of the sacrament, does it follow that he really did so? *Atterbury.*
They, who at this distance from the first rise of the gospel, after weighing the several evidences of it, *waver* in their faith, would have *wavered*, though they had seen the first promulgers work wonders. *Atterbury.*

WA'VERER. *n. s.* [from *waver.*] One unsettled and irresolute.
Come, young *waverer*, come, and go with me;
In one respect I'll thy assistant be. *Shakespeare.*

WA'VY. *adj.* [from *wave.*]
1. Rising in waves.
For thee the ocean smiles, and smooths her *wavy* breast;
And heav'n itself with more serene and purer light is blest. *Dryden.*

2. Playing to and fro, as in undulations.
Where full-ear'd sheaves of rye
Grow *wavy* on the tilth, that soil select
For apples. *Philips.*
Let her glad vallies smile with *wavy* corn;
Let fleecy flocks her rising hills adorn. *Prior.*

WAWES, or *waes.* *n. s.* A word used by *Spenser*, according to the Saxon pronunciation.

1. For waves.
Another did the dying brands repair
With iron tongs, and sprinkled oft the fame
With liquid *waes*. *Spenser.*

2. In the following passage it seems to be for woes [pa, Saxon.]
Whilst they fly that gulf's devouring jaws,
They on this rock are rent, and sunk in helpless *wawes*. *Spens.*

To WAWL. *v. n.* [pa, *grief*, Saxon.] To cry; to howl.
The first time that we smell the air,
We *wawle* and cry. *Shakespeare.*

WAX. *n. s.* [pæxe, Saxon; *wex*, Danish; *wacks*, Dutch.]
1. The thick tenacious matter gathered by the bee, and formed into cells for the reception of the honey.
Wax consists of an acid spirit, of a nauseous taste, and an oil or butter, which is emollient, laxative, and anodyne. *Arbuth.*
They give us food which may with nectar vie,
And *wax*, that does the absent sun supply. *Roscommon.*
All the magistrates, every new or full moon, give honour to Confucius with bowings, *wax* candles, and incense. *Stillingfl.*
While visits shall be paid on solemn days,
When num'rous *wax* lights in bright order blaze,
So long my honour, name, and praise shall live. *Pope.*
2. Any tenacious mass, such as is used to fasten letters.
We soften the *wax*, before we set on the seal. *More.*
3. A kind of concretion in the flesh.
A fontanel in her neck was much inflamed, and many *wax*-kernels about it. *Wiseman.*

To WAX. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To smear; to join with wax.
He form'd the reeds, proportion'd as they are;
Unequal in their length, and *wax'd* with care,
They still retain the name of his ungrateful fair. *Dryden.*

To WAX. *v. n.* pret. *wax*, *waxed*; part. pass. *waxed*, *waxen.* [peaxan, Saxon; *wachsen*, German.]
1. To grow; to increase; to become bigger, or more. Used of the moon, in opposition to *wane*, and figuratively of things which grow by turns bigger and less.
The husbandman in sowing and setting, upon good reason, observes the *waxing* and waning of the moon. *Hakewill.*
Land and trade are twins, they *wax* and wane together. *Child.*
2. To pass into any state; to become; to grow. It is in either sense now almost disused.
Where things have been instituted, which being convenient and good at the first, do afterward in process of time *wax* otherwise, we make no doubt but they may be altered, yea, though councils or customs general have received them. *Hooker.*
Careless the man soon *wax*, and his wit weak
Was overcome of things that did him please. *Shakesp.*
Art thou like the adder *waxen* deaf? *Shakesp.*
We will destroy this place; because the cry of them is *waxen* great before the Lord. *Gen.* xix. 13.
Flowers removed, *wax* greater, because the nourishment is more easily come by in the loose earth. *Bacon.*
This answer given, Argantes wild drew near,
Trembling for ire, and *waxing* pale for rage;
Nor could he hold. *Fairfax.*
If I *wax* but cold in my desire,
Think heav'n hath motion lost, and the world fire. *Donne.*
Their manners *wax* more and more corrupt, in proportion as their blessings abound. *Atterbury.*

WA'XEN. *adj.* [from *wax.*] Made of wax.
Swarming next appear'd
The female bee, that feeds her husband drone
Deliciously, and builds her *waxen* cells
With honey stor'd. *Milton.*
I can yet shoot beams, whose heat can melt
The *waxen* wings of this ambitious boy. *Denham.*
So weary bees in little cells repose;
But if night-robbers lift the well-stor'd hive,
An humming through their *waxen* city grows,
And out upon each other's wings they drive. *Dryden.*
Others with sweets the *waxen* cells distend. *Gay.*

WAY. *n. s.* [pæg, Saxon; *weigh*, Dutch.]
1. The road in which one travels.
I am amaz'd, and lose my *way*,
Among the thorns and dangers of this world. *Shakespeare.*
You cannot see your *way*.—
—I have no *way*, and therefore want no eyes:
I stumbled when I saw. *Shakespeare.*
To God's eternal house direct the *way*,
A broad and ample road. *Milton.*
Flutt'ring the god, and weeping said,
Pity poor Cupid, generous maid!
Who happen'd, being blind, to stray,
And on thy bosom lost his *way*. *Prior.*
2. Broad road made for passengers.
Know'st thou the *way* to Dover?—
—Both stile and gate, horse-*way*, and foot-path. *Shakesp.*
3. A length of journey.
An old man that had travelled a great *way* under a huge burden, found himself so weary, that he called upon death to deliver him. *L'Estrange.*
4. Course;

4. Course; direction of motion.
I now go toward him, therefore follow me,
And mark what *way* I make. *Shakespeare.*
He stood in the gate, and ask'd of ev'ry one
Which *way* she took, and whither she was gone. *Dryden.*
Attending long in vain, I took the *way*,
Which through a path, but scarcely printed, lay. *Dryden.*
With downward force he took his *way*,
And roll'd his yellow billows to the sea. *Dryden.*
My seven brave brothers, in one fatal day,
To death's dark mansions took the mournful *way*. *Dryden.*
To observe every the least difference that is in things, keeps the understanding steady and right in its *way* to knowledge. *Locke.*

5. Advance in life.
The boy was to know his father's circumstances, and that he was to make his *way* by his own industry. *Spectator.*

6. Passage; power of progression made or given.
Back do I toss these treasons to thy head:
This sword of mine shall give them instant *way*,
Where they shall rest for ever. *Shakespeare.*
Th' angelick choirs,
On each hand parting, to his speed gave *way*,
Through all th' empyreal road. *Milton.*
Youth and vain confidence thy life betray:
Through armies this has made Melantius' *way*. *Waller.*
The reason may be, that men seldom come into those posts till after forty; about which time the natural heat beginning to decay, makes *way* for those distempers. *Temple.*
The air could not readily get out of those prisons, but by degrees, as the earth and water above would give *way*. *Burnet.*
As a soldier, foremost in the fight,
Makes *way* for others. *Dryden.*
Some make themselves *way*, and are suggested to the mind by all the ways of sensation and reflection. *Locke.*

7. Vacancy made by timorous or respectful recession.
There would be left no difference between truth and falsehood, if what we certainly know, give *way* to what we may possibly be mistaken in. *Locke.*
Nor was he satisfied, unless he made the pure profession of the gospel give *way* to superstition and idolatry, wherever he had power to expel the one, and establish the other. *Atterbury.*
I would give *way* to others, who might argue very well upon the same subject. *Swift.*

8. Local tendency.
Come a little nearer this *way*,
I warrant thee no body hears. *Shakespeare.*

9. Course; regular progression.
But give me leave to seize my destin'd prey,
And let eternal justice take the *way*. *Dryden.*
Situation where a thing may probably be found.
These inquisitions are never without baseness, and very often useless to the curious inquirer; for men stand upon their guards against them, laying all their counsels and secrets out of their *way*. *Taylor.*

11. A situation or course obstructive and obviating.
The imagination being naturally tumultuous, interposeth itself without asking leave, casting thoughts in our *way*, and forcing the understanding to reflect upon them. *Duppa.*

12. Tendency to any meaning, or act.
There is nothing in the words that sounds that *way*, or points particularly at persecution. *Atterbury.*

13. Access; means of admittance.
Being once at liberty, 'twas said, having made my *way* with some foreign prince, I would turn pirate. *Raleigh.*

14. Sphere of observation.
The general officers, and the publick ministers, that fell in my *way*, were generally subject to the gout. *Temple.*

15. Means; mediate instrument; intermediate step.
By noble *ways* we conquest will prepare;
First offer peace, and that refus'd, make war. *Dryden.*
What conceivable *ways* are there, whereby we should come to be assured that there is such a being as God? *Tillotson.*
A child his mother so well instructed this *way* in geography, that he knew the limits of the four parts of the world. *Locke.*
It is not impossible to God to make a creature with more *ways* to convey into the understanding the notice of corporeal things, than those five he has given to man. *Locke.*

16. Method; scheme of management.
He durst not take open *way* against them, and as hard it was to take a secret, they being so continually followed by the best, and every way ablest of that region. *Sidney.*
Will not my yielded crown redeem my breath?
Still am I fear'd? is there no *way* but death? *Daniel.*
As by calling evil good, a man is misrepresented to himself in the *way* of flattery; so by calling good evil, he is misrepresented to others, in the *way* of slander. *South.*
Now what impious *ways* my wishes took?
How they the monarch, and the man forsook? *Prior.*
The senate, forced to yield to the tribunes of the people, thought it their wisest course to give *way* also to the time. *Swift.*

17. Private determination.
He was of an high mind, and loved his own will and his *way*, as one that revered himself, and would reign indeed. *Bacon.*
If I had my *way*,
He had mew'd in flames at home, not i' th' senate;
I had sing'd his furs by this time. *Benj. Johnson.*

18. Manner; mode.
She with a calm carelessness let every thing slide, as we do by their speeches, who neither in matter nor person do any *way* belong unto us. *Sidney.*
God hath so many times and *ways* spoken to men. *Hooker.*
Few writers make an extraordinary figure, who have not something in their *way* of thinking or expressing, that is entirely their own. *Spectator.*
His *way* of expressing and applying them, not his invention of them, is what we admire. *Addison.*

19. Method; manner of practice.
Having lost the *way* of nobleness, he strove to climb to the height of terribleness. *Sidney.*
Matter of mirth
She could devise, and thousand *ways* invent,
To feed her foolish humour, and vain jolliment. *Spenser.*
Taught
To live th' easiest *way*, not with perplexing thoughts. *Milton.*

20. Method or plan of life, conduct, or action.
A physician, unacquainted with your body, may put you in a *way* for a present cure, but overthroweth your health in some other kind. *Bacon.*
To attain
The height and depth of thy eternal *ways*,
All human thought comes short. *Milton.*
When a man sees the prodigious expence our forefathers have been at in these barbarous buildings, one cannot but fancy what miracles they would have left us, had they only been instructed in the right *way*. *Addison.*

21. Right method to act or know.
We are quite out of the *way*, when we think that things contain within themselves the qualities that appear to us in them. *Locke.*
They are more in danger to go out of the *way*, who are marching under the conduct of a guide that will mislead them, than he that has not yet taken a step, and is likelier to enquire after the right *way*. *Locke.*
By me, they offer all that you can ask,
And point an easy *way* to happiness. *Rowe.*

22. General scheme of acting.
Men who go out of the *way* to hint free things, must be guilty of absurdity, or rudeness. *Clarissa.*

23. *By the way.* Without any necessary connection with the main design; *en passant.*
Note, *by the way*, that unity of continuance is easier to procure, than unity of species. *Bacon.*
Will. Honeycomb, now on the verge of threescore, asked me, in his most serious look, whether I would advise him to marry lady Betty Single, who, *by the way*, is one of the greatest fortunes about town. *Spectator.*

24. *To go* or *come one's way, or ways.* To come along, or depart. A familiar phrase.
Nay, *come your ways*;
This is his majesty, say your mind to him. *Shakespeare.*
To a boy fast asleep upon the brink of a river, Fortune came and waked him; prithee get up, and *go thy ways*, thou'lt tumble in and be drowned else. *L'Estrange.*

25. *Way* and *ways*, are often used corruptly for *wise*.
But if he shall any *ways* make them void after he hath heard them, then he shall bear her iniquity. *Numb.* xxx. 15.
They erect conclusions no *way* inferible from their premises. *Brown.*
Being sent to reduce Paros, he mistook a great fire at a distance for the fleet, and being no *ways* a match for them, set sail for Athens. *Swift.*
'Tis no *way* the interest even of priesthood. *Pope.*

WA'YBREAD. *n. s.* A plant. *Ainsw.*

WAYFA'RER. *n. s.* [*way* and *fare*, to go.] Passenger; traveller.
Howsoever, many *wayfarers* make themselves glee, by putting the inhabitants in mind of this privilege; who again, especially the women, forslow not to bain them. *Carew.*

WAYFA'RING. *adj.* Travelling; passing; being on a journey.
They to whom all this is revealed, if they will not be directed into a path so plained and smoothed, that the *wayfaring* men, though fools, shall not err therein, must needs acknowledge themselves in the number of the blind, that will not enter into God's rest. *Hammond.*

WAYFA'RINGTREE. *n. s.* [*viburnum*, Latin.] A plant.
The flower consists of one leaf, which is divided into five parts, and expands in a circular order; these are collected into the form of an umbrella: the ovary, which is placed on the upper part of the flower, becomes a soft berry, full of juice, which contains one stony compressed furrowed seed. *Miller.*

To WAYLA'Y. *v. a.* [*way* and *lay.*] To watch insidiously in the way; to beset by ambush.

I will waylay thee going home, where if it be thy chance to kill me—thou kill'ſt me like a rogue and a villain. *Shakeſp.*

The employment of money is chiefly merchandizing or purchaſing, and uſury *waylays* both: it dulls and damps all induſtries. *Bacon.*

How thou lurk'ſt
In valley or green meadow, to *waylay*
Some beauty rare. *Milton.*

Now on their coaſts our conquering navy rides,
Waylays their merchants, and their land beſets,
Each day new wealth without their care provides,
They lay aſleep with prizes in their nets. *Dryden.*

Like hunted caſtors, conſcious of their ſtore,
Their *waylaid* wealth to Norway's coaſts they bring. *Dryd.*

WAYLA'YER. *n. ſ.* [from *waylay.*] One who waits in ambuſh for another.

WAY'LESS. *adj.* [from *way.*] Pathleſs; untracked.

When on upon my *wayleſs* walk,
As my deſires me draw,
I, like a madman, fell to talk
With every thing I ſaw. *Drayton.*

WAY'MARK. *n. ſ.* [*way* and *mark.*] Mark to guide in travelling.

Set thee up *waymarks*, make thee high heaps. *Jer.* xxxi. 21.

To WAY'MENT. *v. a.* [pa, Saxon.] To lament, or grieve. Obſolete.

What boots it to weep and to *wayment*,
When ill is chanc'd, but doth the ill increaſe,
And the weak mind with double woe torment. *Spenſer.*

WAY'WARD. *adj.* [pa, woe, and peapb, Saxon.] Froward; peeviſh; moroſe; vexatious.

That night the elder it was, the more *wayward* it ſhewed itſelf towards them. *Sidney.*

How *wayward* is this fooliſh love,
That, like a teſty babe, will ſcratch the nurſe,
And preſently all humbled, kiſs the rod. *Shakeſpeare.*

Wayward beauty doth not fancy move;
A frown forbids, a ſmile engendreth love. *Fairfax.*

To miſchief bent,
He ſeldom does a good with good intent;
Wayward, but wiſe; by long experience taught
To pleaſe both parties, for ill ends he fought. *Dryden.*

WAY'WARDLY. *adv.* [from *wayward.*] Frowardly; perverſely.

Waywardly proud, and therefore bold, becauſe extremely guilty. *Sidney.*

However, time will ſtill be *waywardly* diſpoſed; yet if ſuch as be in authority will do their duties, they may by convenient diſcipline be kept within the bounds of modeſty, or elſe removed. *Whitgifte.*

WAY'WARDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *wayward.*] Frowardneſs; perverſeneſs.

Such the behaviour of ladies, as builded their chaſtity not upon *waywardneſs*, but choice of worthineſs. *Sidney.*

The beſt of his time hath been but raſh; then muſt we look from his age to receive not alone the imperfections of long engrafted condition; but the unruly *waywardneſs* that infirm and cholerick years bring. *Shakeſpeare.*

A child will have as much wit as he hath *waywardneſs*. *Wotton on Education.*

WE. *pronoun.* [See I.]

1. The plural of *I*.

Retire *we* to our chamber,
A little water clears us of this deed. *Shakeſpeare.*

Fair and noble hoſteſs,
We are your gueſts to-night. *Shakeſpeare.*

Notwithſtanding animals had nothing like the uſe of reaſon, *we* find in them all the lower parts of our nature, in the greateſt ſtrength. *Addiſon.*

Improperly and ungrammatically for the oblique caſe, *us*.

To poor *we*,
Thine enmity's moſt capital. *Shakeſpeare.*

WEAK. *adj.* [pac, Saxon; *weak*, Dutch.]

Feeble; not ſtrong.

He is weary and *weak* handed. 2 *Sam.* xvii. 2.

Here only *weak*,
Againſt the charms of beauty's powerful glance. *Milton.*

War'ſt thou not *weak* with hunger, mad with love,
My hand ſhould force thee. *Dryden.*

Fame and reputation are *weak* clues many have not the leaſt ſenſe of them: powerful men are only awed by them as they conduce to their intereſt. *Dryden.*

Children being by the courſe of nature born *weak*, and unable to provide for themſelves, they have, by the appointment of God, a right to be maintained by their parents. *Locke.*

Infirm; not healthy.

Here I ſtand your brave,
A poor, infirm, *weak*, and deſpiſ'd old man. *Shakeſpeare.*

Soft; pliant; not ſtiff.

Low of ſound.

A voice not ſoft, *weak*, piping and womaniſh; but audible, ſtrong and manlike. *Aſcham.*

5. Feeble of mind; wanting ſpirit; wanting diſcernment.

As the caſe ſtands with this preſent age, full of tongue and *weak* of brain, we yield to the ſtream thereof. *Hooker.*

This murder'd prince, though *weak* he was,
He was not ill; nor yet ſo *weak*, but that
He ſhew'd much martial valour in his place. *Daniel.*

She firſt his *weak* indulgence will accuſe. *Milton.*

That Portugal hath yet no more than a ſuſpenſion of arms, they may thank the whigs, whoſe falſe repreſentations they were ſo *weak* to believe. *Swift.*

6. Not much impregnated with any ingredient: as, a *weak* tincture, *weak* beer.

7. Not powerful; not potent.

I muſt make fair weather yet a while,
Till Henry be more *weak* and I more ſtrong. *Shakeſpeare.*

The *weak*, by thinking themſelves ſtrong, are induced to venture and proclaim war againſt that which ruins them; and the ſtrong, by conceiting themſelves *weak*, are thereby rendered unactive and uſeleſs. *South.*

If the poor found the rich diſpoſed to ſupply their wants, or if the *weak* might always find protection from the mighty, they could none of them lament their own condition. *Swift.*

8. Not well ſupported by argument.

A caſe ſo *weak* and feeble hath been much perſiſted in. *Hook.*

9. Unfortified.

To quell the tyrant love, and guard thy heart
On this *weak* ſide, where moſt our nature fails,
Would be a conqueſt worthy Cato's ſon. *Addiſon.*

To WEA'KEN. *v. a.* To debilitate; to enfeeble; to deprive of ſtrength.

The firſt which *weakened* them was their ſecurity. *Hooker.*

Their hands ſhall be *weakened* from the work, that it be not done. *Neh.* vi. 9.

Inteſtine broils
Weakening the ſcepter of old night. *Milton.*

Every violence offered to the body *weakens* and impairs it, and renders it leſs durable. *Ray.*

Let us not *weaken* ſtill the weaker ſide
By our diviſions. *Addiſon.*

Solemn impreſſions that ſeem to *weaken* the mind, may, by proper reflection, be made to ſtrengthen it. *Clariſſa.*

WEA'KLING. *n. ſ.* [from *weak.*] A feeble creature.

Thou art no Atlas for ſo great a weight;
And, *weakling*, Warwick takes his gift again,
And Henry is my king, Warwick his ſubject. *Shakeſpeare.*

Æſop begged his companions not to overcharge him; they found him a *weakling*, and bade him pleaſe himſelf. *L'Eſtrange.*

WEA'KLY. *adv.* [from *weak.*]

1. Feebly; with want of ſtrength.

The motion of gravity worketh *weakly*, both far from the earth, and alſo within the earth. *Bacon.*

Was plighted faith ſo *weakly* ſeal'd above,
That for one error I muſt loſe your love? *Dryden.*

2. Indiſcreetly; injudiciouſly; timorouſly; with feebleneſs of mind.

This high gift of ſtrength committed to me,
Under the ſeal of ſilence could not keep,
But *weakly* to a woman muſt reveal it. *Milton.*

Tancred, I neither am diſpos'd to make
Requeſt for life, nor offer'd life to take:
Much leſs deny the deed; but leaſt of all,
Beneath pretended juſtice *weakly* fall. *Dryden.*

WEA'KLY. *adj.* [from *weak.*] Not ſtrong; not healthy.

Being old and *weakly*, twenty years in priſon, it was ten to one that ever I ſhould have returned. *Raleigh.*

WEA'KNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *weak.*]

1. Want of ſtrength; want of force; feebleneſs.

Troy in our *weakneſs* lives, not in her ſtrength. *Shak ſp.*

Argument
Of human *weakneſs* rather than of ſtrength. *Milton.*

The general's force, as kept alive by fight,
Now, not oppos'd, no longer can purſue:
Laſting till heav'n had done his courage right,
When he had conquer'd, he his *weakneſs* knew. *Dryden.*

New graces yearly like thy works diſplay,
Soft without *weakneſs*, without glaring gay. *Pope.*

By ſuch a review we ſhall diſcern and ſtrengthen our *weakneſſes* with good reſolution, and ſo order our future converſation as may render us leaſt expoſed to falling. *Rogers.*

2. Infirmity; unhealthineſs.

Perſons in thoſe poſts derive a *weakneſs* of conſtitution from the eaſe and luxury of their anceſtors, and the delicacy of their own education. *Temple.*

3. Want of cogency.

She ſeems to be conſcious of the *weakneſs* of thoſe teſtimonies. *Tillotſon.*

4. Want of judgment; want of reſolution; fooliſhneſs of mind.

Weakneſs is thy excuſe,
And I believe it; *weakneſs* to reſiſt
Philiſtian gold: if *weakneſs* may excuſe,
What murderer, what traitor, parricide,
Inceſtuous, ſacrilegious, but may plead it?
All wickedneſs is *weakneſs*. *Milton.*

5 Defect;

5. Defect; failing.

If you will work on any man, you muſt know his nature, and ſo lead him; or his *weakneſſes* and diſadvantages, and ſo awe him. *Bacon.*

Many find a pleaſure in contradicting the common reports of fame, and in ſpreading abroad the *weakneſſes* of an exalted character. *Addiſon.*

WEA'KSIDE. *n. ſ.* [*weak* and *ſide.*] Foible; deficience; infirmity.

This dog would have fought for his maſter in any other caſe; but the love of mutton was his *weakſide.* *L'Eſtrange.*

Their application to trade has increaſed their ſhipping, which they found to be their *weakſide* in their laſt attempts. *Temple.*

WEAL. *n. ſ.* [pelan, Saxon; *wealuſt*, Dutch.]

1. Happineſs; proſperity; flouriſhing ſtate.

Our *weal* on you depending,
Counts it your *weal*, that he have liberty. *Shakeſpeare.*

As we love the *weal* of our ſouls and bodies, let us ſo behave ourſelves as we may be at peace with God. *Bacon.*

Thine, and of all thy ſons,
The *weal* or woe in thee is plac'd; beware! *Milton.*

Ireland ought to be conſidered, not only in its own intereſt, but likewiſe in relation to England, upon whoſe *weal*, in the main, that of this kingdom depends. *Temple.*

2. Republick; ſtate; publick intereſt.

Blood hath been ſhed
Ere human ſtatute purg'd the gen'ral *weal.* *Shakeſpeare.*

How ſhall the muſe from ſuch a monarch ſteal
An hour, and not defraud the publick *weal.* *Pope.*

WEAL. *n. ſ.* [palan, Saxon.] The mark of a ſtripe.

Like warts or *weals* it hangs upon her ſkin. *Donne.*

WEAL *away. interj.* Alas. Obſolete. *Spenſer.*

WEALD, *Wald*, *Walt.* Whether ſingly or jointly ſignify a wood or grove, from the Saxon pealb. *Gibſon.*

WEALTH. *n. ſ.* [paleð, rich, Saxon.] Riches; money, or precious goods.

In deſart haſt thine habitance,
And theſe rich heaps of *wealth* doth hide apart
From the world's eye and from her right uſance. *Spenſer.*

I ſhould forge
Quarrels unjuſt againſt the good and loyal,
Deſtroying them for *wealth.* *Shakeſpeare.*

I wiſh thee, Vin, above all *wealth*,
Both bodily and ghoſtly health:
Not too much wit or *wealth* come to thee;
For much of either may undo thee. *Biſhop Corbet.*

Each day new *wealth* without their care provides,
They lie aſleep with prizes in their nets. *Dryden.*

LTHILY. *adv.* [from *wealthy.*] Richly.

I come to wive it *wealthily* in Padua;
If *wealthily*, then happily in Padua. *Shakeſpeare.*

WEA'LTHINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *wealthy.*] Richneſs.

WEA'LTHY. *adj.* [from *wealth.*] Rich; opulent; abundant.

If a gentleman, or any *wealthy* yeoman, have any children, the eldeſt ſhall be kept in ſome order; but all the reſt ſhall ſhift, and fall to this occupation of ſtealing. *Spenſer.*

I will be married to a *wealthy* widow,
Ere three days paſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

My ſpeculations, when ſold ſingle, like cherries upon the ſtick, are delights for the rich and *wealthy*; after ſome time they come to market in great quantities, and are every ordinary man's money. *Addiſon.*

Not Neptune's ſelf from all his floods receives
A *wealthier* tribute than to thine he gives. *Pope.*

To WEAN. *v. a.* [penan, Saxon.]

1. To put from the breaſt; to ablactate.

She was *weaned* when it did taſte the wormwood on the nipple; pretty fool, to ſee it fall out with the dug. *Shakeſp.*

I have behaved as a child that is *weaned* of his mother. *Pſ.*

In *weaning* young creatures, the beſt way is never to let them ſuck the paps at all; for then they will drink up milk without any difficulty. *Ray.*

A fortnight before you *wean* calves from milk, let water be mixed with it. *Mortimer.*

To withdraw from any habit or deſire.

Here the place, whoſe pleaſant ſight
From other ſhades have *wean'd* my wand'ring mind;
Tell me what wants me here. *Spenſer.*

I the rather *wean* me from deſpair,
For love of Edward's offſpring in my womb. *Shakeſp.*

Seriouſly reflect on the happy ſtate he ſhall moſt certainly arrive to, if he but *wean* himſelf from theſe worldly impediments here that clog his ſoul's flight. *Digby.*

Children, new *weaned* from their parents, put out their hands towards them in their dreams, as if they were ſtill preſent. *Stillingfleet.*

There the coarſe cake, and homely huſks of beans,
From pamp'ring riot the young ſtomach *weans.* *Dryden.*

They were intended by the Author of our being, to *wean* us gradually from our fondneſs of life, the nearer we approach to the end of it. *Swift.*

WEA'NEL. WEA'NLING. } *n. ſ.* [from *wean.*]

1. An animal newly weaned.

Though when as Lowder was far away,
This wolfiſh ſheep would catchen his prey;
A lamb, or a kid, or a *weanel* waſt,
With that to the wood would he ſpeed haſte. *Spenſer.*

To gorge the fleſh of lambs and *weanling* kids,
On hills where flocks are fed, flies tow'rd the ſprings
Of Ganges or Hydaſpes. *Milton.*

2. A child newly weaned.

WEA'PON. *n. ſ.* [peapon, Saxon.] Inſtrument of offence; ſomething with which one is armed to hurt another.

The giant
Down let fall his arm, and ſoft withdrew
His *weapon* huge, that heaved was on high,
For to have ſlain the man that on the ground did ly. *Spenſer.*

The cry of Talbot ſerves me for a ſword;
For I have loaden me with many ſpoils,
Uſing no other *weapon* but his name. *Shakſpeare.*

Take this *weapon*,
Which I have here recover'd from the Moor. *Shakeſpeare.*

Touch me with noble anger;
O let not womens *weapons*, water drops,
Stain my man's cheeks. *Shakeſpeare.*

His foes, who came to bring him death,
Bring him a *weapon* that before had none. *Daniel.*

With his full force he whirl'd it firſt around,
Imperial Juno turn'd the courſe before,
And fix'd the wand'ring *weapon* in the door. *Dryden.*

WEA'PONED. *adj.* [from *weapon.*] Armed for offence; furniſhed with arms.

In what ſort, ſo ill *weaponed*, could you atchieve this enterprize? *Sidney.*

Both the combatants entered, apparelled only in their doublets and hoſes, and *weaponed* with ſword, buckler, and dagger. *Hayward.*

WEA'PONLESS. *adj.* [from *weapon.*] Having no weapon; unarmed.

Ran on embattl'd armies, clad in iron,
And *weaponleſs* himſelf,
Made arms ridiculous, uſeleſs the forgery
Of brazen ſhield and ſpear, the hammer'd cuiraſs,
Chalybean temper'd ſteel, and frock of mail,
Adamantean proof. *Milton.*

WEA'PONSALVE. *n. ſ.* [*weapon* and *ſalve.*] A ſalve which was ſuppoſed to cure the wound, being applied to the weapon that made it.

That the ſympathetick powder and the *weaponſalve* conſtantly perform what is promiſed of them, I leave others to believe. *Boyle.*

To WEAR. *v. a.* preterite *wore*; participle *worn.* [penan, Sax.]

1. To waſte with uſe or time.

O wicked world! one that is well nigh *worn* to pieces with age, to ſhow himſelf a young gallant. *Shakeſpeare.*

Protogenes could lay his colours ſo artificially, that one being *worn* off, a freſh ſhould ſucceed to the number of five. *Peacham.*

Waters *wear* the ſtones. *Job* xiv. 19.

An haſty word, or an indiſcreet action, does not preſently diſſolve the bond, but that friendſhip may be ſtill found at heart, and ſo outgrow and *wear* off theſe little diſtempers. *South.*

They have had all advantages to the making them wiſe unto ſalvation, yet ſuffer their manhood to *wear* out and obliterate all thoſe rudiments of their youth. *Decay of Piety.*

'Tis time muſt *wear* it off; but I muſt go. *Dryden.*

No differences of age, tempers, or education, can *wear* it out, and ſet any conſiderable number of men free from it. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

Theodoſius exerted himſelf to animate his penitent in the courſe of life ſhe was entering upon, and *wear* out of her mind groundleſs fears. *Addiſon.*

2. To conſume tediouſly.

What maſks, what dances,
To *wear* away this long age of three hours. *Shakeſpeare.*

In moſt places, their toil is ſo extreme as they cannot endure it above four hours; the reſidue they *wear* out at coites and kayles. *Carew.*

Wiſeſt and beſt men full oft beguil'd,
With goodneſs principl'd, not to reject
The penitent, but ever to forgive,
Are drawn to *wear* out miſerable days. *Milton.*

To his name inſcrib'd, their tears they pay,
Till years and kiſſes *wear* his name away. *Dryden.*

Kings titles commonly begin by force,
Which time *wears* off, and mellows into right. *Dryden.*

3. To carry appendant to the body.

This pale and angry roſe
Will I for ever *wear*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Why art thou angry?——
That such a slave as this should *wear* a sword,
Who *wears* not honesty. *Shakespeare.*
What is this
That *wears* upon his baby brow the round
And top of sovereignty. *Shakespeare.*
I am the first-born son of him, that last
Wore the imperial diadem of Rome. *Shakespeare.*
Their adorning, let it not be that outward adorning of plaiting the hair, and of *wearing* of gold. 1 *Pet.* iii. 3.
Eas'd the putting off
These troublesome disguises which we *wear.* *Milton.*
He ask'd what arms the swarthy Memnon *wore*;
What troops he landed. *Dryden.*
This is unconscionable dealing to be made a slave, and not know whose livery I *wear.* *Dryden.*
On her white breast a sparkling cross she *wore.* *Pope.*

4. To exhibit in appearance.
Such an infectious face her sorrow *wears*,
I can bear death, but not Cydaria's tears. *Dryden.*

5. To affect by degrees.
Trials *wear* us into a liking of what possibly, in the first essay, displeased us. *Locke.*
A man who has any relish for true writing, from the masterly strokes of a great author every time he peruses him, *wears* himself into the same manner. *Addison.*

6. *To* WEAR *out.* To harrass.
He shall *wear out* the saints. *Dan.* vii. 25.

7. *To* WEAR *out.* To waste or destroy by use.
This very rev'rent letcher, quite *worn out*
With rheumatisms, and crippled with his gout. *Dryden.*

To WEAR. *v. n.*

1. To be wasted with use or time.
Thou wilt surely *wear* away. *Exod.* xviii. 18.
In those who have lost their sight when young, in whom the ideas of colours having been but slightly taken notice of, and ceasing to be repeated, do quite *wear* out. *Locke.*

2. To be tediously spent.
Thus *Wore* out night, and now the herald lark
Left his ground-nest, high tow'ring to descry
The morn's approach, and greet her with his song. *Milton.*

3. To pass by degrees.
If passion causes a present terror, yet it soon *wears* off; and inclination will easily learn to slight such scarecrows. *Locke.*
The difficulty will every day grow less and *wear* off, and obedience become easy and familiar. *Rogers.*

WEAR. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of wearing; the thing worn.
It was th' inchantment of her riches
That made m' apply t' your crony witches;
That in return would pay th' expence,
The *wear* and tear of conscience. *Hudibras.*

2. [pær, Saxon, a fen; *wär*, German, a mound.] A dam to shut up and raise the water; often written *weir* or *wier*.
They will force themselves through flood-gates, or over *wears*, hedges, or stops in the water. *Walton.*

WEARD. *n. s. Weard*, whether initial or final, signifies watchfulness or care, from the Saxon peanban, to ward or keep. *Gib.*

WEA'RER. *n. s.* [from *wear.*] One who has any thing appendant to his person.
The celestial habits, and the reverence
Of the grave *wearers.* *Shakespeare.*
Were I the *wearer* of Antonio's beard,
I would not shave't to-day. *Shakespeare.*
Cowls, hoods and habits with their *wearers* toss't,
And flutter'd into rags. *Milton.*
Armour bears off insults; and preserves the *wearer* in the day of battle; but the danger once repelled, it is laid aside, as being too rough for civil conversation. *Dryden.*
We ought to leave room for the humour of the artist or *wearer.* *Addison.*

WEA'RING. *n. s.* [from *wear.*] Cloaths.
It was his bidding;
Give me my nightly *wearing* and adieu. *Shakespeare.*

WEA'RINESS. *n. s.* [from *weary.*]

1. Lassitude; state of being spent with labour.
Come, our stomachs
Will make what's homely savoury; *weariness*
Can snore upon the flint, when resty sloth
Finds the down pillow hard. *Shakespeare.*
Water-fowls supply the *weariness* of a long flight by taking water. *Hale.*
Heaven, when the creature lies prostrate in the weakness of sleep and *weariness*, spreads the covering of night and darkness to conceal it. *South.*
To full bowls each other they provoke;
At length, with *weariness* and wine oppress'd,
They rise from table, and withdraw to rest. *Dryden.*

2. Fatigue; cause of lassitude.
The more remained out of the *weariness* and fatigue of their late marches. *Clarendon.*

3. Impatience of any thing.

4. Tediousness.

WEA'RISH. *adj.* [I believe from pær, Saxon, a quagmire.] Boggy; watery.
A garment over-rich and wide for many of their *wearish* and ill disposed bodies. *Carew.*

WEA'RISOME. *adj.* [from *weary.*] Troublesome; tedious; causing weariness.
The soul preferreth rest in ignorance before *wearisome* labour to know. *Hooker.*
These high wild hills, and rough uneven ways
Draw out our miles, and make them *wearisome.* *Shakesp.*
Troops came to the army the day before, harassed with a long and *wearisome* march. *Bacon.*
Costly I reckon not them alone which charge the purse, but which are *wearisome* and importune in suits. *Bacon.*
Shrinking up, or stretching out are *wearisome* positions, and such as perturb the quiet of those parts. *Brown.*
This must be our task
In heav'n, this our delight; how *wearisome*
Eternity so spent, in worship paid
To whom we hate. *Milton.*
Satiety from all things else doth come,
Then life must to itself grow *wearisome.* *Denham.*

WEA'RISOMELY. *adv.* [from *wearisome.*] Tediously; so as to cause weariness.
As of Nimrod, so are the opinions of writers different touching Assur, and the beginning of that great state of Assyria; a controversy *wearisomely* disputed without any direct proof or certainty. *Raleigh.*

WEA'RISOMENESS. *n. s.* [from *wearisome.*]

1. The quality of tiring.

2. The state of being easily tired.
A wit, quick without lightness, sharp without brittleness, desirous of good things without newfangleness, diligent in painful things without *wearisomeness.* *Ascham.*

To WEA'RY. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To tire; to fatigue; to harrass; to subdue by labour.
Better that the enemy seek us;
So shall he waste his means; *weary* his soldiers,
Doing himself offence. *Shakespeare.*
The people labour in the very fire, *weary* themselves for very vanity. *Hab.* ii. 13.
Dewy sleep oppress'd them *weary'd.* *Milton.*
Sea would be pools without the brushing air;
To curl the waves; and sure some little care
Should *weary* nature so, to make her want repose.
You have already *weary'd* fortune so,
She cannot farther be your friend or foe,
But sits all breathless. *Dryden.*
It would not be difficult to continue a paper by resuming the same subjects, and *wearying* out the reader with the same thoughts in a different phrase. *Addison.*

2. To make impatient of continuance.
I stay too long by thee, I *weary* thee. *Shakespeare.*
Should the government be *wearied* out of its present patience, what is to be expected by such turbulent men? *Addis.*

3. To subdue or harrass by any thing irksome.
Must'ring all her wiles,
With blandish'd parleys, feminine assaults,
Tongue-batteries; she surceas'd not day nor night
To storm me over-watch'd and *weary'd* out. *Milton.*

WEA'RY. *adj.* [penig, Saxon; *waeren*, to be tried, Dutch.]

1. Subdued by fatigue; tired with labour.
Fair Phœbus 'gan decline, in haste,
His *weary* waggon to the western vale. *Spenser.*
Gentle Warwick,
Let me embrace thee in my *weary* arms;
I, that did never weep, now melt with woe. *Shakespeare.*
I am *weary*, yea; my memory is tir'd:
Have we no wine here? *Shakespeare.*
An old man broken with the storms of state,
Is come to lay his *weary* bones among ye: *Shakespeare.*
Give him a little earth for charity.
Let us not be *weary* in well-doing. *Gal.* vi. 9.
Our swords so wholly did the fates employ,
That they at length grew *weary* to destroy;
Refus'd the work we brought, and out of breath;
Made sorrow and despair attend for death. *Dryden.*

2. Impatient of the continuance of any thing painful or irksome.
The king was as *weary* of Scotland, as he had been impatient to go thither, finding all things proposed to him without consideration of his honour or interest. *Clarendon.*
My hopes all flat, nature within me seems,
In all her functions, *weary* of herself. *Milton.*

3. Desirous to discontinue.
See the revolution of the times,
Make mountains level, and the continent
Weary of solid firmness, melt itself
Into the seas. *Shakespeare.*

4. Causing

4. Causing weariness; tiresome.
Their gates to all were open evermore
That by the *weary* way were travelling,
And one sat waiting ever them before
To call in comers by that needy were and poor. *Spenser.*
The *wearieſt* and moſt lothed life
That age, ach, penury, impriſonment,
Can lay on nature, is a paradiſe
To what we fear of death. *Shakeſpeare.*
Put on what *weary* negligence you pleaſe,
You and your fellows; I'd have it come to queſtion. *Shak.*

WEA'SEL. *n. ſ.* [pesel, Saxon; *weſel*, Dutch; *muſtela*, Latin.] A ſmall animal that eats corn and kills mice.
Ready in gybes, quick-anſwer'd, ſaucy, and
As quarrelſome as the *weaſel*. *Shakeſpeare.*
A *weaſel* once made ſhift to ſlink
In at a corn loft through a chink. *Pope.*

WE'SAND. *n. ſ.* [paren, Saxon. This word is very variouſly written; but this orthography is neareſt to the original word.] The windpipe; the paſſage through which the breath is drawn and emitted.
Marry Diggon, what ſhould him affray,
To take his own where-ever it lay;
For had his *weaſand* been a little wider,
He would have devoured both hidder and ſhidder. *Spenſer.*
Cut his *wezand* with thy knife. *Shakeſpeare.*
Matter to be diſcharged by expectoration muſt firſt paſs into the lungs, then into the aſpera arteria, or *weaſand*, and from thence be coughed up and ſpit out by the mouth. *Wiſem.*
The ſhaft that ſlightly was impreſs'd,
Now from his heavy fall with weight encreas'd,
Drove through his neck aſlant; he ſpurs the ground,
And the ſoul iſſues through the *weazon*'s wound. *Dryden.*
The unerring ſteel deſcended while he ſpoke.
Pierc'd his wide mouth, and through, his *weazon* broke. *Dryden.*

WEA'THER. *n. ſ.* [peben, Saxon.]
1. State of air, reſpecting either cold or heat, wet or drineſs.
Who's there, beſides foul *weather*?—One minded like the *weather*, moſt unquietly. *Shakeſpeare.*
I am far better born than is the king;
But I muſt make fair *weather* yet a while,
Till Henry be more weak and I more ſtrong. *Shakeſpeare.*
Men muſt content themſelves to travel in all *weathers*, and through all difficulties. *L'Eſtrange.*
The ſun
Foretells the change of *weather* in the ſkies,
Through miſts he ſhoots his ſullen beams,
Suſpect a driſling day. *Dryden.*
The change of the ſtate of the air.
It is a reverend thing to ſee an ancient caſtle not in decay; how much more to behold an ancient family, which have ſtood againſt the waves and *weathers* of time? *Bacon.*
3. Tempeſt; ſtorm.
What guſts of *weather* from that gath'ring cloud,
My thoughts preſage. *Dryden.*

To WEA'THER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To expoſe to the air.
He perch'd on ſome branch thereby,
To *weather* him and his moiſt wings to dry. *Spenſer.*
Muſtard-ſeed gather for being too ripe,
And *weather* it wel, yer ye give it a ſtripe. *Tuſſer.*
2. To paſs with difficulty.
He *weather'd* fell Charibdis; but ere long,
The ſkies were darkened, and the tempeſts ſtrong. *Garth.*
Could they *weather* and ſtand the ſhock of an eternal duration, and yet be at any time ſubject to diſſolution. *Hale.*
3. *To* WEA'THER *a point.* To gain a point againſt the wind; to accompliſh againſt oppoſition.
We have been tugging a great while againſt the ſtream, and have almoſt *weather'd our point*; a ſtretch or two more will do the work. *Addiſon.*
4. *To* WEA'THER *out.* To endure.
When we have paſs'd theſe gloomy hours,
And *weather'd out* the ſtorm that beats upon us. *Addiſon.*

WEA'THERBEATEN. *adj.* Haraſſed and ſeaſoned by hard weather.
They perceived an aged man and a young, both poorly arrayed, extremely *weatherbeaten*; the old man blind, the young man leading him. *Sidney.*
She enjoys ſure peace for evermore,
As *weatherbeaten* ſhip arrived on happy ſhore. *Spenſer.*
Thrice from the banks of Wye,
And ſandy bottom'd Severn, have I ſent
Him bootleſs home, and *weatherbeaten* back. *Shakeſpeare.*
I hope when you know the worſt, you will at once leap into the river, and ſwim through handſomely, and not *weatherbeaten* with the divers blaſts of irreſolution, ſtand ſhivering upon the brink. *Suckling.*
A *weatherbeaten* veſſel holds
Gladly the port. *Milton.*

Dido received his *weatherbeaten* troops. *Dryden.*
The old *weatherbeaten* ſoldier carries in his hand the Roman eagle. *Addiſon.*

WEA'THERBOARD, *or Weatherbow. n. ſ.* In the ſea language, that ſide of a ſhip that is to the windward. *Dict.*

WEA'THERCOCK. *n. ſ.* [*weather* and *cock.*]
1. An artificial cock ſet on the top of a ſpire, which by turning ſhews the point from which the wind blows.
But alas! the ſon keeps his light, though thy faith be darkened; the rocks ſtand ſtill, though thou change like a *weathercock*. *Sidney.*
A kingfiſher hanged by the bill, converting the breaſt to that point of the horizon from whence the wind doth blow, is a very ſtrange introducing of natural *weathercocks*. *Brown's Vulgar-Errours.*
2. Any thing fickle and inconſtant.
Where had you this pretty *weathercock*?——I cannot tell what his name is my huſband had him of. *Shakeſpeare.*
He break my promiſe and abſolve my vow!
The word which I have given ſhall ſtand like fate,
Not like the king's, that *weathercock* of ſtate. *Dryden.*

WEA'THERDRIVEN. *part.* Forced by ſtorms or contrary winds.
Philip, during his voyage towards Spain, was *weatherdriven* into Weymouth. *Carew.*

WEATHERG'AGE. *n. ſ.* [*weather* and *gage.*] Any thing that ſhews the weather.
To vere and tack, and ſteer a cauſe,
Againſt the *weathergage* of laws. *Hudibras.*

WEA'THERGLASS. *n. ſ.* [*weather* and *glaſs.*] A barometer.
As in ſome *weatherglaſs* my love I hold,
Which falls or riſes with the heat or cold,
I will be conſtant yet. *Dryden.*
John's diſtemper depended very much upon the air; his ſpirits roſe and fell with the *weatherglaſs*. *Arbuthnot.*
We ſhall hardly wiſh for a perpetual equinox to ſave the charges of the *weatherglaſſes*; for the two equinoxes of our year are the moſt windy and tempeſtuous. *Bentley.*

WEATHERSPY'. *n. ſ.* [*weather* and *ſpy.*] A ſtar-gazer; an aſtrologer; one that foretels the weather.
And ſooner may a gulling *weatherſpy*,
By drawing forth heav'n's ſcheme tell certainly,
What faſhion'd hats or ruffs, or ſuits next year,
Our giddy-headed antick youth will wear. *Donne.*

WEA'THERWISE. *adj.* [*weather* and *wiſe.*] Skillful in foretelling the weather.

WEA'THERWISER. *n. ſ.* [*weather*, and *wiſen*, Dutch, to ſhow.] Any thing that foreſhows the weather.
Moſt vegetables expand their flowers and down in warm ſun ſhiny weather, and again cloſe them toward the evening, or in rain, as is in the flowers of pimpernel, the opening and ſhutting of which are the countryman's *weatherwiſer*. *Derham.*

To WEAVE. *v. a.* Preterite *wove*, *weaved*, part. paſſ. *woven*, *weaved.* [pepan, Saxon; *weven*, Dutch.]
1. To form by texture; to form by inſerting one part of the materials within another.
Here in her hairs
The painter plays the ſpider, and hath *woven*
A golden meſh to intrap the hearts of men,
Faſter than gnats in cobwebs. *Shakeſpeare.*
The women *wove* hangings for the grove. 2 *Kings* xxiii. 7.
White ſeem'd her robes, yet *woven* ſo they were,
As ſnow and gold together had been wrought. *Dryden.*
Theſe purple veſts were *weav'd* by Dardan dames. *Dryden.*
Dan Pope for thy misfortune griev'd,
With kind concern and ſkill has *weav'd*
A ſilken web; and ne'er ſhall fade
Its colours; gently has he laid
The mantle o'er thy ſad diſtreſs:
And Venus ſhall the texture bleſs. *Prior.*
2. To unite by intermixture.
When religion was *woven* into the civil government, and flouriſhed under the protection of the emperors, mens thoughts and diſcourſes were full of ſecular affairs; but in the three firſt centuries of chriſtianity, men who embraced this religion had given up all their intereſts in this world, and lived in a perpetual preparation for the next. *Addiſon.*
3. To interpoſe; to inſert.
The duke be here to-night! the better! beſt!
This *weaves* itſelf perforce into my buſineſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

To WEAVE. *v. n.* To work with a loom.

WEA'VER. *n. ſ.* [from *weave.*] One who makes threads into cloth.
Upon theſe taxations,
The clothiers all not able to maintain,
The many to them 'longing, have put off
The ſpinſters, carders, fullers, *weavers*. *Shakeſpeare.*
My days are ſwifter than a *weaver*'s ſhuttle, and are ſpent without hope. *Job.*

The *weaver* may caſt religion upon what loom he pleaſe. *How.*
Her flag aloft ſpreads ruffling to the wind,
And ſanguine ſtreamers ſeem the flood to fire:
The *weaver* charm'd with what his loom deſign'd,
Goes on to ſee, and knows not to retire. *Dryden.*

WEA'VERFISH. *n. ſ.* [*araneus piſcis*, Latin.] A fiſh. *Ainſworth.*

WEB. *n. ſ.* [pebba, Saxon.]

1. Texture; any thing woven.
Penelope; for her Ulyſſes' ſake,
Deviſ'd a *web* her woers to deceive;
In which the work that ſhe all day did make,
The ſame at night ſhe did again unreave. *Spenſer.*
Spiders touch'd, ſeek their *web*'s inmoſt part. *Davies.*
By day the *web* and loom,
And homely houſhold taſk ſhall be her doom. *Dryden.*
The fates, when they this happy *web* have ſpun,
Shall bleſs the ſacred clue and bid it ſmoothly run. *Dryden.*
Dan Pope with ſkill hath weav'd
A ſilken *web*; and ne'er ſhall fade
Its colours. *Prior.*

2. Some part of a ſword. Obſolete.
The ſword, whereof the *web* was ſteel;
Pommel, rich ſtone; hilt, gold, approv'd by touch. *Fairf.*

3. A kind of duſky film that hinders the ſight; ſuffuſion.
This is the foul flibertigibbet; he gives the *web* and the pin, ſquints the eye, and makes the hairlip. *Shakeſpeare.*

WE'BBED. *adj.* [from *web*.] Joined by a film.
Such as are whole-footed, or whoſe toes are *webbed* together, their legs are generally ſhort, the moſt convenient ſize for ſwimming. *Derham.*

WE'BFOOTED. *adj.* [*web* and *foot*.] Palmipedous; having films between the toes.
Webfooted fowls do not live conſtantly upon the land, nor fear to enter the water. *Ray.*

WE'BSTER. *n. ſ.* [pebꝛꝛe, Saxon; a woman-weaver.] A weaver. Obſolete.
After local names, the moſt in number have been derived from occupations; as Taylor, *Webſter*, Wheeler. *Camden.*

To WED. *v. a.* [pebian, Saxon.]

1. To marry; to take for huſband or wife.
If one by one you *wedded* all the world,
Or, from the all that are, took ſomething good
To make a perfect woman; ſhe you kill'd
Would be unparalell'd. *Shakeſpeare.*
Never did thy beauty, ſince the day
I ſaw thee firſt, and *wedded* thee, adorn'd
With all perfection, ſo inflame my ſenſes. *Milton.*
Cloe, blind to wit and worth,
Weds the rich dullneſs of ſome ſon of earth. *Pope.*

2. To join in marriage.
In Syracuſa was I born, and *wed*
Unto a woman happy but for me. *Shakeſpeare.*
Then I ſhall be no more;
And Adam, *wedded* to another Eve,
Shall live with her. *Milton.*
The woman in us ſtill proſecutes a deceit like that begun in the garden; and our underſtandings are *wedded* to an Eve, as fatal as the mother of their miſeries. *Glanville.*

3. To unite for ever.
Affliction is enamour'd of thy parts,
And thou art *wedded* to calamity. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. To take for ever.
Though the principal men of the houſe of commons were again elected to ſerve in this parliament, yet they were far from *wedding* the war, or taking themſelves to be concerned to make good any declaration made by the former. *Clarendon.*
They poſitively and concernedly *wedded* his cauſe. *Clarendon.*

5. To unite by love or fondneſs.
Men are *wedded* to their luſts, and reſolved upon a wicked courſe; and ſo it becomes their intereſt to wiſh there were no God. *Tillotſon.*

To WED. *v. n.* To contract matrimony.
When I ſhall *wed*,
That lord whoſe hand ſhall take my plight, ſhall carry
Half my love with him, half my care and duty. *Shakeſpeare.*
To love, to *wed*,
For Hymen's rites, and for the marriage bed
You were ordain'd. *Suckling.*
Nor took I Guiſcard, by blind fancy led,
Or haſty choice as many women wed;
But with deliberate care. *Dryden.*

WE'DDING. *n. ſ.* [from *wed*.] Marriage; nuptials; the nuptial ceremony.
Come, away!
For you ſhall hence upon your *wedding* day. *Shakeſpeare.*
I will dance and eat plums at your *wedding*. *Shakeſpeare.*
Let her beauty be her *wedding* dower;
For me and my poſſeſſions ſhe eſteems not. *Shakeſpeare.*
When my ſon was entered into his *wedding*-chamber, he fell down and died. 2 *Eſdr.* x. 1.
Theſe three country bills agree, that each *wedding* produces four children. *Graunt.*
His friends were invited to come and make merry with him; and this was to be the *wedding*-feaſt. *L'Eſtrange.*
If ſhe affirmed herſelf to be a virgin, ſhe muſt on her *wedding*-day, and in her *wedding*-cloaths perform the ceremony of going alone into the den, and ſtay an hour with the lion. *Swift.*
A woman ſeldom aſks advice before ſhe has bought her *wedding*-cloaths. *Spectator.*

WEDGE. *n. ſ.* [*vegge*, Daniſh; *wegge*, Dutch.]

1. A body, which having a ſharp edge, continually growing thicker, is uſed to cleave timber; one of the mechanical powers.
A barbarous troop of clowniſh fone,
The honour of theſe noble bows down threw;
Under the *wedge* I heard the trunk to groan. *Spenſer.*
The fifth mechanical faculty is the *wedge* uſed in the cleaving of wood. *Wilkins.*
He left his *wedge* within the cloven oak
To whet their courage. *Dryden.*
The oak let many a heavy groan, when he was cleft with a *wedge* of his own timber. *Arbuthnot.*

2. A maſs of metal.
As ſparkles from the anvil uſed to fly,
When heavy hammers on the *wedge* are ſwaid. *Spenſer.*
When I ſaw a goodly Babyloniſh garment, and a *wedge* of gold of fifty ſhekels weight, then I coveted them. *Joſh.* vii.

3. Any thing in the form of a wedge.
In warlike muſters they appear,
In rhombs and *wedges* and half-moons and wings. *Milton.*

To WEDGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To faſten with wedges; to ſtraiten with wedges; to cleave with wedges; to ſtop; to obſtruct.
My heart,
As *wedged* with a ſigh would rive in twain,
Leſt Hector, or my father, ſhould perceive. *Shakeſpeare.*
Where have you been broiling?---
---Among the crowd i' the abbey, where a finger
Could not be *wedg'd* in more. *Shakeſpeare.*
Your wit will not ſo ſoon out as another man's will; it is ſtrongly *wedged* up in a blockhead. *Shakeſpeare.*
Part
In common, rang'd in figure *wedge* their way;
Intelligent of ſeaſons. *Milton.*
Sergeſthus in the centaur, ſoon he paſs'd,
Wedg'd in the rocky ſhoals and ſticking faſt. *Dryden.*
Wedge on the keeneſt ſcythes,
And give us ſteeds that ſnort againſt the foe. *A. Philips.*
What impulſe can be propagated from one particle entomb'd and *wedged* in the very center of the earth, to another in the center of Saturn. *Bentley.*

WE'DLOCK. *n. ſ.* [peb and lac, Sax. marriage and gift.] Marriage; matrimony.
She doth ſtray about
By holy croſſes, where ſhe kneels and prays
For happy *wedlock* hours. *Shakeſpeare.*
Sirrah, your brother is legitimate;
Your father's wife did after *wedlock* bear him:
And if ſhe did play falſe, the fault was her's. *Shakeſpeare.*
Can *wedlock* know ſo great a curſe,
As putting huſbands out to nurſe? *Cleaveland.*
He his happieſt choice too late,
Shall meet already link'd, and *wedlock*-bound
To a fell adverſary. *Milton.*
May not a priſon or a grave,
Like *wedlock*, honour's title have? *Denham.*
One thought the ſex's prime felicity
Was from the bonds of *wedlock* to be free:
And uncontroll'd to give account to none. *Dryden.*
A man determined about the fiftieth year of his age to enter upon *wedlock*. *Addiſon.*

WE'DNESDAY. *n. ſ.* [pobenꝛbaȝ, Saxon; *odenſday*, Swediſh; *woenſday*, Dutch; *wenſday*, Iſlandick.] The fourth day of the week, ſo named by the Gothick nations from *Woden* or *Odin*.
Where is the honour of him that died on *Wedneſday*. *Shakeſp.*

WEE. *adj.* [A Saxon word of the ſame root with *weeing*, Dutch; *wenig*, German.] Little; ſmall: whence the word *weaſle* or *weeſel* is uſed for little; as a *weeſel* face. In *Scotland* it denotes ſmall or little; as, *wee* ane, a little one, or child; a *wee* bit, a little bit.
Does he not wear a great round beard, like a glover's paring-knife?---No, forſooth; he hath but a little *wee* face with a little yellow beard. *Shakeſpeare.*

WEE'CHELM. *n. ſ.* [This is often written *witch elm*.] A ſpecies of elm.
A cion of a *weechelm* grafted upon an ordinary elm, will put forth leaves as broad as the brim of a hat. *Bacon.*

WEED. *n. ſ.* [peob, Saxon, trees.]

1. An herb noxious or uſeleſs.
If he had an immoderate ambition; which is a *weed*, if it be a *weed*, apt to grow in the beſt of ſoils, it doth not apear that it was in his nature. *Clarendon.*

He

He wand'ring feeds
On ſlowly growing herbs and ranker *weeds*. *Sandys.*
Too much manuring fill'd that field with *weeds*,
While ſects, like locuſts, did deſtroy the ſeeds. *Denham.*
Stinking *weeds* and poiſonous plants have their uſe. *More.*
When they are cut, let them lie, if weedy, to kill the *weeds*. *Mortimer.*
Their virtue, like their Tyber's flood
Rolling, its courſe deſign'd the country's good;
But oft the torrent's too impetuous ſpeed,
From the low earth tore ſome polluting *weed*;
And with the blood of Jove there always ran
Some viler part, ſome tincture of the man. *Prior.*

2. [Wœda, Saxon; *waed*, Dutch.] A garment; cloaths; habit; dreſs. Now ſcarce in uſe, except in *widow's weeds*, the mourning dreſs of a widow.
My mind for *weeds* your virtue's livery wears. *Sidney.*
Neither is it any man's buſineſs to cloath all his ſervants with one *weed*; nor theirs to cloath themſelves ſo, if left to their own judgments. *Hooker.*
They meet upon the way
An aged ſire, in long black *weeds* yclad;
His feet all bare, his beard all hoary gray,
And by his belt his book he hanging had. *Spenſer.*
Livery is alſo called the upper *weed* which a ſerving man wears, ſo called as it was delivered and taken from him at pleaſure. *Spenſer.*
The ſnake throws her enamelled ſkin,
Weed wide enough to wrap a fairy in. *Shakeſpeare.*
Throngs of knights, and barons bold,
In *weeds* of peace high triumphs hold,
With ſtore of ladies. *Milton.*
Lately your fair hand in woman's *weed*
Wrapp'd my glad head. *Waller.*

To WEED. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To rid of noxious plants.
When you ſow the berries of bays, *weed* not the borders for the firſt half year; for the weed giveth them ſhade. *Bacon.*
Your ſeedlings having ſtood 'till June, beſtow a *weeding* or a ſlight howing upon them. *Mortimer.*

2. To take away noxious plants.
Oh Marcius,
Each word thou'ſt ſpoke hath *weeded* from my heart
A root of ancient envy. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. To free from any thing hurtful or offenſive.
He *weeded* the kingdom of ſuch as were devoted to Elaiana, and manumized it from that moſt dangerous confederacy. *Howel.*
Sarcaſms, contumelies, and invectives, fill ſo many pages of our controverſial writings, that, were thoſe *weeded* out, many volumes would be reduced to a more moderate bulk and temper. *Decay of Piety.*

4. To root out vice.
Wiſe fathers be not as well aware in *weeding* from their children ill things, as they were before in grafting in them learning. *Aſcham.*
One by one, as they appeared, they might all be *weeded* out, without any ſigns that ever they had been there. *Locke.*

WE'EDER. *n. ſ.* [from *weed.*] One that takes away any thing noxious.
A *weeder* out of his proud adverſaries,
A liberal rewarder of his friends. *Shakeſpeare.*

WE'EDHOOK. *n. ſ.* [*weed* and *hook.*] A hook by which weeds are cut away or extirpated.
In May get a *weedhook*, a crotch, and a glove,
And weed out ſuch weeds as the corn doth not love. *Tuſſer.*

WE'EDLESS. *adj.* [from *weed.*] Free from weeds; free from any thing uſeleſs or noxious.
So many *weedleſs* paradiſes be,
Which of themſelves produce no venomous ſin. *Donne.*
A cryſtal brook,
When troubled moſt it does the bottom ſhow;
'Tis *weedleſs* all above, and rockleſs all below. *Dryden.*

WE'EDY. *adj.* [from *weed.*]

1. Conſiſting of weeds.
There on the pendant boughs, her coronet weed
Clamb'ring to hang, an envious ſliver broke,
When down her *weedy* trophies and herſelf
Fell in the weeping brook. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Abounding with weeds.
Hid in a *weedy* lake all night I lay;
Secure of ſafety. *Dryden.*
If it is *weedy*, let it lie upon the ground. *Mortimer.*

WEEK. *n. ſ.* [peoc, Saxon; *weke*, Dutch; *wecka*, Swediſh.] The ſpace of ſeven days.
Fulfill her *week*, and we will give thee this alſo. *Gen.* xxix.

WE'EKDAY. *n. ſ.* [*week* and *day*.] Any day not Sunday.
One ſolid diſh his *weekday* meal affords,
An added pudding ſolemniz'd the Lord's. *Pope.*

WE'EKLY. *adj.* [from *week.*] Happening, produced, or done once a week; hebdomadary.
The Jews had always their *weekly* readings of the law of Moſes. *Hooker.*
So liv'd our ſires, ere doctors learn'd to kill,
And multiply'd with heirs their *weekly* bill. *Dryden.*
Nothing more frequent in their *weekly* papers, than affecting to confound the terms of clergy and high-church, and then loading the latter with calumny. *Swift.*

WE'EKLY. *adv.* [from *week.*] Once a week; by hebdomadal periods.
Theſe are obliged to perform divine worſhip in their turns *weekly*, and are ſometimes called hebdomadal canons. *Ayliffe.*

WEEL. *n. ſ.* [pœl, Saxon.]

1. A whirlpool.

2. A twiggen ſnare or trap for fiſh, [perhaps from *willow.*]

To WEEN. *v. n.* [penan, Saxon; *waenen*, Dutch.] To think; to imagine; to form a notion; to fancy. Obſolete.
Ah lady dear, quoth then the gentle knight,
Well may I *ween*, your grief is wond'rous great. *Spenſer.*
So well it her beſeems, that ye would *ween*
Some angel ſhe had been. *Spenſer.*
When *weening* to return, whence they did ſtray,
They cannot find that path which firſt was ſhown;
But wander to and fro in ways unknown,
Furtheſt from end then, when thy neareſt *ween*. *Spenſer.*
Thy father, in pity of my hard diſtreſs,
Levy'd an army, *weening* to redeem
And reinſtal me in the diadem. *Shakeſpeare.*
Ween you of better luck,
I mean, in perjur'd witneſs, than your maſter,
Whoſe miniſter you are, while here he liv'd
Upon this naughty earth. *Shakeſpeare.*
They *ween'd*
That ſelf-ſame day, by fight or by ſurprize,
To win the mount of God; and on his throne
To ſet the envier of his ſtate, the proud
Aſpirer; but their thoughts prov'd fond and vain. *Milton.*

To WEEP. *v. n.* preter. and part. paſſ. *wept*, *weeped.* [peopan, Saxon.]

1. To ſhow ſorrow by tears.
In that ſad time
My manly eyes did ſcorn an humble tear;
And what theſe ſorrows could not hence exhale,
That beauty hath, and made them blind with *weeping*. *Shak.*
I fear he will prove the *weeping* philoſopher when he grows old, being ſo full of unmannerly ſadneſs in his youth. *Shakeſp.*
The days of *weeping* and mourning for Moſes were ended. *Deutr.* xxxiv. 8.
Have you *wept* for your ſin, ſo that you were indeed ſorrowful in your ſpirit? Are you ſo ſorrowful that you hate it? Do you ſo hate it that you have left it? *Taylor.*
Away, with women *weep*, and leave me here,
Fix'd, like a man, to die without a tear,
Or ſave, or ſlay us both. *Dryden.*
A corps it was, but whoſe it was, unknown;
Yet mov'd, howe'er, ſhe made the caſe her own;
Took the bad omen of a ſhipwreck'd man,
As for a ſtranger *wept*. *Dryden.*
When Darius *wept* over his army, that within a ſingle age not a man of all that confluence would be left alive, Artabanus improved his meditation by adding, that yet all of them ſhould meet with ſo many evils, that every one ſhould wiſh himſelf dead long before. *Wake.*
This lovely *weeping* fair cannot be dearer to thee,
Than thou art to thy faithful Seofrid. *Rowe.*

2. To ſhed tears from any paſſion.
Then they for ſudden joy did *weep*,
And I for ſorrow ſung,
That ſuch a king ſhould play bo-peep,
And go the fools among. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. To lament; to complain.
They *weep* unto me, ſaying, give us fleſh that we may eat. *Numb.*

To WEEP. *v. a.*

1. To lament with tears; to bewail; to bemoan.
If thou wilt *weep* my fortunes, take my eyes. *Shakeſp.*
Nor was I near to cloſe his dying eyes,
To waſh his wounds, to *weep* his obſequies. *Dryden.*
We wand'ring go
Through dreary waſtes, and *weep* each other's woe. *Pope.*

2. To ſhed moiſture.
Thus was this place
A happy rural ſeat of various view,
Groves whoſe rich trees *wept* od'rous gums and balm. *Milt.*
Let India boaſt her plants, nor envy we
The *weeping* amber or the balmy tree,
While by our oaks the precious loads are borne,
And realms commanded which thoſe trees adorn. *Pope.*

3. To abound with wet.
Rey-graſs grows on clayey and *weeping* grounds. *Mortimer.*

WE'EPER. *n. ſ.* [from *weep.*]

1. One who ſheds tears; a lamenter; a bewailer; a mourner.
If you have ſerved God in a holy life, ſend away the women

men and the *weepers*: tell them it is as much intemperance to weep too much as to laugh too much: if thou art alone, or with fitting company, die as thou ſhould'ſt; but do not die impatiently, and like a fox catched in a trap. *Taylor.*

Laughter is eaſy; but the wonder lies,
What ſtore of brine ſupply'd the *weeper*'s eyes. *Dryden.*

2. A white border on the ſleeve of a mourning coat.

WE'ERISH. *adj.* [See WEARISH.] This old word is uſed by *Aſcham* in a ſenſe which the lexicographers ſeem not to have known. Applied to taſtes, it means inſipid; applied to the body, weak and waſhy: here it ſeems to mean ſour; ſurly.

A voice not ſoft, weak, piping, womaniſh; but audible, ſtrong, and manlike: a countenance not *weeriſh* and crabbed, but fair and comely. *Aſcham.*

To WEET. *v. n.* preterite *wot*, or *wote*. [ꝑiꝛan, Saxon; *weten*, Dutch.] To know; to be informed; to have knowledge. Obſolete.

Him the prince with gentle court did board;
Sir knight, mought I of you this court'ſy read,
To *weet* why on your ſhield, ſo goodly ſcor'd,
Bear ye the picture of that lady's head? *Spenſer.*

I bind,
On pain of puniſhment, the world to *weet*
We ſtand up peerleſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

But well I *weet* thy cruel wrong
Adorns a nobler poet's ſong. *Prior.*

WE'ETLESS. *adj.* [from *weet*.] Unknowing. *Spenſer.*

WE'EVIL. *n. ſ.* [ꝑiꝛel, Saxon; *vevel*, Dutch.] A grub.

A worm called a *weevil*, bred under ground, feedeth upon roots; as parſnips and carrots. *Bacon.*

Corn is ſo innocent from breeding of mice, that it doth not produce the very *weevils* that live in it and conſume it. *Bentley.*

WE'EZEL. *n. ſ.* [See WEASEL.]

I ſuck melancholy out of a ſong, as a *weazel* ſucks eggs. *Shak.*

The corn-devouring *weazel* here abides,
And the wiſe ant. *Dryden.*

WEFT. The old preterite and part. paſſ. from *To wave*. *Spenſ.*

WEFT. *n. ſ.* [*guaive*, French; *voſa*, to wander, Iſlandick; *vagus*, Latin.]

1. That of which the claim is generally waved; any thing wandering without an owner, and ſeized by the lord of the manour.

His horſe, it is the herald's *weft*;
No, 'tis a mare. *Ben. Johnſon.*

2. It is in *Bacon* for *waft*, a gentle blaſt.

The ſmell of violets exceedeth in ſweetneſs that of ſpices, and the ſtrongeſt ſort of ſmells are beſt in a *weft* afar off. *Bac.*

WEFT. *n. ſ.* [ꝑeꝛꝛa, Saxon.] The woof of cloth.

WE'FTAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *weft*.] Texture.

The whole muſcles, as they lie upon the bones, might be truly tanned; whereby the *weftage* of the fibres might more eaſily be obſerved. *Grew.*

To WEIGH. *v. a.* [ꝑæʒan, Saxon; *weyhen*, Dutch.]

1. To examine by the balance.

Earth taken from land adjoining to the Nile, and preſerved, ſo as not to be wet nor waſted, and *weighed* daily, will not alter weight until the ſeventeenth of June, when the river beginneth to riſe; and then it will grow more and more ponderous, 'till the river cometh to its height. *Bacon.*

Th' Eternal hung forth his golden ſcales,
Wherein all things created firſt he *weigh'd*. *Milton.*

2. To be equivalent to in weight.

By the exſuction of the air out of a glaſs-veſſel, it made that veſſel take up, or ſuck up, to ſpeak in the common language, a body *weighing* divers ounces. *Boyle.*

3. To pay, allot, or take by weight.

They that muſt *weigh* out my afflictions,
They that my truſt muſt grow to, live not here;
They are, as all my comforts are, far hence. *Shakeſpeare.*
They *weighed* for my price thirty pieces of ſilver. *Zech.* xi.

4. To raiſe; to take up the anchor.

Barbaroſſa, uſing this exceeding cheerfulneſs of his ſoldiers, *weighed* up the fourteen gallies he had ſunk. *Knolles.*

Here he left me, ling'ring here delay'd
His parting kiſs, and there his anchor *weigh'd*. *Dryden.*

5. To examine; to balance in the mind.

Regard not who it is which ſpeaketh, but *weigh* only what is ſpoken. *Hooker.*

I have in equal balance juſtly *weigh'd*
What wrongs our arms may do, what wrongs we ſuffer,
And find our griefs heavier than our offences. *Shak. H.* IV.

The ripeneſs or unripeneſs of the occaſion muſt ever be well *weighed*. *Bacon.*

His majeſty's ſpeedy march left that deſign to be better *weighed* and digeſted. *Clarendon.*

You choſe a retreat, and not 'till you had maturely *weighed* the advantages of riſing higher, with the hazards of the fall. *Dryden.*

All grant him prudent; prudence intereſt *weighs*,
And intereſt bids him ſeek your love and praiſe. *Dryden.*

The mind, having the power to ſuſpend the ſatisfaction of any of its deſires, is at liberty to examine them on all ſides, and *weigh* them with others: *Locke.*

He is the only proper judge of our perfections, who *weighs* the goodneſs of our actions by the ſincerity of our intentions. *Addiſon.*

6. *To* WEIGH *down*. To overballance.

Fear *weighs down* faith with ſhame. *Daniel.*

7. *To* WEIGH *down*. To overburden; to oppreſs with weight; to depreſs.

The Indian fig boweth ſo low, as it taketh root again; the plenty of the ſap, and the ſoftneſs of the ſtalk, making the bough, being overloaden, *weigh down*. *Bacon.*

In thy blood will reign
A melancholy damp of cold and dry,
To *weigh* thy ſpirits *down*. *Milton.*

Her father's crimes
Sit heavy on her, and *weigh down* her prayers;
A crown uſurp'd, a lawful king depos'd,
His children murder'd. *Dryden.*

My ſoul is quite *weigh'd down* with care, and aſks
The ſoft refreſhment of a moment's ſleep. *Addiſon.*

Excellent perſons, *weighed down* by this habitual ſorrow of heart, rather deſerve our compaſſion than reproach. *Addiſon.*

To WEIGH. *v. n.*

1. To have weight.

Exactly weighing and ſtrangling a chicken in the ſcales, upon an immediate ponderation, we could diſcover no difference in weight; but ſuffering it to lie eight or ten hours, until it grew perfectly cold, it *weighed* moſt ſenſibly lighter. *Brown.*

2. To be conſidered as important; to have weight in the intellectual ballance.

This objection ought to *weigh* with thoſe, whoſe reading is deſigned for much talk and little knowledge. *Locke.*

A wiſe man is then beſt ſatisfied, when he finds that the ſame argument which *weighs* with him has *weighed* with thouſands before him, and is ſuch as hath born down all oppoſition. *Addiſ.*

3. To raiſe the anchor.

When gath'ring clouds o'erſhadow all the ſkies,
And ſhoot quick lightnings, *weigh*, my boys, he cries. *Dry.*

4. To bear heavily; to preſs hard.

Can'ſt thou not miniſter to a mind diſeas'd,
And with ſome ſweet oblivious antidote
Cleanſe the ſtuff'd boſom of that perilous ſtuff
Which *weighs* upon the heart? *Shakeſpeare.*

WE'IGHED. *adj.* [from *weigh*.] Experienced.

In an embaſſy of weight, choice was made of ſome ſad perſon of known experience, and not of a young man, not *weighed* in ſtate matters. *Bacon.*

WE'IGHER. *n. ſ.* [from *weigh*.] He who weighs.

WEIGHT. *n. ſ.* [ꝑiꝛc, Saxon.]

1. Quantity meaſured by the ballance:

Tobacco cut and weighed, and then dried by the fire, loſeth *weight*; and, after being laid in the open air, recovereth *weight* again. *Bacon.*

Fain would I chuſe a middle courſe to ſteer;
Nature's too kind, and juſtice too ſevere:
Speak for us both, and to the balance bring,
On either ſide, the father and the king:
Heaven knows my heart is bent to favour thee;
Make it but ſcanty *weight*, and leave the reſt to me. *Dryd.*

Boerhaave fed a ſparrow with bread four days, in which time it eat more than its own *weight*; and yet there was no acid found in its body. *Arbuthnot.*

2. A maſs by which, as the ſtandard, other bodies are examined.

Juſt balances, juſt *weights* ſhall ye have. *Lev.* xix. 36.

Undoubtedly there were ſuch *weights* which the phyſicians uſed, who, though they might reckon according to the *weight* of the money, they did not weigh their drugs with pieces of money. *Arbuthnot.*

When the balance is intirely broke, by mighty *weights* fallen into either ſcale, the power will never continue long in equal diviſion, but run intirely into one. *Swift.*

3. Ponderous maſs.

A man leapeth better with *weights* in his hands than without; for that the *weight*, if proportionable, ſtrengtheneth the ſinews by contracting them; otherwiſe, where no contraction is needful, *weight* hindereth: as we ſee in horſeraces, men are curious to foreſee that there be not the leaſt *weight* upon the one horſe more than upon the other. In leaping with *weights*, the arms are firſt caſt backwards, and then forwards, with ſo much the greater force. *Bacon.*

Wolſey, who from his own great ſtore might have
A palace or a college for his grave,
Lies here interr'd:
Nothing but earth to earth, no pond'rous *weight*
Upon him, but a pebble or a quoit:
If thus thou lie'ſt neglected, what muſt we
Hope after death, who are but ſhreds of thee? *Bp. Corlet.*

All their confidence
Under the *weight* of mountains bury'd deep. *Milton.*

Pride, like a gulf, ſwallows us up; our very virtues, when ſo leavened, becoming *weights*, and plummets to ſink us to the deeper ruin. *Government of the Tongue.*

Then ſhun the ill; and know, my dear,
Kindneſs and conſtancy will prove
The only pillars fit to bear
So vaſt a *weight* as that of love. *Prior.*

4. Gravity; heavineſs; tendency to the center.
Heavineſs or *weight* is not here conſidered as being ſuch a natural quality, whereby condenſed bodies do of themſelves tend downwards; but rather as being an affection, whereby they may be meaſured. *Wilkins.*
The ſhaft that ſlightly was impreſs'd,
Now from his heavy fall with *weight* increas'd,
Drove through his neck. *Dryden.*
What natural agent impel them ſo ſtrongly with a tranſverſe ſide blow againſt that tremendous *weight* and rapidity, when whole worlds are falling? *Bentley.*

5. Preſſure; burthen; overwhelming power.
Thou art no Atlas for ſo great a *weight*. *Shakeſpeare.*
So ſhall the world go on,
To good malignant, to bad men benign,
Under her own *weight* groaning. *Milton.*
We muſt thoſe, who groan beneath the *weight*
Of age, diſeaſe, or want, commiſerate. *Denham.*
The prince may carry the plough, but the *weight* lies upon the people. *L'Eſtrange.*
Poſſeſſion's load was grown ſo great,
He ſunk beneath the cumb'rous *weight*. *Swift.*

6. Importance; power; influence; efficacy.
How to make ye ſuddenly an anſwer,
In ſuch a point of *weight*, ſo near mine honour,
In truth I know not. *Shakeſp.*
If this right of heir carry any *weight* with it, if it be the ordinance of God, muſt not all be ſubject to it. *Locke.*
To make the ſenſe of eſteem or diſgrace ſink the deeper, and be of the more *weight*, other agreeable or diſagreeable things ſhould conſtantly accompany theſe different ſtates. *Locke.*
An author's arguments loſe their *weight*, when we are perſuaded that he only writes for argument's ſake. *Addiſon.*
See, Lord, the ſorrows of my heart,
Ere yet it be too late;
And hear my Saviour's dying groans,
To give thoſe ſorrows *weight*. *Addiſon.*
The ſolemnities that encompaſs the magiſtrate add dignity to all his actions, and *weight* to all his words. *Atterbury.*

WE'IGHTILY. *adv.* [from *weighty*.]
1. Heavily; ponderouſly.
2. Solidly; importantly.
Is his poetry the worſe, becauſe he makes his agents ſpeak *weightily* and ſententiouſly? *Broome.*

WE'IGHTINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *weighty*.]
1. Ponderoſity; gravity; heavineſs.
3. Solidity; force.
I fear I have dwelt longer on this paſſage than the *weightineſs* of any argument in it requires. *Locke.*
3. Importance.
The apparent defect of her judgment, joined to the *weightineſs* of the adventure, cauſed many to marvel. *Hayward.*

WE'IGHTLESS. *adj.* [from *weight*.]
1. Light; having no gravity.
How by him balanc'd in the *weightleſs* air?
Can'ſt thou the wiſdom of his works declare? *Sandys.*
Not poſſible to be weighed. Improper.
It muſt both *weightleſs* and immortal prove,
Becauſe the center of it is above. *Dryden.*

WE'IGHTY. *adj.* [from *weight*.]
1. Heavy; ponderous.
You have already weary'd fortune ſo,
She cannot farther be your friend or foe;
But ſits all breathleſs, and admires to feel
A fate ſo *weighty*, that it ſtops her wheel. *Dryden.*
2. Important; momentous; efficacious.
I to your aſſiſtance do make love,
Maſking the buſineſs from the common eye
For fundry *weighty* reaſons. *Shakeſp.*
No fool Pythagoras was thought:
Whilſt he his *weighty* doctrines taught,
He made his liſt'ning ſcholars ſtand,
Their mouth ſtill covered with their hand:
Elſe, may-be, ſome odd-thinking youth,
Leſs friend to doctrine than to truth,
Might have refuſ'd to let his ears
Attend the muſick of the ſpheres. *Prior.*
Thus ſpoke to my lady the knight full of care,
Let me have your advice in a *weighty* affair. *Swift.*
3. Rigorous; ſevere. Not in uſe.
If, after two days ſhine, Athens containe thee,
Attend our *weightier* judgment. *Shakeſpeare.*

WE'LAWAY. *interj.* [This I once believed a corruption of *weal away*, that is, *happineſs is gone*: ſo *Junius* explained it; but the Saxon exclamation is palapa, *woe on woe*: from *welaway*, is formed by corruption *weladay*.] Alas.
Harrow now out, and *wealaway*, he cried,
What diſmal day hath ſent this curſed light! *Spenſer.*
Ah, *welaway* moſt noble lords, how can
Your cruel eyes endure ſo piteous ſight? *Spenſer.*
Welaway, the while I was ſo fond,
To leave the good that I had in hond. *Spenſer.*

WE'LCOME. *adj.* [*bien venu*, French; pilcume, Saxon; *welkom*, Dutch.]
1. Received with gladneſs; admitted willingly to any place or enjoyment; grateful; pleaſing.
I ſerve you, madam:
Your graces are right *welcome*. *Shakeſpeare.*
He, though not of the plot, will like it,
And wiſh it ſhould proceed; for, unto men
Preſt with their wants, all change is ever *welcome*. *B. Johnſ.*
Here let me earn my bread,
'Till oft invoked death
Haſten the *welcome* end of all my pains. *Milton.*
He that knows how to make thoſe he converſes with eaſy, has found the true art of living, and being *welcome* and valued every where. *Locke.*
2. *To bid* WELCOME. To receive with profeſſions of kindneſs.
Some ſtood in a row in ſo civil a faſhion, as if to *welcome* us; and divers put their arms a little abroad, which is their geſture when they *bid* any *welcome*. *Bacon.*

WE'LCOME. *interj.* A form of ſalutation uſed to a new comer, eliptically uſed for *you are welcome*.
Welcome, he ſaid,
O long expected to my dear embrace. *Dryden.*
Welcome, great monarch, to your own. *Dryden.*

WE'LCOME. *n. ſ.*
1. Salutation of a new comer.
Welcome ever ſmiles, and farewel goes out ſighing. *Shakeſp.*
Leontes opening his free arms, and weeping
His *welcome* forth. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Kind reception of a new comer.
I ſhould be free from injuries, and abound as much in the true cauſes of *welcomes*, as I ſhould find want of the effects thereof. *Sidney.*
I look'd not for you yet, nor am provided
For your fit *welcome*. *Shakeſpeare.*
Madam, new years may well expect to find
Welcome from you, to whom they are ſo kind:
Still as they paſs they court and ſmile on you,
And make your beauty as themſelves ſeem new. *Waller.*
Where diligence opens the door of the underſtanding, and impartiality keeps it, truth finds an entrance and a *welcome* too. *South.*

To WE'LCOME. *v. a.* To ſalute a new comer with kindneſs.
I know no cauſe
Why I ſhould *welcome* ſuch a gueſt as grief,
Save bidding farewel to ſo ſweet a gueſt
As my ſweet Richard. *Shakeſpeare.*
They ſtood in a row in ſo civil a faſhion, as if to *welcome* us. *Bacon.*
Thus we ſalute thee with our early ſong,
And *welcome* thee, and wiſh thee long. *Milton.*
To *welcome* home
His warlike brother, is Pirithous come. *Dryden.*
The lark and linnet ſtrain their warbling throats,
To *welcome* in the ſpring. *Dryden.*

WE'LCOME *to our Houſe.* *n. ſ.* An herb. *Ainſworth.*

WE'LCOMENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *welcome*.] Gratefulneſs.
Our joys, after ſome centuries of years, may ſeem to have grown elder, by having been enjoyed ſo many ages; yet will they really ſtill continue new, not only upon the ſcores of their *welcomeneſs*, but by their perpetually equal, becauſe infinite, diſtance from a period. *Boyle.*

WE'LCOMER. *n. ſ.* [from *welcome*.] The ſaluter or receiver of a new comer.
Farewel, thou woful *welcomer* of glory. *Shakeſpeare.*

WELD, or *Would*. *n. ſ.* [*luteola*, Latin.] Yellow weed, or dyers weed.
Its leaves are oblong and intire: it has an anomalous flower, conſiſting of many diſſimular leaves: the fruit is globular, hollow, and divided into three parts. The dyers uſe it for dying bright yellows and lemon colours; and this is by ſome ſuppoſed to be the plant uſed by the antient Picts in painting their bodies. *Miller.*

To WELD, for *To wield*. *Spenſer.*

To WELD. *v. a.* To beat one maſs into another, ſo as to incorporate them.
Spanking or *welding* heat is uſed when you double up your iron to make it thick enough, and ſo *weld* or work in the doubling into one another. *Moxon.*

WE'LDER. *n. ſ.* A term perhaps merely Iriſh; though it may be derived from *To wield*, to *turn* or *manage*: whence *wielder*, *welder*.
Such immediate tenants have others under them, and ſo a third and fourth in ſubordination, 'till it comes to the *welder*, as they call him, who ſits at a rack-rent, and lives miſerably. *Swift.*

WE'LFARE. *n. ſ.* [*well* and *fare*.] Happineſs; ſucceſs; proſperity.
If friends to a government forbear their aſſiſtance, they put

it in the power of a few deſperate men to ruin the *welfare* of thoſe who are ſuperiour to them in ſtrength and intereſt. *Add.*

Diſcretion is the perfection of reaſon: cunning is a kind of inſtinct that only looks out after our immediate inſtereſt and *welfare*. *Addiſon.*

To WELK. *v. a.* [Of this word in *Spenſer* I know not well the meaning: pealcan, in Saxon, is *to roll*; *wolken*, in German, and pelcen, in Saxon, are clouds; whence I ſuppoſe *welk*, or *whilk*, is an undulation or corrugation, or corrugated or convolved body. *Whilk* is uſed for a ſmall ſhell-fiſh.] To cloud; to obſcure.

Now ſad Winter *walked* hath the day,
And Phœbus, weary of his early taſk,
Eſtabliſhed hath his ſteeds in lowly lay,
And taken up his inn in fiſhes haſk. *Spenſer.*

As gentle ſhepherd in ſweet eventide,
When ruddy Phœbus 'gins to *walk* in weſt,
Marks which do bite their haſty ſupper beſt. *Spenſer.*

The *welked* Phœbus 'gan avale
His weary wain. *Spenſer.*

WE'LKED. *adj.* Wrinkled; wreathed.

Methought his eyes
Were two full moons: he had a thouſand noſes,
Horns *welk'd* and wav'd like the enridged ſea: *Shakeſpeare.*

WE'LKIN. *n. ſ.* [from pealcan, to roll, or pelcen, clouds, Sax.]

1. The viſible regions of the air. Out of uſe, except in poetry.

Ne in all the *welkin* was no cloud. *Chaucer.*

He leaves the *welkin* way moſt beaten plain,
And rapt with whirling wheels inflames the ſkyen,
With fire not made to burn, but fairly for to ſhine. *Spenſer.*

The ſwallow peeps out of her neſt,
And cloudy *welkin* cleareth. *Spenſer.*

Spur your proud horſes hard, and ride in blood:
Amaze the *welkin* with your broken ſtaves. *Shakeſp.*

With feats of arms
From either end of heav'n the *welkin* burns. *Milton.*

Now my taſk is ſmoothly done,
I can fly, or I can run
Quickly to the green earth's end,
Where the bow'd *welkin* ſlow doth bend. *Milton.*

Their hideous yells
Rend the dark *welkin*. *Philips.*

2. WELKIN *Eye*, is, I ſuppoſe, blue eye; ſkycoloured eye.

Yet were it true
To ſay this boy were like me! Come, ſir page,
Look on me with your *welkin eye*, ſweet villain. *Shakeſp.*

WELL. *n. ſ.* [pelle, pœll, Saxon.]

1. A ſpring; a fountain; a ſource.

Begin then, ſiſters of the ſacred *well*,
That from beneath the ſeat of Jove doth ſpring. *Milton.*

As the root and branch are but one tree,
And *well* and ſtream do but one river make;
So if the root and *well* corrupted be,
The ſtream and branch the ſame corruption take. *Davies.*

2. A deep narrow pit of water.

The muſcles are ſo many *well*-buckets: when one of them acts and draws, 'tis neceſſary that the other muſt obey. *Dryden.*

3. The cavity in which ſtairs are placed.

Hollow newelled ſtairs are made about a ſquare hollow newel: ſuppoſe the *well*-hole to be eleven foot long, and ſix foot wide, and we would bring up a pair of ſtairs from the firſt floor eleven foot high, it being intended a ſky-light ſhall fall through the hollow newel. *Moxon.*

To WELL. *v. n.* [peallan, Saxon.] To ſpring; to iſſue as from a ſpring.

Thereby a cryſtal ſtream did gently play,
Which from a ſacred fountain *welled* forth alway. *Spenſer.*

The bubbling wave did ever freſhly *well*. *Spenſer.*

A dreary corſe,
All wallow'd in his own yet lukewarm blood,
That from his wound yet *welled* freſh, alas! *Spenſer.*

Himſelf aſſiſt to lift him from the ground,
With clotted locks, and blood that *well'd* from out the wound. *Dryden.*

From his two ſprings,
Pure *welling* out, he thought the lucid lake
Of fair Dambea rolls his infant ſtream. *Thomſon.*

To WELL. *v. a.* To pour any thing forth.

To her people wealth they forth do *well*,
And health to every foreign nation. *Spenſer.*

WELL. *adj.* [*Well* ſeems to be ſometimes an adjective, though it is not always eaſy to determine its relations.]

1. Not ſick; not unhappy.

Mark, we uſe
To ſay the dead are *well*. *Shakeſp.*

Lady, I am not *well*, elſe I ſhould anſwer
From a full flowing ſtomach. *Shakeſp.*

In poiſon there is phyſick; and this news,
That would, had I been *well*, have made me ſick,
Being ſick, hath in ſome meaſure made me *well*. *Shakeſp.*

While thou art *well*, thou may'ſt do much good; but when thou art ſick, thou can'ſt not tell what thou ſhalt be able to do: it is not very much nor very good. Few men mend with ſickneſs, as there are but few who by travel and a wandering life become devout. *Taylor.*

Men under irregular appetites never think themſelves *well*, ſo long as they fancy they might be better; then from better they muſt riſe to beſt. *L'Eſtrange.*

'Tis eaſy for any, when *well*, to give advice to them that are not. *Wake.*

2. Convenient; happy.

Holdings were ſo plentiful, and holders ſo ſcarce, as *well* was the landlord, who could get one to be his tenant. *Carew.*

Charity is made the conſtant companion and perfection of all virtues; and *well* it is for that virtue where it moſt enters, and longeſt ſtays. *Sprat.*

This exactneſs is neceſſary, and it would be *well* too, if it extended itſelf to common converſation. *Locke.*

It would have been *well* for Genoa, if ſhe had followed the example of Venice, in not permitting her nobles to make any purchaſe of lands in the dominions of a foreign prince. *Ad.*

3. Being in favour.

He followed the fortunes of that family; and was *well* with Henry the fourth. *Dryden.*

4. Recovered from any ſickneſs or misfortune.

I am ſorry
For your diſpleaſure; but all will ſure be *well*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Juſt thoughts, and modeſt expectations are eaſily ſatisfied. If we don't over-rate our pretenſions, all will be *well*. *Collier.*

WELL. *adv.* [*will*, Gothick; pell, Saxon; *wel*, Dutch; *vel*, Iſlandick.]

1. Not ill; not unhappily.

Some ſenſe, and more eſtate, kind heav'n
To this *well*-lotted peer has given:
What then? he muſt have rule and ſway;
Elſe all is wrong till he's in play. *Prior.*

2. Not ill; not wickedly.

My bargains, and *well*-won thrift he calls int'reſt. *Shak.*

Thou one bad act with many deeds *well* done
May'ſt cover. *Milton.*

3. Skilfully; properly.

A private caution I know not *well* how to ſort, unleſs I ſhould call it political, by no means to build too near a great neighbour. *Wotton.*

Beware and govern *well* thy appetite. *Milton.*

Whether the learn'd Minerva be her theme,
Or chaſte Diana bathing in the ſtream;
None can record their heavenly praiſe ſo *well*. *Dryden.*

What poet would not mourn to ſee
His brother write as *well* as he? *Swift.*

4. Not amiſs; not unſucceſsfully; not erroneouſly.

Solyman commended them for a plot ſo *well* by them laid, more than he did the victory of others got by good fortune, not grounded upon any good reaſon. *Knolles.*

The ſoldier that philoſopher *well* blam'd,
Who long and loudly in the ſchools declaim'd. *Denham.*

'Tis almoſt impoſſible to tranſlate verbally and *well*. *Dryden.*

5. Not inſufficiently; not defectively.

The plain of Jordan was *well* watered every where. *Gen.*

We are well able to overcome it. *Num.* xiii. 30.

The merchant adventurers being a ſtrong company, and *well* underſet with rich men, held out bravely. *Bacon.*

6. To a degree that gives pleaſure.

I like *well*, in ſome places, fair columns upon frames of carpenters work. *Bacon.*

7. With praiſe; favourably.

All the world ſpeaks *well* of you. *Pope.*

8. Well is ſometimes like the French *bien*, a term of conceſſion.

The knot might *well* be cut, but untied it could not be. *Sid.*

To know
In meaſure what the mind can *well* contain. *Milton.*

9. It is a word by which ſomething is admitted as the ground for a concluſion.

Well let's away, and ſay how much is done. *Shakeſpeare.*

Well, by this author's confeſſion, a number ſuperior are for the ſucceſſion in the houſe of Hanover. *Swift.*

10. *As well as.* Together with; not leſs than.

Coptos was the magazine of all the trade from Æthiopia, by the Nile, *as well as* of thoſe commodities that came from the weſt by Alexandria. *Arbuthnot.*

11. *Well is him* or *me*; *bene eſt*, he is happy.

Well is him that dwelleth with a wife of underſtanding, and that hath not ſlipped with his tongue. *Eccluſ.* xxv. 8.

12. *Well nigh.* Nearly; almoſt.

I freed *well nigh* half the angelick name. *Milton.*

13. It is uſed much in compoſition, to expreſs any thing right, laudable, or not defective.

Antiochus underſtanding him not be *well* affected to his affairs, provided for his own ſafety. 2 *Mac.* iv. 21.

There may be ſafety to the *well*-affected Perſians; but to thoſe which do conſpire againſt us, a memorial of deſtruction. *Eſth.* xvi. 23.

Should a whole hoſt at once diſcharge the bow,
My *well*-aim'd ſhaft with death prevents the foe. *Pope.*

What *well*-appointed leader fronts us here? *Shakesp.*
Well-apparrel'd April on the heel
Of limping winter treads. *Shakespeare.*
The pow'r of wisdom march'd before,
And ere the sacrificing throng he join'd,
Admonish'd thus his *well*-attending mind. *Pope.*
Such musick
Before was never made,
But when of old the sons of morning sung,
Whilst the Creator great
His constellations set,
And the *well*-balanc'd world on hinges hung. *Milton.*
Learners must at first be believers, and their master's rules having been once made axioms to them, they mislead those who think it sufficient to excuse them, if they go out of their way in a *well*-beaten track. *Locke.*
He chose a thousand horse, the flow'r of all
His warlike troops, to wait the funeral:
To bear him back, and share Evander's grief;
A *well*-becoming, but a weak relief. *Dryden.*
Those opposed files,
Which lately met in the intestine shock,
And furious close of civil butchery,
Shall now, in mutual *well*-beseeming rank,
March all one way. *Shakespeare.*
O'er the Elean plains, thy *well*-breath'd horse
Impels the flying car, and wins the course. *Dryden.*
More dismal than the loud disploded roar
Of brazen enginry, that ceaseless storms
The bastion of a *well*-built city. *Philips.*
He conducted his course among the same *well*-chosen friendships and alliances with which he began it. *Addison.*
My son corrupts a *well*-derived nature
With his inducement. *Shakespeare.*
If good accrue, 'tis conferr'd most commonly on the base and infamous; and only happening sometimes to *well*-deservers. *Dryden.*
It grieves me he should desperately adventure the loss of his *well*-deserving life. *Sidney.*
What a pleasure is *well*-directed study in the search of truth! *Locke.*
A certain spark of honour, which rose in her *well*-disposed mind, made her fear to be alone with him, with whom alone she desired to be. *Sidney.*
The unprepossessed, the *well*-disposed, who both together make much the major part of the world, are affected with a due fear of these things. *South.*
A clear idea is that, whereof the mind hath such a full and evident perception, as it does receive from an outward object, operating duly on a *well*-disposed organ. *Locke.*
Amid the main, two mighty fleets engage;
Actium surveys the *well*-disputed prize. *Dryden.*
The ways of *well*-doing are in number even as many, as are the kinds of voluntary actions: so that whatsoever we do in this world, and may do it ill, we shew ourselves therein by *well*-doing to be wise. *Hooker.*
The conscience of *well*-doing may pass for a recompence. *L'Estrange.*
God will judge every man according to his works; to them, who by patient continuance in *well*-doing, endure through the heat and burden of the day, he will give the reward of their labour. *Rogers.*
As far the spear I throw,
As flies an arrow from the *well*-drawn bow. *Pope.*
Fair nymphs and *well*-dress'd youths around her shone,
But ev'ry eye was fixt on her alone. *Pope.*
Such a doctrine in St. James's air,
Shou'd chance to make the *well*-dress rabble stare. *Pope.*
The desire of esteem, riches, or power, makes men espouse the *well*-endowed opinions in fashion. *Locke.*
We ought to stand firm in *well*-established principles, and not be tempted to change for every difficulty. *Watts.*
Echenus sage, a venerable man!
Whose *well* taught mind the present age surpass'd. *Pope.*
Some reliques of the true antiquity, though disguised, a *well*-eyed man may happily discover. *Spenser.*
How sweet the products of a peaceful reign?
The heaven-taught poet, and enchanting strain:
The *well*-fill'd palace, the perpetual feast;
A land rejoicing, and a people blest. *Pope.*
Turkish blood did his young hands embrue.
From thence returning with deserv'd applause,
Against the Moors his *well*-flesh'd sword he draws. *Dryden.*
Fairest piece of *well*-form'd earth,
Urge not thus your haughty birth. *Waller.*
A rational soul can be no more discerned in a *well*-formed, than ill-shap'd infant. *Locke.*
A *well*-form'd proposition is sufficient to communicate the knowledge of a subject. *Watts.*
Oh! that I'd dy'd before the *well*-fought wall!
Had some distinguish'd day renown'd my fall,
All Greece had paid my solemn funerals. *Pope.*
Good men have a *well*-grounded hope in another life; and are as certain of a future recompence, as of the being of God. *Atterbury.*
Let firm, *well*-hammer'd soles protect thy feet
Through freezing snows. *Gay.*
The camp of the heathen was strong, and *well*-harnessed, and encompassed round with horsemen. 1 *Mic.* iv. 7.
Among the Romans, those who saved the life of a citizen, were dressed in an oaken garland; but among us, this has been a mark of such *well*-intentioned persons as would betray their country. *Addison.*
He, full of fraudful arts,
This *well*-invented tale for truth imparts. *Dryden.*
He, by enquiry, got to the *well*-known house of Kalendar. *Sidney.*
Soon as thy letters trembling I unclose,
That *well*-known name awakens all my woes. *Pope.*
Where proud Athens rears her tow'ry head,
With opening streets, and shining structures spread,
She past, delighted, with the *well*-known seats. *Pope.*
From a confin'd *well*-managed store,
You both employ and feed the poor. *Waller.*
A noble soul is better pleas'd with a zealous vindicator of liberty, than with a temporizing poet, or *well*-manner'd court-slave, and one who is ever decent, because he is naturally servile. *Dryden.*
Well-meaners think no harm; but for the rest,
Things sacred they pervert, and silence is the best. *Dryden.*
By craft they may prevail on the weakness of some *well*-meaning men to engage in their designs. *Rogers.*
He examines that *well*-meant, but unfortunate, lie of the conquest of France. *Arbuthnot.*
A critick supposes he has done his part, if he proves a writer to have fail'd in an expression; and can it be wonder'd at, if the poets seem resolved not to own themselves in any error? for as long as one side despises a *well*-meant endeavour, the other will not be satisfied with a moderate approbation. *Pope.*
Many sober, *well*-minded men, who were real lovers of the peace of the kingdom, were imposed upon. *Clarendon.*
Jarring int'rests of themselves create
Th' according musick of a *well*-mix'd state. *Pope.*
When the blast of winter blows,
Into the naked wood he goes;
And seeks the tusky boar to rear,
With *well*-mouth'd hounds, and pointed spear. *Dryden.*
The applause that other people's reason gives to virtuous and *well*-ordered actions, is the proper guide of children, till they grow able to judge for themselves. *Locke.*
The fruits of unity, next unto the *well*-pleasing of God, which is all in all, are towards those that are without the church; the other towards those that are within. *Bacon.*
The exercise of the offices of charity is always *well*-pleasing to God, and honourable among men. *Atterbury.*
My voice shall sound, as you do prompt mine ear;
And I will stoop, and humble my intents
To your *well*-practis'd wise directions. *Shakespeare.*
The *well*-proportion'd shape, and beauteous face,
Shall never more be seen by mortal eyes. *Dryden.*
'Twas not the hasty product of a day,
But the *well*-ripen'd fruit of wise delay. *Dryden.*
Procure those that are fresh gathered, strait, smooth, and *well*-rooted. *Mortimer.*
If I should instruct them to make *well*-running verses, they want genius to give them strength. *Dryden.*
The eating of a *well*-seasoned dish, suited to a man's palate, may move the mind, by the delight itself that accompanies the eating, without reference to any other end. *Locke.*
Instead of *well*-set hair, baldness. *Isa.* iii. 24.
Abraham and Sarah were old, and *well*-stricken in age. *Gen.*
Many *well*-shap'd innocent virgins are waddling like big-bellied women. *Spectator*, N°. 127.
We never see beautiful and *well*-tasted fruits from a tree choaked with thorns and briars. *Dryden.*
The *well*-tim'd oars
With sounding strokes divide the sparkling waves. *Smith.*
Wisdom's triumph is *well*-tim'd retreat,
As hard a science to the fair as great. *Pope.*
Mean time we thank you for your *well*-took labour.
Go to your rest. *Shakesp.*
Oh you are *well*-tun'd now; but I'll let down the pegs that make this musick. *Shakesp.*
Her *well*-turn'd neck he view'd,
And on her shoulders her dishevel'd hair. *Dryden.*
A *well*-weighed judicious poem, which at first gains no more upon the world than to be just received, insinuates itself by insensible degrees into the liking of the reader. *Dryden.*
He rails
On me, my bargains, and my *well*-won thrift,
Which he calls interest. *Shakespeare.*
Each by turns the other's bound invade,
As, in some *well*-wrought picture, light and shade. *Pope.*

WE'LLADAY. *interject.* [This is a corruption of *welaway*. See WELAWAY.] Alas.

O *well*-

O *welladay*, miſtreſs Ford, having an honeſt man to your huſband, to give him ſuch cauſe of ſuſpicion. *Shakeſpeare.*

Ah, *welladay!* I'm ſhent with baneful ſmart. *Gay.*

WELLBE'ING. *n. ſ.* [*well* and *be.*] Happineſs; proſperity.

Man is not to depend upon the uncertain diſpoſitions of men for his *wellbeing*, but only on God and his own ſpirit. *Taylor.*

For whoſe *wellbeing*
So amply, and with hands ſo liberal,
Thou haſt provided all things. *Milton.*

The moſt ſacred ties of duty are founded upon gratitude: ſuch as the duties of a child to his parent, and of a ſubject to his ſovereign. From the former there is required love and honour, in recompence of being; and from the latter obedience and ſubjection, in recompence of protection and *well-being*. *South.*

All things are ſubſervient to the beauty, order, and *well-being* of the whole. *L'Eſtrange.*

He who does not co-operate with this holy ſpirit, receives none of thoſe advantages which are perfecting of his nature, and neceſſary to his *wellbeing*. *Spectator*, N°. 571.

WELLBO'RN. *adj.* Not meanly deſcended.

One whoſe extraction from antient line,
Gives hope again that *wellborn* men may ſhine. *Waller.*

Heav'n, that *wellborn* ſouls inſpires,
Prompts me, through liſted ſwords, and riſing fires,
To ruſh undaunted to defend the walls. *Dryden.*

WELLBRE'D. *adj.* [*well* and *bred*] Elegant of manners; polite.

None have been with admiration read,
But who, beſides their learning, were *wellbred*. *Roſcom.*

Both the poets were *wellbred* and well-natur'd. *Dryden.*

Wellbred ſpaniels civilly delight,
In mumbling of the game they dare not bite. *Pope.*

WELLDO'NE. *interject.* A word of praiſe.

Welldone, thou good and faithful ſervant. *Matt.* xxv. 21.

WELLFA'VOURED. *adj.* [*well* and *favour.*] Beautiful; pleaſing to the eye.

His wife ſeems to be *wellfavoured*. I will uſe her as the key of the cuckoldy rogue's coffer. *Shakeſp.*

WELLME'T. *interj.* [*well* and *meet.*] A term of ſalutation.

Once more to-day *wellmet*, diſtemper'd lords;
The king by me requeſts your preſence ſtraight. *Shakeſp.*

WELLNA'TURED. *adj.* [*well* and *nature.*] Good-natured; kind.

On their life no grievous burthen lies,
Who are *well-natur'd*, temperate and wiſe:
But an inhuman and ill-temper'd mind,
Not any eaſy part in life can find. *Denham.*

The manners of the poets were not unlike; both of them were well bred, *well-natured*, amorous, and libertine at leaſt in their writings; it may be alſo in their lives. *Dryden.*

Still with eſteem no leſs convers'd than read;
With wit *well-natur'd*, and with books well-bred. *Pope.*

WELLNI'GH. *adv.* [*well* and *nigh.*] Almoſt.

The ſame ſo ſore annoyed has the knight,
That *wellnigh* choaked with the deadly ſtink,
His forces fail. *Fairy Queen, b.* i.

My feet were almoſt gone: my ſteps had *wellnigh* ſlipt. *Pſ.*

England was *wellnigh* ruined by the rebellion of the baro s, and Ireland utterly neglected. *Davies.*

Whoever ſhall read over St. Paul's enumeratio n of the duties incumbent upon it, might conclude, that *wellnigh* the whole of chriſtianity is laid on the ſhoulders of charity alone. *Sprat.*

Notwithſtanding a ſmall diverſity of poſitions, the whole aggregate of matter, as long as it retained the nature of a chaos, would retain *wellnigh* an uniform tenuity of texture. *Bentley.*

WELLSPE'NT. *adj.* Paſſed with virtue.

They are to lie down without any thing to ſupport them in their age, but the conſcience of a *wellſpent* youth. *L'Eſtrange.*

What a refreſhment then will it be to look back upon a *wellſpent* life? *Calamy.*

The conſtant tenour of their *wellſpent* days,
No leſs deſerv'd a juſt return of praiſe. *Pope.*

WE'LLSPRING. *n. ſ.* [pœllzerpniz, Saxon.] Fountain; ſource.

The fountain and *wellſpring* of impiety, is a reſolved purpoſe of mind to reap in this world, what ſenſual profit or ſenſual pleaſure ſoever the world yieldeth. *Hooker.*

Underſtanding is a *wellſpring* of life. *Prov.* xvi. 22.

WELLWI'LLER. *n. ſ.* [*well* and *willer.*] One who means kindly.

Diſarming all his own countrymen, that no man might ſhew himſelf a *wellwiller* of mine. *Sidney.*

There are fit occaſions miniſtered for men to purchaſe to themſelves *wellwillers* by the colour, under which they oftentimes proſecute quarrels of envy. *Hooker.*

WELLWI'SH. *n. ſ.* [*well* and *wiſh.*] A wiſh of happineſs.

Let it not enter into the heart of any one that hath a *well-wiſh* for his friends or poſterity, to think of a peace with France, till the Spaniſh monarchy be entirely torn from it. *Add.*

WELLWI'SHER. *n. ſ.* [from *wellwiſh.*] One who wiſhes the good of another.

The actual traitor is guilty of perjury in the eye of the law; the ſecret *wellwiſher* of the cauſe is ſo before the tribunal of conſcience. *Addiſon.*

Betray not any of your *wellwiſhers* into the like inconveniencies. *Spectator*, N°. 275.

No man is more your ſincere *wellwiſher* than myſelf, or more the ſincere *wellwiſher* of your family. *Pope.*

WELT. *n. ſ.* A border; a guard; an edging.

Little low hedges made round like *welts*, with ſome pretty pyramids, I like well. *Bacon.*

Certain ſcioli, or ſmatterers, are buſy in the ſkirts and outſides of learning, and have ſcarce any thing of ſolid literature to recommend them. They may have ſome edging or trimming of a ſcholar, a *welt*, or ſo; but no more. *B. Johnſon.*

To WE'LT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſew any thing with a border.

To WE'LTER. *v. n.* [pealtan, Saxon; *welteren*, Dutch; *voluta*ri, Lat.]

1. To roll in water or mire.

He muſt not float upon his watry bier
Unweep'd, nor *welter* to the parching winds. *Milton.*

The companions of his fall o'erwhelm'd
He ſoon diſcerns; and *welt'ring* by his ſide
The next himſelf. *Milton.*

The gaſping head flies off; a purple flood
Flows from the trunk, that *welters* in the blood. *Dryden.*

He ſung Darius, great and good,
By too ſevere a fate,
Fallen from his high eſtate,
And *welt'ring* in his blood. *Dryden.*

2. To roll voluntarily; to wallow.

If a man inglut himſelf with vanity, or *welter* in filthineſs like a ſwine, all learning, all goodneſs is ſoon forgotten. *Aſcham.*

WEMM. *n. ſ.* [pem, Saxon.] A ſpot; a ſcar.

Although the wound be healed, yet the *wemme* or ſcar ſtill remaineth. *Brerewood.*

WEN. *n. ſ.* [pen, Saxon.] A fleſhy or callous excreſcence, or protuberance.

Warts are ſaid to be deſtroyed by the rubbing them with a green elder ſtick, and then burying the ſtick to rot in muck. It would be tried with corns and *wens*, and ſuch other excreſcences. *Bacon.*

Mountains ſeem but ſo many *wens* and unnatural protuberances upon the face of the earth. *More.*

The poet rejects all incidents which are foreign to his poem: they are *wens* and other excreſcences, which belong not to the body. *Dryden.*

A promontory *wen* with grieſly grace,
Stood high upon the handle of his face. *Dryden.*

WENCH. *n. ſ.* [pencle, Saxon.]

1. A young woman.

What do I, ſilly *wench*, know what love hath prepared for me? *Sidney.*

Now—how doſt thou look now? Oh ill-ſtarr'd *wench!*
Pale as thy ſmock! when we ſhall meet at compt,
This look of thine will hurl my ſoul from heav'n,
And fiends will ſnatch at it. Cold, cold, my girl,
Ev'n like thy chaſtity. *Shakeſp.*

Thou wouldſt perſwade her to a worſe offence
Than that, whereof thou didſt accuſe her *wench*. *Donne.*

2. A young woman in contempt; a ſtrumpet.

But the rude *wench* her anſwer'd nought at all. *Spenſer.*

Do not play in *wench*-like words with that
Which is ſo ſerious. *Shakeſpeare.*

Men have theſe ambitious fancies,
And wanton *wenches* read romances. *Prior.*

3. A ſtrumpet.

It is not a digreſſion to talk of bawds in a diſcourſe upon *wenches*. *Spectator*, N° 265.

WE'NCHER. *n. ſ.* [from *wench.*] A fornicator.

He muſt be no great eater, drinker, or ſleeper; no gameſter, *wencher*, or ſop. *Grew.*

To WEND. *v. n.* [penban, Saxon.]

1. To go; to paſs to or from. This word is now obſolete, but its preterite *went*, is ſtill in uſe.

Back to Athens ſhall the lovers *wend*
With league, whoſe date till death ſhall never end. *Shakeſp.*

They *went* on, and inferred, that if the world were a living creature, it had a ſoul. *Bacon.*

Then Rome ſhall *wend* to Benevento;
Great feats ſhall he atchieve! *Arbuthnot.*

2. To turn round. It ſeems to be an old ſea term.

A ſhip of 600 tons will carry as good ordnance as a ſhip of 1200 tons; and though the greater have double the number, the leſſer will turn her broadſides twice, before the greater can *wend* once. *Raleigh.*

WE'NNEL. *n. ſ.* [a corrupted word for *weanling.*] An animal newly taken from the dam.

Pinch never thy *wennels* of water or meat,
If ever ye hope for to have them good neat. *Tuſſer.*

WE'NNY. *adj.* [from *wen.*] Having the nature of a wen.

Some perſons, ſo deformed with theſe, have ſuſpected them to be *wenny*. *Wiſeman.*

WENT. *pret.* See WEND and GO.

WEPT. pret. and part. of *weep*.
She for joy tenderly *wept*. *Milton.*

WERE. *pret.* of the verb to *be*.
To give our ſiſter to one uncircumciſed, *were* a reproach unto us. *Gen.* xxxiv. 14.
In infuſions in things that are of too high a ſpirit, you *were* better pour off the firſt infuſion, and uſe the latter. *Bacon.*
Henry divided, as it *were*,
The perſon of himſelf into four parts. *Daniel.*
As though there *were* any feriation in nature, or *juſtitium*'s imaginable in profeſſions, this ſeaſon is termed the phyſicians vacation. *Brown.*
He had been well aſſur'd that art
And conduct *were* of war the better part. *Dryden.*

WERE. *n. ſ.* A dam. See WEAR.
O river! let thy bed be turned from fine gravel to weeds and mud; let ſome unjuſt niggards make *weres* to ſpoil thy beauty. *Sid.*

WERT. the ſecond perſon ſingular of the preterite of *to be*.
Thou *wert* heard. *B. Johnſon.*
O that thou *wert* as my brother. *Cant.* viii. 1.
All join'd, and thou of many *wert* but one. *Dryden.*

WERTH, *weorth*, *wyrth*. *n. ſ.* Whether initial or final in the names of places, ſignify a farm, court, or village, from the Saxon peopðiz, uſed by them in the ſame ſenſe. *Gibſon.*

WE'SIL. *n. ſ.* See WESAND.
The *weſil*, or windpipe, we call aſpera arteria. *Bacon.*

WEST. *n. ſ.* [peſt, Saxon; *weſt*, Dutch.] The region where the ſun goes below the horizon at the equinoxes.
The *weſt* yet glimmers with ſome ſtreaks of day:
Now ſpurs the lated traveller apace,
To gain the timely inn. *Shakeſp.*
The moon in level'd *weſt* was ſet. *Milton.*
All bright Phœbus views in early morn,
Or when his evening beams the *weſt* adorn. *Pope.*

WEST. *adj.* Being towards, or coming from, the region of the ſetting ſun.
A mighty ſtrong *weſt* wind took away the locuſts. *Ex.* x.
This ſhall be your *weſt* border. *Num.* xxxiv. 6.
The Phenicians had great fleets; ſo had the Carthaginians, which is yet farther *weſt*. *Bacon.*

WEST. *adv.* To the weſt of any place.
Weſt of this foreſt,
In goodly form comes on the enemy. *Shakeſpeare.*
What earth yields in India eaſt or *weſt*. *Milton.*
Weſt from Orontes to the ocean. *Milton.*

WE'STERING. *adj.* Paſſing to the weſt.
The ſtar that roſe at evening bright,
Towards heav'ns deſcent had ſlop'd his *weſtering* wheel. *Mil.*

WE'STERLY. *adj.* [from *weſt*.] Tending or being towards the weſt.
Theſe bills gives us a view of the moſt eaſterly, ſouthern, and *weſterly* parts of England. *Graunt.*

WE'STERN. *adj.* [from *weſt*.] Being in the weſt, or toward the part where the ſun ſets.
Now fair Phœbus 'gan decline in haſte
His weary waggon to the *weſtern* vale. *Spenſer.*
The *weſtern* paſt is a continued rock. *Addiſon.*

WE'STWARD. *adv.* [pepepeapb, Saxon.] Towards the weſt.
By water they found the ſea *weſtward* from Peru, which is always very calm. *Abbot.*
The grove of ſycamore,
That *weſtward* rooteth from the city ſide. *Shakeſpeare.*
When *weſtward* like the ſun you took your way,
And from benighted Britain bore the day. *Dryden.*
The ſtorm flies,
From *weſtward*, when the ſhow'ry kids ariſe. *Addiſon.*
At home then ſtay,
Nor *weſtward* curious take thy way. *Prior.*

WE'STWARDLY. *adv.* [from *weſtward*.] With tendency to the weſt.
If our loves faint, and *weſtwardly* decline;
To me thou falſely thine,
And I to thee mine actions ſhall diſguiſe. *Donne.*

WET. *adj.* [pæt, Saxon; *waed*, Daniſh.]
1. Humid; having ſome moiſture adhering.
They are *wet* with the ſhow'rs of the mountains. *Job* xxiv.
The foals of the feet have great affinity with the head, and the mouth of the ſtomach; as going *wet*-ſhod to thoſe that uſe it not, affecteth both. *Bacon.*
2. Rainy; watery.
Wet weather ſeldom hurts the moſt unwiſe. *Dryden.*

WET. *n. ſ.* Water; humidity; moiſture; rainy weather.
Plants appearing weather'd, ſtubby, and curled, is the effect of immoderate *wet*. *Bacon.*
Now the ſun, with more effectual beams,
Had cheer'd the face of the earth, and dry'd the *wet*
From drooping plant. *Milton.*
Tuberoſes will not endure the *wet*; therefore ſet your pots into the conſerve, and keep them dry. *Evelyn.*
Your maſter's riding coat turn inſide out, to preſerve the outſide from *wet*. *Swift.*

To WET. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To humectate; to moiſten; to make to have moiſture adherent.
Better learn of him, that learned be,
And han been watered at the muſes well;
The kindly dew drops from the higher tree,
And *wets* the little plants, that lowly dwell. *Spenſer.*
A drop of *water* running ſwiftly over ſtraw, *wetteth* not. *Bac.*
Wet the thirſty earth with falling ſhow'rs. *Milton.*
2. To drench with drink.
Let's drink the other cup to *wet* our whiſtles, and ſo ſing away all ſad thoughts. *Walton.*

WE'THER. *n. ſ.* [peðer, Saxon; *weder*, Dutch.] A ram caſtrated.
I am a tainted *wether* of the flock,
Meeteſt for death. *Shakeſp.*
He doth not apprehend how the tail of an African *weather* outweigheth the body of a good calf, that is, an hundred pound. *Brown.*
Although there be naturally of horſes, bulls, or rams, more males than females; yet, artificially, that is, by making geldings, oxen, and *weathers*, there are fewer. *Graunt.*
When Blowzelind expir'd, the *weather*'s bell
Before the drooping flock toll'd forth her knell. *Gay.*
It is much more difficult to find a fat *weather*, than if half that ſpecies were fairly knock'd on the head. *Swift.*

WE'TNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *wet*.] The ſtate of being wet; moiſture; humidity.
The *wetneſs* of theſe bottoms often ſpoils them for corn. *Mortimer.*

To WEX. *v. a.* [corrupted from *wax* by Spenſer, for a rhyme, and imitated by Dryden.] To grow; to increaſe.
She firſt taught men a woman to obey;
But when her ſon to man's eſtate did *wex*,
She it ſurrender'd. *Spenſer.*
She trod a *wexing* moon, that ſoon wou'd wane,
And drinking borrow'd light, be fill'd again. *Dryden.*
Counting ſev'n from noon,
'Tis Venus' hour, and in the *wexing* moon. *Dryden.*

WE'ZAND. *n. ſ.* [See *weſand*.] The windpipe.
Air is inguſtible, and by the rough artery, or *weſand*, conducted into the lungs. *Brown.*

WHALE. *n. ſ.* [hpale, Saxon.] The largeſt of fiſh; the largeſt of the animals that inhabit this globe.
God created the great *whales*. *Geneſis.*
Barr'd up with ribs of *whale*-bone, ſhe did leeſe
None of the *whale*'s length, for it reach'd her knees. *Corbet.*
The greateſt *whale* that ſwims the ſea,
Does inſtantly my pow'r obey. *Swift.*

WHAME. *n. ſ.*
The *whame*, or hurrel-fly, is vexatious to horſes in ſummer, not by ſtinging, but by their bombylious noiſe, or tickling them in ſticking their nits on the hair. *Derham.*

WHA'LY. *adj.* [See *weal*.] Marked in ſtreaks.
A bearded goat, whoſe rugged hair,
And *whaly* eyes, the ſign of jealouſy,
Was like the perſon's ſelf, whom he did bear. *Spenſer.*

WHARF. *n. ſ.* [*warf*, Swediſh; *werf*, Dutch.] A perpendicular bank or mole, raiſed for the convenience of lading or emptying veſſels.
Duller ſhould'ſt thou be, than the fat weed,
That roots itſelf in eaſe on Lethe's *wharf*,
Would'ſt thou not ſtir in this. *Shakeſp.*
There were not in London uſed ſo many *wharfs*, or keys, for the landing of merchant goods. *Child.*

WHA'RFAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *wharf*.] Dues for landing at a wharf.

WHA'RFINGER. *n. ſ.* [from *wharf*.] One who attends a wharf.

To WHURR. *v. n.* To pronounce the letter *r* with too much force. *Dict.*

WHAT. *pronoun.* [hpæt, Saxon; *wat*, Dutch.]
1. That which.
What you can make her do,
I am content to look on; *what* to ſpeak,
I am content to hear. *Shakeſp.*
In theſe caſes we examine the why, the *what*, and the how of things. *L'Eſtrange.*
He's with a ſuperſtitious fear not aw'd,
For *what* befals at home, or what abroad. *Dryden.*
A ſatire on one of the common ſtamp, never meets with that approbation, as *what* is aimed at a perſon whoſe merit places him upon an eminence. *Addiſon.*
Mark *what* it is his mind aims at in the queſtion, and not what words he expreſſes. *Locke.*
If any thing be ſtated in a different manner from *what* you like, tell me freely. *Pope.*
Whatever commodities lie under the greateſt diſcouragements from England, thoſe are what they are moſt induſtrious in cultivating. *Swift.*
2. Which part.
If we rightly eſtimate things, *what* in them is purely owing to nature, and *what* to labour, we ſhall find ninety-nine parts of a hundred are wholly to be put on the account of labour *Locke.*
3. Some-

3. Something that is ill one's mind indefinitely
I tell thee *what*, corporal, I could tear her. *Shakesp.*
4. Which of several.
Whether it were the shortness of his foresight, the strength of his will, or the dazling of his suspicion, or *what* it was, certain it is, that the perpetual troubles of his fortunes could not have been without some main errors in his nature. *Bacon.*
Comets are rather gazed upon than wisely observed; that is, *what* kind of comet for magnitude, colour, placing in the heaven, or lasting, produceth *what* kind of effect. *Bacon.*
See *what* natures accompany *what* colours; for by that you shall induce colours by producing those natures. *Bacon.*
Shew *what* aliment is proper for that intention, and *what* intention is proper to be pursued in such a constitution. *Arbuth.*
5. An interjection by way of surprise or question.
What! canst thou not forbear me half an hour,
Then get thee gone, and dig my grave thyself? *Shakesp.*
What if I advance an invention of my own to supply the defect of our new writers. *Dryden.*
6. WHAT *though*. *What* imports it *though?* notwithstanding. An elliptical mode of speech.
What though a child may be able to read; there is no doubt but the meanest among the people under the law had been as able as the priests themselves were to offer sacrifice, did this make sacrifice of no effect? *Hooker.*
What though none live my innocence to tell,
I know it; truth may own a generous pride,
I clear myself, and care for none beside. *Dryden.*
7. WHAT *Time*, *What Day*. At the time when; on the day when.
What day the genial angel to our sire
Brought her, more lovely than Pandora. *Milton.*
Then balmy sleep had charm'd my eyes to rest,
What time the morn mysterious visions brings,
While purer slumbers spread their golden wings. *Pope.*
Me sole the daughter of the deep address'd;
What time with hunger pin'd, my absent mates
Roam'd the wild isle in search of rural cates. *Pope.*
8. [Pronoun interrogative.] Which of many? interrogatively.
What art thou,
That here in desart hast thy habitance? *Spenser.*
What is't to thee if he neglect thy urn,
Or without spices lets thy body burn? *Dryden.*
Whate'er I begg'd, thou like a dotard speak'st
More than is requisite; and *what* of this?
Why is it mention'd now. *Dryden.*
What one of an hundred of the zealous bigots in all parties ever examined the tenets he is so stiff in? *Locke.*
When any new thing comes in their way, children ask the common question of a stranger, *what* is it? *Locke.*
9. To how great a degree, used either interrogatively or demonstratively.
Am I so much deform'd?
What partial judges are our love and hate? *Dryden.*
10. It is used adverbially for partly; in part.
The enemy having his country wasted, *what* by himself, and *what* by the soldiers, findeth succour in no place. *Spenser.*
Thus, *what* with the war, *what* with the sweet, *what* with the gallows, and *what* with poverty, I am custom shrunk. *Sha.*
The year before, he had so used the matter, that *what* by force, *what* by policy, he had taken from the Christians above thirty small castles. *Knolles.*
When they come to cast up the profit and loss, *what* betwixt force, interest, or good manners, the adventurer escapes well, if he can but get off. *L'Estrange.*
What with carrying apples, grapes, and fewel, he finds himself in a hurry. *L'Estrange.*
What with the benefit of their situation, the art and parsimony of their people, they have grown so considerable, that they have treated upon an equal foot with great princes. *Tem.*
They live a popular life, and then *what* for business, pleasures, company, there's scarce room for a morning's reflexion. *Norris.*
If these halfpence should gain admittance, in no long space of time, what by the clandestine practices of the coiner, *what* by his own counterfeits and those of others, his limited quantity would be tripled. *Swift.*
11. WHAT *ho*. An interjection of calling.
What ho, thou genius of the clime, *what ho*,
Ly'st thou asleep beneath these hills of snow?
Stretch out thy lazy limbs. *Dryden.*

WHA'TEVER. } *pronouns.* [from *what* and *soever*. *Whatso* is
WHA'TSO. } not now in use.]
WHA'TSOEVER. }

1. Having one nature of another; being one or another either generically, specifically, or numerically.
To forfeit all your goods, lands, tenements,
Castles, and *whatsoever*, and to be
Out of the king's protection. *Shakespeare.*
If thence he 'scape into *whatever* world. *Milton.*
In *whatsoever* shape he lurk I'll know. *Milton.*
Wisely restoring *whatsoever* grace
It lost by change of times, or tongues or place. *Denham.*
Holy writ abounds in accounts of this nature, as much as any other history *whatsoever*. *Addison.*
No contrivance, no prudence *whatsoever* can deviate from his scheme, without leaving us worse than it found us. *Atterbury.*
Thus *whatever* successive duration shall be bounded at one end, and be all past and present, must come infinitely short of infinity. *Bentley.*
Whatever is read differs as much from what is repeated without book, as a copy does from an original. *Swift.*
2. Any thing, be it what it will.
Whatsoever our liturgy hath more than theirs, they cut it off. *Hooker.*
Whatever thing
The scythe of time mows down, devour. *Milton.*
3. The same, be it this or that.
Be *whate'er* Virtuvius was before. *Pope.*
4. All that; the whole that; all particulars that.
From hence he views with his black lidded eye,
Whatso the heaven in his wide vault contains. *Spenser.*
Whate'er the ocean pales or sky inclips
Is thine. *Shakespeare.*
At once came forth *whatever* creeps. *Milton.*

WHEAL. *n. s.* [See WEAL.] A pustule; a small swelling filled with matter.
The humour cannot transpire, whereupon it corrupts and raises little *wheals* or blisters. *Wiseman.*

WHEAT. *n. s.* [hpeate, Saxon; *weyde*, Dutch; *triticum*, Lat.] The grain of which bread is chiefly made.
It hath an apetalous flower, disposed into spikes; each of them consists of many stamina which are included in a squamose flower-cup, having awns: the pointal rises in the center, which afterwards becomes an oblong seed, convex on one side, but furrowed on the other: it is farinaceous, and inclosed by a coat which before was the flower-cup: these are produced singly, and collected in a close spike, being affixed to an indented axis. The species are; 1. White or red *wheat*, without awn. 2. Red *wheat*, in some places called Kentish *wheat*. 3. White *wheat*. 4. Red-eared bearded *wheat*. 5. Cone *wheat*. 6. Grey *wheat*, and in some places duck-bill *wheat* and grey pollard. 7. Polonian *wheat*. 8. Many eared *wheat*. 9. Summer *wheat*. 10. Naked barley. 11. Long grained *wheat*. 12. Six rowed *wheat*. 13. White eared *wheat* with long awns: Of all these sorts cultivated in this country, the cone *wheat* is chiefly preferred, as it has a larger ear and a fuller grain than any other; but the seeds of all should be annually changed; for if they are sown on the same farm, they will not succeed so well as when the seed is brought from a distant country. *Miller.*
He mildews the white *wheat*, and hurts the poor creature of the earth. *Shakespeare.*
Reuben went in the days of *wheat*-harvest. *Gen.* xxx.
August shall bear the form of a young man of a fierce aspect; upon his head a garland of *wheat* and rie. *Peacham.*
Next to rice is *wheat*; the bran of which is highly accescent. *Arbuthnot.*
The damsels laughing fly: the giddy clown
Again upon a *wheat*-sheaf drops a-down. *Gay.*

WHEA'TEN. *adj.* [from *wheat*.] Made of wheat.
Of *wheaten* flour shalt thou make them. *Exod.* xxix.
Here summer in her *wheaten* garland crown'd. *Addison.*
The assize of *wheaten* bread is in London. *Arbuth.*
His task it was the *wheaten* loaves to lay,
And from the banquet take the bowls away. *Pope.*
There is a project on foot for transporting our best *wheaten* straw to Dunstable, and obliging us by law to take off yearly so many tun of the straw hats. *Swift.*

WHEA'TEAR. *n. s.* A small bird very delicate.
What cook would lose her time in picking larks, *wheatears*, and other small birds. *Swift.*

WHEA'TPLUM. *n. s.* A sort of plum. *Ainsworth.*

To WHEE'DLE. *v. a.* [Of this word I can find no etymology, though used by good writers, and *Locke* seems to mention it as a cant word.] To entice by soft words; to flatter; to persuade by kind words.
His bus'ness was to pump and *wheedle*,
And men with their own keys unriddle,
To make them to themselves give answers,
For which they pay the necromancers. *Hudibras.*
A fox stood licking of his lips at the cock, and *wheedling* him to get him down. *L'Estrange.*
His sire,
From Mars his forge sent to Minerva's schools
To learn the unlucky art of *wheedling* fools. *Dryden.*
He that first brought the word sham, or *wheedle*, in use, put together as he thought fit, ideas he made it stand for. *Locke.*
A laughing, toying, *wheedling*, whimp'ring she,
Shall make him able on a gossip's message. *Rowe.*
The world has never been prepared for these trifles by prefaces, *wheedled* or troubled with excuses. *Pope.*

Johnny

Johnny *wheedl'd*, threaten'd, fawn'd,
Till Phillis all her trinkets pawn'd. *Swift.*

WHEEL. *n. ſ.* [ꝑpeol, Saxon; *wiel*, Dutch; *hioel*, Iſlandick.]

1. A circular body that turns round upon an axis.
Garnality within raiſes all the combuſtions without: this is the great *wheel* to which the clock owes its motion. *Dec. P.*
The gaſping charioteer beneath the *wheel*
Of his own car. *Dryden.*
Fortune ſits all breathleſs, and admires to feel
A fate ſo weighty, that it ſtops her *wheel*. *Dryden.*
Some watches are made with four *wheels*, others with five. *Locke.*
A *wheel*-plough is one of the beſt and eaſieſt draughts. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

2. A circular body.
Let go thy hold when a great *wheel* runs down a hill, leſt it break thy neck with following it. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. A carriage that runs upon wheels.
The ſtar that roſe at ev'ning bright,
Towards heav'n's deſcent had ſtopt his weſtering *wheel*. *Milton.*
Through the proud ſtreet ſhe moves the publick gaze,
The turning *wheel* before the palace ſtays. *Pope.*

4. An inſtrument on which criminals are tortured.
Let them pull all about mine ears, preſent me
Death on the *wheel*, or at wild horſes heels. *Shakeſp.*
Thou art a ſoul in bliſs, but I am bound
Upon a *wheel* of fire. *Shakeſpeare.*
For all the torments of her *wheel*
May you as many pleaſures ſhare. *Waller.*
His examination is like that which is made by the rack and *wheel*. *Addiſon.*

5. The inſtrument of ſpinning.
Verſe ſweetens care, however rude the ſound,
All at her work the village maiden ſings;
Nor as ſhe turns the giddy *wheel* around,
Revolves the ſad viciſſitudes of things. *Giffard.*

6. Rotation; revolution.
Look not too long upon theſe turning *wheels* of viciſſitude, leſt we become giddy. *Bacon.*
According to the common viciſſitude and *wheel* of things, the proud and the inſolent, after long trampling upon others, come at length to be trampled upon themſelves. *South.*

7. A compaſs about; a tract approaching to circularity.
He throws his flight in many an airy *wheel*. *Milton.*

To WHEEL. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To move on wheels.
2. To turn on an axis.
The moon carried about the earth always ſhews the ſame face to us, not once *wheeling* upon her own center. *Bentley.*
3. To revolve; to have a rotatory motion.
4. To turn; to have viciſſitudes.
5. To fetch a compaſs.
Spies
Held me in chace, that I was forc'd to *wheel*
Three or four miles about. *Shakeſp.*
You my myrmidons,
Mark what I ſay, attend me where I *wheel*. *Shakeſp.*
Continually *wheeling* about, he kept them in ſo ſtrait, that no man could, without great danger, go to water his horſe. *Knol.*
He at hand provokes
His rage, and plies him with redoubled ſtrokes;
Wheels as he *wheels*. *Dryden.*
Half theſe draw off, and coaſt the ſouth
With ſtricteſt watch: theſe other *wheel* the north:
Our circuit meets full weſt: as flame they part,
Half *wheeling* to the ſhield, half to the ſpear. *Milton.*
Now ſmoothly ſteers through air his rapid flight,
Then *wheeling* down the ſteep of heav'n he flies,
And draws a radiant circle o'er the ſkies. *Pope.*

6. To roll forward.
The courſe of juſtice *wheel'd* about,
And left thee but a very prey to time. *Shakeſp.*
Thunder
Muſt *wheel* on the earth, devouring where it rolls. *Milton.*

To WHEEL. *v. a.* To put into a rotatory motion; to make to whirl round.
Heav'n rowl'd
Her motions, as the great firſt Mover's hand
Firſt *wheels* their courſe. *Milton.*

WHEE'LBARROW. *n. ſ.* [*wheel* and *barrow*.] A carriage driven forward on one wheel.
Carry bottles in a *wheelbarrow* upon rough ground, but not filled full, but leave ſome air. *Bacon.*
Pippins did in *wheelbarrows* abound. *King.*

WHEE'LER. *n. ſ.* [from *wheel*.] A maker of wheels.
After local names, the moſt have been derived from occupations, as Potter, Smith, Brazier, *Wheeler*, Wright. *Camden.*

WHEE'LWRIGHT. *n. ſ.* [*wheel* and *wright*.] A maker of wheel-carriages.
It is a tough wood, and all heart, being good for the *wheelwrights*. *Mortimer.*

WHEE'LY. *adj.* [from *wheel*.] Circular; ſuitable to rotation.
Hinds exerciſe the pointed ſteel
On the hard rock, and give a *wheely* form
To the expected grinder. *Philips.*

To WHEEZE. *v. n.* [ꝑpeopon, Saxon.] To breathe with noiſe.
The conſtriction of the trachæa ſtreightens the paſſage of the air, and produces the *wheezing* in the aſthma. *Floyer.*
It is eaſy to run into ridicule the beſt deſcriptions, when once a man is in the humour of laughing, till he *wheezes* at his own dull jeſt. *Dryden.*
The fawning dog runs mad; the *wheezing* ſwine
With coughs is choak'd. *Dryden.*
Prepare balſamick cups, to *wheezing* lungs
Medicinal, and ſhort-breath'd. *Philips.*
Wheezing aſthma loth to ſtir. *Swift.*

WHELK. *n. ſ.* [See *To* WELK.]

1. An inequality; a protuberance.
His face is all bubuckles, and *whelks*, and knobs, and flames of fire. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. A puſtule. [See WEAL.]

To WHELM. *v. a.* [apꝼilꝑan, Saxon; *wilma*, Iſlandick.]

1. To cover with ſomething not to be thrown off; to bury.
Grievous miſchiefs which a wicked fay
Had wrought, and many *whelm'd* in deadly pain. *Spenſer.*
This pink is my prize, or ocean *whelm* them all. *Shakeſp.*
So the ſad offence deſerves,
Plung'd in the deep for ever let me lye,
Whelm'd under ſeas. *Addiſon.*
Diſcharge the load of earth that lies on you, like one of the mountains under which the poets ſay, the giants and men of the earth are *whelmed*. *Pope.*
Deplore
The *whelming* billow and the faithleſs oar. *Gay.*

2. To throw upon ſomething ſo as to cover or bury it.
On thoſe curſed engines triple row,
They ſaw them *whelm'd*, and all their confidence
Under the weight of mountains bury'd deep. *Milton.*
Whelm ſome things over them and keep them there. *Mortim.*

WHELP. *n. ſ.* [*welp*, Dutch; *huolpar*, Iſlandick; *hwalp*, Swediſh.]

1. The young of a dog; a puppy.
They call'd us, for our fierceneſs, Engliſh dogs,
Now, like their *whelps*, we crying run away. *Shakeſp.*
Whelps come to their growth within three quarters of a year. *Bacon.*
Whelps are blind nine days, and then begin to ſee, as generally believed; but as we have elſewhere declared, it is rare that their eye-lids open until the twelfth day. *Brown.*

2. The young of any beaſt of prey.
The lion's *whelp* ſhall be to himſelf unknown. *Shakeſp.*
Thoſe unlickt bear *whelps*. *Donne.*

3. A ſon. In contempt.
The young *whelp* of Talbot's raging brood
Did fleſh is puny ſword in Frenchmens blood. *Shakeſp.*

4. A young man. In contempt.
Slave, I will ſtrike your ſoul out with my foot,
Let me but find you again with ſuch a face:
You *whelp*. *B. Johnſon.*
That aukward *whelp*, with his money-bags, would have made his entrance. *Addiſon.*

To WHELP. *v. n.* To bring young. Applied to beaſts, generally beaſts of prey.
A lioneſs hath *whelped* in the ſtreets,
And graves have yawn'd. *Shakeſpeare.*
In a bitch ready to *whelp*, we found four puppies. *Boyle.*
In their palaces,
Where luxury late reign'd, ſea-monſters *whelp'd*
And ſtabled. *Milton.*

WHEN. *adv.* [*whan*, Gothick; ꝑpænne, Sax. *wanneer*, Dutch.]

1. At the time that.
Divers curious men judged that one Theodoſius ſhould ſucceed, *when* indeed Theodoſius did. *Camden.*
One who died ſeveral ages ago, raiſes a ſecret fondneſs and benevolence for him in our minds, *when* we read his ſtory. *Add.*

2. At what time?
When was it ſhe laſt walk'd?—
—Since his majeſty went into the field. *Shakeſpeare.*
If there's a pow'r above us,
And that there is all nature cries aloud
Through all her works; he muſt delight in virtue,
And that which he delights in muſt be happy.
But *when*? or where? *Addiſon.*

3. Which time.
I was adopted heir by his conſent;
Since *when*, his oath is broke. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. At which time.
By this the bloody troops were at the door,
When as a ſudden and a ſtrange diſmay,
Enforc'd them ſtrain who ſhould go in before. *Daniel.*

5. After the time that.
When I have once handed a report to another, how know I how he may improve it? *Govern. of the Tongue.*

5. At what time.
Kings may
Take their advantage *when* and how they liſt. *Daniel.*
6. At what particular time.
His ſeed, *when* is not ſet, ſhall bruiſe my head. *Milton.*
7. WHEN *as.* At the time when; what time.
This *when as* Guyon ſaw, he 'gan enquire
What meant that preace about that lady's throne. *Spenſer.*
When as ſacred light began to dawn
In Eden on the humid flow'rs, that breath'd
Their morning incenſe, came the human pair. *Milton.*

WHENCE. *adv.* [Formed from *where* by the ſame analogy with *hence* from *here.*]
1. From what place.
2. From what perſon.
Whence, feeble nature! ſhall we ſummon aid,
If by our pity and our pride betray'd? *Prior.*
3. From which premiſes.
Their practice was to look no farther before them than the next line; *whence* it will follow, they can derive to no certain point. *Dryden.*
4. From which place or perſon.
Grateful to acknowledge *whence* his good deſcends. *Milt.*
5. For which cauſe.
Recent urine, diſtilled with a fixed alkali, is turned into an alkaline nature; *whence* alkaline ſalts, taken into a human body, have the power of turning its benign ſalts into fiery and volatile. *Arbuthnot.*
6. From what ſource.
I have ſhewn *whence* the underſtanding may get all the ideas it has. *Locke.*
7. *From* WHENCE. A vitious mode of ſpeech.
From whence he views, with his black-lidded eye,
Whatſo the heaven in his wide vault contains. *Spenſer.*
To leave his wife, to leave his babes,
His manſion, and his titles, in a place
From whence himſelf does fly. *Shakeſpeare.*
8. *Of* WHENCE. Another barbariſm.
He aſk'd his guide,
What and *of whence* was he who preſs'd the hero's ſide?
Dryden.

WHE'NCESOEVER. *adv.* [*whence* and *ever.*] From what place ſoever.
Any idea, *whenceſoever* we have it, contains in it all the properties it has. *Locke.*
Wretched name, or arbitrary thing!
Whence ever I thy cruel eſſence bring,
I own thy influence; for I feel thy ſting. *Prior.*

WHE'NEVER. } *adv.* [*when* and *ever*, or *ſoever.*] At whatſo-
WHE'NSOEVER. } ever time.
O welcome hour *whenever!* Why delays
His hand to execute? *Milton.*
Men grow firſt acquainted with many of theſe ſelf-evident truths, upon their being propoſed; not becauſe innate, but becauſe the conſideration of the nature of the things, contained in thoſe words, would not ſuffer him to think otherwiſe, how or *whenſoever* he is brought to reflection. *Locke.*
Our religion, *whenever* it is truly received into the heart, will appear in juſtice, friendſhip, and charity. *Rogers.*

WHERE. *adv.* [þpæn, Saxon; *waer*, Dutch.]
1. At which place or places.
She viſited that place, *where* firſt ſhe was ſo happy as to ſee the cauſe of her unhap. *Sidney.*
God doth in publick prayer reſpect the ſolemnity of places, *where* his name ſhould be called on amongſt his people. *Hooker.*
In every land we have a larger ſpace,
Where we with green adorn our fairy bow'rs. *Dryden.*
In Lydia born,
Where plentcous harveſts the fat fields adorn. *Dryden.*
2. At what place.
Ah! *where* was Eloiſe? *Pope.*
3. At the place in which.
Where I thought the remnant of mine age
Should have been cheriſh'd by her child-like duty,
I now am full reſolv'd to take a wife. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. *Any* WHERE. At any place.
Thoſe ſubterraneous waters were univerſal, as a diſſolution of the exterior earth could not be made *any where* but it would fall into waters. *Burnet.*
5. WHERE, like *here*, has in compoſition a kind of pronominal ſignification: as, *whereof*, of which.
6. It has the nature of a noun. Not now in uſe.
He ſhall find no *where* ſafe to hide himſelf. *Spenſer.*
Bid them farewel, Cordelia, though unkind:
Thou loſeſt here, a better *where* to find. *Shakeſpeare.*

WHE'REABOUT. *adv.* [*where* and *about.*]
1. Near what place.
2. Near which place.
Thou firm ſet earth,
Hear not my ſteps, which way they walk, for fear
Thy very ſtones prate of my *whereabout.*
Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.

3. Concerning which.
The greatneſs of all actions is meaſured by the worthineſs of the ſubject from which they proceed, and the object *whereabout* they are converſant: we muſt of neceſſity, in both reſpects, acknowledge that this preſent world affordeth not any thing comparable unto the duties of religion. *Hooker.*

WHEREA'S. *adv.* [*where* and *as.*]
1. When on the contrary.
Are not thoſe found to be the greateſt zealots who are moſt notoriouſly ignorant? *whereas* true zeal ſhould always begin with true knowledge. *Sprat.*
The aliment of plants is nearly one uniform juice; *whereas* animals live upon very different ſorts of ſubſtances. *Arbuthnot.*
2. At which place. Obſolete.
They came to fiery flood of Phlegeton,
Whereas the damned ghoſts in torments fry. *Spenſer.*
Prepare to ride unto St. Alban's,
Whereas the king and queen do mean to hawk. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. The thing being ſo that. Always referred to ſomething different.
Whereas we read ſo many of them ſo much commended, ſome for their mild and merciful diſpoſition, ſome for their virtuous ſeverity, ſome for integrity of life: all theſe were the fruits of true and infallible principles delivered unto us in the word of God. *Hooker.*
Whereas all bodies ſeem to work by the communication of their natures, and impreſſions of their motions; the diffuſion of ſpecies viſible ſeemeth to participate more of the former, and the ſpecies audible of the latter. *Bacon.*
Whereas wars are generally cauſes of poverty, the ſpecial nature of this war with Spain, if made by ſea, is like to be a lucrative war. *Bacon.*
Whereas ſeeing requires light, a free medium, and a right line to the objects, we can hear in the dark, immured, and by curve lines. *Holder.*
Whereas at firſt we had only three of theſe principles, their number is already ſwoln to five. *Baker.*
One imagines that the terreſtrial matter, which is ſhowered down with rain, enlarges the bulk of the earth: another fancies that the earth will ere long all be waſhed away by rains, and the waters of the ocean turned forth to overwhelm the dry land: *whereas* by this diſtribution of matter, continual proviſion is every where made for the ſupply of bodies. *Woodward.*

WHEREA'T. *adv.* [*where* and *at.*] At which.
This he thought would be the fitteſt reſting place, 'till we might go further from his mother's fury; *whereat* he was no leſs angry, and aſhamed, than deſirous to obey Zelmane. *Sidn.*
This is in man's converſion unto God, the firſt ſtage *whereat* his race towards heaven beginneth. *Hooker.*
Whereat I wak'd, and found
Before mine eyes all real, as the dream
Had lively ſhadow'd. *Milton.*

WHEREBY'. *adv.* [*where* and *by.*] By which.
But even that, you muſt confeſs, you have received of her, and ſo are rather gratefully to thank her, than to preſs any further, 'till you bring ſomething of your own, *whereby* to claim it. *Sidney.*
Prevent thoſe evils *whereby* the hearts of men are loſt. *Hook.*
You take my life,
When you do take the means *whereby* I live. *Shakeſpeare.*
If an enemy hath taken all that from a prince *whereby* he was a king, he may refreſh himſelf by conſidering all that is left him, *whereby*, he is a man. *Taylor.*
This is the moſt rational and moſt profitable way of learning languages, and *whereby* we may beſt hope to give account to God of our youth ſpent herein. *Milton.*
This delight they take in doing of miſchief, *whereby* I mean the pleaſure they take to put any thing in pain that is capable of it, is no other than a foreign and introduced diſpoſition. *Locke.*

WHERE'VER. *adv.* [*where* and *ever.*] At whatſoever place.
Which to avenge on him they dearly vow'd,
Wherever that on ground they mought him find. *Spenſer.*
Him ſerve, and fear!
Of other creatures, as him pleaſes beſt,
Wherever plac'd, let him diſpoſe. *Milton.*
Not only to the ſons of Abraham's loins
Salvation ſhall be preach'd; but to the ſons
Of Abraham's faith, *wherever* through the world. *Milton.*
Where-e'er thy navy ſpreads her canvas wings,
Homage to thee, and peace to all ſhe brings. *Waller.*
The climate, about thirty degrees, may paſs for the Heſperides of our age, whatever or *where-ever* the other was. *Temp.*
He cannot but love virtue, *where-ever* it is. *F. Atterbury.*
Wherever he hath receded from the Moſaick account of the earth, he hath receded from nature and matter of fact. *Woodw.*
Wherever Shakeſpeare has invented, he is greatly below the noveliſt; ſince the incidents he has added are neither neceſſary nor probable. *Shakeſpeare Illuſtrated.*

WHE'REFORE. *adv.* [*where* and *for.*]
1. For which reaſon.
The ox and the aſs deſire their food, neither purpoſe they unto themſelves any end *wherefore.* *Hooker.*

There is no cauſe *wherefore* we ſhould think God more deſirous to manifeſt his favour by temporal bleſſings towards them than towards us. *Hooker.*

Can ye alledge any juſt cauſe *wherefore* abſolutely ye ſhould not condeſcend, in this controverſy, to have your judgment over-ruled by ſome ſuch definitive ſentence? *Hooker.*

Shall I tell you why?

——Ay, ſir, and *wherefore*; for, they ſay, every why hath a *wherefore*. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. For what reaſon?

Wherefore gaze this goodly company,
As if they ſaw ſome wond'rous monument? *Shakeſpeare.*

O *wherefore* was my birth from heav'n foretold
Twice by an angel? *Milton.*

WHEREI'N. *adv.* [*where* and *in.*] In which.

Whenever yet was your appeal denied?
Wherein have you been galled by the king? *Shakeſpeare.*

Try waters by weight, wherein you may find ſome difference, and the lighter account the better. *Bacon.*

Heav'n
Is as the book of God before thee ſet,
Wherein to read his wond'rous works. *Milton.*

Too ſoon for us the circling hours
This dreaded time have compaſt, *wherein* we
Muſt bide the ſtroke of that long threaten'd wound. *Milton.*

This the happy morn
Wherein the ſon of heav'n's eternal king,
Our great redemption from above did bring! *Milton.*

Had they been treated with more kindneſs, and their queſtions anſwered, they would have taken more pleaſure in improving their knowledge, *wherein* there would be ſtill newneſs. *Locke.*

There are times *wherein* a man ought to be cautious as well as innocent. *Swift.*

WHEREI'NTO. *adv.* [*where* and *into.*] Into which.

Where's the place, *whereinto* foul things
Sometimes intrude not? *Shakeſpeare.*

Another diſeaſe is the putting forth of wild oats, *whereinto* corn oftentimes degenerates. *Bacon.*

My ſubject does not oblige me to point forth the place *whereinto* this water is now retreated. *Woodward.*

Their treaty was finiſhed, *wherein* I did them ſeveral good offices, by the credit I now had at court, and they made me a viſit. *Swift.*

WHE'RENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *where.*] Ubiety.

A point hath no dimenſions, but only a *whereneſs*, and is next to nothing. *Grew.*

WHEREO'F. *adv.* [*where* and *of.*] Of which.

A thing *whereof* the church hath, ever ſithence the firſt beginning, reaped ſingular commodity. *Hooker.*

How this world, when and *whereof* created. *Milton.*

I do not find the certain numbers *whereof* their armies did conſiſt. *Davies.*

'Tis not very probable that I ſhould ſucceed in ſuch a project, *whereof* I have not had the leaſt hint from any of my predeceſſors, the poets. *Dryden.*

WHEREO'N. *adv.* [*where* and *on.*] On which.

As for thoſe things *whereon*, or elſe, wherewith, ſuperſtition worketh, polluted they are by ſuch abuſe. *Hooker.*

Infected be the air *whereon* they ride. *Shakeſpeare.*

So looks the ſtrand, *whereon* th' imperious flood
Hath left a witneſs'd uſurpation. *Shakeſpeare.*

He lik'd the ground *whereon* ſhe trod. *Milton.*

WHE'RESO. } *adv.* [*where* and *ſoever.*] In what place
WHERESOE'VER. } ſoever.

That ſhort revenge the man may overtake,
Whereſo he be, and ſoon upon him light. *Spenſer.*

Poor naked wretches, *whereſoe'er* you are,
That bide the pelting of this pitileſs ſtorm,
How ſhall your houſeleſs heads defend you
From ſeaſons ſuch as theſe? *Shakeſpeare.*

He oft
Frequented their aſſemblies, *whereſo* met. *Milton.*

Can miſery no place of ſafety know?
The noiſe purſues me *whereſoe'er* I go. *Dryden.*

WHERETO'. } *adv.* [*where* and *to*, or *unto.*] To which.
WHEREUNTO'. }

She bringeth forth no kind of creature, *whereto* ſhe is wanting in that which is needful. *Hooker.*

What Scripture doth plainly deliver, to that the firſt place both of credit and obedience is due; the next *whereunto* is whatſoever any man can neceſſarily conclude by force of reaſon: after theſe, the voice of the church ſucceedeth. *Hooker.*

I hold an old accuſtom'd feaſt,
Whereto I have invited many a gueſt. *Shakeſpeare.*

Whereto th' Almighty anſwer'd, not diſpleas'd. *Milton.*

WHEREUPO'N. *adv.* [*where* and *upon.*] Upon which.

The townſmen mutinied, and ſent to Eſſex; *whereupon* he came thither. *Clarendon.*

Whereupon there had riſen a general war betwixt them, if the earl of Deſmond had not been ſent into England. *Davies on Ireland.*

WHEREWI'TH. } *adv.* [*where* and *with*, or *withal.*] With
WHEREWITHA'L. } which.

As for thoſe things *wherewith* ſuperſtition worketh, polluted they are. *Hooker.*

Her bliſs is all in pleaſure and delight,
Wherewith ſhe makes her lovers drunken. *Spenſer.*

Northumberland, thou ladder *wherewithal*
The mounting Bolingbroke aſcends my throne. *Shakeſp.*

In regard of the troubles *wherewith* this king was diſtreſſed in England, this army was not of ſufficient ſtrength to make an entire conqueſt of Ireland. *Davies.*

The builders of Babel, ſtill with vain deſign,
New Babels, had they *wherewithal*, would build. *Milton.*

You will have patience with a debtor, who has an inclination to pay you his obligations, if he had *wherewithal* ready about him. *Wycherley.*

The frequency, warmth and affection, *wherewith* they are propoſed. *Rogers.*

But it is impoſſible for a man, who openly declares againſt religion, to give any reaſonable ſecurity that he will not be falſe and cruel, whenever a temptation offers, which he values more than he does the power *wherewith* he was truſted? *Swift.*

To WHE'RRET. *v. a.* [Corrupted, I ſuppoſe, from *ferret.*]

1. To hurry; to trouble; to teaze. A low colloquial word.
2. To give a box on the ear. *Ainſworth.*

WHE'RRY. *n. ſ.* [Of uncertain derivation.] A light boat uſed on rivers.

And falling down into a lake,
Which him up to the neck doth take,
His fury ſomewhat it doth ſlake,
He calleth for a ferry;
What was his club he made his boat,
And in his oaken cup doth float,
As ſafe as in a *wherry*. *Drayton.*

Let the veſſel ſplit on ſhelves,
With the freight enrich themſelves:
Safe within my little *wherry*,
All their madneſs makes me merry. *Swift.*

To WHET. *v. a.* [ꝑpettan, Saxon; *wetten*, Dutch.]

1. To ſharpen by attrition.

Fool, thou *whet'ſt* a knife to kill thyſelf. *Shakeſpeare.*

Thou hid'ſt a thouſand daggers in thy thoughts,
Which thou haſt *whetted* on thy ſtony heart,
To ſtab at half an hour of my frail life. *Shakeſpeare.*

This viſitation
Is but to *whet* thy almoſt blunted purpoſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

Unſophiſticated vitriol, rubbed on the *whetted* blade of a knife, will not impart its colour. *Boyle.*

There is the Roman ſlave *whetting* his knife, and liſtening. *Addiſon on Italy.*

Eloquence, ſmooth and cutting, is like a razor *whetted* with oil. *Swift.*

2. To edge; to make angry or acrimonious.

Peace, good queen;
O *whet* not on theſe too too furious peers;
For bleſſed are the peace-makers. *Shakeſpeare.*

Since Caſſius firſt did *whet* me againſt Cæſar,
I have not ſlept. *Shakeſpeare.*

I will *whet* on the king. *Shakeſpeare.*

He favoured the Chriſtian merchants; and the more to *whet* him forwards, the baſſa had cunningly inſinuated into his acquaintance one Mulearabe. *Knolles.*

Let not thy deep bitterneſs beget
Careleſs deſpair in me; for that will *whet*
My mind to ſcorn. *Donne.*

The cauſe why onions, ſalt, and pepper in baked meats, move appetite, is by vellication of thoſe nerves; for motion *whetteth.* *Bacon.*

A diſpoſition in the king began to be diſcovered, which, nouriſhed and *whetted* on by bad counſellors, proved the blot of his times; which was the cruſhing treaſure out of his ſubjects purſes, by penal laws. *Bacon.*

'Tis a ſad contemplation, that we ſhould ſacrifice the church's peace to the *whetting* and inflaming of a little vain curioſity. *Decay of Piety.*

Great contemporaries *whet* and cultivate each other. *Dryd.*

Himſelf invented firſt the ſhining ſhare,
And *whetted* human induſtry by care;
Nor ſuffer'd ſloth to ruſt his active reign. *Dryden.*

WHET. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of ſharpening.
2. Any thing that makes hungry, as a dram.

An iv'ry table is a certain *whet*;
You would not think how heartily he'll eat. *Dryden.*

He aſſiſted at four hundred bowls of punch, not to mention ſips, drams, and *whets.* *Spectator.*

WHE'THER. *adv.* [ꝑpæðer, Saxon.] A particle expreſſing one part of a diſjunctive queſtion in oppoſition to the other.

As they, ſo we have likewiſe a publick form, how to ſerve God both morning and evening, *whether* ſermons ma be had or no. *Hooker.*

Reſolve *whether* you will or no. *Shakeſpeare.*

Perkins's three counſellors regiſtered themſelves ſanctuary-men; and *whether* upon pardon obtained, or continuance within the privilege, they were not proceeded with. *Bacon.*

If we adjoin to the lords, *whether* they prevail or not, we engulph ourſelves into aſſured danger. *Hayward.*

Then did'ſt thou found that order, *whether* love
Or victory thy royal thoughts did move,
Each was a noble cauſe. *Denham.*

Epictetus forbids a man, on ſuch an occaſion, to conſult with the oracle *whether* he ſhould do it or no, it being neceſſary to be done. *Decay of Piety.*

Whether by health or ſickneſs, life or death, mercy is ſtill contriving and carrying on the ſpiritual good of all who love God. *South.*

This aſſiſtance is only offered to men, and not forced upon them, *whether* they will or no. *Tillotſon.*

When our foreign trade exceeds our exportation of commodities, our money muſt go to pay our debts, *whether* melted or not. *Locke.*

Whether it be that the richeſt of theſe diſcoveries fall not into the pope's hands, or for ſome other reaſon, the prince of Farneſe will keep this ſeat from being turned up, 'till one of his own family is in the chair. *Addiſon.*

WHE'THER. *pronoun.* Which of two.

Whither when they came, they fell at words
Whether of them ſhould be the lord of lords. *Spenſer.*

Whether of them twain did the will of his father? *Mat.* xxi.

Whether is more beneficial, that we ſhould have the ſame yearly quantity of heat diſtributed equally, or a greater ſhare in Summer, and in Winter a leſs? *Bentley.*

Let them take *whether* they will: if they deduce all animals from ſingle pairs, even to make the ſecond of a pair, is to write after a copy. *Bentley.*

WHE'TSTONE. *n. ſ.* [*whet* and *ſtone.*] Stone on which any thing is whetted, or rubbed to make it ſharp.

The minds of the afflicted do never think they have fully conceived the weight or meaſure of their own woe: they uſe their affection as a *whetſtone* both to wit and memory. *Hooker.*

What avail'd her reſolution chaſte,
Whoſe ſobereſt looks were *whetſtones* to deſire? *Fairfax.*

Whom the *whetſtone* ſharps to eat,
And cry, milſtones are good meat. *Ben. Johnſon.*

Diligence is to the underſtanding as the *whetſtone* to the razor; but the will is the hand, that muſt apply the one to the other. *South.*

A *whetſtone* is not an inſtrument to carve with; but it ſharpens thoſe that do. *Shakeſpeare Illuſtrated.*

WHE'TTER. *n. ſ.* [from *whet.*] One that whets or ſharpens.

Love and enmity are notable *whetters* and quickeners of the ſpirit of life in all animals. *More.*

WHEY. *n. ſ.* [ꝑpœȝ, Saxon; *wey*, Dutch.]

1. The thin or ſerous part of milk, from which the oleoſe or grumous part is ſeparated.

I'll make you feed on curds and *whey*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Milk is nothing but blood turned white, by being diluted with a greater quantity of ſerum or *whey* in the glandules of the breaſt. *Harvey.*

2. It is uſed of any thing white and thin.

Thoſe linnen cheeks of thine
Are counſellors to fear. What, ſoldiers *whey* face! *Shakeſ.*

WHE'YEY. } *adj.* [from *whey.*] Partaking of whey; reſem-
WHE'YISH. } bling whey.

Thoſe medicines, being opening and piercing, fortify the operation of the liver, in ſending down the *wheyey* part of the blood to the reins. *Bacon.*

He that quaffs
Such *wheyiſh* liquors, oft with cholick pangs
He'll roar. *Philips.*

WHICH. *pron.* [ꝑpile, Saxon; *welk*, Dutch.]

1. The pronoun relative, relating to things.

The apoſtles term it the pledge of our heavenly inheritance, ſometimes the handſel or earneſt of that *which* is to come. *Hooker, b.* v.

Do they not blaſpheme that worthy name, by the *which* ye are called? *Ja.* ii. 7.

In deſtructions by deluge, the remnant *which* hap to be reſerved are ignorant. *Bacon.*

To *which* their want of judging abilities, add alſo their want of opportunity to apply to ſuch a ſerious conſideration as may let them into the true goodneſs and evil of things, *which* are qualities *which* ſeldom diſplay themſelves to the firſt view. *South's Sermons.*

The queen of furies by their ſide is ſet,
And ſnatches from their mouths th' untaſted meat,
Which, if they touch, her hiſſing ſnakes ſhe rears. *Dryden.*

After the ſeveral earths, conſider the parts of the ſurface of this globe *which* is barren, as ſands and rocks. *Locke.*

2. It formerly was uſed for *who*, and related likewiſe to perſons: as in the firſt words of the Lord's prayer.

The Almighty *which* giveth wiſdom to whomſoever it pleaſeth him, did, for the good of his church, ſtay thoſe eager affections. *Hooker.*

Do you hear, ſir, of a battle?
——Every one hears that,
Which can diſtinguiſh ſound. *Shakeſpeare.*

Had I been there, *which* am a ſilly woman,
The ſoldiers ſhould have toſs'd me on their pikes,
Before I would have granted to that act. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. The genitive of *which*, as well as of *who*, is *whoſe*; but *whoſe*, as derived from *which*, is ſcarcely uſed but in poetry.

Of man's firſt diſobedience, and the fruit
Of that forbidden tree, *whoſe* mortal taſte. *Milton.*

4. It is ſometimes a demonſtrative: as, take *which* you will.

What is the night?
——Almoſt at odds with morning, *which* is *which*. *Shakeſp.*

5. It is ſometimes an interrogative: as, *which* is the man?

Two fair twins,
The puzzled ſtrangers, *which* is *which* enquire. *Tickel.*

WHI'CHSOEVER. *pron.* [*which* and *ſoever.*] Whether one or the other.

Whichſoever of theſe he takes, and how often ſoever he doubles it, he finds that he is not one jot nearer the end of ſuch addition than at firſt ſetting out. *Locke.*

WHIFF. *n. ſ.* [*chwyth*, Welſh.] A blaſt; a puff of wind.

Pyrrhus at Priam drives, in rage ſtrikes wide;
But with the *whiff* and wind of his fell ſword,
Th' unnerved father falls. *Shakeſpeare.*

Who,
If ſome unſav'ry *whiff* betray the crime,
Invents a quarrel ſtraight. *Dryden.*

Three pipes after dinner he conſtantly ſmokes,
And ſeaſons his *whiffs* with impertinent jokes. *Prior.*

Nick pulled out a boatſwain's whiſtle: upon the firſt *whiff* the tradeſmen came jumping in. *Arbuthnot.*

To WHI'FFLE. *v. n.* [from *whiff.*] To move inconſtantly, as if driven by a puff of wind.

Nothing is more familiar than for a *whiffling* ſop, that has not one grain of the ſenſe of a man of honour, to play the hero. *L'Eſtrange.*

A perſon of a *whiffling* and unſteady turn of mind cannot keep cloſe to a point of controverſy, but wanders from it perpetually. *Watts.*

Was our reaſon given, to be thus puff'd about,
Like a dry leaf, an idle ſtraw, a feather,
The ſport of ev'ry *whiffling* blaſt that blows? *Rowe.*

WHI'FFLER. *n. ſ.* [from *whiffle.*]

1. One that blows ſtrongly.

The beach
Pales in the flood with men, with wives and boys.
Whoſe ſhouts and claps out-voice the deep-mouth'd ſea,
Which, like a mighty *whiffler*, 'fore the king,
Seems to prepare his way. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. One of no conſequence; one moved with a whiff or puff.

Our fine young ladies retain in their ſervice a great number of ſupernumerary and inſignificant fellows, which they uſe like *whifflers*, and commonly call ſhoeing-horns. *Spectator.*

Every *whiffler* in a laced coat, who frequents the chocolate-houſe, ſhall talk of the conſtitution. *Swift.*

WHIG. *n. ſ.* [ꝑpœȝ, Saxon.]

1. Whey.

2. The name of a faction.

The ſouthweſt counties of Scotland, have ſeldom corn enough to ſerve them round the year; and the northern parts producing more than they need, thoſe in the weſt come in the Summer to buy at Leith the ſtores that come from the north; and from a word, whiggam, uſed in driving their horſes, all that drove were called the whiggamors, and ſhorter the *whiggs*. Now in that year before the news came down of duke Hamilton's defeat, the miniſters animated the people to riſe and march to Edinburgh; and they came up marching on the head of their pariſhes with an unheard-of fury, praying and preaching all the way as they came. The marquis of Argyle and his party came and headed them, they being about ſix thouſand. This was called the whiggamor's inroad; and ever after that, all that oppoſed the court came in contempt to be called *whigs*: and from Scotland the word was brought into England, where it is now one of our unhappy terms of diſunion. *Burnet.*

Whoever has a true value for church and ſtate, ſhould avoid the extremes of *whig* for the ſake of the former, and the extremes of tory on the account of the latter. *Swift.*

WHI'GGISH. *adj.* [from *whig.*] Relating to the whigs.

She'll prove herſelf a tory plain,
From principles the whigs maintain;
And to defend the *whiggiſh* cauſe,
Her topics from the tories draws. *Swift.*

WHI'GGISM. *n. ſ.* [from *whig.*] The notions of a whig.

I could quote paſſages from fifty pamphlets, wholly made up of *whiggiſm* and atheiſm. *Swift.*

WHILE. *n. ſ.* [*weil*, German; ꝑpile, Saxon.] Time; ſpace of time.

If my beauty be any thing, then let it obtain this much of you, that you will remain ſome *while* in this company, to eaſe your own travel and our ſolitarineſs. *Sidney.*

I have ſeen her riſe from her bed, and again return to bed; yet all this *while* in a moſt faſt ſleep. *Shakeſpeare.*

One *while* we thought him innocent,
And then w' accus'd the conſul. *Ben. Johnſon.*

I hope all ingenuous perſons will advertiſe me fairly, if they think it worth their *while*, of what they diſlike in it. *Digby.*

Pauſing a *while*, thus to herſelf ſhe mus'd. *Milton.*

How couldſt thou look for other, but that God ſhould condemn thee for the doing of thoſe things for which thine own conſcience did condemn thee, all the *while* thou waſt doing of them? *Tillotſon.*

That which I have all this *while* been endeavouring to convince men to, is no other but what God himſelf doth particularly recommend. *Tillotſon.*

Few, without the hope of another life, would think it worth their *while* to live above the allurements of ſenſe. *Atterbury.*

What fate has diſpoſed of the papers, 'tis not worth *while* to tell. *Locke.*

WHILE.
WHILES. } *adv.* [ꝑpile, Saxon. *Whiles* is now out of uſe.]
WHILST.

1. During the time that.

Whiles I was protector,
Pity was all the fault that was in me. *Shakeſpeare.*

What we have, we prize not to the worth,
Whiles we enjoy it; but being lackt and loſt,
Why, then we rack the value. *Shakeſpeare.*

Repeated, *while* the ſedentary earth
Attains her end. *Milton.*

2. As long as.

Uſe your memory, and you will ſenſibly experience a gradual improvement, *while* you take care not to over-load it. *Watts's Logick.*

3. At the ſame time that.

Whiles by the experiment of this miniſtration they glorify God, for your profeſſed ſubjection unto the Goſpel. 2 *Cor.* ix.

Can he imagine that God ſends forth an irreſiſtible ſtrength againſt ſome ſins, *whilſt* in others he permits men a power of repelling his grace? *Decay of Piety.*

To WHILE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To loiter.

Men guilty this way never have obſerved that the *whiling* time, the gathering together, and waiting a little before dinner, is the moſt aukwardly paſſed away of any. *Spectator.*

WHI'LERE. *adv.* [*while* and *ere*, or *before*.] A little while ago.

That curſed wight, from whom I 'ſcap'd *whilere*,
A man of hell, that calls himſelf deſpair. *Spenſer.*

Let us be jocund: will you troul the catch
You taught me *while-ere*? *Shakeſpeare.*

Here lies Hobbinol, our ſhepherd *whilere*. *Raleigh.*

He who, with all heav'n's heraldry, *whilere*
Enter'd the world, now bleeds to give us eaſe. *Milton.*

WHI'LOM. *adv.* [ꝑpilom, Saxon, that is, *once on a time*.] Formerly; once; of old.

Where now the ſtudious lawyers have their bowers,
There *whilom* wont the Templar knights abide,
Till they decayed through pride. *Spenſer.*

In northern clime a val'rous knight
Did *whilom* kill his bear in fight,
And wound a fiddler. *Hudibras.*

Yet art thou not inglorious in thy fate;
For ſo Apollo, with unweeting hand,
Whilom did ſlay his dearly beloved mate. *Milton.*

WHIM. *n. ſ.* [This word is derived by *Skinner* from a thing turning round; nor can I find any etymology more probable.] A freak; an odd fancy; a caprice; an irregular motion of deſire.

All the ſuperfluous *whims* relate,
That fill a female gameſter's pate. *Swift.*

To WHI'MPER. *v. n.* [*wimeren*, German.] To cry without any loud noiſe.

The father by his authority ſhould always ſtop this ſort of crying, and ſilence their *whimpering*. *Locke.*

A laughing, toying, wheedling, *whimp'ring* ſhe,
Shall make him amble on a goſſip's meſſage. *Rowe.*

In peals of thunder now ſhe roars, and now
She gently *whimpers* like a lowing cow. *Swift.*

WHI'MPLED. *adj.* [I ſuppoſe from *whimper*.] This word ſeems to mean diſtorted with crying.

This *whimpled*, whining, purblind, wayward boy,
This ſignior Junio's giant dwarf, Dan Cupid,
Regent of love-rhimes, lord of folded arms,
Th' anointed ſovereign of ſighs and groans. *Shakeſpeare.*

WHI'MSEY. *n. ſ.* [Only another form of the word *whim*.] A freak; a caprice; an odd fancy; a whim.

At this rate a pretended freak or *whimſey* may be palliated. *L'Eſtrange.*

All the ridiculous and extravagant ſhapes that can be imagined, all the fancies and *whimſies* of poets and painters, and Egyptian idolaters, if ſo be they are conſiſtent with life and propagation, would be now actually in being, if our atheiſts notion were true. *Ray.*

So now, as health or temper changes,
In larger compaſs Alma ranges;
This day below, the next above,
As light or ſolid *whimſeys* move. *Prior.*

What I ſpeak, my fair Cloe, and what I write, ſhows
The difference there is betwixt nature and art;
I court others in verſe, but I love thee in proſe;
And they have my *whimſies*, but thou haſt my heart. *Prior.*

Oranges in *whimſey*-boards went round. *King.*

Leſs ſhould I dawb it o'er with tranſitory praiſe,
And water-colours of theſe days;
Theſe days! where e'en th' extravagance of poetry
Is at a loſs for figures to expreſs
Men's folly, *whimſies*, and inconſtancy. *Swift.*

WHI'MSICAL. *adj.* [from *whimſey*.] Freakiſh; capricious; oddly fanciful.

Another circumſtance in which I am very particular, or, as my neighbours call me, *whimſical*: as my garden invites into it all the birds, I do not ſuffer any one to deſtroy their neſts. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

WHIN. *n. ſ.* [*chwyn*, Welſh; *geniſta ſpinoſa*, Latin.] A weed; furze.

With *whins* or with furzes thy hovel renew. *Tuſſer.*

Plants that have prickles in their leaf are holly, juniper, *whin*-buſh, and thiſtle. *Bacon.*

To WHINE. *v. n.* [panian, Saxon; *weenen*, Dutch; *cwyno*, Welſh.] To lament in low murmurs; to make a plaintive noiſe; to moan meanly and effeminately.

They came to the wood where the hounds were in couples ſtaying their coming, but with a *whining* accent craving liberty. *Sidney.*

At his nurſe's tears
He *whin'd* and roar'd away your victory,
That pages bluſh'd at him. *Shakeſpeare.*

Twice and once the hedge-pig *whin'd*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Whip him,
'Till, like a boy, you ſee him cringe his face,
And *whine* aloud for mercy. *Shakeſpeare.*

All the common people have a *whining* tone and accent in their ſpeech, as if they did ſtill ſmart or ſuffer ſome oppreſſion. *Davies on Ireland.*

Then, if we *whine*, look pale,
And tell our tale,
Men are in pain
For us again;
So, neither ſpeaking doth become
The lover's ſtate, nor being dumb. *Suckling.*

He made a viler noiſe than ſwine
In windy weather, when they *whine*. *Hudibras.*

Some under ſheeps cloathing, had the properties of wolves, that is, they could *whine* and howl as well as bite and devour. *South.*

I was not born ſo baſe to flatter crouds,
And move your pity by a *whining* tale. *Dryden.*

Laughing at their *whining* may perhaps be the proper method. *Locke.*

Life was given for noble purpoſes; and therefore it muſt not be ſacrificed to a quarrel, nor *whined* away in love. *Collier.*

Upon a general mourning, mercers and woollen-drapers would in four and twenty hours raiſe their cloths and ſilks to above a double price; and, if the mourning continued long, then *whining* with petitions to the court, that they were ready to ſtarve. *Swift.*

WHINE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Plaintive noiſe; mean or affected complaint.

The favourable opinion of men comes oftentimes by a few demure looks and affected *whines*, ſet off with ſome odd devotional poſtures and grimaces. *South.*

Thy hateful *whine* of woe
Breaks in upon my ſorrows, and diſtracts
My jarring ſenſes with thy beggar's cry. *Rowe.*

To WHI'NNY. *v. n.* [*hinnio*, Lat. from the ſound.] To make a noiſe like a horſe or colt.

WHI'NYARD. *n. ſ.* [pinnan and ane, to gain honour, Saxon, *Skinner*. I know not whether this word was ever uſed ſeriouſly, and therefore perhaps it might be denominated in contempt from *whin*, a tool to cut *whins*.] A ſword, in contempt.

He ſnatch'd his *whinyard* up that fled
When he was falling off his ſteed. *Hudibras.*

To WHIP. *v. a.* [ꝑpeopan, Saxon; *wippen*, Dutch.]

1. To ſtrike with any thing tough and flexible.

He took
The harneſs'd ſteeds, that ſtill with horror ſhook,
And plies them with the laſh, and *whips* 'em on;
And, as he *whips*, upbraids 'em with his ſon. *Addiſon.*

2. To ſew ſlightly.

In half *whipt* muſlin needles uſeleſs lies. *Gay.*

3. To

3. To drive with laſhes.
This unbeard ſawcineſs, and boyiſh troops,
The king doth ſmile at; and is well prepar'd
To *whip* this dwarfiſh war, theſe pigmy arms,
From out the circle of his territories. *Shakeſpeare.*
Let's *whip* theſe ſtragglers o'er the ſeas again;
Laſh hence theſe over-weening rags of France,
Theſe famiſh'd beggars. *Shakeſpeare.*
Since I pluckt geeſe, play'd truant, and *whipt* top, I knew not what 'twas to be beaten 'till lately. *Shakeſpeare.*
If ordered every day to *whip* his top, ſo long as to make him weary, he will wiſh for his book, if you promiſe it him as a reward of having *whipt* his top luſtily quite out. *Locke.*
4. To correct with laſhes.
I'll leave you to the hearing of the cauſe,
Hoping you'll find good cauſe to *whip* them all. *Shakeſp.*
Reaſon with the fellow,
Before you puniſh him, where he heard this,
Leſt you ſhould chance to *whip* your information. *Shakeſp.*
Hourly we ſee ſome raw pin-feather'd thing
Attempt to mount, and fights and heroes ſing,
Who for falſe quantities was *whipt* at ſchool
But to'ther day, and breaking grammar-rule. *Dryden.*
How did he return this haughty brave,
Who *whipt* the winds, and made the ſea his ſlave? *Dryden.*
This requires more than ſetting children a taſk, and *whipping* them without any more ado, if it be not done to our fancy. *Locke.*
Oh chain me! *whip* me! let me be the ſcorn
Of ſordid rabbles and inſulting crowds!
Give me but life. *Smith.*
Heirs to titles and large eſtates have a weakneſs in their eyes, and are not able to bear the pain and indignity of *whipping*. *Swift.*
5. To laſh with ſarcaſm.
They would *whip* me with their fine wits, 'till I was creſt fallen as a dried pear. *Shakeſpeare.*
6. To inwrap.
Its ſtring hath both ends nearly lapt over with another about three inches in length, and ſo is firmly *whipt* about with ſmall gut, that it may the eaſier move in the edge of the rowler. *Moxon.*

To WHIP. *v. a.* To take any thing nimbly.
In his lawleſs fit,
Behind the arras hearing ſomething ſtir,
He *whips* his rapier out, and cries, a rat!
And in this brainiſh apprehenſion kills
The unſeen good old man. *Shakeſpeare.*
She in a hurry *whips* up her darling under her arm. *L'Eſtr.*
Raiſe yourſelf upon your hinder legs, and then ſtretch out your head: I can eaſily *whip* up to your horns, and ſo out of the well. *L'Eſtrange.*
Briſk Suſan *whips* her linnen from the rope,
Whilſt the firſt drizzling ſhow'r is born aſlope. *Swift.*
Thus diſpoſed, it lies ready for you to *whip* it out in a moment. *Swift.*

To WHIP. *v. n.* To move nimbly.
Two friends travelling together met a bear upon the way: the one *whips* up a tree, and the other throws himſelf flat upon the ground. *L'Eſtrange.*
The ſimple 'ſquire made a ſudden ſtart to follow; but the juſtice of the quorum *whipped* between. *Tatler.*

WHIP. *n. ſ.* [hpeop, Saxon.] An inſtrument of correction tough and pliant.
There ſat infernal pain,
And faſt beſide him ſat tumultuous ſtrife;
The one in hand an iron *whip* did ſtrain,
The other brandiſhed a bloody knife. *Spenſer.*
Put in ev'ry honeſt hand a *whip*,
To laſh the raſcal naked through the world. *Shakeſp.*
Love is merely madneſs, and deſerves as well a dark-houſe and a *whip* as madmen do. *Shakeſpeare.*
A *whip* for the horſe, a bridel for the aſs. *Prov.* xxvi. 3.
High on her head ſhe rears two twiſted ſnakes;
Her chain ſhe rattles, and her *whip* ſhe ſhakes. *Dryden.*
In his right hand he holds the *whip*, with which he is ſuppoſed to drive the horſes of the ſun. *Addiſon.*
Each ſtaunch polemick
Came *whip* and ſpur, and daſh'd thro' thin and thick. *Dunc.*

WHI'PCORD. *n. ſ.* [*whip* and *cord.*] Cord of which laſhes are made.
In Raphael's firſt works are many ſmall foldings, often repeated, which look like ſo many *whipcords*. *Dryden.*

WHI'PGRAFTING. *n. ſ.* [In gardening.]
Whipgrafting is done two ways: the firſt, cut off the head of the ſtock, and ſmooth it; then cut the graft from a knot or bud on one ſide ſloping, about an inch and a half long, with a ſhoulder, but not deep, that it may reſt on the top of the ſtock: the graft muſt be cut from the ſhouldering ſmooth and even, ſloping by degrees, that the lower end be thin: place the ſhoulder on the head of the ſtock, and mark the length of the cut part of the graft, and with your knife cut away ſo much of the ſtock as the graft did cover, but not any of the wood of the ſtock: place both together, that the cut part of both may join, and the ſap unite the one to the other; and bind them cloſe together, and defend them from the rain with tempered clay or wax, as before. The other way of *whipgrafting* is, where the grafts and the ſtocks are of an equal ſize: the ſtock muſt be cut ſloping upwards from one ſide to the other, and the graft after the ſame manner from the ſhoulder downwards, that the graft may exactly join with the ſtock in every part, and ſo bind, and clay or wax them as before. *Mortimer.*

WHI'PHAND. *n. ſ.* [*whip* and *hand.*] Advantage over.
The archangel, when diſcord was reſtive and would not be drawn from her beloved monaſtry with fair words, has the *whiphand* of her, and drags her out with many ſtripes. *Dryden.*

WHI'PLASH. *n. ſ.* The laſh or ſmall end of a whip.
Have *whiplaſh* wel knotted and cartrope inough. *Tuſſer.*

WHI'PPER. *n. ſ.* [from *whip.*] One who puniſhes with whipping.
Love is merely a madneſs, and deſerves as well a dark-houſe and a whip as madmen do; and the reaſon why they are not ſo puniſhed is, that the *whippers* are in love too. *Shakeſp.*

WHI'PPINGPOST. *n. ſ.* [*whip* and *poſt.*] A pillar to which criminals are bound when they are laſhed.
Could not the *whippingpoſt* prevail,
With all its rhet'rick, nor the jail;
To keep from flaying ſcourge thy ſkin,
And ankle free from iron gin? *Hudibras.*

WHI'PSAW. *n. ſ.* [*whip* and *ſaw.*]
The *whipſaw* is uſed by joiners to ſaw ſuch great pieces of ſtuff that the handſaw will not eaſily reach through. *Moxon.*

WHI'PSTAFF. *n. ſ.* [On ſhipboard.] A piece of wood faſtened to the helm, which the ſteerſman holds in his hand to move the helm and turn the ſhip. *Dalgarno.*

WHI'PSTER. *n. ſ.* [from *whip.*] A nimble fellow.
I am not valiant neither;
But ev'ry puny *whipſter* gets my ſword. *Shakeſpeare.*
Give that *whipſter* but his errand,
He takes my lord chief juſtice' warrant. *Prior.*

WHIPT, for *whipped.*
In Bridewel a number be ſtript,
Leſſe worthie than theeſe to be *whipt*. *Tuſſer.*

To WHIRL. *v. a.* [hpyrican, Saxon; *wirbelen*, Dutch.] To turn round rapidly.
Five moons were ſeen to-night,
Four fixed, the fifth did *whirl* about
The other four in wond'rous motion. *Shakeſpeare.*
My thoughts are *whirled* like a potter's wheel
I know not where I am, nor what I do. *Shakeſpeare.*
He *whirls* his ſword around without delay,
And hews through adverſe foes an ample way. *Dryden.*
With his full force he *whirl'd* it firſt around;
But the ſoft yielding air receiv'd the wound. *Dryden.*
With what a *whirling* force his lance he toſs'd!
Heav'ns what a ſpring was in his arm to throw! *Dryden.*
The Stygian flood,
Falling from on high, with bellowing ſound,
Whirls the black waves and rattling ſtones around. *Addiſon.*
With impetuous motion *whirl'd* apace,
This magick wheel ſtill moves, yet keeps its place. *Granv.*
They have ever been taught by their ſenſes, that the ſun, with all the planets and the fixed ſtars, are *whirled* round this little globe. *Watts.*

To WHIRL. *v. n.* To run round rapidly.
He, rapt with *whirling* wheels, inflames the ſkyen,
With fire not made to burn, but fairly for to ſhine. *Spenſer.*
As young ſtriplings whip the top for ſport
On the ſmooth pavement of an empty court,
The wooden engine flies and *whirls* about,
Admir'd with clamours of the beardleſs rout. *Dryden.*
She what he ſwears regards no more
Than the deaf rocks when the loud billows roar;
But *whirl'd* away to ſhun his hateful ſight,
Hid in the foreſt. *Dryden.*
Wild and diſtracted with their fears,
They juſtling plunge amidſt the ſounding deeps;
The flood away, the ſtruggling ſquadron ſweeps,
And men and arms, and horſes *whirling* bears. *Smith.*

WHIRL. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Gyration; quick rotation; circular motion; rapid circumvolution.
'Twere well your judgment but in plays did range;
But ev'n your follies and debauches change
With ſuch a *whirl*, the poets of your age
Are tir'd, and cannot ſcore them on the ſtage. *Dryden.*
Wings raiſe my feet; I'm pleas'd to mount on high,
Trace all the mazes of the liquid ſky;
Their various turnings and their *whirls* declare,
And live in the vast regions of the air. *Creech.*

Nor *whirl* of time, nor flight of years can waſte: *Creech.*
I have been watching what thoughts came up in the *whirl* of fancy, that were worth communicating. *Pope.*
How the car rattles, how its kindling wheels
Smoke in the *whirl*: the circling ſand aſcends,
And in the noble duſt the chariot's loſt. *Smith.*

2. Any thing moved with rapid rotation.
Though in dreadful *whirls* we hung
High on the broken wave,
I knew thou wert not ſlow to hear,
Nor impotent to ſave. *Addiſon.*

WHI'RLBAT. *n. ſ.* [*whirl* and *bat.*] Any thing moved rapidly round to give a blow. It is frequently uſed by the poets for the ancient ceſtus.
At *whirlbat* he had ſlain many, and was now himſelf ſlain by Pollux. *L'Eſtrange.*
The *whirlbat's* falling blow they nimbly ſhun,
And win the race ere they begin to run. *Creech.*
The guardian angels of kingdoms he rejected, as Dares did the *whirlbats* of Eryx, when they were thrown before him by Entellus. *Dryden.*
The *whirlbat* and the rapid race ſhall be
Reſerv'd for Cæſar, and ordain'd by me. *Dryden.*

WHI'RLBONE. *n. ſ.* The patella. *Ainſworth.*

WHI'RLIGIG. *n. ſ.* [*whirl* and *gig.*] A toy which children ſpin round.
He found that marbles taught him percuſſion, and *whirligigs* the axis in peritrochio. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*
That ſince they gave things their beginning,
And ſet this *whirligig* a ſpinning. *Prior.*

WHI'RLPIT. } *n. ſ.* [hpyꝛlpole, Saxon.] A place where the
WHI'RLPOOL. } water moves circularly, and draws whatever comes within the circle towards its center; a vortex.
Poor Tom! whom the foul fiend hath led through ford and *whirlpool*, o'er bog and quagmire. *Shakeſpeare.*
In the fathomleſs profound
Down ſunk they, like a falling ſtone,
By raging *whirlpits* overthrown. *Sandys.*
This calm of heaven, this mermaid's melody,
Into an unſeen *whirlpool* draws you faſt,
And in a moment ſinks you. *Dryden.*
Send forth, ye wiſe! ſend forth your lab'ring thought:
Let it return with empty notions fraught,
Of airy columns every moment broke,
Of circling *whirlpools*, and of ſpheres of ſmoke. *Prior.*
There might ariſe ſome vertiginous motions or *whirlpools* in the matter of the chaos, whereby the atoms muſt be thruſt and crowded to the middle of thoſe *whirlpools*, and there conſtipate one another into great ſolid bodies. *Bentley.*

WHI'RLWIND. *n. ſ.* [*werbelwind*, German.] A ſtormy wind moving circularly.
In the very torrent and *whirlwind* of your paſſion, beget a temperance that may give it ſmoothneſs. *Shakeſpeare.*
With *whirlwinds* from beneath ſhe toſs'd the ſhip,
And bare expos'd the boſom of the deep. *Dryden.*

WHI'RRING. *adj.* A word formed in imitation of the ſound expreſſed by it.
From the brake the *whirring* pheaſant ſprings,
And mounts exulting on triumphant wings. *Pope.*

WHISK. *n. ſ.* [*wiſchen*, to wipe, German.]
1. A ſmall beſom, or bruſh.
The white of an egg, though in part tranſparent, yet, being long agitated with a *whiſk* or ſpoon, loſes its tranſparency. *Boyle.*
If you break any china with the top of the *whiſk* on the mantle-tree, gather up the fragments. *Swift.*
2. A part of a woman's dreſs.
An eaſy means to prevent being one farthing the worſe for the abatement of intereſt, is wearing a lawn *whiſk* inſtead of a point de Venice. *Child.*

To WHISK. *v. a.* [*wiſchen*, to wipe, German.]
1. To ſweep with a ſmall beſom.
2. To move nimbly, as when one ſweeps.
Cardan believ'd great ſtates depend
Upon the tip o' th' bear's tail's end;
That as ſhe *whiſk'd* it t'wards the ſun,
Strow'd mighty empires up and down. *Hudibras.*

WHI'SKER. *n. ſ.* [from *whiſk.*] The hair growing on the cheek unſhaven; the muſtachio.
A ſacrifice to fall of ſtate,
Whoſe thread of life the fatal ſiſters
Did twiſt together with its *whiſkers*. *Hudibras.*
Behold four kings in majeſty rever'd,
With hoary *whiſkers* and a forky beard. *Pope.*
A painter added a pair of *whiſkers* to the face. *Addiſon.*

To WHI'SPER. *v. n.* [*whiſperen*, Dutch.] To ſpeak with a low voice, ſo as not to be heard but by the ear cloſe to the ſpeaker.
He ſometime with fearful countenance would deſire the king to look to himſelf; for that all the court and city were full of *whiſperings* and expectation of ſome ſudden change. *Sidney.*

All that hate me *whiſper* together againſt me. *Pſ.* xli. 7.
In ſpeech of man, the *whiſpering* or ſuſurrus, whether louder or ſofter, is an interiour ſound; but the ſpeaking out is an exteriour ſound, and therefore you can never make a tone, nor ſing in *whiſpering*; but in ſpeech you may. *Bacon.*
The king Aceſtis calls;
Then ſoftly *whiſper'd* in her faithful ear,
And bade his daughters at the rites appear. *Pope.*
It is as offenſive to ſpeak wit in a fool's company, as it would be ill manners to *whiſper* in it; he is diſpleaſed at both, becauſe he is ignorant of what is ſaid. *Pope.*
He comes and *whiſpers* in his ear. *Swift.*
The hollow *whiſp'ring* breeze, the pliant rills
Purle down amid' the twiſted roots. *Thomſon.*

To WHI'SPER. *v. a.*
1. To addreſs in a low voice.
When they talk of him they ſhake their heads,
And *whiſper* one another in the ear. *Shakeſpeare.*
Give ſorrow words; the grief that does not ſpeak,
Whiſpers the o'erfraught heart, and bids it break. *Shakeſp.*
He firſt *whiſpers* the man in the ear, that ſuch a man ſhould think ſuch a card. *Bacon.*
The ſteward *whiſpered* the young Templar, that's true to my knowledge. *Tatler.*
2. To utter in a low voice.
You have heard of the news abroad, I mean the *whiſper'd* ones; for they are yet but ear-kiſſing arguments. *Shakeſp.*
They might buzz and *whiſper* it one to another, and, tacitly withdrawing from the apoſtles, noiſe it about the city. *Bent.*
3. To prompt ſecretly.
Charles the emperor,
Under pretence to ſee the queen his aunt,
For 'twas indeed his colour, but he came
To *whiſper* Wolſey, here makes viſitation. *Shakeſpeare.*

WHI'SPER. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A low ſoft voice.
The extenſion is more in tones than in ſpeech; therefore the inward voice or *whiſper* cannot give a tone. *Bacon.*
Strictly obſerve the firſt hints and *whiſpers* of good and evil that paſs in the heart, and this will keep conſcience quick and vigilant. *South.*
Soft *whiſpers* through th' aſſembly went. *Dryden.*
He uncall'd, his patron to controul,
Divulg'd the ſecret *whiſpers* of his ſoul. *Dryden.*

WHI'SPERER. *n. ſ.* [from *whiſper.*]
1. One that ſpeaks low.
2. A private talker.
Kings truſt in eunuchs hath rather been as to good ſpials and good *whiſperers* than good magiſtrates. *Bacon.*

WHIST. [This word is called by *Skinner*, who ſeldom errs, an interjection commanding ſilence, and ſo it is commonly uſed; but *Shakeſpeare* uſes it as a verb, and *Milton* as an adjective.]
1. Are ſilent.
Come unto theſe yellow ſands,
And then take hands;
Curt'ſied when you have, and kiſt,
The wild waves *whiſt*. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Still; ſilent.
The winds, with wonder *whiſt*,
Smoothly the waters kiſs'd,
Whiſpering new joys to the mild ocean. *Milton.*
3. Be ſtill.

WHIST. *n. ſ.* A game at cards, requiring cloſe attention and ſilence.
The clergyman uſed to play at *whiſt* and ſwobbers. *Swift.*
Whiſt awhile
Walks his grave round, beneath a cloud of ſmoke,
Wreath'd fragrant from the pipe. *Thomſon.*

To WHI'STLE. *v. n.* [hpiꝛtlan, Saxon; *fiſtulo*, Latin.]
1. To form a kind of muſical ſound by an inarticulate modulation of the breath.
Iv'e watch'd and travell'd hard:
Some time I ſhall ſleep out, the reſt I'll *whiſtle*. *Shakeſp.*
His big manly voice
Changing again toward childiſh treble pipes,
He *whiſtles* in his ſound. *Shakeſpeare.*
Let one *whiſtle* at the one end of a trunk, and hold your ear at the other, and the ſound ſhall ſtrike ſo ſharp as you can ſcarce endure it. *Bacon.*
While the plowman near at hand
Whiſtles o'er the furrow'd land. *Milton.*
Should Bertran ſound his trumpets,
And Torriſmond but *whiſtle* through his fingers,
He draws his army off. *Dryden.*
He *whiſtl'd* as he went for want of thought. *Dryden.*
The ploughman leaves the taſk of day,
And trudging homeward *whiſtles* on the way. *Gay.*
2. To make a ſound with a ſmall inſtrument.
3. To ſound ſhrill.
Soft whiſpers run along the leafy woods,
And mountains *whiſtle* to the murm'ring floods. *Dryden.*

Rhætus from the hearth a burning brand
Selects, and whirling waves; 'till from his hand
The fire took flame, then dash'd it from the right
On fair Charaxus' temples, near the sight
Then *whistling* past came on. *Dryden.*

When winged deaths in *whistling* arrows fly,
Wilt thou, though wounded, yet undaunted stay,
Perform thy part, and share the dangerous day? *Prior.*

The wild winds *whistle*, and the billows roar,
The splitting raft the furious tempest tore. *Pope.*

To WHI'STLE. *v. a.* To call by a whistle.

Whistle them backwards and forwards, 'till he is weary. *South's Sermons.*

He chanced to miss his dog: we stood still 'till he had *whistled* him up. *Addison.*

With simple pride for flatt'ry makes demands,
May dunce by dunce be *whistled* off my hands! *Pope.*

WHI'STLE. *n. s.* [hpiꝛtle, Saxon.]

1. Sound made by the modulation of the breath in the mouth.

My fire in caves constrains the wind,
Can with a breath their clam'rous rage appease;
They fear his *whistle*, and forsake the seas. *Dryden.*

2. A sound made by a small wind instrument.

3. The mouth; the organ of whistling.

Let's drink the other cup to wet our *whistles*, and so sing away all sad thoughts. *Walton.*

4. A small wind instrument.

The masters and pilots were so astonished that they knew not how to direct; and if they knew, they could scarcely, when they directed, hear their own *whistle*. *Sidney.*

Behold,
Upon the hempen tackle shipboys climbing;
Hear the shrill *whistle*, which doth order give
To sounds confus'd. *Shakespeare.*

Small *whistles*, or shepherds oaten pipes, give a sound, because of their extreme slenderness, whereby the air is more pent in than in a wider pipe. *Bacon.*

Her infant grandame's *whistle* next it grew,
The bell she gingl'd, and the *whistle* blew. *Pope.*

5. The noise of winds.

6. A call, such as sportsmen use to their dogs.

Madam, here comes my lord.
—I have been worth the *whistle*. *Shakespeare.*

The knight, pursuing this epistle,
Believ'd he'd brought her to his *whistle*. *Hudibras.*

WHI'STLER. *n. s.* [from *whistle*.] One who whistles.

The prize was a guinea to be conferred upon the ablest *whistler*, who could whistle cleanest, and go through his tune without laughing. *Addison.*

WHIT. *n. s.* [piht, a thing; apiht, any thing, Saxon.] A point; a jot.

We love, and are no *whit* regarded. *Sidney.*

The motive cause of doing it is not in ourselves, but carrieth us as if the wind should drive a feather in the air; we no *whit* furthering that whereby we are driven. *Hooker.*

Her sacred book with blood ywrit,
That none could read, except she did him teach;
She unto him disclosed every *whit*,
And heavenly documents thereout did preach. *Spenser.*

Although the lord became the king's tenant, his country was no *whit* reformed thereby, but remained in the former barbarism. *Davies.*

Nature's full blessings would be well dispens'd
In unsuperfluous, even proportion,
And she no *whit* encumber'd with her store. *Milton.*

In account of ancient times it ought to satisfy any enquirer, if they can be brought any *whit* near one another. *Tillotson.*

It is every *whit* as honourable to assist a good minister, as to oppose a bad one. *Addison.*

WHITE. *adj.* [hpit, Saxon; *wit*, Dutch.]

1. Having such an appearance as arises from the mixture of all colours; snowy.

When the paper was held nearer to any colour than to the rest, it appeared of that colour to which it approached nearest; but when it was equally, or almost equally distant from all the colours, so that it might be equally illuminated by them all, it appeared *white*. *Newton.*

Why round our coaches crowd the *white*-glov'd beaus? *Pope.*

Ulysses cut a piece from the chine of the *white*-tooth'd boar, round which there was much fat. *Broome.*

2. Having the colour of fear; pale.

My hand will
That multitudinous sea incarnadine,
Making the green one red.———
—My hands are of your colour, but I shame
To wear a heart so *white*. *Shakespeare.*

3. Having the colour appropriated to happiness and innocence.

Welcome, pure-ey'd faith, *white*-handed hope;
Thou hovering angel girt with golden wings,
And thou unblemish'd form of chastity. *Milton.*

Wert thou that sweet-smiling youth?
Or that crown'd matron, sage, *white*-robed truth? *Milton.*

Let this auspicious morning be expressed
With a *white* stone, distinguish'd from the rest;
White as thy fame, and as thy honour clear,
And let new joys attend on thy new-added year. *Dryden.*

To festful mirth be this *white* hour assign'd,
And sweet discourse, the banquet of the mind. *Pope.*

Peace o'er the world her olive-wand extend,
And *white*-rob'd innocence from heav'n descend. *Pope.*

4. Grey with age.

I call you servile ministers,
That have with two pernicious daughters join'd,
Your high-engender'd battles 'gainst a head
So old and *white* as this. *Shakesp.*

So minutes, hours and days, weeks, months and years
Past over, to the end they were created,
Would bring *white* hairs unto a quiet grave. *Shakesp.*

5. Pure; unblemished.

Unhappy Dryden!—in all Charles's days,
Roscommon only boasts unspotted lays:
And in our own, excuse some courtly stains,
No *white*r page than Addison's remains. *Pope.*

WHITE. *n. s.*

1. Whiteness; any thing white; white colour.

A friend coming to visit me, I stopp'd him at the door; and before I told him what the colours were, or what I was doing, I asked him which of the two *whites* were the best, and wherein they differed? and after he had at that distance view'd them well, he answer'd, that they were both good *whites*, and that he could not say which was best, nor wherein their colours differ'd *Newton.*

My Nan shall be the queen of all the fairies,
Finely attired in a robe of *white*. *Shakesp.*

2. The mark at which an arrow is shot.

If a mark be set up for an archer at a great distance, let him aim as exactly as he can, the least wind shall take his arrow, and divert it from the *white*. *Dryden.*

Remove him then, and all your plots fly sure
Point blank, and level to the very *white*
Of your designs. *Southern.*

3. The albugineous part of eggs.

I'll fetch some flax and *whites* of eggs
T' apply to's bleeding face. *Shakesp.*

The strongest repellents are the *whites* of new-laid eggs beaten to a froth, with alum. *Wiseman.*

What principle manages the *white* and yolk of an egg into such a variety of textures, as is requisite to fashion a chick? *Boyle.*

The two in most regions represent the yolk and the membrane that lies next above it; so the exterior region of the earth is as the shell of the egg, and the abyss under it as the *white* that lies under the shell. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

4. The white part of the eye.

Our general himself
Sanctifies himself with's hands,
And turns up the *white* o' th' eye to his discourse. *Shakesp.*

The horny or pellucid coat of the eye, doth not lie in the same superficies with the *white* of the eye, but riseth up as a hillock, above its convexity. *Ray.*

To WHITE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To make white; to dealbate.

His raiment became shining, exceeding white as snow; so as no fuller on earth can *white* them. *Mar.* ix. 3.

Like unto *whited* sepulchres, which appear beautiful outward, but are within full of dead mens bones. *Matt.* xxiii.

WHITELE'AD. *n. s.*

White-lead is made by taking sheet-lead, and having cut it into long and narrow slips, they make it up into rolls, but so that a small distance may remain between every spiral revolution. These rolls are put into earthen pots, so ordered that the lead may not sink down above half way, or some small matter more in them: these pots have each of them very sharp vinegar in the bottom, so full as almost to touch the lead. When the vinegar and lead have both been put into the pot, it is covered up close, and so left for a certain time; in which space the corrosive fumes of the vinegar will reduce the surface of the lead into a more white coal, which they separate by knocking it with a hammer. There are two sorts of this sold at the colour shops, the one called cerusse, which is the most pure part, and the other is called white lead. *Quincy.*

WHI'TELY. *adj* [from *white*.] Coming near to white.

A *whitely* wanton, with a velvet brow,
With two pitch-balls stuck in her face for eyes. *Shakesp.*

Now, governor, I see I must blush
Quite through the veil of night a *whitely* shame,
To think I could design to make those free,
Who were by nature slaves. *Southern.*

WHI'TEMEAT. *n. ſ.* [*white* and *meat.*] Food made of milk.
Much ſaltneſs in *whitemeat* is ill for the ſtone. *Tuſſer.*
The Iriſh baniſhed into the mountains, lived only upon *whitemeats.* *Spenſer.*

To WHI'TEN. *v. a.* [from *white.*] To make white.
The ſmoke of ſulphur will not black a paper, and is commonly uſed by women to *whiten* tiffanies. *Brown.*
Flax, the ſoil and climate are proper for *whitening*, by the frequency of brooks, and alſo of winds. *Temple.*
Women of my complexion ought to be more modeſt, eſpecially ſince our faces debar us from all artificial *whitenings.* *Guardian*, N°. 61.
Striking her cliff, the ſtorm confirms her pow'r;
The waves but *whiten* her triumphant ſhore. *Prior.*
Whether the darken'd room to muſe invite,
Or *whiten'd* wall provoke the ſkew'r to write;
In durance, exile, Bedlam, or the Mint,
Like Lee or Budgell, I will rhyme and print. *Pope.*

To WHI'TEN. *v. n.* To grow white.
The bark expects its freight;
The looſen'd canvas trembles with the wind,
And the ſea *whitens* with auſpicious gales. *Smith.*

WHI'TENER. *n. ſ.* [from *whiten.*] One who makes any thing white.

WHI'TENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *white.*]
1. The ſtate of being white; freedom from colour.
This doth lead me to her hand,
Of my firſt love the fatal band,
Where *whiteneſs* doth for ever ſit;
Nature herſelf enamell'd it. *Sidney.*
Whiteneſs is a mean between all colours, having diſpoſed itſelf indifferently to them all, ſo as with equal facility to be tinged with any of them. *Newton.*
2. Paleneſs.
Thou trembleſt, and the *whiteneſs* of thy cheek,
Is apter than thy tongue to tell thy errand. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Purity; cleanneſs.
The leaſt ſpot is viſible on ermine; but to preſerve this *whiteneſs* in its original purity, you have, like that ermine, forſaken the common track of buſineſs, which is not always clean. *Dryden.*

WHI'TEPOT. *n. ſ.* A kind of food.
Cornwall ſquab-pye, and Devon *whitepot* brings. *King.*

WHITES. *n. ſ.* [*fluor albus.*] It ariſes from a laxneſs of the glands of the uterus, and a cold pituitous blood. *Quincy.*

WHITETHO'RN. *n. ſ.* A ſpecies of thorn.
As little as a *whitethorn* and a pear-tree ſeem of kin, a cion of the latter will ſometimes proſper well, being grafted upon a ſtock of the former. *Boyle.*

WHI'TEWASH. *n. ſ.* [*white* and *waſh.*] A waſh to make the ſkin look fair.
The clergy, during Cromwell's uſurpation, were very much taken up in reforming the female world; I have heard a whole ſermon againſt a *whitewaſh.* *Addiſon.*

WHI'TEWINE. *n. ſ.* [*white* and *wine.*] A ſpecies of wine produced from the white grapes.
The ſeeds and roots are to be cut, beaten, and infuſed in *whitewine.* *Wiſeman.*

WHI'THER. *adv.* [hpyðen, Saxon.]
1. To what place? interrogatively.
Siſter, well met; *whither* away ſo faſt?—
—No farther than the Tower. *Shakeſpeare.*
The common people ſwarm like ſummer flies,
And *whither* fly the gnats, but to the ſun? *Shakeſp.*
Ah! *whither* am I hurry'd? ah! forgive,
Ye ſhades, and let your ſiſter's iſſue live. *Dryden.*
2. To what place. Abſolutely.
I ſtray'd I knew not *whither.* *Milton.*
3. To which place: relatively.
Whither, when as they came, they fell at words,
Whether of them ſhould be the lord of lords. *Spenſer.*
At Canterbury, *whither* ſome voice was run on before, the mayor ſeized on them, as they were taking freſh horſes. *Wotton.*
That lord advanced to Wincheſter, *whither* Sir John Berkley brought him two regiments more of foot. *Clarendon.*
4. To what degree? Obſolete; perhaps never in uſe.
Whither at length wilt thou abuſe our patience?
Still ſhall thy fury mock us? *B. Johnſon.*

WHITHERSOE'VER. *adv.* [*whither* and *ſoever.*] To whatſoever place.
For whatever end faith is deſigned, and *whitherſoever* the nature and intention of the grace does drive us, thither we muſt go, and to that end we muſt direct all our actions. *Taylor.*

WHI'TING. *n. ſ.* [*wittingh*, Dutch; *albuxnus*, Lat.]
1. A ſmall ſeafiſh.
Some fiſh are gutted, ſplit, and kept in pickle, as *whiting* and mackerel. *Carew.*
The muſcular fibres of fiſhes are more tender than thoſe of terreſtrial animals, and their whole ſubſtance more watery. Some fiſhes, as *whitings*, can be almoſt entirely diſſolved into water. *Arbuthnot.*
2. A ſoft chalk. [from *white.*]
That this impregnated liquor may be improved, they pour it upon *whiting*, which is a white chalk, or clay finely powdered, cleanſed, and made up into balls. *Boyle.*
When you clean your plate, leave the *whiting* plainly to be ſeen in all the chinks. *Swift.*

WHI'TISH. *adj.* [from *white.*] Somewhat white.
The ſame aqua-fortis, that will quickly change the redneſs of red lead into a darker colour, will, being put upon crude lead, produce a *whitiſh* ſubſtance, as with copper it did a bluiſh. *Boyle.*

WHI'TISHNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *whitiſh.*] The quality of being ſomewhat white.
Take good venereal vitriol of a deep blue, and compare with ſome of the entire cryſtals, purpoſely reſerved, ſome of the ſubtile powder of the ſame ſalt, which will exhibit a very conſiderable degree of *whitiſhneſs.* *Boyle.*

WHI'TLEATHER. *n. ſ.* [*white* and *leather.*] Leather dreſſed with alum, remarkable for toughneſs.
Whole bridle and ſaddle, *whitlether* and nal,
With collars and harneis. *Tuſſer.*
He boar'd the nerves through, from the heel to th' ankle,
and then knit
Both to his chariot, with a thong of *whitleather.* *Chapman.*
Nor do I care much, if her pretty ſnout
Meet with her furrow'd chin, and both together
Hem in her lips, as dry as good *whitleather.* *Suckling.*

WHI'TLOW. *n ſ.* [hpiz, Saxon, and *loup*, a wolf. *Skinner.* hpiz, Saxon, and *low*, a flame. Mr. *Lye.*] A ſwelling between the cuticle and cutis, called the mild whitlow, or between the periоſteum and the bone, called the malignant whitlow.
Paronychia is a ſmall ſwelling about the nails and ends of the fingers, by the vulgar people generally called *whitflaw.* *Wiſem.*

WHI'TSOUR. *n. ſ.* A kind of apple. See APPLE.

WHI'TSTER, or *whiter. n. ſ.* [from *white.*] A whitener.
Carry it among the *whitſters* in Datchet mead. *Shakeſp.*

WHI'TSUL. *n. ſ.* A provincial word.
Their meat was *whitſul*, as they call it, namely, milk, ſour milk, cheeſe, curds, butter. *Carew.*

WHI'TSUNTIDE. *n. ſ.* [*white* and *Sunday*; becauſe the converts newly baptized, appeared from Eaſter to Whitſuntide in white. *Skinner.*] The feaſt of Pentecoſt.
Strephon, with leafy twigs of laurel tree,
A garland made on temples for to wear;
For he then choſen was the dignity
Of village lord that *Whitſuntide* to bear. *Sidney.*
This they employ in brewing and baking againſt *Whitſuntide.* *Carew.*
And let us do it with no ſhew of fear;
Nor with no more than if we heard that England
Were buſied with a *Whitſon* morrice dance. *Shakeſpeare.*

WHI'TTENTREE. *n. ſ.* A ſort of tree. *Ainſworth.*

WHI'TTLE. *n. ſ.* [hpýtel, Saxon.]
1. A white dreſs for a woman. Not in uſe.
2. [hpýtel, Saxon.] A knife.
There's not a *whittle* in th' unruly camp,
But I do prize it at my love, before
The reverend'ſt throat in Athens. *Shakeſpeare.*
A dagger hanging at his belt he had,
Made of an antient ſword's well-temper'd blade;
He wore a Sheffield *whittle* in his hoſe. *Betterton.*

To WHI'TTLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut with a knife; to edge; to ſharpen. Not in uſe.
When they are come to that once, and are thoroughly *whittled*, then ſhall you have them caſt their wanton eyes upon men's wives. *Hakewill.*

To WHIZ. *v. n.* [from the ſound that it expreſſes.] To make a loud humming noiſe.
The exhalations, *whizzing* in the air,
Give ſo much light, that I may read by them. *Shakeſp.*
Turn him about,
I know him, he'll but *whiz*, and ſtrait go out. *Dryden.*
Soon all with vigour bend their truſty bows,
And from the quiver each his arrow choſe:
Hippocoon's was the firſt; with forceful ſway
It flew, and *whizz ng* cut the liquid way. *Dryden.*

WHO. *pronoun.* [hpa, Saxon; *wie*, Dutch.]
1. A pronoun relative, applied to perſons.
We have no perfect deſcription of it, nor any knowledge how, or by *whom* it is inhabited. *Abbot.*
Oft have I ſeen a timely-parted ghoſt,
Of aſhy ſemblance, meagre, pale, and bloodleſs,
Being all deſcended to the lab'ring heart,
Who, in the conflict that it holds with death,
Attracts the ſame for aidance 'gainſt the enemy. *Shakeſp.*
Were the grac'd perſon of her Banquo preſent,
Whom I may rather challenge for unkindneſs,
Than pity for miſchance. *Shakeſpeare.*
The ſon of Duncan,
From *whom* this tyrant holds the due of birth,
Lives in the Engliſh court. *Shakeſp.*
A man can never be obliged to ſubmit to any power, unleſs he can be ſatisfied, *who* is the perſon *who* has a right to exerciſe it. *Locke.*

Tell who loves *who*; what favours some partake,
And who is jilted. *Dryden.*

We are still as much at a loss, *who* civil power belongs to. *Locke.*

2. *As who should say*, elliptically for *as one who should say*.

Hope throws a generous contempt upon ill usage, and looks like a handsome defiance of a misfortune: *as who should say*, you are somewhat troublesome now, but I shall conquer you. *Collier.*

3. *Whose* is the genitive of *which*, as well as of *who*, and is applied to things.

Whose soever sins ye remit, they are remitted; and *whose* soever sins ye retain, they are retained. *John* xx. 23.

The question *whose* solution I require,
Is what the sex of women most desire. *Dryden.*

Is there any other doctrine, *whose* followers are punished? *Add.*

4. It has sometimes a disjunctive sense.

There thou tell'st of kings, and *who* aspire;
Who fall, *who* rise, *who* triumphs, *who* do moan. *Daniel.*

WHOE'VER. *pronoun.* [*who* and *ever*.] Any one, without limitation or exception.

Whoever doth to temperance apply
His stedfast life, and all his actions frame,
Trust me, shall find no greater enemy,
Than stubborn perturbation to the same. *Spenser.*

I think myself beholden, *whoever* shews me my mistakes. *Loc.*

Whoe'er thou art, that fortune brings to keep
The rights of Neptune, monarch of the deep;
The first it fits, O stranger, to prepare
The due libation, and the solemn prayer. *Pope.*

Whoever is really brave, has always this comfort when he is oppress'd, that he knows himself to be superior to those who injure him, by forgiving it. *Pope.*

WHOLE. *adj.* [pal, Saxon; *heal*, Dutch.]

1. All; total; containing all.

Burn the *whole* ram upon the altar. *Ex.* xxix. 18.

All the *whole* army stood agaz'd at him. *Shakesp.*

Fierce extremes,
Contiguous might distemper the whole frame. *Milton.*

2. Uninjured; unimpaired.

Anguish is come upon me, because my life is yet *whole* in me. 2 *Sam.* i. 9.

3. Well of any hurt or sickness.

When they had done circumcising all the people, they abode in the camp, till they were *whole*. *Jos.* v. 8.

WHOLE. *n. s.* The totality; no part omitted; the complex of all the parts.

Fear God, and keep his commandments, for this is the *whole* of man. *Ecclesiastes.*

Begin with sense, of ev'ry art the soul;
Parts answering parts, shall slide into a *whole*. *Pope.*

It contained the *whole* of religion amongst the antients; and made philosophy more agreeable. *Broome.*

There is a metaphysical *whole*, when the essence of a thing is said to consist of two parts, the genus and the difference, *i. e.* the general and the special nature, which, being joined together, make up a definition. *Watts.*

WHO'LESALE. *n. s.* [*whole* and *sale*.] Sale in the lump, not in separate small parcels.

These are *wholesale* chapmen to Satan, that do not truck and barter one crime for another, but take the whole herd. *Government of the Tongue.*

This cost me at the *wholesale* merchant's a hundred drachma's; I made two hundred by selling it in retail. *Addison.*

Some from vanity, or envy, despise a valuable book, and throw contempt upon it by *wholesale*. *Watts.*

WHO'LESOME. *adj.* [*heelsam*, Dutch; *heylsam*, Teutonick; both from hæl, Saxon, *health*.]

1. Sound. Contrary to unsound in doctrine.

They suffer us to famish, repeal daily any *wholesome* act established against the rich, and provide more piercing statutes to chain up the poor. *Shakespeare.*

'Tis no less
To govern justly, and make your empire flourish,
With *wholesome* laws, in riches, peace, and plenty;
Than, by the expence of wealth and blood, to make
New acquisitions. *Denham.*

So the doctrine contain'd be but *wholesome* and edifying, a want of exactness in speaking may be overlook'd. *Atterbury.*

2. Contributing to health.

Night not now, as ere man fell,
Wholesome and cool and mild; but with black air
Accompany'd, with damps and dreadful gloom. *Milton.*

Besides the *wholesome* luxury which that place abounds with, a kitchen garden is a more pleasant sight than the finest orangery. *Addison.*

She held it *wholesomer* by much,
To rest a little on the couch. *Prior.*

3. Preserving; salutary. Obsolete.

The Lord helpeth his anointed, and will hear him from his holy heaven; even with the *wholesome* strength of his right hand. *Psalm* xx. 6.

4. Kindly; pleasing. A burlesque use.

I cannot make you a *wholesome* answer; my wit's diseased. *Shakespeare.*

To wail friends lost,
Is not by much so *wholesome*, profitable,
As to rejoice at friends but newly found. *Shakesp.*

WHO'LESOMELY. *adv.* [from *wholesome*.] Salubriously; salutiferously.

WHO'LESOMENESS. *n. s.* [from *wholesome*.]

1. Quality of conducing to health; salubrity.

We made a standard of the healthfulness of the air, from the proportion of acute and epidemical diseases, and of the *wholesomeness* of the food from that of the chronical. *Graunt.*

At Tonon they shewed us a great fountain of water, that is in great esteem for its *wholesomeness*; weighing two ounces in a pound less than the same measure of the lake water. *Add.*

2. Salutariness; conduciveness to good.

WHO'LLY. *adv.* [from *whole*.]

1. Completely; perfectly.

The thrust was so strong, that he could not so *wholly* beat it away, but that it met with his thigh, through which it ran. *Sidney.*

Nor *wholly* lost we so deserv'd a prey;
For storms repenting part of it restor'd. *Dryden.*

Thus equal deaths are dealt with equal chance;
By turns they quit their ground, by turns advance:
Victors, and vanquish'd in the various field,
Nor *wholly* overcome, nor *wholly* yield. *Dryden.*

This story was written before Boccace; but its author being *wholly* lost, Chaucer is now become an original. *Dryden.*

They employ'd themselves *wholly* in domestick life; and provided a woman could keep her house in order, she never troubled herself about regulating the commonwealth. *Addison.*

2. Totally; in all the parts or kinds.

Metals are *wholly* subterrany. *Bacon.*

WHOM. the accusative of *who*, singular and plural.

There be men in the world, *whom* you had rather have be your son with five hundred pounds, than some other with five thousands. *Locke.*

WHOMSOE'VER. *pron.* [*who* and *soever*.] Any without exception.

With *whomsoever* thou findest thy goods, let him not live. *Gen.* xxxi. 32.

Nature has bestowed mines on several parts; but their riches are only for the industrious and frugal. *Whomsoever* else they visit, 'tis with the diligent and sober only they stay. *Locke.*

WHOO'BUB. *n. s.* Hubbub. See HUBBUB.

In this time of lethargy, I pick'd and cut most of their festival purses: and had not the old man come in with a *whoobub* against his daughter, and scar'd my choughs from the chaff, I had not left a purse in the whole army. *Shakesp.*

WHOOP. *n. s.* [See HOOP.]

1. A shout of pursuit.

Let them breathe a-while, and then
Cry *whoop*, and set them on again. *Hudibras.*

A fox crossing the road, drew off a considerable detachment, who clapp'd spurs to their horses, and pursued him with *whoops* and hallows. *Addison.*

2. [*Upupa*, Latin.] A bird. *Dict.*

To WHOOP. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To shout with malignity.

Treason and murder ever kept together,
As two yoke devils sworn to either's purpose:
Working so grosly in a nat'ral cause,
That admiration did not *whoop* at them. *Shakesp.*

To WHOOP. *v. a.* To insult with shouts.

While he trusts me, 'twere so base a part
To fawn, and yet betray; I shou'd be hiss'd
And *whoop'd* in hell for that ingratitude. *Dryden.*

WHORE. *n. s.* [hon, Saxon; *hoere*, Dutch.]

1. A woman who converses unlawfully with men; a fornicatress; an adultress; a strumpet.

To put out the word *whore*, thou dost me wo,
Throughout my book; troth, put out woman too. *B. Johns.*

2. A prostitute; a woman who receives men for money.

Orontes
Conveys his wealth to Tiber's hungry shores,
And fattens Italy with foreign *whores*. *Dryden.*

We weary'd should lie down in death:
This cheat of life would take no more;
If you thought fame but empty breath;
Your Phyllis but a perjur'd *whore*. *Prior.*

To WHORE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To converse unlawfully with the other sex.

'Tis a noble general's prudent part,
To cherish valour, and reward desert:
Let him be daub'd with lace, live high, and *whore*;
Sometimes be lousy, but be never poor. *Dryden.*

To WHORE. *v. a.* To corrupt with regard to chastity.

WHO'REDOM. *n. s.* [from *whore*.] Fornication.

Some let go *whoredom* as an indifferent matter, which yet strive for an holy-day, as for their life. *Hall.*

Nor can that perſon who accounts it his recreation to ſee one man wallowing in his filthy revels, and another infamous by his ſenſuality, be ſo impudent as to allege, that all the enormous draughts of the one can leave the leaſt reliſh upon the tip of the tongue; or that all the fornications and *uhoredoms* of the other can quench his own luſt. *South.*

WHOREMA'STER. } *n. ſ.* [*whore* and *maſter* or *monger*.] One
WHOREMO'NGER. } who keeps whores, or converſes with a fornicatreſs.

What is a *whoremaſter*, fool? a fool in good cloaths, and ſomething like thee. *Shakeſp.*

As if we were drunkards, by a planetary influence; an admirable evaſion of a *whoremaſter* man, to lay his goatiſh diſpoſition on the change of a ſtar. *Shakeſp.*

Art thou fully perſuaded that no *whoremonger* nor adulterer ſhall have any inheritance in the kingdom of God? and doſt thou continue to practiſe theſe vices? *Tillotſon.*

A rank notorious *whoremaſter*, to chooſe,
To truſt his neck into the marriage nooſe. *Dryden.*

If he were jealous, he might clip his wife's wings; but what would this avail, when there were flocks of *whoremaſters* perpetually hovering over his houſe. *Addiſon.*

WHO'RESON. *n. ſ.* [*whore* and *ſon*.] A baſtard. It is generally uſed in a ludicrous diſlike.

Whoreſon, mad compound of majeſty, thou art welcome. *Shakeſpeare's Henry IV.*

Thou *whoreſon* Zed! thou unneceſſary letter. *Shakeſp.*

How now, you *whoreſon* peaſant,
Where have you been theſe two days loitering? *Shakeſp.*

Frog was a cunning, fly *whoreſon*, quite the reverſe of John. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of John Bull.*

WHO'RISH. *adj.* [from *whore*.] Unchaſt; innocent.

You, like a letcher, out of *whoriſh* loins
Breed out your inheritors. *Shakeſp.*

By means of a *whoriſh* woman a man is brought to a piece of bread. *Prov.* vi. 26.

WHO'RTLEBERRY. *n. ſ.* [ꝑeoꝛꝺbeꝛian, Saxon.] Bilberry. A plant.

The flower conſiſts of one leaf, ſhaped like a pitcher; from whoſe empalement ariſes the pointal, fixed like a nail in the upper part of the flower, which becomes a ſoft umbilicated fruit or berry full of juice, in which are incloſed ſeeds, for the moſt part ſmall. *Miller.*

WHOSE. *n. ſ.*

1. Genitive of *who*.

Though I could
With barefac'd power ſweep him from my ſight,
And bid my will avouch it, yet I muſt not;
For certain friends that are both his and mine,
Whoſe loves I may not drop. *Shakeſp.*

2. Genitive of *which*.

Thy name affrights me, in *whoſe* ſound is death. *Shakeſp.*

Thoſe darts *whoſe* points make gods adore
His might, and deprecate his power. *Prior.*

WHO'SO. } *pronoun.* [*who* and *ſoever*.] Any, without re-
WHOSOE'VER. } ſtriction.

Whoſo is out of hope to attain another's virtue, will ſeek to come at even hand, by depreſſing another's fortune. *Bacon.*

Let there be perſons licenſed to lend upon uſury; let the rate be ſomewhat more eaſy for the merchant than that he formerly paid; for all borrowers ſhall have ſome eaſe, be he merchant or *whatſoever*. *Bacon.*

He inclos'd
Knowledge for good, and evil, in this tree,
That *whoſo* eats thereof, forthwith attains
Wiſdom. *Milton.*

Whoſoever hath Chriſt for his friend, ſhall be ſure of counſel, and *whoſoever* is his own friend will be ſure to obey it. *South's Sermons.*

WHURT. *n. ſ.* A whortleberry; a bilberry.

For fruits, both wild, as *whurts*, ſtrawberries, pears and plums, though the meaner ſort come ſhort, the gentlemen ſtep not far behind thoſe of other parts. *Carew.*

WHY. *adv.* [ꝑꝑi, ꝑoꝛꝑꝑi, Saxon.]

1. For what reaſon? Interrogatively.

They both deal juſtly with you; *why?* not from any regard they have for juſtice, but becauſe their fortune depends on their credit. *Swift.*

2. For which reaſon. Relatively.

Mortar will not have attained its utmoſt compactneſs till fourſcore years after it has been employed; and this is one reaſon *why*, in demoliſhing ancient fabricks, it is more eaſy to break the ſtone than the mortar. *Boyle.*

No ground of enmity
Why he ſhould mean me ill. *Milton.*

Such, whoſe ſole bliſs is eating: who can give
But that one brutal reaſon, *why* they live. *Dryden.*

3. For what reaſon. Relatively.

Shall I tell you *why*:—
—Ay, ſir, and wherefore; for they ſay,
Every *why* hath a wherefore. *Shakeſpeare.*

I was diſpatch'd for their defence and guard;
And liſten *why*, for I will tell you now. *Milton.*

We examine the *why*, the what, and the how of things. *L'Eſtrange.*

Turn the diſcourſe; I have a reaſon *why*
I would not have you ſpeak ſo tenderly. *Dryden.*

4. It is ſometimes uſed emphatically.

Ninus' tomb, man; *why*, you muſt not ſpeak that yet: that you anſwer to Pyram. *Shakeſpeare.*

You have not been a-bed then?
Why, no; the day had broke before we parted. *Shakeſp.*

Whence is this? *why*: from that eſſential ſuitableneſs which obedience has to the relation which is between a rational creature and his Creator. *South.*

WHYNO'T. *adv.* A cant word for violent or peremptory procedure.

Capoch'd your rabbins of the ſynod,
And ſnap'd their canons with a *whynot*. *Hudibras.*

WI. [Sax.] Holy. Thus *wimund*, holy peace; *wiſert*, eminent for ſanctity; *alwi*, altogether holy, as Hierocles, Hieronymus, Hoſius, &c. *Gibſon.*

WIC, *Wich*. Comes from the Saxon pic, which according to the different nature and condition of places, hath a threefold ſignification; implying either a village, or a bay made by the winding banks of a river, or a caſtle. *Gibſon.*

WICK. *n. ſ.* [ꝑeoce, Saxon; *wiecke*, Dutch.] The ſubſtance round which is applied the wax or tallow of a torch or candle.

But true it is, that when the oil is ſpent,
The light goes out, and *wick* is thrown away;
So, when he had reſign'd his regiment,
His daughter 'gan deſpiſe his drooping day. *Spenſer.*

There lives within the very flame of love
A kind of *wick* or ſnuff that will abate it. *Shakeſpeare.*

Bodies are inflamed wholly and immediately, without any *wick* to help the inflammation. *Bacon.*

Little atoms of oil or melted wax continually aſcend apace up the *wick* of a burning candle. *Digby.*

The fungous parcels about the *wicks* of candles only ſignifieth a moiſt and pulvious air about them. *Brown.*

WICKED. *adj.* [Of this common word the etymology is very obſcure: picca, is *an enchanter*; pæccan, is *to oppreſs*; pinian, *to curſe*; picch, is *crooked*: all theſe however *Skinner* rejects for *vitiatus*, Latin. Perhaps it is a compound of pic, *vile*, *bad*, and *head*, *malum caput*.]

1. Given to vice; not good; flagitious; morally bad.

The dwelling place of the *wicked* ſhall come to nought. *Job.*

And as the better ſpirit, when ſhe doth bear
A ſcorn of death, doth ſhew ſhe cannot die;
So when the *wicked* ſoul death's face doth fear,
Ev'n then ſhe proves her own eternity. *Davies.*

He of their *wicked* ways ſhall them admoniſh. *Milton.*

But ſince thy veins paternal virtue fires,
Go and ſucceed! the rivals aims deſpiſe;
For never, never *wicked* man was wiſe. *Pope.*

2. It is a word of ludicrous or ſlight blame.

That ſame *wicked* baſtard of Venus, that blind raſcally boy, that abuſes every one's eyes becauſe his own are out, let him be judge how deep I am in love. *Shakeſp.*

3. Curſed; baneful; pernicious; bad in effect.

The *wicked* weed which there the fox did lay,
From underneath his head he took away. *Spenſer.*

As *wicked* dew as e'er my mother bruſh'd,
With raven's feather from unwholſome fen,
Drop on you both. *Shakeſp.*

WI'CKEDLY. *adv.* [from *wicked*.] Criminally; corruptly; badly.

I would now ſend him where they all ſhould ſee,
Clear as the light his heart ſhine; where no man
Could be ſo *wickedly* or fondly ſtupid,
But ſhould cry out, he ſaw, touch'd, felt wickedneſs,
And graſp'd it. *Ben. Johnſon.*

He behav'd himſelf with great modeſty and wonderful repentance; being convinced in his conſcience that he had done *wickedly*. *Clarendon.*

That thou may'ſt the better bring about
Thy wiſhes, thou art *wickedly* devout. *Dryden.*

'Tis phraſe abſurd to call a villain great:
Who *wickedly* is wiſe, or madly brave,
Is but the more a fool, the more a knave. *Pope.*

WI'CKEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *wicked*.] Corruption of manners; guilt; moral ill.

It is not good that children ſhould know any *wickedneſs*; old folks have diſcretion and know the world. *Shakeſp.*

Theſe tents thou ſaw'ſt ſo pleaſant, were the tents
Of *wickedneſs*; wherein ſhall dwell his race
Who ſlew his brother. *Milton.*

WI'CKER. *adj.* [*vigre*, a twig, Daniſh; *twiggen*, Dutch.] Made of ſmall ſticks.

Each one a little *wicker* baſket had
Made of fine twigs, entrailed curiouſly;
In which they gather'd flow'rs. *Spenſer.*

The

The long broad ſhields, made up of *wicker* rods, which are commonly uſed among the northern Iriſh, but eſpecially among the Scots, are brought from the Scythians. *Spenſer.*

If your influence be quite damm'd up
With black uſurping miſts, ſome gentle taper,
Though a ruſh candle from the *wicker* hole
Of ſome clay habitation, viſit us
With thy long-levell'd rule of ſtreaming light. *Milton.*

A fooliſh painter drew January ſitting in a *wicker* chair, with four nightcaps on by the fire, and without doors green trees, as if it had been in the midſt of July. *Peacham.*

WI'CKET. *n. ſ.* [*wicked*, Welſh; *guichet*, Fr. *wicket*, Dutch.] A ſmall gate.

When none yielded, her unruly page,
With his rude claws the *wicket* open rent,
And let her in. *Spenſer.*

Theſe *wickets* of the ſoul are plac'd on high,
Becauſe all ſounds do lightly mount aloft. *Davies.*

Now St. Peter at heav'n's *wicket* ſeems
To wait them with his keys. *Milton.*

The cave was now a common way,
The *wicket*, often open'd, knew the key. *Dryden.*

The chaffering with diſſenters, and dodging about this or the other ceremony, is like opening a few *wickets*, by which no more than one can get in at a time. *Swift.*

WIDE. *adj.* [pıbe, Saxon; *wijd*, Dutch.]

1. Broad; extended far each way.

They found fat paſture, and the land was *wide* and quiet. 1 *Chron.* iv. 40.

He wand'ring long a *wider* circle made,
And many-languag'd nations he ſurvey'd. *Pope.*

2. Broad to a certain degree: as *three inches* wide.
3. Deviating; remote.

Many of the fathers were far *wide* from the underſtanding of this place. *Raleigh.*

Conſider the abſurdities of that diſtinction betwixt the act and the obliquity, and the contrary being ſo *wide* from the truth of ſcripture and the attributes of God, and ſo noxious to good life, we may certainly conclude, that to the perpetration of whatſoever ſin, there is not at all any predeſtination of God. *Hammond.*

To move
His laughter at their quaint opinions *wide*. *Milton.*

Oft *wide* of nature muſt he act a part,
Make love in tropes, in bombaſt break his heart. *Tickell.*

WIDE. *adv.*

1. At a diſtance. In this ſenſe *wide* ſeems to be ſometimes an adverb.

A little *wide*,
There was a holy chapel edify'd,
Wherein the hermit wont to ſay
His holy things each morn and even tide. *Spenſer.*

Of this I have heard more from others who lived much among the Chineſe; a people whoſe way of thinking ſeems to lie as *wide* of ours in Europe as their country does. *Temple.*

2. With great extent.

Of all theſe bounds rich'd
With plenteous rivers, and *wide* ſkirted meads,
We make thee lady. *Shakeſpeare.*

On the eaſt-ſide of the garden place,
Cherubic watch; and of a ſword the flame
Wide-waving; all approach far off to fright. *Milton.*

With huge two-handed ſway,
Brandiſh'd aloft, the horrid edge came down,
Wide waſting
The ſouth wind roſe, and with black wings. *Milton.*

Wide hovering all the clouds together drove
From under heav'n. *Milton.*

Stretch'd at eaſe the panting lady lies,
To ſhun the fervor of meridian ſkies;
While ſweating ſlaves catch ev'ry breeze of air,
And with *wide*-ſpreading fans refreſh the fair. *Gay.*

Yet *wide* was ſpread their fame in ages paſt,
And poets once had promis'd they ſhould laſt. *Pope.*

WI'DELY. *adv.* [from *wide*.]

1. With great extent each way.

Any that conſiders how immenſe the intervals of the chaos are, in proportion to the bulk of the atoms, will hardly induce himſelf to believe, that particles ſo *widely* diſſeminated could ever throng one another to a compact texture. *Bentley.*

2. Remotely; far.

Let him exerciſe the freedom of his reaſon, and his mind will be ſtrengthned, and the light which the remote parts of truth will give to one another, will ſo aſſiſt his judgment, that he will ſeldom be *widely* out. *Locke.*

To WI'DEN. *v. a.* [from *wide*.] To make wide; to extend.

So now the gates are ope; now prove good ſeconds;
'Tis for the followers, fortune *widens* them,
Not for the flyers. *Shakeſpeare.*

Theſe accidents when they firſt happen, ſeem but ſmall and contemptible; but by degrees they branch out and *widen* themſelves into a numerous train of miſchievous conſequences. *South.*

He was accuſtomed to ſleep with a peaceable noſe, ſoftening in his ſlumbers the wrinkles of it, and the anger which commonly mounted to that part; but now his noſtrils were *widened* to the laſt degree of fury. *Dryden.*

To WI'DEN. *v. n.* To grow wide; to extend itſelf.

It is in this that the ſpecies of brutes are diſcriminated from man, and that proper difference, wherein they are wholly ſeparated, and which at laſt *widens* to ſo vaſt a diſtance. *Locke.*

With her the temple ev'ry moment grew,
Upward the columns ſhoot, the roofs aſcend,
And arches *widen*, and long iſles extend. *Pope.*

WI'DENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *wide*.]

1. Breadth; large extent each way.

The rugged hair began to fall away;
The ſweetneſs of her eyes did only ſtay,
Though not ſo large; her crooked horns decreaſe;
The *wideneſs* of her jaws and noſtrils ceaſe. *Dryden.*

2. Comparative breadth.

Within the ſame annual time, the center of the earth is carried above fifty times as far round the orbis magnus, whoſe *wideneſs* we now aſſume to be twenty thouſand terreſtrial diameters. *Bentley.*

WI'DGEON. A water-fowl not unlike a wild duck, but not ſo large.

Among the firſt ſort we reckon creyſers, curlews, and *widgeons*. *Carew.*

WI'DOW. *n. ſ.* [pıbpa, Sax. *weduwe*, Dutch; *weddw*, Welſh; *vidua*, Latin.] A woman whoſe huſband is dead.

To take the *widow*,
Exaſperates, makes mad her ſiſter Gonerill. *Shakeſp.*

Catharine no more
Shall be call'd queen; but princeſs dowager,
And *widow* to prince Arthur. *Shakeſpeare.*

Our fatherleſs diſtreſs was left unmoan'd,
Your *widow*-dolours likewiſe be unwept. *Shakeſp.*

And will ſhe yet debaſe her eyes on me,
That cropt the golden prime of this ſweet prince,
And made her *widow* to a woeful bed. *Shakeſp.*

The barren they more miſerable make,
And from the *widow* all her comfort take. *Sandys.*

He warns the *widow*, and her houſhold gods
To ſeek a refuge in remote abodes. *Dryden.*

Who has the paternal power whilſt the *widow*-queen is with child. *Locke.*

To WI'DOW. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To deprive of a huſband.

In this city he
Hath *widow'd* and unchilded many a one,
Which to this hour bewail the injury. *Shakeſp.*

Poor ropes you are beguil'd;
Both you and I; for Romeo is exil'd:
He made you for a high way to my bed,
But I, a maid, die maiden *widowed*. *Shakeſp.*

Thy little care to mend my *widow'd* nights,
Has forc'd me to recourſe of marriage rites,
To fill an empty ſide. *Dryden.*

2. To endow with a widow-right.

For his poſſeſſions,
Although by confiſcation they are ours,
We do inſtate and *widow* you withal,
To buy you a better huſband. *Shakeſp.*

3. To ſtrip of any thing good.

The *widow'd* iſle in mourning
Dries up her tears. *Dryden.*

For him you waſte in tears your *widow'd* hours. *Dryden.*

Inclement weather and froſty blaſts deface
The blithſome year, trees of their ſhrivel'd fruits
Are *widow'd*, dreary ſtorms o'er all prevail. *Philips.*

WI'DOWER. *n. ſ.* [from *widow*.] One who has loſt his wife.

The king, ſealing up all thoughts of love under the image of her memory, remained a *widower* many years after. *Sidney.*

The main conſents are had, and here we'll ſtay
To ſee our *widower*'s ſecond marriage-day. *Shakeſpeare.*

They that marry, as they that ſhall get no children; and they that marry not, as the *widowers*. 2 *Eſdr.* xvi. 44.

WI'DOWHOOD. *n. ſ.* [from *widow*.] The ſtate of a widow.

Cecropia, having in her *widowhood* taken this young Arteſia into her charge, had taught her to think that there is no wiſdom but in including both heaven and earth in one's ſelf. *Sidney.*

Ne ween my right with ſtrength adown to tread,
Through weakneſs of my *widowhood* or woe,
For truth is ſtrong. *Spenſer.*

She employed her laſt *widowhood* to works no leſs bountiful than charitable *Carew.*

It is of greater merit wholly to abſtain from things deſireable, than after fruition to be content to leave them; as they who magnify ſingle life prefer virginity much before *widowhood*. *Wotton.*

Cheriſh thy haſten'd *widowhood* with the gold
Of matrimonial treaſon: ſo farewell. *Milton.*

2. Eſtate ſettled on a widow. Not in uſe.
For that dow'ry, I'll aſſure her of
Her *widowhood*, be it that ſhe ſurvives me,
In all my lands. *Shakeſpeare.*

WIDOWHU'NTER. *n. ſ.* [*widow* and *hunter*.] One who courts widows for a jointure.
The *widowhunters* about town often afford them great diverſion. *Addiſon.*

WIDOWMA'KER. *n. ſ.* [*widow* and *maker*.] One who deprives women of their huſbands.
It grieves my ſoul
That I muſt draw this metal from my ſide
To be a *widowmaker*. *Shakeſpeare.*

WI'DOW-WAIL. *n. ſ.* [*widow* and *wail*.] A plant.
It hath a flower conſiſting of one leaf, which is deeply divided into three parts: the cup of the flower is alſo of one leaf, divided into three ſegments; the fruit conſiſts of three hard berries cloſely joined together; in each of which is contained one oblong ſeed; to which may be added, it hath the appearance of a ſhrub, and the leaves are ſmall and oblong. *Miller.*

WIDTH. *n. ſ.* [from *wide*.] Breadth; wideneſs. A low word.
For the *width* of the mortes gage this ſide, then for the tennant, gage on that end of the quarter you intend the tennant ſhall be made. *Moxon.*
Let thy vines in intervals be ſet,
Indulge their *width*, and add a roomy ſpace,
That their extremeſt lines may ſcarce embrace. *Dryden.*

To WIELD. *v. a.* [pealban, Saxon, to manage in the hand.] To uſe with full command, as a thing not too heavy for the holder.
Baſe Hungarian wight, wilt thou the ſpigot *wield*. *Shakeſp.*
His looks are full of peaceful majeſty,
His head by nature fram'd to wear a crown,
His hand to *wield* a ſcepter, and himſelf
Likely in time to bleſs a regal throne. *Shakeſp.*
There is that hand bolden'd to blood and war,
That muſt the ſword in wond'rous actions *wield*. *Daniel.*
They are in the dark before they are aware; and then they make a noiſe only with terms; which, like too heavy weapons that they cannot *wield*, carry their ſtrokes beyond their aim. *Digby.*
The leaſt of whom could *wield*
Theſe elements, and arm him with the force
Of all their regions. *Milton.*
Part *wield* their arms, part curb the foaming ſteed. *Milton.*
If Rome's great ſenate could not *wield* that ſword,
Which of the conquer'd world had made them lord;
What hope had ours, while yet their pow'r was new,
To rule victorious armies, but by you? *Waller.*
He worthieſt, after him, his ſword to *wield*,
Or wear his armour, or ſuſtain his ſhield. *Dryden.*

WI'ELDY. *adj.* [from *wield*.] Manageable.

WI'ERY. *adj.* [from *wire*.]

1. Made of wire: it were better written *wiry*.
Your gown going off, ſuch beauteous ſtate reveals,
As when through flow'ry meads th' hill's ſhadow ſteals;
Off with that *wiery* coronet, and ſhew
The hairy diadem which on your head doth grow. *Donne.*

2. Drawn into wire.
Polymnia ſhall be drawn with her hair hanging looſe about her ſhoulders, reſembling *wiery* gold. *Peacham.*

3. [From pæn, a pool.] Wet; weariſh; moiſt. Obſolete.
Where but by chance a ſilver drop hath fall'n,
Ev'n to that drop ten thouſand *wiery* friends
Do glew themſelves in ſociable grief. *Shakeſp.*

WIFE. *n. ſ.* Plural *wives*. [pıf, Saxon; *wiff*, Dutch.]

1. A woman that has a huſband.
Your claim, fair ſiſter,
I bar it in the intereſt of my *wife*. *Shakeſp.*
There's no bottom, none
In my voluptuouſneſs: your *wives*, your daughters,
Your matrons and your maids could not fill up
The ciſtern of my luſt. *Shakeſpeare.*
Why ſaidſt thou, ſhe is my ſiſter? ſo I might have taken her to me to *wife*. *Gen.* xii. 19.
The *wife*, where danger or diſhonour lurks,
Safeſt and ſeemlieſt by her huſband ſtays. *Milton.*
The *wife* her huſband murders, he the *wife*. *Dryden.*
Fond of his friend, and civil to his *wife*. *Pope.*

2. It is uſed for a woman of low employment.
Strawberry *wives* lay two or three great ſtrawberries at the mouth of the pot, and all the reſt are little ones. *Bacon.*

WIG. *n. ſ. Wig* being a termination in the names of men ſignifies war, or elſe a heroe, from pıg, a word of that ſignification. *Gibſon's Camden.*

WIG. *n. ſ.* [Contracted from *periwig*.]

1. Falſe hair worn on the head.
Triumphing Tories and reſponding Whigs
Forget their feuds, and join to ſave their *wigs*. *Swift.*

2. A ſort of cake. *Ainſworth.*

WIGHT. *n. ſ.* [pıht, Saxon.] A perſon; a being. Obſolete.
Beſhrew the witch! with venomous *wights* ſhe ſtays,
Tedious as hell; but flies the graſps of love,
With wings more momentary ſwift than thought. *Shakeſp.*
This world below did need one *wight*,
Which might thereof diſtinguiſh ev'ry part. *Davies.*
This meaner *wights*, of truſt and credit bare,
Not ſo reſpected, could not look t' effect. *Daniel.*
A *wight* he was, whoſe very ſight wou'd
Entitle him mirror of knighthood. *Hudibras.*
The water flies all taſte of living *wight*. *Milton.*
How could'ſt thou ſuffer thy devoted knight,
On thy own day, to fall by foe oppreſs'd,
The *wight* of all the world who lov'd thee beſt. *Dryden.*
His ſtation he yielded up to a *wight* as diſagreeable as himſelf. *Addiſon.*

WIGHT. *adj.* Swift; nimble. Out of uſe.
He was ſo wimble and ſo *wight*,
From bough to bough he leaped light,
And oft the pumies latched. *Spenſer.*

WI'GHTLY. *adv.* [from *wight*.] Swiftly; nimbly.
Her was her, while it was day-light,
But now her is a moſt wretched wight;
For day that was is *wightly* paſt,
And now at laſt the night doth haſt. *Spenſer.*

WIHT. An initial in the names of men, ſignifies ſtrong; nimble; luſty; being purely Saxon. *Gibſon.*

WILD. *adj.* [pılb, Saxon; *wild*, Dutch.]

1. Not tame; not domeſtick.
For I am he am born to tame you, Kate,
And bring you from a *wild* cat to a kate,
Conformable as other houſhold kates. *Shakeſ.*
Winter's not gone yet, if the *wild* geeſe fly that way. *Shak.*
All beaſts of the earth ſince *wild*. *Milton.*

2. Propagated by nature; not cultivated.
Whatſoever will make a *wild* tree a garden tree, will make a garden tree to have leſs core or ſtone. *Bacon.*
Gooſe graſs or *wild* tanſy is a weed that ſtrong clays are very ſubject to. *Mortimer.*
The *wild* bee breeds in the ſtocks of old willows, in which they firſt bore a canal, and furniſh afterwards with hangings, made of roſe leaves: and to finiſh their work divide the whole into ſeveral rooms or neſts. *Grew.*

3. Deſart; uninhabited.
The wild beaſts where he wons in foreſt *wild*. *Milton.*

4. Savage; uncivilized.
Affairs that walk,
As they ſay ſpirits do, at midnight, have
In them a *wilder* nature, than the buſineſs
That ſeeks diſpatch by day. *Shakeſp.*
Though the inundation deſtroyed man and beaſt generally, yet ſome few *wild* inhabitants of the woods eſcaped. *Bacon.*
When they might not converſe with any civil men without peril of their lives, whither ſhould they fly but into the woods and mountains, and there live in a *wild* and barbarous manner. *Davies.*
May thoſe already curſt Eſſexian plains,
Where haſty death and pining ſickneſs reigns,
Prove as a deſart, and none there make ſtay,
But ſavage beaſts, or men as *wild* as they. *Waller.*

5. Turbulent; tempeſtuous; irregular.
His paſſions and his virtues lie confus'd,
And mixt together in ſo *wild* a tumult,
That the whole man is quite diſfigur'd in him. *Addiſon.*

6. Licentious; ungoverned.
That *wild* rout that tore the Thracian bard. *Milton.*
Valour grown *wild* by pride, and pow'r by rage,
Did the true charms of majeſty impair:
Rome by degrees advancing more in age,
Show'd ſad remains of what had once been fair. *Prior.*

7. Inconſtant; mutable; fickle.
In the ruling paſſion, there alone
The *wild* are conſtant, and the cunning known. *Pope.*

8. Inordinate; looſe.
Other bars he lays before me,
My riots paſt, my *wild* ſocieties. *Shakeſp.*
Beſides, thou art a beau; what's that, my child?
A fop well-dreſt, extravagant and *wild*:
She that cries herbs has leſs impertinence,
And in her calling, more of common ſenſe. *Dryden.*

9. Uncouth; ſtrange.
What are theſe,
So wither'd, and ſo *wild* in their attire,
That look not like th' inhabitants o' the earth,
And yet are on't. *Shakeſp.*

10. Done or made without any conſiſtent order or plan.
With mountains, as with weapons, arm'd; they make
Wild work in heav'n. *Milton.*
The ſea was very neceſſary to the ends of providence, and would have been a very *wild* world had it been without. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

11. Meerly

11. Meerly imaginary.
As univerſal as theſe appear to be, an effectual remedy might be applied: I am not at preſent upon a *wild* ſpeculative project, but ſuch a one as may be eaſily put in execution. *Swift.*

WILD. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] A deſart; a tract uncultivated and uninhabited.
We ſometimes
Who dwell this *wild*, conſtrain'd by want come forth
To town or village nigh. *Milton.*
This gentle knight
Forſook his eaſy couch at early day,
And to the wood and *wilds* purſu'd his way. *Dryden.*
Then Libya firſt, of all her moiſture drain'd,
Became a barren waſte, a *wild* of ſand. *Addiſon.*
Is there a nation in the *wilds* of Afric,
Amidſt the barren rocks and burning ſands,
That does not tremble at the Roman name? *Addiſon.*
You rais'd theſe hallow'd walls; the deſart ſmil'd,
And paradiſe was open'd in the *wild*. *Pope.*

WILD *Baſil. n. ſ.* [*acinus*, Lat.] A plant.
It hath leaves like thoſe of the leſſer baſil; the cup of the flower is oblong and furrowed; the flowers are produced in bunches on the top of little footſtalks, which ariſe from between the footſtalk of the leaf and the ſtalk of the plants in which it differs from ſerpyllum. *Miller.*

WILD *Cucumber. n. ſ.* [*elaterium*, Latin.] A plant.
The branches are ſomewhat like thoſe of the cucumber, but have no tendrils; the fruit is prickly, and when ripe burſts with great elaſticity, and abounds with fetid juice. *Miller.*

WILD *Olive. n. ſ.* [*eleagnus*, Latin, from ἐλαία, an olive, and ἄγνος *vitex*.] This plant hath leaves like thoſe of the chaſte tree, and a fruit like an olive. *Miller.*

WILDSE'RVICE. *n. ſ.* [*cratægus*, Lat.] A plant.
The leaves are ſingle; the flower conſiſts of five leaves, which expand in form of a roſe. The fruit is ſmall, and ſhaped like a pear, in which are many hard ſeeds. *Miller.*

To WI'LDER. *v. a.* [from *wild*.] To loſe or puzzle in an unknown or pathleſs tract.
The little courtiers, who ne'er come to know
The depth of factions, as in mazes go,
Where intereſts meet, and croſs ſo oft, that they
With too much care are *wilder'd* in the way. *Dryden.*
Oh thou! who free'ſt me from my doubtful ſtate,
Long loſt and *wilder'd* in the maze of fate,
Be preſent ſtill. *Pope.*

WI'LDERNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *wild*.]
1. A deſert; a tract of ſolitude and ſavageneſs.
He travell'd through wide waſteful ground,
That nought but deſert *wilderneſs* ſhew'd all around. *F. Qu.*
When as the land ſhe ſaw no more appear,
But a wild *wilderneſs* of waters deep,
Then 'gan ſhe greatly to lament and weep. *Spenſer.*
O my poor kingdom, ſick with civil blows!
When that my care could not with-hold thy riots,
What wilt thou do when riot is thy care?
O, thou wilt be a *wilderneſs* again,
Peopled with wolves, thy old inhabitants. *Shakeſpeare.*
But who can always on the billows lie?
The wat'ry *wilderneſs* yields no ſupply. *Waller.*
All thoſe animals have been obliged to change their woods and *wilderneſſes* for lodgings in cities. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*
2. The ſtate of being wild or diſorderly. Not in uſe.
The paths and bow'rs, doubt not, but our joint hands
Will keep from *wilderneſs* with eaſe. *Milton.*

WI'LDFIRE. *n. ſ.* [*wild* and *fire*.] A compoſition of inflammable materials, eaſy to take fire, and hard to be extinguiſhed.
When thou rann'ſt up Gadſhill in the night to catch my horſe, I did think thou had'ſt been an ignis fatuus, or a ball of *wildfire*. *Shakeſpeare.*
Though brimſtone, pitch, *wildfire*, burn equally, and are hard to quench, yet they make no ſuch firy wind as gunpowder. *Bacon.*
Yet ſhall it in his boiling ſtomach turn
To bitter poiſon, and like *wildfire* burn;
He ſhall caſt up the wealth by him devour'd. *Sandys.*
No matter in the world ſo proper to write with as *wildfire*, as no characters can be more legible than thoſe which are read by their own light. *Addiſon.*
In flames, like Semele's, be brought to bed,
While opening hell ſpouts *wildfire* at your head. *Pope.*

WILDGO'OSECHASE. *n. ſ.* A purſuit of ſomething as unlikely to be caught as the wildgooſe.
If our wits run the *wildgooſechaſe*, I have done; for thou haſt more of the wildgooſe in one of thy wits, than I have in my whole five. *Shakeſpeare.*
Let a man conſider the time, money, and vexation, that this *wildgooſechaſe* has coſt him, and then ſay, what have I gotten to anſwer all this expence, but looſe, giddy frolick? *L'Eſtrange.*

WI'LDING. *n. ſ.* [*wildelinghe*, Dutch.] A wild ſour apple.
Ten ruddy *wildings* in the wood I found,
And ſtood on tip-toes, reaching from the ground. *Dryden.*
The red ſtreak, of all cyder fruit, hath obtained the preference, being but a kind of *wilding*, never pleaſing to the palate. *Mortimer.*
The *wilding*'s fibres are contriv'd
To draw th' earth's pureſt ſpirit, and reſiſt
Its feculence. *Philips.*

WI'LDLY. *adv.* [from *wild*.]
1. Without cultivation.
That which grows *wildly* of itſelf, is worth nothing. *More.*
2. With diſorder; with perturbation or diſtraction.
Put your diſcourſe into ſome frame, and ſtart not ſo *wildly* from my affair. *Shakeſpeare.*
Mrs. Page, at the door, ſweating, blowing, and looking *wildly*, would needs ſpeak with you. *Shakeſpeare.*
Your mothers *wildly* ſtare with fear oppreſt,
And ſtrain their helpleſs infants to their breaſt. *Dryden.*
His fever being come to a height, he grew delirious, and talked very *wildly*. *Female Quixote.*
3. Without attention; without judgment.
As th' unthought accident is guilty
Of what we *wildly* do, ſo we profeſs
Ourſelves to be the ſlaves of chance, and flies
Of every wind that blows. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. Irregularly.
She, *wildly* wanton, wears by night away
The ſign of all our labours done by day. *Dryden.*

WI'LDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *wild*.]
1. Rudeneſs; diſorder like that of uncultivated ground.
The heath, which was the third part of our plot, I wiſh to be framed, as much as may be, to a natural *wildneſs*. *Bacon.*
2. Inordinate vivacity; irregularity of manners.
This ſame ſtarved juſtice hath done nothing but prated to me of the *wildneſs* of his youth, and the feats he hath done about Turnbal-ſtreet; and every third word a lie. *Shakeſp.*
He is giv'n
To ſports, to *wildneſs*, and much company. *Shakeſp.*
3. Savageneſs; brutality.
He came in like a wild man; but ſuch a *wildneſs* as ſhewed his eye-ſight had tamed him, full of withered leaves; which though they fell not, ſtill threatened falling. *Sidney.*
Vainly thou tell'ſt me, what the woman's care
Shall in the *wildneſs* of the wood prepare. *Prior.*
4. Uncultivated ſtate.
Their *wildneſs* loſe, and quitting nature's part,
Obey the rules and diſcipline of art. *Dryden.*
5. Deviation from a ſettled courſe; irregularity.
A delirium is but a ſhort *wildneſs* of the imagination; and a ſettled irregularity of fancy is diſtraction and madneſs. *Watts.*
6. Alienation of mind.
Ophelia, I wiſh
That your good beauties be the happy cauſe
Of Hamlet's *wildneſs*; ſo ſhall I hope your virtues
May bring him to his wonted way again. *Shakeſp.*

WILE. *n. ſ.* [pile, Saxon; *wiel*, Iſlandick.] A deceit; a fraud; a trick; a ſtratagem; a practice artful, ſly, and inſidious.
Their leader by his *wiles* had much obtain'd,
And done much miſchief on the Engliſh ſtate. *Daniel.*
My ſentence is for open war; of *wiles*
More unexpert, I boaſt not; them let thoſe
Contrive who need. *Milton.*
Life eſſay'd the ſureſt *wile*,
Gilding itſelf with Laura's ſmile. *Roſcommon.*
So Sforza, curs'd with a too fertile brain,
Loſt by his *wiles* the pow'r his wit did gain. *Dryden.*
The heart of man is ſo full of *wiles*, artifices, and deceit, that there is no gueſſing at what he is from his ſpeeches. *Addiſon.*
Wiſdom's above ſuſpecting *wiles*,
The queen of learning gravely ſmiles. *Swift.*

WI'LFUL. *adj.* [*will* and *full*.]
1. Stubborn; contumacious; perverſe; inflexible.
2. Done or ſuffered by deſign.
Sthenobœa herſelf did choak
With *wilful* cord, for wanting of her will. *Spenſer.*
Thou to me
Art all things under heav'n, all places thou,
Who for my *wilful* crime art baniſh'd hence. *Milton.*
The ſilent ſtranger ſtood amaz'd to ſee
Contempt of wealth, and *wilful* poverty. *Dryden.*

WI'LFULLY. *adv.* [from *wilful*.]
1. Obſtinately; ſtubbornly.
The mother, who being determinately, leaſt I ſhould ſay of a great lady *wilfully*, bent to marry her to Demagoras, tried all ways which a witty and hard-hearted mother could deviſe. *Sidney.*
Evil could ſhe conceal her fire, and *wilfully* perſevered ſhe in it. *Sidney.*

Religion is matter of our freeſt choice; and if men will obſtinately and *wilfully* ſet themſelves againſt it, there is no remedy. *Tillotſon.*

2. By deſign; on purpoſe.

That will carry us, if we do not *willfully* betray our ſuccours, through all difficulties. *Hammond.*

If you do not *wilfully* paſs over any of your greater offences, but confeſs particularly, and repent ſeriouſly of them, God will more eaſily paſs by your leſſer infirmities. *Taylor.*

This let him know;
Leſt, *wilfully* offending, he pretend
Surpriſal. *Milton.*

WI'LFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *wilful.*] Obſtinacy; ſtubbornneſs; perverſeneſs.

So full of *wilfulneſs* and ſelf-liking is our nature, that without ſome definitive ſentence, which being given, may ſtand, ſmall hope there is that ſtrifes will end. *Hooker.*

Thy cauſeleſs ruth repreſs;
He that his ſorrow ſought through *wilfulneſs*,
And his foe fetter'd would releaſe again,
Deſerves to taſte his folly's fruit. *Spenſer.*

Never hydra-headed *wilfulneſs*,
So ſoon did loſe his ſeat, and all at once,
As in this king. *Shakeſpeare.*

A ſtiff and ſtubborn obſtinacy, is not ſo much firmneſs and reſolution, as *wilfulneſs*. *L'Eſtrange.*

That is not haſtily to be interpreted obſtinacy or *wilfulneſs*, which is the natural product of their age. *Locke.*

WI'LILY. *adv.* [from *wily.*] By ſtratagem; fraudulently.

They did work *wilily*, and went and made as if they had been ambaſſadors. *Joſ.*

WI'LINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *wily.*] Cunning; guile.

The ungodly, for his own luſt, doth perſecute the poor: let them be taken in the crafty *wiline/s* that they have imagined. *Pſ.* x. 2.

She ſupplied the weakneſs of force by *wiline/s* of art, and advantage of treaty. *Howel.*

WILL. *n. ſ.* [pilla, Saxon; *wille*, Dutch.]

1. Choice; arbitrary determination.

Will is the power, which the mind has to order the conſideration of any idea, or the forbearing to conſider it, or to prefer the motion of any part of the body to its reſt, and vice verſa. *Locke.*

Two principal fountains there are of human actions, knowledge and *will*; which *will* in things tending towards any end, is termed choice. *Hooker.*

Is it her nature, or is it her *will*,
To be ſo cruel to an humble foe?
If nature, then ſhe may it mend with ſkill;
If *will*, then ſhe at *will* may *will* forego. *Spenſer.*

Theſe things have a ſhew of wiſdom in *will* worſhip and humility. *Col.* ii. 23.

Will holds the ſceptre in the ſoul,
And on the paſſions of the heart doth reign. *Davies.*

The truth is, ſuch a man underſtands by his *will*, and believes a thing true or falſe, merely as it agrees or diſagrees with a violent inclination; and therefore, whilſt that inclination laſts in its ſtrength, he diſcovers nothing of the different degrees of evidence. *Atterbury.*

2. Diſcretion; choice.

Go then the guilty at thy *will* chaſtize. *Pope.*

3. Command; direction.

At his firſt ſight the mountains are ſhaken, and at his *will* the ſouth wind bloweth. *Eccleſ.* xliii. 16.

4. Diſpoſition; inclination; deſire.

I make bold to preſs upon you with ſo little preparation. You're welcome; what's your *will?* *Shakeſpeare.*

He hath a *will*, he hath a power to perform. *Drummond.*

He ſaid, and with ſo good a *will* to die,
Did to his breaſt the fatal point apply,
It found his heart. *Dryden.*

5. Power; government.

Deliver me not over unto the *will* of mine enemies. *Pſal.*

He had the *will* of his maid before he could go; he had the maſtery of his parents ever ſince he could prattle; and why, now he is grown up, muſt he be reſtrained? *Locke.*

6. Divine determination.

I would give a thouſand furlongs of ſea for an acre of barren ground. The *wills* above be done; but I would fain die a dry death. *Shakeſpeare.*

7. Teſtament; diſpoſition of a dying man's effects.

Another branch of their revenue ſtill
Remains, beyond their boundleſs right to kill,
Their father yet alive, impower'd to make a *will.* *Dryd.*

Do men make their laſt *wills* by word of mouth only? *Stephens.*

8. GOOD-*will.* Favour; kindneſs.

I'll to the doctor, he hath my *good-will*,
And none but he to marry with Nan Page. *Shakeſp.*

9. GOOD-*will.* Right intention.

Some preach Chriſt of envy, and ſome of good *will.* *Phil.* i. 15.

10. ILL-*will.* Malice; malignity.

11. [Contracted from *William.*] *Will* with a wiſp, Jack with a lanthorn.

Will with the wiſp is of a round figure, in bigneſs like the flame of a candle; but ſometimes broader, and like a bundle of twigs ſet on fire. It ſometimes gives a brighter light than that of a wax-candle; at other times more obſcure, and of a purple colour. When viewed near at hand, it ſhines leſs than at a diſtance. They wander about in the air, not far from the ſurface of the earth; and are more frequent in places that are unctuous, mouldy, marſhy, and abounding with reeds. They haunt burying places, places of execution, dunghills. They commonly appear in ſummer, and at the beginning of autumn, and are generally at the height of about ſix feet from the ground. Now they dilate themſelves, and now contract. Now they go on like waves, and rain as it were ſparks of fire; but they burn nothing. They follow thoſe that run away, and fly from thoſe that follow them. Some that have been catched were obſerved to conſiſt of a ſhining, viſcous, and gelatinous matter, like the ſpawn of frogs, not hot or burning, but only ſhining, ſo that the matter ſeems to be phoſphorus, prepared and raiſed from putrified plants or carcaſſes by the heat of the ſun; which is condenſed by the cold of the evening, and then ſhines. *Muſch.*

Will-a-wiſp miſleads night-faring clowns,
O'er hills and ſinking bogs. *Gay.*

To WILL. *v. a.* [*wilgan*, Gothick; pillan, Saxon; *willen*, Dutch.]

1. To deſire that any thing ſhould be, or be done.

To *will*, is to bend our ſouls to the having or doing of that which they ſee to be good. *Hooker.*

Let Richard be reſtored to his blood,
As *will* the reſt; ſo *willeth* Wincheſter. *Shakeſp.*

I ſpeak not of God's determining his own will, but his predetermining the acts of our will. There is as great difference betwixt theſe two, as betwixt my *willing* a lawful thing myſelf, and my inducing another man to do that which is unlawful. *Hammond.*

Whoſoever *wills* the doing of a thing, if the doing of it be in his power, he will certainly do it; and whoſoever does not do that thing, which he has in his power to do, does not properly *will* it. *South.*

A man that ſits ſtill, is ſaid to be at libery, becauſe he can walk if he *will's* it. *Locke.*

2. To be inclined or reſolved to have.

She's too rough for me;
There, there, Hortenſio, *will* you any wife? *Shakeſp.*

3. To command; to direct.

St. Paul did *will* them of Corinth, every man to lay up ſomewhat on the Sunday, and to reſerve it in ſtore for the church of Jeruſalem, for the relief of the poor there. *Hooker.*

How rarely doth it meet with this time's guiſe,
When man was *willed* to love his enemies. *Shakeſp.*

Our battle is more full of names than yours,
Our men more perfect in the uſe of arms,
Our armours all as ſtrong, our cauſe the beſt;
Then reaſon *wills* our hearts ſhould be as good. *Shakeſp.*

He *willed* him to be of good comfort, promiſing to beſtow upon him whatſoever he ſhould win. *Knolles.*

If they had any buſineſs, his majeſty *willed* that they ſhould attend. *Clarendon.*

'Tis your's, O queen! to *will*
The work, which duty bids me to fulfil. *Dryden.*

4. It has a looſe and ſlight ſignification.

Let the circumſtances of life be what, or where they *will*, a man ſhould never neglect improvement. *Watts.*

5. It is one of the ſigns of the future tenſe; of which it is difficult to ſhow or limit the ſignification.

I will come. I am determined to come; importing choice.

Thou wilt come. It muſt be ſo that thou muſt come; importing neceſſity.

Wilt thou come? Haſt thou determined to come? importing choice.

He will come. He is reſolved to come; or it muſt be that he muſt come; importing either choice or neceſſity.

It will come. It muſt ſo be that it muſt come; importing neceſſity.

The plural follows the analogy of the ſingular.

WI'LLI and *Vili*, among the Engliſh Saxons, as *viele* at this day among the Germans, ſignified many. So *Willielmus* is the defender of many; *Wilfred*, peace to many; which are anſwered in ſenſe and ſignification by Polymachus, Polycrates, and Polyphilus. *Gibſon.*

WI'LLING. *adj.* [from *will.*]

1. Inclined to any thing.

He *willing* to pleaſe one in authority, forced all his ſkill to make the reſemblance of the beſt faſhion. *Wiſd.*

Some other able, and as *willing*, pays
The rigid ſatisfaction. *Milton.*

Can any man truſt a better ſupport under affliction, than the friendſhip of Omnipotence, who is both able and *willing*, and knows how to relieve him? *Bentley.*

2. Pleaſed;

2. Pleased; desirous.
3. Favourable; well disposed to any thing:
As many as were *willing* hearted brought bracelets and ear-rings. *Ex.* xxxv. 22.
4. Ready; complying.
Religion hath force to qualify all sorts of men, to make governors the apter to rule with conscience, inferiors for conscience sake the *willinger* to obey. *Hooker.*
We've *willing* dames enough. *Shakesp.*
He stoop'd with weary wings and *willing* feet. *Milton.*
5. Chosen.
They're held with his melodious harmony,
In *willing* chains, and sweet captivity. *Milton.*
6. Spontaneous.
Forbear, if thou hast pity,
These groans proceed not from a senseless plant,
No spouts of blood run *willing* from a tree. *Dryden.*
7. Consenting.
How can hearts not free serve *willing*. *Milton.*

WI'LLINGLY. *adv.* [from *will.*]
1. With one's own consent; without dislike; without reluctance.
That preservation of peace and unity amongst Christian churches should be by all good means procured, we join most *willingly* and gladly with them. *Hooker.*
I dare not make myself so guilty,
To give up *willingly* that noble title
Your master wed me to. *Shakesp.*
This ransom, if my whole inheritance
May compass, it shall *willingly* be paid. *Milton.*
2. By one's own desire.
The condition of that people is not so much to be envied as some would *willingly* represent it. *Addison.*

WI'LLINGNESS. *n. s.* [from *willing.*] Consent; freedom from reluctance; ready compliance.
We praise the things we hear with much more *willingness*, than those we see; because we envy the present, and reverence the past; thinking ourselves instructed by the one, and overlaid by the other. *Ben. Johnson.*
It is not doing good after that same wonderful manner, that Christ's example obligeth us unto, but to a like *willingness* and readiness to do good as far as our power reacheth. *Calamy.*
Force never yet a generous mind did gain;
We yield on parley; but are storm'd in vain;
Constraint, in all things, makes the pleasure less,
Sweet is the love which comes with *willingness*. *Dryden.*

WI'LLOW. *n. s.* [pelie, Saxon; *salix*, Lat. *gwilou*, Welsh.] A tree worn by forlorn lovers.
It hath amentaceous flowers consisting of several stamina, which are collected into a spike, but are barren. The embryoes are produced upon different trees from the male flowers, and afterwards become a fruit or husk, shaped like a cone, opening in two parts, and containing downy seeds. *Mil.*
I offered him my company to a *willow* tree, to make him a garland, as being forsaken, to bind him up a rod, as being worthy to be whipt. *Shakesp.*
In such a night
Stood Dido with a *willow* in her hand
Upon the wild sea banks. *Shakesp.*
Tell him, in hope he'll prove a widower shortly,
I wear the *willow* garland for his sake. *Shakesp.*
When heaven's burning eye the fields invades,
To marshes he resorts, obscur'd with reeds,
And hoary *willows* which the moisture feeds. *Sandys.*
Afflicted Israel shall sit weeping down,
Their harps upon the neighb'ring *willows* hung,
Nor joyous hymn encouraging their tongue. *Prior.*

WI'LLOWISH. *adj.* [*willom.*] Resembling the colour of willow.
Make his body with greenish coloured crewel, or *willowish* colour. *Walton.*

WI'LLOWWORT. *n. s.* A plant.
The flower consists of several leaves, produced from the inclosures of the flower-cup, placed circularly, and expanded like a rose; from the centre of the flower-cup rises the pointal, which becomes a fruit of two cells, full of small seeds, wrapped up in the flower-cup. *Miller.*

WI'LY. *adj.* [from *wile.*] Cunning; sly; full of stratagem; fraudulent.
They are so cautelous and *wily* headed, especially being men of small practice in law matters, that you would wonder whence they borrow such subtilities and shifts. *Spenser.*
In the *wily* snake
Whatever slights, none would suspicions mark
As from his wit, and native subtilty
Proceeding. *Milton.*
Since this false, *wily*, doubling disposition of mind, is so intolerably mischievous to society, God is sometimes pleased, in mere compassion to men, to give them warning of it, by setting some odd mark upon such Cains. *South.*
My *wily* nurse by long experience found,
And first discover'd to my soul its wound;
'Tis love, said she. *Dryden.*

WI'MBLE. *n. s.* [*wimpel*, old Dutch, from *wemelen*, to bore.] An instrument with which holes are bored.
At harvest-home, trembling to approach
The little barrel, which he fears to broach:
He 'says the *wimble*, often draws it back,
And deals to thirsty servants but a smack. *Dryden.*
As when a shipwright stands his workmen o'er,
Who plye the *wimble* some huge beam to bore;
Urg'd on all hands it nimbly spins about,
The grain deep-piercing till it scoops it out. *Pope.*
The trepan is like a *wimble*, used by joiners. *Sharp.*

WI'MBLE. *adj.* Active; nimble; shifting to and fro. Such seems to be the meaning here.
He was so *wimble* and so wight,
From bough to bough he leaped light,
And oft the pumies latched:
Therewith afraid I ran away;
But he that earst seem'd but to play,
A shaft in earnest snatched. *Spenser.*

WI'MPLE. *n. s.* [*guimple*, Fr.] A hood; a veil. It is printed in *Spenser* perhaps by mistake *wimble.*
So fair and fresh, as fairest flower in May,
For she had laid her mournful stole aside,
And widow-like sad *wimble* thrown away. *Spenser.*
The Lord will take away the changeable suits of apparel, and the *wimples*, and the crisping-pins. *Is.* iii. 22.

To WI'MPLE. *v. a.* To draw down as a hood or veil.
The same did hide,
Under a veil that *wimbled* was full low. *Spenser.*

WIN. Whether initial or final in the names of men, may either denote a masculine temper, from pin, which signifies in Saxon, war, strength, &c. or else the general love and esteem he hath among the people; from the Saxon pine, *i. e.* dear, beloved. In the name of places it implies a battle fought there. *Gibs.*

To WIN. *v. a.* [Pret. *wan* and *won*; part. pas. *won*; pinna, Saxon; *winnen*, Dutch.]
1. To gain by conquest.
The town of Gaza where the enemy lay encamped, was not so strong but it might be *won*. *Knolles.*
His whole descent, who thus shall Canaan *win*. *Milton.*
Follow chearful to the trembling town;
Press but an entrance, and presume it *won*. *Dryden.*
2. To gain the victory in a contest.
Loyalty is still the same
Whether it *win* or lose the game:
True as the dial to the sun,
Altho' it be not shin'd upon. *Hudibras.*
I five years at Tarentum *wan*
The questorship, and then our love began. *Denham.*
Thy well breath'd horse
Impels the flying car and *wins* the course. *Dryden.*
3. To gain something withheld.
Resolv'd to *win*, he meditates the way,
By force to ravish, or by fraud betray. *Pope.*
4. To obtain.
Thy virtue *wan* me; with virtue preserve me. Dost thou love me? Keep me then still worthy to be beloved. *Sidney.*
When you see my son, tell him, that his sword can never *win* the honour that he loses. *Shakespeare.*
Devilish Macbeth
By many of these trains hath sought to *win* me. *Shakesp.*
5. To gain by play.
He had given a disagreeable vote in parliament, for which reason not a man would have so much correspondence with him as to *win* his money. *Addison.*
6. To gain by persuasion.
They *win* great numbers to receive
With joy the tidings brought from heav'n. *Milton.*
7. To gain by courtship.
She's beautiful; and therefore to be woo'd:
She is a woman, and therefore to be *won*. *Shakesp.*
That flood witness'd his inconstant flame,
When thus he swore, and *won* the yielding dame. *Gay.*

To WIN. *v. n.*
1. To gain the victory.
Nor is it ought but just,
That he who in debate of truth hath *won*,
Should *win* in arms. *Milton.*
2. To gain influence or favour.
You express yourself very desirous to *win* upon the judgment of your master, and not upon his affections only. *Bacon.*
You have a softness and beneficence *winning* on the hearts of others. *Dryden.*
Thy words like musick every breast controul;
Steal thro' the air, and *win* upon the soul. *Pope.*
3. To gain ground.
The rabble will in time *win* upon power. *Shakesp.*
4. To be conqueror or gainer at play.
Charles I will play no more to night;
My mind's not on't, you are too hard for me.
—Sir, I did never *win* of you before.
—But little, Charles:
Nor shall not when my fancy's on my play. *Shakesp.*

To WINCE. *v. n.* [*gwingo*, Welſh.] To kick as impatient of a rider, or of pain.

I will ſit as quiet as a lamb,
I will not ſtir, nor *wince*, nor ſpeak a word. *Shakeſp.*
Room, room, for my horſe will *wince*,
If he came within ſo many yards of a prince. *B. Johnſ.*
The angry beaſt did ſtraight reſent
The wrong done to his fundament,
Began to kick, and fling, and *wince*,
As if h'had been beſide his ſenſe. *Hudibras.*

WINCH. *n. ſ.* [*guincher*, French, to twiſt.] A windlace; ſomething held in the hand by which a wheel or cylinder is turned.

Put a *wince* with the wheel. *Mortimer.*

To WINCH. *v. a.* [The ſame with *wince*, or perhaps from *guincher*, French, to *twiſt*; *winch* ſignifying ſometimes to writhe or contort the body.] To kick with impatience; to ſhrink from any uneaſineſs.

We who have free ſouls,
It touches not, let the gall'd jade *winch*;
Our withers are unwrung. *Shakeſp.*
Have theſe bones rattled, and this head
So often in thy quarrel bled!
Nor did I ever *winch* or grudge it. *Hudibras.*
This laſt alluſion gaul'd the panther more;
Yet ſeem'd ſhe not to *winch*, tho' ſhrewdly pain'd. *Dryden.*
Their conſciences are gall'd, and this makes them *winch* and fling, as if they had ſome mettle. *Tillotſon.*

WI'NCOPIPE. *n. ſ.*

There is a ſmall red flower in the ſtubble-fields, which country people call the *wincopipe*; which if it open in the morning, you may be ſure, a fair day will follow. *Bacon.*

WIND. *n. ſ.* [pinb, Saxon; *wind*, Dutch; *gwynt*, Welſh.]

1. Wind is when any tract of air moves from the place it is in, to any other, with an impetus that is ſenſible to us, wherefore it was not ill called by the antients, a ſwifter courſe of air; a flowing wave of air; a flux, effuſion, or ſtream of air. *Muſchenbroek.*

The worthy fellow is our general. He's the rock, the oak not to be *wind* ſhaken. *Shakeſp.*
Love's heralds ſhould be thoughts,
Which ten times faſter glides than the ſun beams,
Driving back ſhadows over low'ring hills.
Therefore do nimble-pinion'd doves draw love;
And therefore hath the *wind*-ſwift Cupid wings. *Shakeſp.*
Falmouth lieth farther out in the trade way, and ſo offereth a ſooner opportunity to *wind*-driven ſhips than Plymouth. *Carew.*

Wind is nothing but a violent motion of the air, produced by its rarefaction, more in one place than another, by the ſun-beams, the attractions of the moon, and the combinations of the earth's motions. *Cheyne.*

2. Direction of the blaſt from a particular point. As eaſtward; weſtward.

I'll give thee a *wind*,
I myſelf have all the other,
And the very points they blow;
All the quarters that they know
T' th' ſhipman's card. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. Breath; power or act of reſpiration.

If my *wind* were but long enough to ſay my prayers, I would repent. *Shakeſpeare.*

His *wind* he never took whilſt the cup was at his mouth, but juſtly obſerved the rule of drinking with one breath. *Hak.*

The perfume of the flowers, and their virtues to cure ſhortneſs of *wind* in purſy old men, ſeems to agree moſt with the orange. *Temple.*

It ſtop'd at once the paſſage of the *wind*,
And the free ſoul to flitting air reſign'd. *Dryden.*

4. Air cauſed by any action.

On each ſide her
Stood pretty dimpled boys, like ſmiling Cupids,
With divers colour'd fans, whoſe *wind* did ſeem
To glow the delicate cheeks which they did cool. *Shakeſp.*
In an organ, from one blaſt of *wind*,
To many a row of pipes the ſound-board breathes. *Milton.*

5. Breath modulated by an inſtrument.

Where the air is ſpent, there breath or other blowing, which carries but a gentle percuſſion, ſuffices to create ſound; as in pipes and *wind* inſtruments. *Bacon.*

Their inſtruments were various in their kind,
Some for the bow, and ſome for breathing *wind*. *Dryden.*

6. Air impregnated with ſcent.

A hare had long eſcap'd purſuing hounds,
By often ſhifting into diſtant grounds,
'Till finding all his artifices vain,
To ſave his life, he leap'd into the main.
But there, alas! he could no ſafety find,
A pack of dog-fiſh had him in the *wind*! *Swift.*

7. Flatulence; windineſs.

It turns
Wiſdom to folly, as nouriſhment to *wind*. *Milton.*

8. Any thing inſignificant or light as wind.

Think not with *wind* of airy threats to awe. *Milton.*

9. *Down the* WIND. To decay.

A man that had a great veneration for an image in his houſe, found that the more he prayed to it to proſper him in the world, the more he went *down the wind* ſtill. *L'Eſtrange.*

10. *To take or have the* WIND. To gain or have the upper-hand.

Let a king in council beware how he opens his own inclinations too much, for elſe counſellors will but take the *wind* of him; inſtead of giving free counſel. *Bacon.*

To WIND. *v. a.* [pinban, Sax. *winden*, Dutch; from the noun.]

1. To blow; to ſound by inflation.

The ſquire 'gan nigher to approach,
And *wind* his horn under the caſtle-wall,
That with the noiſe it ſhook as it would fall. *F. Q.*
Every Triton's horn is *winding*,
Welcome to the wat'ry plain. *Dryden.*
Ye vig'rous ſwains! while youth ferments your blood,
Wind the ſhrill horn, or ſpread the waving net. *Pope.*

2. To turn round; to twiſt.

Nero could touch and time the harp well; but in government ſometimes he uſed to *wind* the pins too high, and ſometimes let them down too low. *Bacon.*

The figure of a ſturdy woman done by Michael Angelo, waſhing and *winding* of linen cloaths, in which act ſhe wrings out the water that made the fountain. *Wotton.*

Wind the wood-bine round this arbour. *Milton.*

3. To regulate in action.

He vaulted with ſuch eaſe into his ſeat,
As if an angel dropt down from the clouds,
To turn and *wind* a fiery Pegaſus,
And witch the world with noble horſemanſhip. *Shakeſp.*
In a commonwealth or realm,
The government is call'd the helm;
With which, like veſſels under ſail,
They're turn'd and *winded* by the tail. *Hudibras.*

4. To noſe; to follow by ſcent.

5. To turn by ſhifts or expedients.

Whence turning of religion's made
The means to turn and *wind* a trade. *Hudibras.*

6. To introduce by inſinuation.

You have contriv'd to take
From Rome all ſeaſon'd offices, and to *wind*
Yourſelf into a power tyrannical. *Shakeſpeare.*
Edmund, ſeek him out, *wind* me into him, frame the buſineſs after your own wiſdom. *Shakeſpeare.*
Little arts and dexterities they have to *wind* in ſuch things into diſcourſe. *Govern. of the Tongue.*

7. To change.

Were our legiſlature veſted in the prince, he might *wind* and turn our conſtitution at his pleaſure, and ſhape our government to his fancy. *Addiſon.*

8. To entwiſt; to enfold; to encircle.

Sleep thou and I will *wind* thee in my arms. *Shakeſpeare.*
You know me well, and herein ſpend but time
To *wind* about my love with circumſtance. *Shakeſpeare.*
Sometime am I
All *wound* with adders, who with cloven tongues
Do hiſs me into madneſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

9. *To* WIND *out*. To extricate.

When he found himſelf dangerouſly embarked he bethought himſelf of all poſſible ways to diſentangle himſelf, and to *wind* himſelf *out* of the labyrinth he was in. *Clarendon.*

10. *To* WIND *up*. To bring to a ſmall compaſs, as a bottom of thread.

Without ſolemnly *winding up* one argument, and intimating that he began another, he lets his thoughts, which were fully poſſeſſed of the matter, run in one continued ſtrain. *Locke.*

11. *To* WIND *up*. [Uſed of a watch.] To convolve the ſpring; to put in order to a certain end.

I frown the while, and perchance *wind up* my watch, or play with ſome rich jewel. *Shakeſpeare.*
Fate ſeemed to *wind* him *up* for fourſcore years,
Yet freſhly ran he on, ten winters more:
Till like a clock worn out with calling time,
The wheels of weary life at laſt ſtood ſtill. *Dryden.*
Will not the author of the univerſe, having made an automaton, which can *wind up* itſelf, ſee whether it hath ſtood ſtill, or gone true. *Grew.*

12. *To* WIND *up*. To raiſe by degrees.

Theſe he did ſo *wind up* to his purpoſe that they withdrew from the court. *Hayward.*

When they could not coolly convince him, they railed, and called him an heretick: thus they *wound up* his temper to a pitch, and treacherouſly made uſe of that infirmity. *Atter.*

13. *To* WIND *up*. To ſtraiten a ſtring by turning that on which it is rolled; to put in tune.

Hylas! why ſit we mute,
Now that each bird ſaluteth the ſpring?
Wind up the ſlacken'd ſtrings of thy lute,
Never canſt thou want matter to ſing. *Waller.*

The

Your lute may *wind* its ſtrings but little higher,
To tune their notes to that immortal quire. *Prior.*

15. *To* WIND *up*. To put in order for regular action: from a watch.

O you kind gods!
Cure this great breach of his abuſed nature;
Th' untun'd and jarring ſenſes, O, *wind up*,
Of this child changed father. *Shakeſpeare.*

The weyrd ſiſters, hand in hand,
Poſters of the ſea and land,
Thus do go about, about,
Thrice to thine, and thrice to mine,
And thrice again to make up nine:
Peace, the charm's *wound up*. *Shakeſpeare.*

To WIND. *v. n.*

1. To turn; to change.

So ſwift your judgments turn and *wind*,
You caſt our fleeteſt wits a mile behind. *Dryden.*

2. To turn; to be convolved.

Some plants can ſupport themſelves, and ſome others creep along the ground, or *wind* about other trees, and cannot ſupport themſelves. *Bacon.*

Stairs of a ſolid newel ſpread only upon one ſmall newel, as the ſeveral folds of fans ſpread about their center; but theſe, becauſe they ſometimes *wind*, and ſometimes fly off from that *winding*, take more room up in the ſtair-caſe. *Moxon.*

3. To move round.

If aught obſtruct thy courſe, yet ſtand not ſtill,
But *wind* about, 'till thou haſt topp'd the hill. *Denham.*

4. To proceed in flexures.

It ſhall not *wind* with ſuch a deep indent,
As rob me of ſo rich a bottom here. *Shakeſpeare.*

He *winds* with eaſe
Through the pure marble air his oblique way,
Amongſt innumerable ſtars. *Milton.*

It was a rock *winding* with one aſcent. *Milton.*

The ſilver Thames, her own domeſtick flood,
Shall bear her veſſels, like a ſweeping train;
And often *wind*, as of his miſtreſs proud,
With longing eyes to meet her face again. *Dryden.*

You that can ſearch thoſe many corner'd minds,
Where woman's crooked fancy turns and *winds*. *Dryden.*

Still fix thy eyes intent upon the throng,
And, as the paſſes open, *wind* along. *Gay.*

Swift aſcending from the azure wave,
He took the path that *winded* to the cave. *Pope.*

5. To be extricated; to be diſentangled.

Long lab'ring underneath, ere they could *wind*
Out of ſuch priſon. *Milton.*

WI'NDBOUND. *adj.* [*wind* and *bound*.] Confined by contrary winds.

Yet not for this the *windbound* navy weigh'd;
Slack were their ſails, and Neptune diſobey'd. *Dryden.*

When I beſtir myſelf, it is high ſea in his houſe; and when I ſit ſtill, his affairs forſooth are *windbound*. *Addiſon.*

Is it reaſonable that our Engliſh fleet, which uſed to be the terror of the ocean, ſhould be *windbound*? *Spectator.*

WI'NDEGG. *n. ſ.* An egg not impregnated; an egg that does not contain the principles of life.

Sound eggs ſink, and ſuch as are addled ſwim; as do alſo thoſe termed hypenemia, or *windeggs*. *Brown.*

WI'NDER. *n. ſ.* [from *wind*.]

1. An inſtrument or perſon by which any thing is turned round.

To keep troubleſome ſervants out of the kitchen, leave the *winder* ſticking on the jack to fall on their heads. *Swift.*

2. A plant that twiſts itſelf round others.

Plants that put forth their ſap haſtily, have their bodies not proportionable to their length; and therefore they are *winders* and creepers, as ivy and bryony. *Bacon.*

WI'NDFALL. *n. ſ.* [*wind* and *fall*.] Fruit blown down from the tree.

Gather now, if ripe, your winter fruits, as apples, to prevent their falling by the great winds; alſo gather your *windfalls*. *Evelyn.*

WI'NDFLOWER. *n. ſ.* The anemone. A flower.

WI'NDGALL. *n. ſ.* [*wind* and *gall*.]

Windgalls are ſoft, yielding, flatulent tumours or bladders, full of corrupt jelly, which grow upon each ſide of the fetlock joints, and are ſo painful in hot weather and hard ways, that they make a horſe to halt. They are cauſed by violent ſtraining, or by a horſe's ſtanding on a ſloping floor, or from extreme labour and heat, or by blows. *Farrier's Dict.*

His horſe infected with the faſhions, full of *windgalls*, and ſped with ſpavins. *Shakeſpeare.*

WI'NDGUN. *n. ſ.* [*wind* and *gun*.] Gun which diſcharges the bullet by means of wind compreſſed.

The *windgun* is charged by the forcible compreſſion of air, being injected through a ſyringe; the ſtrife and diſtention of the impriſoned air ſerving, by the help of little falls or ſhuts within, to ſtop and keep cloſe the vents by which it was admitted. *Wilkins.*

Forc'd from *windguns*, lead itſelf can fly;
And wond'rous ſlugs cut ſwiftly through the ſky. *Pope.*

WI'NDINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *windy*.]

1. Fulneſs of wind; flatulence.

A *windineſs* and puffing up of your ſtomach after dinner, and in the morning. *Harvey.*

Orifices are prepared for the letting forth of the rarefied ſpirits in ructus, or *windineſs*, the common effects of all fermented liquors. *Flyer.*

2. Tendency to generate wind.

Sena loſeth ſomewhat of its *windineſs* by decocting; and, generally, ſubtile or windy ſpirits are taken off by incenſion or evaporation. *Bacon.*

3. Tumour; puffineſs.

From this his modeſt and humble charity, virtues which rarely cohabit with the ſwelling *windineſs* of much knowledge, iſſued this. *Brerewood.*

WI'NDING. *n. ſ.* [from *wind*.] Flexure; meander.

It was the pleaſanteſt voyage in the world to follow the *windings* of this river Inn, through ſuch a variety of pleaſing ſcenes as the courſe of it naturally led us. *Addiſon.*

The ways of heav'n are dark and intricate;
Our underſtanding traces them in vain,
Nor ſees with how much art the *windings* run,
Nor where the regular confuſion ends. *Ad liſon.*

WI'NDINGSHEET. *n. ſ.* [*wind* and *ſheet*.] A ſheet in which the dead are enwrapped.

Theſe arms of mine ſhall be thy *windingſheet*;
My heart, ſweet boy, ſhall be thy ſepulchre;
For from my heart thine image ne'er ſhall go. *Shakeſpeare.*

The great *windingſheets*, that bury all things in oblivion, are deluges and earthquakes. *Bacon.*

The chaſte Penelope, having, as ſhe thought, loſt Ulyſſes at ſea, employed her time in preparing a *windingſheet* for Laertes, the father of her huſband. *Spectator.*

WI'NDLASS. *n. ſ.* [*wind* and *lace*.]

1. A handle by which a rope or lace is wrapped together round a cylinder.

2. A handle by which any thing is turned.

Thus do we of wiſdom and of reach,
With *windlaſſes*, and with aſſays of byas,
By indirections find directions out. *Shakeſpeare.*

WI'NDLE. *n. ſ.* [from *To wind*.] A ſpindle. *Ainſworth.*

WI'NDMILL. *n. ſ.* [*wind* and *mill*.] A mill turned by the wind.

We, like Don Quixote, do advance
Againſt a *windmill* our vain lance. *Waller.*

Such a ſailing chariot might be more conveniently framed with moveable ſails, whoſe force may be impreſſed from their motion, equivalent to thoſe in a *windmill*. *Wilkins.*

Windmills grind twice the quantity in an hour that water-mills do. *Mortimer.*

His fancy has made a giant of a *windmill*, and he's now engaging it. *F. Atterbury.*

WI'NDOW. *n. ſ.* [*vinduc*, Daniſh. *Skinner* thinks it originally *wind-door*.]

1. An aperture in a building by which air and light are intromitted.

Being one day at my *window* all alone,
Many ſtrange things happened me to ſee. *Spenſer.*

A fair view her *window* yields,
The town, the river, and the fields. *Waller.*

He through a little *window* caſt his ſight,
Though thick of bars that gave a ſcanty light;
But ev'n that glimmering ſerv'd him to deſcry
Th' inevitable charms of Emily. *Dryden.*

When you leave the *windows* open for air, leave books on the *window*-ſeat, that they may get air too. *Swift.*

2. The frame of glaſs or any other materials that covers the aperture.

To thee I do commend my watchful ſoul,
Ere I let fall the *windows* of mine eyes:
Sleeping or waking, oh defend me ſtill. *Shakeſpeare.*

In the ſun's light, let into my darkened chamber through a ſmall round hole in my *window*-ſhutter, at about ten or twelve feet from the *window*, I placed a lens. *Newton.*

3. Lines croſſing each other.

The fav'rite, that juſt begins to prattle,
Is very humourſome, and makes great clutter,
'Till he has *windows* on his bread and butter. *King.*

4. An aperture reſembling a window.

To WI'NDOW. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To furniſh with windows.

Between theſe half columns above, the whole room was *windowed* round. *Wotton.*

With pert flat eyes ſhe *window'd* well its head,
A brain of feathers, and a heart of lead. *Pope.*

2. To place at a window.

Would'ſt thou be *window'd* in great Rome, and ſee
Thy maſter thus with pleach'd arms, bending down
His corrigible neck, his face ſubdu'd
To penetrative ſhame? *Shakeſpeare.*

3. To break into openings.
Poor naked wretches, whereſoe'er you are,
That bide the pelting of this pitileſs ſtorm,
How ſhall your houſeleſs heads, and unſed ſides,
Your loop'd and *window'd* raggedneſs, defend you
From ſeaſons ſuch as theſe? *Shakeſpeare.*

WI'NDPIPE. *n. ſ.* [*wind* and *pipe*.] The paſſage for the breath; the *aſpera arteria*.
Let gallows gape for dogs, let man go free,
And let not hemp his *windpipe* ſuffocate. *Shakeſpeare.*
The wezzon, rough artery, or *windpipe*, is a part inſervient to voice and reſpiration: thereby the air deſcendeth unto the lungs, and is communicated unto the heart. *Brown.*
The quacks of government, who ſat
At th' unregarded helm of ſtate,
Conſider'd timely how t' withdraw,
And ſave their *windpipes* from the law. *Hudibras.*
Becauſe continual reſpiration is neceſſary for the ſupport of our lives, the *windpipe* is made with annulary cartilages. *Ray.*
The *windpipe* divides itſelf into a great number of branches, called bronchia: theſe end in ſmall air-bladders, capable to be inflated by the admiſſion of air, and to ſubſide at the expulſion of it. *Arbuthnot.*

WI'NDWARD. *adv.* [from *wind*.] Towards the wind.

WI'NDY. *adj.* [from *wind*.]
1. Conſiſting of wind.
See what ſhowers ariſe,
Blown with the *windy* tempeſt of my ſoul
Upon thy wounds, that kill mine eyes and heart. *Shakeſp.*
Subtile or *windy* ſpirits are taken off by incenſion or evaporation. *Bacon.*
2. Next the wind.
Lady, you have a merry heart.
—Yes, my lord, I thank it, poor fool,
It keeps on the *windy* ſide of care. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Empty; airy.
Why ſhould calamity be full of words?
—*Windy* attorneys to their client woes,
Poor breathing orators of miſeries. *Shakeſpeare.*
What *windy* joy this day had I conceiv'd,
Hopeful of his deliv'ry, which now proves
Abortive as the firſt-born bloom of ſpring,
Nipt with the lagging rear of winter's froſt. *Milton.*
Look, here's that *windy* applauſe, that poor tranſitory pleaſure, for which I was diſhonoured. *South.*
Of ev'ry nation, each illuſtrious name
Such toys as theſe have cheated into fame,
Exchanging ſolid quiet to obtain
The *windy* ſatisfaction of the brain. *Dryden.*
4. Tempeſtuous; moleſted with wind.
On this *windy* ſea of land the fiend
Walk'd up and down. *Milton.*
It is not bare agitation, but the ſediment at the bottom, that troubles and defiles the water; and when we ſee it *windy* and duſty, the wind does not make but only raiſe duſt. *South.*
5. Puffy; flatulent.
In ſuch a *windy* colic, water is the beſt remedy after a ſurfeit of fruit. *Arbuthnot.*

WINE. *n. ſ.* [pin, Saxon; *winn*, Dutch.]
1. The fermented juice of the grape.
The *wine* of life is drawn, and the meer lees
Is left this vault to brag of. *Shakeſpeare.*
Do not fall in love with me;
For I am falſer than vows made in *wine*. *Shakeſpeare.*
The increaſe of the vineyards for the *wine*-cellars. *Chron.*
Be not amongſt *wine*-bibbers, amongſt riotous eaters. *Prov.*
Thy garments like him that treadeth in the *wine*-fat. *Iſ.*
They took old ſacks upon their aſſes, and *wine*-bottles old and rent, and bound up. *Joſ.* ix. 4.
Where the *wine*-preſs is hard wrought, it yields a harſh *wine* that taſtes of the grape-ſtone. *Bacon.*
His troops on my ſtrong youth like torrents ruſht;
As in a *wine*-preſs, Judah's daughter cruſht. *Sandys.*
With large *wine*-offerings pour'd, and ſacred feaſt. *Milt.*
Shall I, to pleaſe another *wine*-ſprung mind,
Loſe all mine own? God hath giv'n me a meaſure,
Short of his canne and body: muſt I find
A pain in that, wherein he finds a pleaſure? *Herbert.*
The firſtlings of the flock are doom'd to die;
Rich fragrant *wines* the cheering bowl ſupply. *Pope.*
If the hogſhead falls ſhort, the *wine*-cooper had not filled it in proper time. *Swift.*
2. Preparations of vegetables by fermentations, called by the general name of *wines*, have quite different qualities from the plant; for no fruit, taken crude, has the intoxicating quality of *wine*. *Arbuthnot.*

WING. *n. ſ.* [ȝehpinȝ, Saxon; *winge*, Daniſh.]
1. The limb of a bird by which ſhe flies.
As Venus' bird, the white ſwift lovely dove,
Doth on her *wings* her utmoſt ſwiftneſs prove,
Finding the gripe of falcon fierce not ſur. *Sidney.*
Ignorance is the curſe of God,
Knowledge the *wing* wherewith we fly to heav'n. *Shakeſp.*
An eagle ſtirreth up her neſt, ſpreadeth abroad her *wings*, taketh them, and beareth them on her *wings*. *Deut.* xxxii.
A ſpleenleſs wind ſo ſtretcht
Her *wings* to waft us, and ſo urg'd our keel. *Chapman.*
The prince of augurs, Helitherſes, roſe;
Preſcient he view'd th' aerial tracts, and drew
A ſure preſage from ev'ry *wing* that flew. *Pope.*
2. A fan to winnow.
Wing, cartnave, and buſhel, peck, ready at hand. *Tuſſer.*
3. Flight; paſſage by the wing.
Light thickens, and the crow
Makes *wing* to th' rooky wood;
Good things of day begin to droop and drowze,
While night's black agents to their prey do rouze. *Shakeſp.*
Thy affections hold a *wing*
Quite from the flight of all thy anceſtors. *Shakeſpeare.*
I have purſued her as love hath purſued me, on the *wing* of all occaſions. *Shakeſpeare.*
While paſſion is upon the *wing*, and the man fully engaged in the proſecution of ſome unlawful object, no remedy or controul is to be expected from his reaſon. *South.*
You are too young your power to underſtand;
Lovers take *wing* upon the leaſt command. *Dryden.*
And ſtraight, with in-born vigour, on the *wing*,
Like mounting larks, to the new morning ſing. *Dryden.*
Then life is on the *wing*; then moſt the ſnake,
When moſt ſhe ſeems reviv'd. *Smith.*
4. The motive of flight.
Fearful commenting
Is leaden ſervitor to dull delay;
Delay leads impotent and ſnail-pac'd beggary
Then fiery expedition be my *wing*,
Jove's Mercury, and herald for a king. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. The ſide bodies of an army.
The footmen were Germans, to whom were joined as *wings* certain companies of Italians. *Knolles.*
The left *wing* put to flight,
The chiefs o'erborn, he ruſhes on the right. *Dryden.*
6. Any ſide piece.
The plough moſt proper for ſtiff black clays is long, large, and broad, with a deep head and a ſquare earth-board, the coulter long and very little bending, with a very large *wing*. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

To WING. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To furniſh with wings; to enable to fly.
The ſpeed of gods
Time counts not, tho' with ſwifteſt minutes *wing'd*. *Milt.*
Who knows but he, whoſe hand the lightning forms,
Who heaves old ocean, and who *wings* the ſtorms,
Pours fierce ambition in a Cæſar's mind,
Or turns young Ammon looſe to ſcourge mankind. *Pope.*
2. To ſupply with ſide bodies.
We ourſelf will follow
In the main battle, which on either ſide
Shall be well *winged* with our chieſeſt horſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

To WING. *v. n.* To paſs by flight.
I, an old turtle,
Will *wing* me to ſome wither'd bough, and there
My mate, that's never to be found again,
Lament 'till I am loſt. *Shakeſpeare.*
Warm'd with more particles of heav'nly flame,
He *wing'd* his upward flight, and ſoar'd to fame;
The reſt remain'd below, a crowd without a name. *Dryd.*
Struck with the horror of the ſight,
She turns her head, and *wings* her flight. *Prior.*
From the Meotis to the northern ſea,
The goddeſs *wings* her deſp'rate way. *Prior.*

WI'NGED. *adj.* [from *wing*.] Furniſhed with wings; flying; ſwift; rapid.
Now we bear the king
Tow'rd Calais: grant him there, and there being ſeen,
Heave him away upon your *winged* thoughts
Athwart the ſea. *Shakeſpeare.*
Hie, good ſir Michael, bear this ſealed brief
With *winged* haſte to the lord marſhal. *Shakeſpeare.*
And ſhall grace not find means, that finds her way,
The ſpeedieſt of thy *winged* meſſengers,
To viſit all thy creatures? *Milton.*
We can fear no force
But *winged* troops, or Pegaſean horſe. *Waller.*
The *winged* lion's not ſo fierce in fight,
As Lib'ri's hand preſents him to our ſight. *Waller.*
The cockney is ſurpriſed at many actions of the quadruped and *winged* animals in the fields. *Watts.*

WINGEDPEA'. *n. ſ.* [*ochrus*, Latin.] A plant.
It hath a papilionaceous flower, out of whoſe empalement riſes the pointal, which afterwards becomes a pod, for the moſt part round and cylindrical, filled with roundiſh ſeeds. *Miller.*

WI'NGSHELL. *n. ſ.* [*wing* and *ſhell.*] The ſhell that covers the wing of inſects.

The long-ſhelled goat-chaffer is above an inch long, and the *wing-ſhells* of themſelves an inch, and half an inch broad; ſo deep as to come down below the belly on both ſides. *Grew.*

WI'NGY. *adj.* [from *wing.*] Having wings.

They ſpring together out, and ſwiftly bear
The flying youth through clouds and yielding air;
With *wingy* ſpeed outſtrip the eaſtern wind,
And leave the breezes of the morn behind. *Addiſon.*

To WINK. *v. n.* [pincean, Saxon; *wincken*, Dutch.]

1. To ſhut the eyes.

Let's ſee thine eyes; *wink* now, now open them:
In my opinion, yet, thou ſee'ſt not well. *Shakeſpeare.*
They're fairies; he that ſpeaks to them ſhall die:
I'll *wink* and couch; no man their ſports muſt eye. *Shakeſp.*
His falſe cunning
Taught him to face me out of his acquaintance,
And grew a twenty years removed thing,
While one would *wink*. *Shakeſpeare.*
He with great imagination,
Proper to madmen, led his pow'rs to death,
And, *winking*, leap'd into deſtruction. *Shakeſpeare.*

In deſpite of all this, he runs fooliſhly into his ſin and ruin, merely becauſe he *winks* hard, and ruſhes violently like a horſe into the battle. *Taylor.*

The Scripture repreſents wicked men as without underſtanding; not that they are deſtitute of the natural faculty: they are not blind, but they *wink*. *Tillotſon.*

If any about them ſhould make them think there is any difference between being in the dark and *winking*, get it out of their minds. *Locke.*

2. To hint, or direct by the motion of the eyelids.

You ſaw my maſter *wink* and laugh upon you. *Shakeſp.*
Send him a ſpoon when he wants a knife: *wink* at the footman to leave him without a plate. *Swift.*

3. To cloſe and exclude the light.

While Hermes pip'd and ſung, and told his tale,
The keeper's *winking* eyes began to fail,
And drowſy ſlumber on the lids to creep,
'Till all the watchman was at length aſleep. *Dryden.*
When you ſhoot, and ſhut one eye,
You cannot think he would deny
To lend the t'other friendly aid,
Or *wink*, as coward, and afraid. *Prior.*

4. To connive; to ſeem not to ſee; to tolerate.

They be better content with one that will *wink* at their faults, than with him that will reprove them. *Whitgifte.*
I, for *winking* at your diſcords too,
Have loſt a brace of kinſmen. *Shakeſpeare.*
Let not night ſee my black and deep deſires;
The eye *wink* at the hand! *Shakeſpeare.*

The king gave him great gifts, and *winked* at the great ſpoil of Boſworth-field, which came almoſt wholly to this man's hands. *Bacon.*

Let us not write at a looſe rambling rate,
In hope the world will *wink* at all our faults. *Roſcommon.*
Some faults of courſe with childhood end;
We therefore *wink* at wags, when they offend,
And ſpare the boy, in hopes the man may mend. *Dryden.*
Obſtinacy cannot be *winked* at, but muſt be ſubdued. *Locke.*
Cato is ſtern, and awful as a god:
He knows not how to *wink* at human frailty,
Or pardon weakneſs that he never felt. *Addiſon.*

5. To be dim.

The ſullen tyrant ſlept not all the night,
But, lonely walking by a *winking* light,
Sobb'd, wept and groan'd, and beat his wither'd breaſt. *Dry.*

WINK. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Act of cloſing the eye.

You doing thus,
To the perpetual *wink* for aye might put
This ancient moral. *Shakeſpeare.*
At every *wink* of an eye ſome new grace will be born *Shak.*
Since I receiv'd command to do this buſineſs,
I have not ſlept one *wink*. *Shakeſpeare.*
The beams ſo reverend and ſtrong,
Do'ſt thou not think
I could eclipſe and cloud them with a *wink*,
But that I would not loſe her ſight ſo long? *Donne.*
It raged ſo all night, that I could not ſleep a *wink*. *Temple.*
Not write! but then I think;
And for my ſoul I cannot ſleep a *wink*. *Pope.*

2. A hint given by motion of the eye.

Her *wink* each bold attempt forbids. *Sidney.*
The ſtockjobber thus from 'Change-alley goes down,
And tips you the freeman a *wink*;
Let me have but your vote to ſerve for the town,
And here is a guinea to drink. *Swift.*

WI'NKER. *n. ſ.* [from *wink.*] One who winks.

A ſet of nodders, *winkers*, and whiſperers, whoſe buſineſs is to ſtrangle all others offſpring of wit in their birth. *Pope.*

WI'NKINGLY. *adv.* [from *winking.*] With the eye almoſt cloſed.

If one beholdeth the light, he vieweth it *winkingly*, as thoſe do that are purblind; but if any thing that is black, he looketh upon it with a broad and full eye. *Peacham.*

WI'NNER. *n. ſ.* [from *win.*] One who wins.

A gameſter, having loſt all, borroweth of his next fellow-gameſter ſomewhat to maintain play; which he ſetting unto him again, ſhortly thereby winneth all from the *winner*. *Spenſer.*

Go together,
You precious *winners* all; your exultation
Partake to every one. *Shakeſpeare.*
Beſhrew the *winners*; for they play'd me falſe. *Shakeſp.*

Whether the *winner* laughs or no, the loſer will complain; and rather than quarrel with his own ſkill, will do it at the dice. *Temple.*

WI'NNING. *participial adj.* [from *win.*] Attractive; charming.

Yet leſs fair,
Leſs *winning* ſoft, leſs amiably mild,
Than that ſmooth wat'ry image. *Milton.*
On her, as queen,
A pomp of *winning* graces waited ſtill;
And from about her ſhot darts of deſire
Into all eyes, to wiſh her ſtill in ſight. *Milton.*
Cato's ſoul
Shines out in every thing ſhe acts or ſpeaks,
While *winning* mildneſs and attractive ſmiles
Dwell in her looks, and with becoming grace
Soften the rigour of her father's virtues. *Addiſon.*

WI'NNING. *n. ſ.* [from *win.*] The ſum won.

A ſimile in one of Congreve's prologues compares a writer to a buttering gameſter, that ſtakes all his *winnings* upon every caſt; ſo that if he loſes the laſt throw, he is ſure to be undone. *Addiſon.*

To WI'NNOW. *v. a.* [pinðnian, Saxon; *evanno*, Latin.]

1. To ſeparate by means of the wind; to part the grain from the chaff.

Were our royal faith martyrs in love,
We ſhall be *winnow'd* with ſo rough a wind,
That even our corn ſhall ſeem as light as chaff,
And good from bad find no partition. *Shakeſpeare.*
In the ſun your golden grain diſplay,
And thraſh it out, and *winnow* it by day. *Dryden.*

2. To fan; to beat as with wings.

Now on the polar winds, then with quick fan
Winnows the buxom air. *Milton.*

3. To ſift; to examine.

Winnow well this thought, and you ſhall find
'Tis light as chaff that flies before the wind. *Dryden.*

4. To ſeparate; to part.

Bitter torture ſhall
Winnow the truth from falſhood. *Shakeſpeare.*

To WI'NNOW. *v. n.* To part corn from chaff.

Winnow not with every wind, and go not into every way. *Eccluſ* v. 9.

WI'NNOWER. *n. ſ.* [from *winnow.*] He who winnows.

WI'NTER. *n. ſ.* [pinten, Saxon; *winter*, Daniſh, German, and Dutch.] The cold ſeaſon of the year.

Though he were already ſtept into the *winter* of his age, he found himſelf warm in thoſe deſires, which were in his ſon far more excuſeable. *Sidney.*
After ſummer evermore ſucceeds
The barren *winter* with his nipping cold. *Shakeſpeare.*
Thoſe flaws and ſtarts,
Impoſtors to fear, would well become
A woman's ſtory at a *winter*'s fire. *Shakeſpeare.*

He hath bought a pair of caſt lips of Diana: a nun of *winter*'s ſiſterhood kiſſes not more religiouſly; the very ice of chaſtity is in them. *Shakeſpeare.*

The two beneath the diſtant poles complain
Of endleſs *winter* and perpetual rain. *Dryden.*
Lieſt thou aſleep beneath thoſe hills of ſnow?
Stretch out thy lazy limbs; awake, awake,
And *winter* from thy furry mantle ſhake. *Dryden.*
Suppoſe our poet was your foe before,
Yet now, the buſ'neſs of the field is o'er,
'Tis time to let your civil wars alone,
When troops are into *winter*-quarters gone. *Dryden.*

He that makes no reflections on what he reads, only loads his mind with a rhapſody of tales, fit in *winter*-nights for the entertainment of others. *Locke.*

The republick have ſent to prince Eugene to deſire the emperor's protection, with an offer of *winter*-quarters for four thouſand Germans. *Addiſon.*

Stern *winter* ſmiles on that auſpicious clime,
The fields are florid with unfading prime. *Pope.*

To define *winter*, I conſider firſt wherein it agrees with ſummer, ſpring, autumn, and I find they are all ſeaſons of the year; therefore a ſeaſon of the year is a genus: then I obſerve wherein it differs from theſe, and that is in the ſhortneſs of the days; therefore this may be called its ſpecial nature, or difference;

difference: then, by joining theſe together, I make a definition. *Winter* is that ſeaſon of the year wherein the days are ſhorteſt. *Watts.*

To WI'NTER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To paſs the winter.

The fowls ſhall ſummer upon them, and all the beaſts of the earth ſhall *winter* upon them. *Iſ.* xviii. 6.

Becauſe the haven was not commodious to *winter* in, the more part adviſed to depart. *Acts* xxvii. 12.

To WI'NTER. *v. n.* To feed or manage in the winter.

The cattle generally ſold for ſlaughter within, or exportation abroad, had never been handled or *wintered* at handmeat. *Temple.*

Young lean cattle may by their growth pay for their *wintering*, and ſo be ready to fat next ſummer. *Mort mer.*

WINTER is often uſed in compoſition.

The king ſat in the *winter*-houſe, and there was a fire burning before him. *Jer.* xxxvi. 22.

If in November and December they fallow, 'tis called a *winter*-fallowing. *Mort mer.*

Shred it very ſmall with thyme, ſweet margarome, and a little *winter*-ſavoury. *Walton.*

WI'NTERBEATEN. *adj.* [*winter* and *beat.*] Harraſſed by ſevere weather.

He compareth his careful caſe to the ſad ſeaſon of the year, to the froſty ground, to the frozen trees, and to his own *winterbeaten* flocke. *Spenſer.*

WI'NTERCHERRY. *n. ſ.* [*alkekengo.*] A plant.

The fruit is about the bigneſs of a cherry, and incloſed in the cup of the flower, which ſwells over it in form of a bladder. *Miller.*

WI'NTERCITRON. *n. ſ.* A ſort of PEAR, which ſee.

WI'NTERGREEN. *n. ſ.* [*pyrola*, Latin.] A plant.

It hath a roſe-ſhaped flower, conſiſting of ſeveral leaves, which are placed circularly; out of whoſe cup ariſes the pointal, ending in a proboſcis, which afterwards turns to a roundiſh fruit, which is channelled, generally umbellated, and conſiſting of five cells, which are commonly full of ſmall ſeeds. *Miller.*

WI'NTERLY. *adj.* [*winter* and *like.*] Such as is ſuitable to winter; of a wintry kind.

If't be ſummer news,
Smile to't before; if *winterly*, thou need'ſt
But keep that count'nance ſtill. *Shakeſpeare.*

WI'NTRY. *adj.* [from *winter.*] Brumal; hyemal.

He ſaw the Trojan fleet diſpers'd, diſtreſs'd
By ſtormy winds, and *wintry* heav'n oppreſs'd. *Dryden.*

WI'NY. *adj.* [from *wine.*] Having the taſte or qualities of wine.

Set cucumbers here and there among muſkmelons, and ſee whether the melons will not be more *winy*, and better taſted. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

To WIPE. *v. a.* [ꝑipan, Saxon.]

1. To cleanſe by rubbing with ſomething ſoft.

Such a handkerchief,
I'm ſure it was your wife's, did I to-day
See Caſſio *wipe* his beard with. *Shakeſpeare.*

She a gentle tear let fall
From either eye, and *wip'd* them with her hair. *Milton.*

Then with her veſt the wound ſhe *wipes* and dries. *Denh.*

2. To take away by terſion.

Calumniate ſtoutly; for though we *wipe* away with never ſo much care the dirt thrown at us, there will be left ſome ſulliage behind. *Decay of Piety.*

3. To ſtrike off gently.

Let me *wipe* off this honourable dew,
That ſilverly doth progreſs on thy cheeks. *Shakeſpeare.*

Some natural tears they dropp'd, but *wip'd* them ſoon. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

A young man, having ſuffered many tortures, eſcaped with life, and told his fellow Chriſtians, that the pain of them had been rendered tolerable by the preſence of an angel, who ſtood by him and *wiped* off the tears and ſweat. *Addiſon.*

4. To clear away.

Macduff, this noble paſſion,
Child of integrity, hath from my ſoul
Wip'd the black ſcruples; reconcil'd my thoughts
To thy good truth and honour. *Shakeſpeare.*

5. To cheat; to defraud.

The next bordering lords commonly incroach one upon another, as one is ſtronger, or lie ſtill in wait to *wipe* them out of their lands. *Spenſer.*

6. *To* WIPE *out.* To efface.

This blot, that they object againſt your houſe,
Shall be *wip'd out* in the next parliament. *Shakeſpeare.*

As thou lov'ſt me, Camillo, *wipe* not *out* the reſt of thy ſervices by leaving me now. *Shakeſpeare.*

Take one in whom decrepid old age has blotted out the memory of his paſt knowledge, and clearly *wiped out* the ideas his mind was formerly ſtored with, and ſtopped up all the paſſages for new ones to enter; or if there be ſome of the inlets yet left open, the impreſſions made are ſcarce perceived. *Locke.*

WIPE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. An act of cleanſing.
2. A blow; a ſtroke; a jeer; a gybe; a ſarcaſm.

To ſtateſmen would you give a *wipe*,
You print it in Italick type:
When letters are in vulgar ſhapes,
'Tis ten to one the wit eſcapes;
But when in capitals expreſt,
The dulleſt reader ſmoaks the jeſt. *Swift.*

3. A bird. *Ainſworth.*

WI'PER. *n. ſ.* [from *wipe.*] An inſtrument or perſon by which any thing is wiped.

The maids and their makes,
At dancing and wakes,
Had their napkins and poſies,
And the *wipers* for their noſes. *Benj. Johnſon.*

WIRE *n. ſ.* [*virer*, French, to draw round. *Skinner.*] Metal drawn into ſlender threads.

Tane was the damſel; and without remorſe
The king condemn'd her, guiltleſs, to the fire:
Her vail and mantle pluckt they off by force,
And bound her tender arms in twiſted *wire*. *Fairfax.*

Thou ſhalt be whipt with *wire*, and ſtew'd in brine,
Smarting in ling'ring pickle. *Shakeſpeare.*

The ſoldier, that man of iron,
Whom ribs of horror all environ,
That's ſtrong with *wire* inſtead of veins,
In whoſe embraces you're in chains. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

And the cherubick hoſt, in thouſand quires,
Touch their immortal harps of golden *wires*. *Milton.*

Some roll a mighty ſtone, ſome laid along,
And, bound with burning *wires*, on ſpokes of wheels are hung. *Dryden.*

To WI'REDRAW. *v. a.* [*wire* and *draw.*]

1. To ſpin into wire.
2. To draw out into length.

A fluid moving through a flexible canal, when ſmall, by its friction will naturally lengthen, and *wiredraw* the ſides of the canal, according to the direction of its axis. *Arbuthnot.*

3. To draw by art or violence.

I have been wrongfully accuſed, and my ſenſe *wiredrawn* into blaſphemy. *Dryden.*

WI'REDRAWER. *n. ſ.* [*wire* and *draw.*] One who ſpins wire.

Thoſe who have need of unmixed ſilver, as gilders and *wiredrawers*, muſt, beſides an equal weight of ſilver mixed with other metals, give an overplus to reward the refiner's ſkill. *Locke.*

To WIS. *v. a.* pret. and part. paſſ. *wiſt.* [*wiſſen*, German; *wyſen*, Dutch.] To know. Obſolete.

Thus proud and fierce, unto the hearts he ſtept
Of them poor ſouls; and cutting reaſon's reins,
Made them his own before they had it *wiſt*. *Sidney.*

There be fools alive, I *wis*,
Silver'd o'er; and ſo was this. *Shakeſpeare.*

This book, adviſedly read, and diligently followed but one year at home, would do a young gentleman more good, I *wis*, than three years travel abroad. *Aſcham.*

When Mammon ſaw his purpoſe miſt,
Him to entrap unwares, another's way he *wiſt*. *Spenſer.*

Marry with a king,
A batchelor, a handſome ſtrippling too,
I *wis* your grandam had a worſer match. *Shakeſpeare.*

When for more worlds the Macedonian cry'd,
He *wiſt* not Thetys in her lap did hide
Another yet, a world reſerv'd for you,
To make more great than that he did ſubdue. *Waller.*

WI'SDOM. *n. ſ.* [ꝑiꝛꝺom, Saxon; *wiiſdom*, Daniſh.] Sapience; the power of judging rightly.

That which moveth God to work is goodneſs, and that which ordereth his work is *wiſdom*, and that which perfecteth his work is power. *Hooker.*

'Tis much he dares,
And to that dauntleſs temper of his mind,
He hath a *wiſdom* that doth guide his valour
To act in ſafety. *Shakeſpeare.*

Wiſdom and fortune combating together,
If that the former dare but what it can,
No chance may ſhake it. *Shakeſpeare.*

As from ſenſes reaſon's work doth ſpring,
So many reaſons underſtanding gain,
And many underſtandings knowledge bring,
And by much knowledge *wiſdom* we obtain. *Davies.*

Wiſdom is that which makes men judge what are the beſt ends, and what the beſt means to attain them, and gives a man advantage of counſel and direction. *Temple.*

As ſcience is properly that knowledge which relateth to the eſſences of things, ſo *wiſdom* to their operations. *Grew.*

WISE. *adj.* [ꝑiꝛ, Saxon; *wiis*, Dutch and Daniſh.]

1. Sapient; judging rightly, particularly of matters of life; having practical knowledge.

I would have you *wiſe* unto that which is good, and ſimple concerning evil. *Rom.* vi. 19.

Heav'n is for thee too high; be lowly *wise*. *Milton.*

All their writings were compoſed in verſe, which were called runes, or viiſes, and from thence the term of *wiſe* came. *Temp.*

Since the floods demand
For their deſcent a prone and ſinking land:
Does not this due declivity declare,
A *wiſe* director's providential care? *Blackmore.*

The *wiſeſt* and beſt men in all ages, have lived up to the religion of their country, when they ſaw nothing in it oppoſite to morality. *Addiſon.*

2. Skilful; dextrous.

Speak unto all that are *wiſe*-hearted, whom I have filled with the ſpirit of wiſdom, that they may make Aaron's garments. *Ex.* xxviii. 3.

Do we count him a *wiſe* man, who is *wiſe* in any thing but his own proper profeſſion and employment, and *wiſe* for every body but himſelf? *Tillotſon.*

They are *wiſe* to do evil, but to do good they have no knowledge. *Jer.* iv. 22.

3. Skilled in hidden arts.

There was an old fat woman even now with me.———
—Pray, was't not the *wiſe* woman of Brainford? *Shakeſp.*

4. Grave; becoming a wiſe man.

One eminent in *wiſe* deport ſpake much. *Milton.*

WISE. *n. ſ.* [pıre, Saxon; *wyſe*, Dutch; *weiſe*, German; *guiſe*, Fr. *guiſa*, Italian.] Manner; way of being or acting. This word, in the modern dialect, is often corrupted into *ways*.

This ſong ſhe ſings in moſt commanding *wiſe*;
Come, ſhepherd's boy, let now thy heart be bow'd
To make itſelf to my leaſt look a ſlave. *Sidney.*

Ere we farther paſs, I will deviſe
A paſſport for us both, in fitteſt *wiſe*. *Spenſer.*

On this *wiſe* ye ſhall bleſs Iſrael. *Numb.* vi. 23.

The lovers ſtanding in this doleful *wiſe*,
A warrior bold approached. *Fairfax.*

With foam upon thy lips, and ſparkling eyes,
Thou ſay'ſt and do'ſt in ſuch outrageous *wiſe*,
That mad Oreſtes, if he ſaw the ſhow,
Wou'd ſwear thou wert the madder of the two. *Dryden.*

'Tis in no *wiſe* ſtrange that ſuch a one ſhould believe, that things were blindly ſhuffled. *Woodward.*

WISEACRE. *n. ſ.* [It was antiently written *wiſeſegger*, as the Dutch *wiſeggher*, a ſoothſayer.]

1. A wiſe, or ſententious man. Obſolete.

2. A fool; a dunce.

Why, ſays a *wiſeacre* that ſat by him, were I as the king of France, I would ſcorn to take part with footmen. *Addiſon.*

WI'SELY. *adv.* [from *wiſe*.] Judiciouſly; prudently.

If thou covet death, as utmoſt end
Of miſery; ſo thinking to evade
The penalty pronounc'd; doubt not God
Th *wiſelier* arm'd his vengeful ire. *Milton.*

He ſits like diſcontented Damocles,
When by the ſportive tyrant *wiſely* ſhown.
The dangerous pleaſure of a flatter'd throne. *Dryden.*

Admitting their principles to be true, they act *wiſely*: they keep their end, evil as it is, ſteadily in view. *Rogers.*

The doctors, tender of their fame,
Wiſely on me lay all the blame:
We muſt confeſs his caſe was nice,
But he wou'd never take advice. *Swift.*

WI'SENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *wiſe*.] Wiſdom; ſapience. Obſolete.

No leſs deſerveth his wittineſs in deviſing, his pithineſs in uttering, his paſtoral rudeneſs, and his moral *wiſeneſs*. *Spenſer.*

To WISH. *v. n.* [pıꝛcian, Saxon.]

1. To have ſtrong deſire; to long.

The ſun beat upon the head of Jonah, that he fainted, and *wiſhed* in himſelf to die. *Jonah* iv. 8.

That Noah or Janus underſtood navigation, may be very well ſupported by his image found upon the firſt Roman coins. One ſide was ſtampt with a Janus bifrons, and the other with a roſtrum, or prow of a ſhip. This is as good an argument as an antiquary could *wiſh* for. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To be diſpoſed, or inclined.

Thoſe potentates, who do not *wiſh* well to his affairs, have ſhewn reſpect to his perſonal character. *Addiſon.*

3. It has a ſlight ſignification of hope.

I *wiſh* it may not prove ſome ominous foretoken of misfortune, to have met with ſuch a miſer as I am. *Sidney.*

To WISH. *v. a.*

1. To deſire; to long for.

He was fain to pull him out by the heels, and ſhew him the beaſt as dead as he could *wiſh* it. *Sidney.*

If all the year were playing holidays,
To ſport would be as tedious as to work;
But when they ſeldom come, they *wiſht* for come. *Shakeſp.*

They have more than heart could *wiſh*. *Pſ.* lxxiii. 7.

There are ſhips prepar'd by my command,
That ſhall convey you to the *wiſht*-for port. *Addiſon.*

2. To recommend by wiſhing.

Had I as many ſons as I have hairs,
I would not *wiſh* them to a fairer death. *Shakeſp.*

3. To imprecate.

If heavens have any grievous plague in ſtore,
Exceeding thoſe that I can *wiſh* upon thee;
O let them keep it till thy ſins be ripe,
And then hurl down their indignation. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. To aſk.

Digby ſhould find the beſt way to make Antrim communicate the affair to him, and to *wiſh* his aſſiſtance. *Clarendon.*

WISH. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Longing deſire.

To his *wiſh*,
Beyond his hope, Eve ſeparate he ſpies. *Milton.*

A *wiſh* is properly the deſire of a man ſitting or lying ſtill; but an act of the will, is a man of buſineſs vigorouſly going about his work. *South.*

2. Thing deſired.

What next I bring ſhall pleaſe thee; be aſſur'd,
Thy likeneſs, thy fit help, thy other ſelf,
Thy *wiſh*, exactly to thy heart's deſire. *Milton.*

3. Deſire expreſſed.

Shame come to Romeo!——
—Bliſter'd be thy tongue
For ſuch a *wiſh*. *Shakeſpeare.*

I admire your whig principles of reſiſtance in the ſpirit of the Barcelonians: I join in your *wiſh* for them. *Pope.*

WI'SHEDLY. *adv.* [from *wiſhed*.] According to deſire. Not uſed.

What could have happened unto him more *wiſhedly*, than with his great honour to keep the town ſtill. *Knolles.*

WI'SHER. *n. ſ.* [from *wiſh*.]

1. One who longs.

2. One who expreſſes wiſhes.

With half that wiſh, the *wiſher*'s eyes be preſs'd. *Shak.*

WI'SHFUL. *adj.* [from *wiſh* and *full*.] Longing; ſhowing deſire.

From Scotland am I ſtol'n ev'n of pure love,
To greet mine own land with my *wiſhful* ſight. *Shakeſp.*

WI'SHFULLY. *adv.* [from *wiſhful*.] Earneſtly; with longing.

WI'SKET. *n. ſ.* A baſket. *Ainſworth.*

WISP. *n. ſ.* [*wiſp*, Swediſh, and old Dutch.] A ſmall bundle, as of hay or ſtraw.

A gentleman would faſt five days, without meat, bread, or drink; but the ſame uſed to have continually a great *wiſp* of herbs that he ſmelled on: and amongſt thoſe, ſome eſculent herbs of ſtrong ſcent, as onions. *Bacon.*

Jews, who their whole wealth can lay
In a ſmall baſket, on a *wiſp* of hay. *Dryden.*

WIST. pret. and part. of *wis*.

WI'STFUL. *adj.*

1. Attentive; earneſt; full of thought.

Why, Grubbinel, doſt thou ſo *wiſtful* ſeem?
There's ſorrow in thy look. *Gay.*

2. It is uſed by Swift, as it ſeems, for *wiſhful*.

Lifting up one of my ſaſhes, I caſt many a *wiſtful* melancholy look towards the ſea. *Swift.*

WI'STFULLY. *adv.* [from *wiſtful*.] Attentively; earneſtly.

With that he fell again to pry
Through perſpective more *wiſtfully*. *Hudibras.*

WI'STLY. *adv.* [from *wis*.] Attentively; earneſtly.

Speaking it, he *wiſtly* look'd on me;
As who ſhall ſay,—I would thou wert the man. *Shakeſp.*

To WIT. *v. n.* [pıꝛan, Saxon.] To know. This word is now only uſed in the phraſe *to wit*, that is to ſay.

There is an officer, *to wit*, the ſheriff of the ſhire, whoſe office it is, to walk up and down his bailiwick. *Spenſer.*

Yet are theſe feet, whoſe ſtrengthleſs ſtay is numb,
Unable to ſupport this lump of clay,
Swift-winged with deſire to get a grave;
As *witting*, I no other comfort have. *Shakeſpeare.*

WIT. *n. ſ.* [ꝛ̇ᵹepıt, Saxon; from pıꝛan, to know.]

1. The powers of the mind; the mental faculties; the intellects. This is the original ſignification.

Who would ſet his *wit* to ſo fooliſh a bird? *Shakeſp.*

The king your father was reputed for
A prince moſt prudent, of an excellent
And unmatch'd *wit* and judgment. *Shakeſpeare.*

Will puts in practice what the *wit* deviſeth:
Will ever acts, and *wit* contemplates ſtill:
And as from *wit* the power of wiſdom riſeth,
All other virtues daughters are of will.
Will is the prince, and *wit* the counſellor,
Which doth for common good in council ſit;
And when *wit* is reſolv'd, will lends her power
To execute what is adviſ'd by *wit*. *Davies.*

For *wit* and pow'r, their laſt endeavours bend
T' outſhine each other. *Dryden.*

2. Imagination; quickneſs of fancy.

They never meet, but there's a ſkirmiſh of *wit* between them.—
—Alas, in our laſt conflict four of his five *wits* went halting off, and now is the whole man govern'd by one. *Shakeſp.*

Lewd, ſhallow, hair-brain'd huffs, make atheiſm and contempt of religion, the only badge and character of *wit*. *South.*

And though a tun in thy large bulk be writ,
Yet thou art but a kilderkin of *wit*. *Dryden.*

Wit lying moſt in the aſſemblage of ideas, and putting thoſe together with quickneſs and variety, wherein can be found any reſemblance, or congruity, thereby to make up pleaſant pictures in the fancy. Judgment, on the contrary, lies in ſeparating carefully one from another, ideas, wherein can be found the leaſt difference, thereby to avoid being miſled by ſimilitude. *Locke.*

Cou'd any but a knowing prudent cauſe
Begin ſuch motions, and aſſign ſuch laws?
If the great mind had form'd a different frame,
Might not your wanton *wit* the ſyſtem blame? *Blackmore.*

3. Sentiments produced by quickneſs of fancy.

All ſorts of men take a pleaſure to gird at me. The brain of this fooliſh compounded clay, man, is not able to invent any thing that tends more to laughter, than what I invent, and is invented on me. I am not only witty in myſelf, but the cauſe that *wit* is in other men. *Shakeſpeare.*

His works become the frippery of *wit*. *B. Johnſon.*

The Romans made thoſe times the ſtandard of their *wit*, when they ſubdu'd the world. *Sprat.*

The definition of *wit* is only this; that it is a propriety of thoughts and words; or, in other terms, thoughts and words elegantly adapted to the ſubject. *Dryden.*

Let a lord once but own the happy lines;
How the *wit* brightens! and the ſtyle refines! *Pope.*

4. A man of fancy.

Intemperate *wits* will ſpare neither friend nor foe; and make themſelves the common enemies of mankind. *L'Eſtr.*

A poet being too witty himſelf, could draw nothing but *wits* in a comedy: even his fools were infected with the diſeaſe of their author. *Dryden.*

To tell them wou'd a hundred tongues require;
Or one vain *wit*'s, that might a hundred tire. *Pope.*

5. A man of genius.

Searching *wits*, of more mechanick parts;
Who grac'd their age with new-invented arts:
Thoſe who to worth their bounty did extend,
And thoſe who knew that bounty to commend. *Dryden.*

How vain that ſecond life in others breath?
Th' eſtate which *wits* inherit after death;
Eaſe, health, and life, for this they muſt reſign,
Unſure the tenure, but how vaſt the fine!
The great man's curſe, without the gain endure;
Be envy'd, wretched; and be flatter'd, poor. *Pope.*

6. Senſe; judgment.

Strong was their plot,
Their practice cloſe, their faith ſuſpected not;
Their ſtates far off, and they of wary *wit*. *Daniel.*

Come, leave the loathed ſtage,
And this more loathſome age;
Where pride and impudence in faction knit,
Uſurp the chair of *wit*. *B. Johnſon.*

Though his youthful blood he fir'd with wine,
He wants not *wit* the danger to decline. *Dryden.*

7. In the plural. Sound mind; intellect not crazed.

If our *wits* run the wild-gooſe chace, I have done: for thou haſt more of the wild-gooſe in one of thy *wits*, than I have in my whole five. *Shakeſpeare.*

I had a ſon,
Now outlaw'd from my blood; he ſought my life:
The grief hath craz'd my *wits*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Are his *wits* ſafe? is he not light of brain? *Shakeſpeare.*

Sound ſleep cometh of moderate eating; he riſeth early, and his *wits* are with him: but the pain of watching, and choler, and pangs of the belly, are with an unſatiable man. *Eccluſ.* xxxi. 20.

Wickedneſs is voluntary frenzy, and every ſinner does more extravagant things than any man that is crazed, and out of his *wits*, only that he knows better what he does. *Tillotſn.*

No man in his *wits* can ſeriouſly think that his own ſoul hath exiſted from all eternity. *Bentley.*

8. Contrivance; ſtratagem; power of expedients.

How can it chuſe but bring the ſimple to their *wits* end? how can it chuſe but vex and amaze them? *Hooker.*

I was like to be apprehended for the witch of Brainford; but that my admirable dexterity of *wit*, counterfeiting the action of an old woman, delivered me. *Shakeſpeare.*

Sleights from his *wit* and ſubtlety proceed. *Milton.*

The neighbourhood were at their *wits* end, to conſider what would be the iſſue. *L'Eſtrange.*

WI'TCRAFT. *n. ſ.* [*wit* and *craft*.] Contrivance; invention. Obſolete.

He was no body that could not hammer out of his name an invention by this *witcraft*, and picture it accordingly. *Camden.*

WI'TCRACKER. *n. ſ.* [*wit* and *cracker*.] A joker; one who breaks a jeſt.

A college of *witcrackers* cannot flout me out of my humour; doſt thou think I care for a ſatire or an epigram? *Shak.*

WI'TWORM. *n. ſ.* [*wit* and *worm*.] One that feeds on wit; a canker of wit.

Thus to come forth ſo ſuddenly a *witworm*. *B. Johnſon.*

WITCH. *n. ſ.* [picce, Saxon.]

1. A woman given to unlawful arts.

Wiſe judges have preſcribed, that men may not raſhly believe the confeſſions of *witches*, nor the evidence againſt them. For the *witches* themſelves are imaginative; and people are credulous, and ready to impute accidents to witchcraft. *Bacon.*

The night-hag comes to dance
With Lapland *witches*, while the lab'ring moon
Eclipſes at their charms. *Milton.*

When I conſider whether there are ſuch perſons as *witches*, my mind is divided: I believe in general that there is ſuch a thing as witchcraft, but can give no credit to any particular inſtance of it. *Addiſon.*

2. [From pic, Saxon.] A winding ſinuous bank.

Leave me thoſe hills where harbrough nis to ſee;
Nor holy buſh, nor briar, nor winding *witch*. *Spenſer.*

To WITCH. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bewitch; to enchant.

'Tis now the very *witching* time of night,
When churchyards yawn. *Shakeſp.*

Me ill befits, that in der-doing arms,
And honour's ſuit my vowed days do ſpend,
Unto thy bounteous baits, and pleaſing charms,
With which weak men thou *witcheſt* to attend. *Spenſer.*

I'll *witch* ſweet ladies with my words and looks. *Shak.*

Sit and *witch* me? *Shakeſpeare.*

WI'TCHCRAFT. *n. ſ.* [*witch* and *craft*.] The practices of witches.

Urania name, whoſe force he knew ſo well,
He quickly knew what *witchcraft* gave the blow. *Sidney.*

If you cannot
Bar his acceſs to the king, never attempt
Any thing on him, for he hath a *witchcraft*
Over the king in's tongue. *Shakeſpeare.*

People are credulous, and ready to impute accidents and natural operations to *witchcraft*. *Bacon.*

What ſubtile *witchcraft* man conſtrains,
To change his pleaſure into pains. *Denham.*

WI'TCHERY. *n. ſ.* [from *witch*.] Enchantment.

Another kind of petty *witchery*, if it be not altogether deceit, they call charming of beaſts and birds. *Raleigh.*

Great Comus!
Deep-ſkill'd in all his mother's *witcheries*. *Milton.*

To WITE. *v. a.* [pitan, Saxon.] To blame; to reproach.

The palmer 'gan moſt bitterly
Her to rebuke, for being looſe and light;
Which not abiding, but more ſcornfully
Scoffing at him, that did her juſtly *wite*,
She turn'd her boat about. *Spenſer.*

WITE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Blame; reproach. *Spenſer.*

WITH. *prepoſit.* [pið, Saxon.]

1. By. Noting the cauſe.

Truth tir'd *with* iteration,
As true as ſteel, as plantage to the moon. *Shakeſpeare.*

With ev'ry ſtab her bleeding heart was torn,
With wounds much harder to be ſeen than born. *Rowe.*

2. Noting the means.

Rude and unpoliſhed are all operations of the ſoul in their beginnings, before they are cultivated *with* art and ſtudy. *Dryd.*

3. Noting the inſtrument.

Boreas through the lazy vapour flies,
And ſweeps, *with* healthy wings, the rank polluted ſkies. *Rowe.*

By perflations *with* large bellows, miners give motion to the air. *Woodward.*

4. On the ſide of; for.

O madneſs of diſcourſe!
That cauſe ſets up *with*, and againſt thyſelf! *Shakeſp.*

5. In oppoſition to; in competition or conteſt.

I do conteſt as hotly and as nobly *with* thy love,
As ever againſt thy valour. *Shakeſpeare.*

He ſhall lie *with* any friar in Spain. *Dryden.*

6. Noting compariſon.

Can blazing carbuncles with her compare? *Sandys.*

7. In ſociety.

God gave man a ſoul that ſhould live for ever, although the body be deſtroyed; and thoſe who were good ſhould be *with* him. *Stillingfleet.*

In all thy humours, whether grave or mellow,
Thou'rt ſuch a touchy, teſty, pleaſing fellow;
Haſt ſo much wit, and mirth, and ſpleen about thee,
There is no living *with* thee, nor without thee. *Tatler.*

8. In company of.

At the inſtant that your meſſenger came, in loving viſitation was *with* me, a young doctor from Rome. *Shakeſpeare.*

9. In appendage; noting conſequence, or concomitance.

Men might know the perſons who had a right to regal power, and *with* it to their obedience. *Locke.*

10. In mutual dealing.

I will buy *with* you, ſell *with* you, talk *with* you, walk *with* you, and ſo following; but I will not eat *with* you, drink *with* you, nor pray *with* you. *Shakeſpeare.*

11. Noting

11. Noting confidence; as, *I trust you with all my secrets*; or, *I trust all my secrets with you.*
12. In partnership.
Though Jove himself no less content would be,
To part his throne, and share his heaven *with* thee. *Pope.*
13. Noting connection.
Pity your own, or pity our estate,
Nor twist our fortunes *with* your sinking fate. *Dryden.*
14. Immediately after.
With that she told me, that, though she spake of her father Cremes, she would hide no truth from me. *Sidney.*
With that, he crawled out of his nest,
Forth creeping on his caitiff hands and thighs. *Spenser.*
In falling, both an equal fortune try'd;
Wou'd fortune for my fall so well provide!
With this he pointed to his face, and show'd
His hands, and all his habit smear'd with blood. *Dryden.*
With that, the God his darling phantom calls,
And from his falt'ring lips this message falls. *Garth.*
15. Amongst.
Jasper Duke of Bedford, whom the king used to employ *with* the first in his wars, was then sick. *Bacon.*
Tragedy was originally *with* the antients, a piece of religious worship. *Rymer.*
Immortal powers the term of conscience know,
But interest is her name *with* men below. *Dryden.*
16. Upon.
Such arguments had invincible force *with* those Pagan philosophers, who became Christians. *Addison.*
17. In consent. Noting parity of state.
See! where on earth the flow'ry glories lie:
With her they flourish'd, and *with* her they die. *Pope.*
18. *With* in composition signifies opposition, or privation.

WI'THAL. *adv.* [*with* and *all.*]
1. Along with the rest; likewise; at the same time.
Yet it must be *withal* considered, that the greatest part of the world are they which be farthest from perfection. *Hooker.*
How well supply'd with noble counsellors?
How modest in exception, and *withal*
How terrible in constant resolution? *Shakesp.*
The one contains my picture, prince;
If you chuse that, then I am yours *withal.* *Shakesp.*
This that prince did not transmit as a power, to make conquest, but as a retinue for his son, and *withal* to enable him to recover some part of Ulster. *Davies.*
God, when he gave me strength, to shew *withal*
How slight the gift was, hung it in my hair. *Milton.*
Christ had not only an infinite power to work miracles, but also an equal wisdom to know the just force and measure of every argument, to persuade, and *withal* to look through and through all the dark corners of the soul of man, and to discern what prevails upon them, and what does not. *South.*
I cannot, cannot bear; 'tis past; 'tis done;
Perish this impious, this detested son!
Perish his sire, and perish I *withal,*
And let the house's heir, and the hop'd kingdom fall. *Dryd.*
2. It is sometimes used by writers where we now use *with.*
Time brings means to furnish him *withal*;
Let him but wait th' occasions as they fall. *Daniel.*
It is to know what God loves and delights in, and is pleased *withal*, and would have us do in order to our happiness. *Tillotson.*
We owe to christianity the discovery of the most perfect rule of life, that ever the world was acquainted *withal.* *Tillotson.*

To WITHDRA'W. *v. a.* [*with* and *draw*; from piꝺ, or piꝺen, Saxon, *against*, and *draw.*]
1. To take back; to deprive of.
It is not possible they should observe the one, who from the other *withdraw* unnecessarily obedience. *Hooker.*
Impossible it is that God should *withdraw* his presence from any thing, because the very substance of God is infinite. *Hooker.*
2. To call away; to make to retire.
Nausicaa is *withdrawn*, and a whole nation introduced, for a more general praise of Ulysses. *Broome.*

To WITHDRA'W. *v. n.* To retire; to retreat.
She from her husband soft *withdrew.* *Milton.*
At this excess of courage all amaz'd,
The foremost of his foes a-while *withdraw:*
With such respect in enter'd Rome they gaz'd,
Who on high chairs the godlike fathers saw. *Dryden.*
Duumvir has pass'd the noon of life; but cannot *withdraw* from entertainments, which are pardonable only before that stage of our being. *Tatler.*

WITHDRA'WINGROOM. *n. s.* [*withdraw* and *room.*] Room behind another room for retirement.
For an ordinary gentleman, a hall, a great parlour, with a *withdrawingroom*, with a kitchen, butteries, and other conveniencies, is sufficient. *Mortimer.*

WITHE. *n. s.*
1. A willow twig.
An Irish rebel put up a petition, that he might be hanged in a *with*, and not a halter, because it had been so used with former rebels. *Bacon.*
2. A band, properly a band of twigs. [piꝺe signifies a band.]
These cords and *withes* will hold men's consciences, when force attends and twists them. *K. Charles.*
Birch is of use for ox-yoaks, hoops, screws, *withes* for faggots. *Mortimer.*

To WI'THER. *v. n.* [pepꝺenoꝺ, Saxon, dry, faded.]
1. To fade; to grow sapless; to dry up.
That which is of God we defend, to the uttermost of that ability which he hath given: that which is otherwise, let it *wither* even in the root from whence it hath sprung. *Hooker.*
When I have pluck'd thy rose,
I cannot give it vital growth again;
It needs must *wither.* *Shakespeare.*
It shall *wither* in all the leaves of her spring. *Ez. c.* xvii. 9.
The soul may sooner leave off to subsist, than to love; and like the vine, it *withers* and dies, if it has nothing to embrace. *South.*
2. To waste, or pine away.
Are there so many left of your own family, that you should desire wholly to reduce it, by suffering the last branch of it to *wither* away before its time. *Temple.*
3. To lose, or want animal moisture.
Vain men, how vanishing a bliss we crave,
Now warm in love, now *with'ring* in the grave. *Dryden.*

To WI'THER. *v. a.*
1. To make to fade.
The sun is no sooner risen with a burning heat, but it *withereth* the grass, and the flower thereof falleth. *Isa.* i. 11.
2. To make to shrink, decay, or wrinkle, for want of animal moisture.
Age cannot *wither* her, nor custom stale her infinite variety. *Shakespeare.*
Look how I am bewitch'd; behold, mine arm
Is, like a blasted sapling, *withered* up. *Shakespeare.*
What are these,
So *wither'd*, and so wild in their attire,
That look not like th' inhabitants o' th' earth,
And yet are on't? *Shakespeare.*
Thy youth, thy strength, thy beauty, which will change
To *wither'd*, weak, and grey. *Milton.*
In Spain our springs, like old men's children be,
Decay'd and *wither'd*, from their infancy:
No kindly showers fall on our barren earth,
To hatch the seasons in a timely birth. *Dryden.*

WI'THEREDNESS. *n. s.* [from *withered.*] The state of being withered; marcidity.
Water them as soon as set, 'till they have recovered their *witheredness.* *Mortimer.*

WI'THERBAND. *n. s.* A piece of iron, which is laid under a saddle, about four fingers above the horse's *withers*, to keep the two pieces of wood tight, that form the bow. *Farrier's Dict.*

WI'THERS. *n. s.* Is the joining of the shoulder-bones at the bottom of the neck and mane, towards the upper part of the shoulder. *Farrier's Dict.*
Let the gall'd beast wince;
We are unwrung in the *withers.* *Shakespeare.*
Rather than let your master take long journies, contrive that the saddle may pinch the beast in his *withers.* *Swift.*

WI'THERRUNG. *n. s.* *Witherrung* sometimes is caused by a bite of a horse, or by a saddle being unfit, especially when the bows are too wide; for when they are so, they bruise the flesh against the spines of the second and third vertebræ of the back, which forms that prominence that rises above their shoulders. *Farrier's Dict.*

To WITHHO'LD. *v. a.* [*with* and *hold.*] *Withheld*, or *withholden*, pret. and part.
1. To restrain; to keep from action; to hold back.
That hand, which as no kind of imminent danger could cause at first to *withhold* itself, so neither have any practices, so many, so bloody, following since, been ever able to make weary. *Hooker.*
Sith mine he is, or free or bound;
Withhold, O sovereign prince, your hasty hand
From knitting league with him. *Spenser.*
The prince
Would fain have come with me to meet your grace;
And by his mother was perforce *withheld.* *Shakes.*
Be careful to *withhold*
Your talons from the wretched and the bold:
Tempt not the brave and needy to despair;
For though your violence should leave them bare
Of gold and silver, swords and darts remain. *Dryden.*
Volition is an act of the mind, knowingly exerting that dominion it takes itself to have over any part of man, by employing it in, or *withholding* it from any particular action. *Locke.*

2. To keep back; to refuse.
What difficulties there are, which as yet *withhold* our aſſent, till we be further and better ſatisfied, I hope no indifferent amongſt them will ſcorn or refuſe to hear. *Hooker.*
Soon as Titan 'gan his head exault,
And ſoon again as he his light *withhault*,
Their wicked engines they againſt it bent. *Spenſer.*

WITHHO'LDEN. *part. paſſ.* of *withhold*.
The word keep back, ſheweth, that it was a thing formerly due unto God; for we cannot ſay that any thing is kept back, or *withholden*, that was not due before. *Spelman.*

WITHHOLDER. *n. ſ.* [from *withhold*.] One who withholds.

WITHI'N. *prep.* [piðinnan, Saxon.]
1. In the inner part of.
Who then ſhall blame
His peſter'd ſenſes to recoil and ſtart,
When all that is *within* him does condemn
Itſelf for being there. *Shakeſpeare.*
By this means, not only many helpleſs perſons will be provided for, but a generation of men will be bred up, *within* ourſelves, not perverted by any other hopes. *Sprat.*
'Till this be cur'd by religion, it is as impoſſible for a man to be happy, that is, pleaſed and contented *within* himſelf, as it is for a ſick man to be at eaſe. *Tillotſon.*
The river is afterwards wholly loſt *within* the waters of the lake, that one diſcovers nothing like a ſtream, till within about a quarter of a mile from Geneva. *Addiſon.*
2. In the compaſs of; not beyond; uſed both of place and time.
Next day we ſaw, *within* a kenning before us, thick clouds, which put us in hope of land. *Bacon.*
A beet-root, and a radiſh root, which had all their leaves cut cloſe to the roots, *within* ſix weeks had fair leaves. *Bacon.*
Moſt birds come to their growth *within* a fortnight. *Bacon.*
Within ſome while the king had taken up ſuch liking of his perſon, that he reſolved to make him a maſterpiece. *Wotton.*
The invention of arts neceſſary or uſeful to human life, hath been *within* the knowledge of men. *Burnet.*
As to infinite ſpace, a man can no more have a poſitive idea of the greateſt, than he has of the leaſt ſpace. For in this latter, which is more *within* our comprehenſion, we are capable only of a comparative idea of ſmallneſs, which will always be leſs than any one, whereof we have the poſitive idea. *Lo.*
Were every action concluded *within* itſelf, and drew no conſequences after it, we ſhould undoubtedly never err in our choice of good. *Locke.*
This, with the green hills and naked rocks *within* the neighbourhood, makes the moſt agreeable confuſion. *Addiſon.*
Bounding deſires *within* the line, which birth and fortune have marked out, is an indiſpenſable duty. *Atterbury.*
3. Not longer ago than.
Within theſe five hours Haſtings liv'd
Untainted, unexamin'd, free at liberty. *Shakeſpeare.*
Within theſe three hours, Tullus,
Alone I fought in your Corioli walls,
And made what work I pleas'd. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. Into the reach of.
When on the brink the foaming boar I met,
The deſp'rate ſavage ruſh'd *within* my force,
And bore me headlong with him down the rock. *Otway.*
5. In the reach of.
Secure of outward force, within himſelf
The danger lies, yet lies *within* his pow'r;
Againſt his will he can receive no harm. *Milton.*
I have ſuffer'd in your woe;
Nor ſhall be wanting ought *within* my pow'r
For your relief. *Dryden.*
Though Aurengzebe return a conqueror,
Both he and ſhe are ſtill *within* my power. *Dryden.*
6. Into the heart or confidence of.
When by ſuch inſinuations they have once got *within* him, and are able to drive him on from one lewdneſs to another, no wonder if they rejoice to ſee him guilty of all villainy. *South.*
7. Not exceeding.
Be inform'd how much your huſband's revenue amounts to, and be ſo good a computer, as to keep *within* it. *Swift.*
8. In the incloſure of.
No interwoven reeds a garland made,
To hide his brows *within* the vulgar ſhade;
But poplar wreaths around his temples ſpread. *Addiſon.*
Sedentary and *within* door arts, and delicate manufactures, that require rather the finger than the arm, have a contrariety to a military diſpoſition. *Bacon.*

WITHI'N. *adv.*
1. In the inner parts; inwardly; internally.
This is yet the outward, faireſt ſide
Of our deſign. *Within* feſts more of fear,
More dread of ſad event yet undeſcry'd. *Daniel.*
Death thou haſt ſeen
In his firſt ſhape on man; but many ſhapes
Of death, and many are the ways that lead
To his grim cave, all diſmal! yet to ſenſe
More terrible at th' entrance, than *within*. *Milton.*
2. In the mind.
Language ſeems too low a thing to expreſs your excellence, and our ſouls are ſpeaking ſo much *within*, that they deſpiſe all foreign converſation. *Dryden.*
Theſe, as thy guards from outward harms, are ſent;
Ills from *within* thy reaſon muſt prevent. *Dryd.*

WITHI'NSIDE. *adv.* [*within* and *ſide*.] In the interiour parts.
The forceps for extracting the ſtone is repreſented a little open, that the teeth may be better ſeen *withinſide*. *Sharp.*

WITHO'UT. *prep.* [piðuzan, Saxon.]
1. Not with.
Many there are, whoſe deſtinies have prevented their deſires, and made their good motives the wards of their executors, not *without* miſerable ſucceſs. *Hall.*
2. In a ſtate of abſence from.
Haſt ſo much wit, and mirth, and ſpleen about thee,
There is no living with thee, nor *without* thee. *Tatler.*
3. In the ſtate of not having.
The virtuous bezoar is taken from the beaſt that feedeth upon the mountains; and that *without* virtue, from thoſe that feed in the vallies. *Bacon.*
Infallibility and inerrableneſs are aſſumed and incloſed by the Romiſh church, without any inerrable ground to hold it on. *Ham.*
If the ideas be not innate, there was a time, when the mind was *without* thoſe principles; and then they will not be innate, but be derived from ſome other original. *Locke.*
4. Beyond; not within the compaſs of.
Eternity, before the world and after, is *without* our reach: but that little ſpot of ground that lies betwixt thoſe two great oceans, this we are to cultivate. *Burnet.*
5. In the negation, or omiſſion of.
Without the ſeparation of the two monarchies, the moſt advantageous terms from the French, muſt end in our deſtruction. *Addiſon.*
6. Not by; not by the uſe of; not by the help of.
Exceſs of diet in coſtly meats and drinks fetched from beyond the ſeas, would be avoided: wiſe men will do it *without* a law; I would there might be a law to reſtrain fools. *Bacon.*
7. On the outſide of.
Without the gate
Some drive the cars, and ſome the courſers rein. *Dryden.*
8. Not within.
When the weather hinders me from taking my diverſions *without* doors, I frequently make a little party with ſelect friends. *Ad.*
9. With exemption from.
The great lords of Ireland informed the king, that the Iriſhry might not be naturalized *without* damage to themſelves or the crown. *Davies.*
Happineſs under this view, every one conſtantly purſues. Other things acknowledged to be good, he can look upon *without* deſire, paſs by, and be content without. *Lo.*

WITHO'UT. *adv.*
1. Not on the inſide.
Forming trees and ſhrubs into ſundry ſhapes, is done by moulding them within, and cutting them *without*. *Bacon.*
Wiſe men uſe ſtudies; for they teach not their own uſe; but that is a wiſdom *without* them, and above them, won by obſervation. *Bacon.*
Theſe were from *without* the growing miſeries. *Milton.*
Having gone as far as they could *without*, they began to obſerve them within. *Grew.*
2. Out of doors.
The reception of light into the body of the building, was very prompt from *without*, and from within. *Wotton.*
Their doors are barr'd againſt a bitter flout;
Snarl, if you pleaſe, but you ſhall ſnarl *without*. *Dryden.*
3. Externally; not in the mind.

WITHO'UT. *conjunct.* Unleſs; if not; except. Not in uſe.
I find my love ſhall be proved no love, *without* I leave to love, being too unfit a veſſel in whom ſo high thoughts ſhould be engraved. *Sidney.*
You will never live to my age, *without* you keep yourſelves in breath with exerciſe, and in heart with joyfulneſs. *Sidney.*

WITHOUTEN. *prep.* [piðuzan, Saxon.] Without. Obſolete.
Her face ſo fair, as fleſh it ſeemed not,
But heavenly pourtrait of bright angel's hue,
Clear as the ſky, *withouten* blame or blot,
Through goodly mixture of complexion's dew. *Spenſer.*

To WITHSTA'ND. *v. a.* [*with* and *ſtand*.] To gainſtand; to oppoſe; to reſiſt.
The violence of ſorrow is not at the firſt to be ſtriven withal, being like a mighty beaſt, ſooner tamed with following, than overthrown by *withſtanding*. *Sidney.*
The wonderful zeal and fervour wherewith ye have *withſtood* the received orders of this church, was the firſt thing which cauſed me to enter into conſideration, whether every chriſtian man fearing God, ſtand bound to join with you. *Hooker.*
It is our frailty that in many things we all do amiſs, but a virtue that we would do amiſs in nothing, and a teſtimony of that virtue, that when we pray that what occaſion of ſin ſoever do offer itſelf, we may be ſtrengthened from above to *withſtand* it. *Hooker.*

They ſoon ſet ſail; nor how the fates *withſtand*;
Their forces truſted with a foreign hand. *Dryden.*

When Elymas withſtood Paul and Barnabas, and when Paul ſays of Alexander, he hath greatly *withſtood* our words, do we think the *withſtanding* there was without ſpeaking? *Atterb.*

WITHSTA'NDER. *n. ſ.* [from *withſtand.*] An opponent; reſiſting power.

War may be defined the exerciſe of violence under ſovereign command againſt *withſtanders*; force, authority, and reſiſtance being the eſſential parts thereof. *Raleigh.*

WI'THY. *n. ſ.* [piðig, Saxon.] Willow. A tree.

WI'TLESS. *adj.* [from *wit.*] Wanting underſtanding.

Why then ſhould *witleſs* man ſo much miſween
That nothing is but that which he hath ſeen? *Spenſer.*

I have ever lov'd the life remov'd;
And held in idle price to haunt aſſemblies,
Where youth, and coſt, and *witleſs* brav'ry keeps. *Shakeſp.*

So't pleas'd my deſtiny,
Guilty of my ſin of going, to think me
As vain, as *witleſs*, and as falſe as they
Which dwell in court. *Donne.*

He kept us ſlaves, by which we fitly prove
That *witleſs* pity breedeth fruitleſs love. *Fairfax.*

The apple's outward form
Delectable, the *witleſs* ſwain beguiles,
'Till with a writhen mouth and ſpattering noiſe
He taſtes the bitter morſel and rejects. *Philips.*

WI'TLING. *n. ſ.* [Diminutive of *wit.*] A pretender to wit; a man of petty ſmartneſs.

You have taken of the ſenſeleſs ridicule, which for many years the *witlings* of the town have turned upon their fathers and mothers. *Addiſon.*

Thoſe half-learn'd *witlings* num'rous in our iſle
As half-form'd inſects on the banks of Nile. *Pope.*

A beau and *witling* periſh'd in the throng,
One dy'd in metaphor, and one in ſong. *Pope.*

WI'TNESS. *n. ſ.* [piꝛneſſe, Saxon.]

1. Teſtimony; atteſtation.

The devil can cite ſcripture for his purpoſe;
An evil ſoul producing holy *witneſs*,
Is like a villain with a ſmiling cheek;
A goodly apple rotten at the heart. *Shakeſpeare.*

May we, with the warrant of womanhood, and the *witneſs* of a good conſcience, purſue him any further revenge? *Shak.*

If I bear *witneſs* of myſelf, my *witneſs* is not true. *John.*

The ſpirit beareth *witneſs* with our ſpirit that we are the children of God. *Rom.* viii. 16.

Many bare falſe *witneſs*, but their *witneſs* agreed not. *Mar.*

Nor was long his *witneſs* unconfirmed. *Milton.*

Ye moon and ſtars bear *witneſs* to the truth!
His only crime, if friendſhip can offend,
Is too much love to his unhappy friend. *Dryden.*

ur ſenſes bear *witneſs* to the truth of each others report, concerning the exiſtence of ſenſible things. *Locke.*

2. One who gives teſtimony.

The king's attorney
Urg'd on examinations, proofs, confeſſions
Of divers *witneſſes*. *Shakeſpeare.*

God is *witneſs* betwixt me and thee. *Gen.* xxxi. 50.

Thy trial chooſe
With me, beſt *witneſs* of thy virtue try'd. *Milton.*

A fat benefice became a crime, and *witneſs* too againſt its incumbent. *Decay of Piety.*

Nor need I ſpeak my deeds, for theſe you ſee;
The ſun and day are *witneſſes* for me. *Dryden.*

3. *With a* WITNESS. Effectually; to a great degree, ſo as to leave ſome laſting mark or teſtimony behind. A low phraſe.

Here was a bleſſing handed out with the firſt pairs of animals at their creation; and it had effect *with a witneſs*. *Woodward.*

Now gall is bitter *with a witneſs*;
And love is all delight and ſweetneſs. *Prior.*

To WI'TNESS. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To atteſt.

There ran a rumour
Of many worthy fellows that were out,
Which was to my belief *witneſs'd* the rather,
For that I ſaw the tyrant's power a-foot. *Shakeſpeare.*

Heareſt thou not how many things they *witneſs* againſt thee? *John* xxvii. 13.

Though by the father he were hir'd to this,
He ne'er could *witneſs* any touch or kiſs. *Donne.*

Theſe be thoſe diſcourſes of God, whoſe effects thoſe that live *witneſs* in themſelves; the ſenſible in their ſenſible natures, the reaſonable in their reaſonable ſouls. *Raleigh.*

To WI'TNESS. *v. n.* To bear teſtimony.

The ſea ſtrave with the winds which ſhould be louder, and the ſhrouds of the ſhip with a ghaſtly noiſe to them that were in it, *witneſſed* that their ruin was the wager of the others contention. *Sidney.*

Mine eye doth his effigies *witneſs*,
Moſt truly limn'd and living in your face. *Shakeſpeare.*

Witneſs you ever-burning lights above!
You elements that clip us round about!
Witneſs that here Iago now doth give
The execution of his wit, hands and heart,
To Othello's ſervice. *Shakeſpeare.*

Lorenzo
Shall *witneſs* I ſet forth a ſoon as you,
And even but now return'd. *Shakeſpeare.*

I *witneſs* to
The times that brought them in. *Shakeſpeare.*

Another beareth witneſs of me, and I know that the witneſs which he *witneſſeth* of me is true. *John* v. 32.

The Americans do acknowledge and ſpeak of the deluge in their continent, as Acoſta *witneſſeth*, and Laet in the hiſtories of them. *Burnet.*

Witneſs, ye heav'ns! I live not by my fault,
I ſtrove to have deſerv'd the death I ſought. *Dryden.*

Lord Falkland *witneſſes* for me, that in a book there were many ſubjects that I had thought on for the ſtage. *Dryden.*

Witneſs for me, ye awful gods,
I took not arms till urg'd by ſelf-defence,
The eldeſt law of nature. *Rowe.*

WI'TNESS. *interj.* An exclamation ſignifying that perſon or thing may atteſt it.

For want of words, or lack of breath,
Witneſs, when I was worried with thy peels. *Milton.*

WITSNA'PPER. *n. ſ.* [*wit* and *ſnap.*] One who affects repartee.

Go in, ſirrah; bid them prepare for dinner.—
—That is done, ſir; they have all ſtomachs.—
—What a *witſnapper* are you! *Shakeſpeare.*

WI'TTED. *adj.* [from *wit.*] Having wit: as a quick *witted* boy.

WI'TTICISM. *n. ſ.* [from *witty.*] A mean attempt at wit.

We have a libertine fooling even in his laſt agonies, with a *witticiſm* between his teeth, without any regard to ſobriety and conſcience. *L'Eſtrange.*

He is full of conceptions, points of epigram and *witticiſms*, all which are below the dignity of heroick verſe. *Addiſon.*

WI'TTILY. *adv.* [from *witty.*]

1. Ingeniouſly; cunningly; artfully.

But is there any other beaſt that lives,
Who his own harm ſo *wittily* contrives? *Dryden.*

2. With flight of imagination.

In converſation *wittily* pleaſant, pleaſantly gameſome. *Sidney.*

The old hermit, that never ſaw pen and ink, very *wittily* ſaid to a niece of king Gordobuck, that that is, is. *Shakeſp.*

The obſtinate contemners of all helps and arts, ſuch as preſuming on their own natural parts, dare deride all diligence, and ſeem to mock at the terms when they underſtand not the things; think that way to get off *wittily* with their ignorance. *Ben. Johnſon.*

WI'TTINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *witty.*] The quality of being witty.

No leſs deſerveth his *wittineſs* in deviſing, his pithineſs in uttering, his paſtoral rudeneſs, and his moral wiſeneſs. *Spenſer.*

WI'TTINGLY. *adv.* [from *witting*, knowing; piꝛan, Saxon, to weet or know.] Knowingly; not ignorantly; with knowledge; by deſign.

Whatſoever we work as men, the ſame we do *wittingly* work and freely; neither are we, according to the manner of natural agents, any way ſo tied, but that it is in our power to leave things we do undone. *Hooker.*

Withhold revenge, 'tis not my fault,
Nor *wittingly* have I infring'd my vow. *Shakeſpeare.*

During that dreadful ſiege, every particular accident for brevity I *wittingly* paſs over. *Knolles.*

He knowingly and *wittingly* brought evil into the world. *More.*

No forger of lies willingly and *wittingly* furniſhed out the means of his own detection. *Weſt.*

WI'TTOL. *n. ſ.* [piꝛꝛol, Sax.] A man who knows the falſehood of his wife and ſeems contented; a tame cuckold.

O Mars, for what doth ſerve thy armed ax?
To let that *witold* beaſt conſume in flames
Thy Venus child. *Sidney.*

Amaimon ſounds well; Lucifer well; yet they are the names of fiends: but cuckold *wittol*, the devil himſelf hath not ſuch a name. *Shakeſpeare.*

The Theban *wittal*, when he once deſcries
Jove is his rival, falls to ſacrifice. *Cleaveland.*

WI'TTOLLY. *adj.* [from *wittol.*] Cuckoldly.

The jealous *wittolly* knave hath maſſes of money. *Shakeſp.*

WI'TTY. *adj.* [from *wit.*]

1. Judicious; ingenious.

The deep-revolving, *witty* Buckingham
No more ſhall be the neighbour of my counſels. *Shakeſp.*

Thou art beautiful in thy countenance, and *witty* in thy words. *Jud. th* xi. 23.

2. Full of imagination.

Hiſtories make men wiſe, poets *witty*, the mathematick ſubtile. *Bacon.*

Where there is a real ſtock of wit, yet the *wittieſt* ſayings will be found in a great meaſure the iſſues of chance. *South.*

In gentle verſe the *witty* told their flame,
And grac'd their choiceſt ſongs with Emma's name. *Prior.*

3. Sarcaſtick; full of taunts.
Honeycomb, who was ſo unmercifully *witty* upon the women, has given the ladies ample ſatisfaction by marrying a farmer's daughter. *Addiſon.*

WI'TWAL. *n. ſ.* A bird. *Ainſworth.*

To WIVE. *v. n.* [from *wife.*] To marry; to take a wife.
Were ſhe as rough
As are the ſwelling Adriatick ſeas,
I come to *wive* it wealthily in Padua. *Shakeſpeare.*
The ancient ſaying is no hereſy,
Hanging and *wiving* goes by deſtiny. *Shakeſpeare.*
A ſhop of all qualities that man loves woman for; beſides that hook of *wiving*, fairneſs, which ſtrikes the eye. *Shakeſp.*
Deſign or chance make others *wive*,
But nature did this match contrive. *Waller.*

To WIVE. *v. a.*

1. To match to a wife.
She dying gave it me;
And bid me, when my fate would have me *wiv'd*,
To give it her. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. To take for a wife.
If he have the condition of a ſaint, and the complexion of a devil, I had rather he ſhould ſhrive me than *wive* me. *Shakeſp.*

WI'VELY. *adv.* [from *wife.*] Belonging to a wife.
Baſilius could not abſtain from praiſing Parthenia, as the perfect picture of a womanly virtue, and *wively* faithfulneſs. *Sid.*

WIVES. *n. ſ.* The plural of *wife.*
A man of his learning ſhould not ſo lightly have been carried away with old *wives* tales, from approvance of his own reaſon. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

WI'ZARD. *n. ſ.* [from *wiſe.*] A conjurer; an inchanter; a he-witch. It had probably at firſt a laudable meaning.
Patience, good lady; *wizards* know their times. *Shakeſp.*
He hearkens after prophecies and dreams,
And from the croſs-row plucks the letter G;
And ſays, a *wizard* told him that by G
His iſſue diſinherited ſhould be. *Shakeſpeare.*
That damn'd *wizard*, hid in fly diſguiſe,
For ſo by certain ſigns I knew, had met
Already, ere my beſt ſpeed could prevent
The aidleſs innocent lady his wiſh'd prey. *Milton.*
The prophecies of *wizards* old
Increas'd her terror, and her fall foretold. *Waller.*
The wily *wizard* muſt be caught,
For, unconſtrain'd, he nothing tells for nought. *Dryden.*

WO. *n. ſ.* [pa, Saxon.]

1. Grief; ſorrow; miſery; calamity.
The king is mad: how ſtiff is my vile ſenſe,
That I ſtand up and have ingenious feeling
Of my huge ſorrows! better I were diſtract;
So ſhould my thoughts be ſever'd from my griefs;
And *woes* by wrong imaginations, loſe
The knowledge of themſelves. *Shakeſpeare.*
So many miſeries have craz'd my voice,
That my *woe* weary'd tongue is ſtill. *Shakeſpeare.*
Her raſh hand in evil hour,
Forth reaching to the fruit, Eve pluck'd, ſhe eat:
Earth felt the wound; and nature from her ſeat
Sighing through all her works, gave ſigns of *woe*
That all was loſt. *Milton.*
O'er dreary waſtes, they weep each other's *wo*. *Pope.*

2. It is often uſed in denunciations, *wo be*; or in exclamations of ſorrow, *wo is*; anciently *wo wurth*; pa punp, Saxon.
All is but lip wiſdom which wants experience: I now, *wo is* me, do try what love can do. *Sidney.*
Wo is my heart;
That poor ſoldier, that ſo richly fought,
Whoſe rags ſham'd gilded arms; whoſe naked breaſt
Stept before ſhields of proof, cannot be found. *Shakeſpeare.*
Many of our princes, *woe* the while!
Lie drown'd and ſoak'd in mercenary blood. *Shakeſpeare.*
Happy are they which have been my friends; and *woe* to my lord chief-juſtice. *Shakeſpeare.*
Howl ye, *wo worth* the day. *Ezek.* xxx. 2.
Wo be to the ſhepherds of Iſrael that do feed themſelves. *Ez.*
Wo is me for my hurt, my wound is grievous. *Jer.* x. 19.
If God be ſuch a being as I have deſcribed, *wo* to the world if it were without him: this would be a thouſand times greater loſs to mankind than the extinguiſhing of the ſun. *Tillotſon.*
Woe to the vanquiſh'd, *woe!* *Dryden.*

3. A denunciation of calamity; a curſe.
Can there be a *woe* or curſe in all the ſtores of vengeance equal to the malignity of ſuch a practice; of which one ſingle inſtance could involve all mankind in one univerſal confuſion. *South's Sermons.*

4. Wo ſeems in phraſes of denunciation or imprecation to be a ſubſtantive, and in exclamation an adjective, as particularly in the following lines.
Woe are we, ſir! you may not live to wear
All your true followers out. *Shakeſpeare.*

5. Wo is uſed by *Shakeſpeare* for a ſtop or ceſſation; from the particle *wo* pronounced by carters to their horſes when they would have them ſtop.
Love's a mighty lord;
And hath ſo humbled me, as, I confeſs,
There is no *wo* to his correction. *Shakeſpeare.*

WOAD. *n. ſ.* [pad, Saxon.] A plant.
The flower conſiſts of four leaves, which are diſpoſed in form of a croſs; out of whoſe flower cup riſes the pointal, which afterwards turns to a fruit in the ſhape of a tongue, flat at the edge, gaping two ways, having but one cell, in which is contained for the moſt part one oblong ſeed; it is cultivated in England for the uſe of dyers, who uſe it for laying the foundation of many colours. *Miller.*
In times of old, when Britiſh nymphs were known
To love no foreign faſhions like their own;
When dreſs was monſtrous, and fig-leaves the mode,
And quality put on no paint but *woad*. *Garth.*

WO'BEGONE. *adv.* [*wo* and *begone.*] Loſt in wo; diſtracted in wo; overwhelmed with ſorrow.
Such a man,
So dull, ſo dead in look, ſo *woebegone*,
Drew Priam's curtain in the dead of night,
And would have told him half his Troy was burn'd;
But Priam found the fire, ere he his tongue. *Shakeſpeare.*
Tancred he ſaw his life's joy ſet at nought,
So *woebegone* was he with pains of love. *Fairfax.*

WOFT. The obſolete participle paſſive from *To* WAFT.
A braver choice of dauntleſs ſpirits
Than now the Engliſh bottoms have *woft*,
Did never float upon the ſwelling tide. *Shakeſpeare.*

WO'FUL. *adj.* [*wo* and *full.*]

1. Sorrowful; afflicted; mourning.
The *woful* Gynecia, to whom reſt was no eaſe, had left her lothed lodging, and gotten herſelf into the ſolitary places thoſe deſarts were full of. *Sidney.*
How many *woful* widows left to bow
To ſad diſgrace! *Daniel.*
In a tow'r, and never to be loos'd,
The *woful* captive kinſmen are inclos'd. *Dryden.*

2. Calamitous; afflictive.

3. Wretched; paltry; ſorry.
What *woful* ſtuff this madrigal would be,
In ſome ſtarv'd hackney-ſonneteer, or me?
But let a lord once own the happy lines,
How the wit brightens! how the ſtyle refines! *Pope.*

WO'FULLY. *adv.* [from *woful.*]

1. Sorrowfully; mournfully.

2. Wretchedly: in a ſenſe of contempt.
He who would paſs ſuch a judgment upon his condition, as ſhall be confirmed at that great tribunal, from which there lies no appeal, will find himſelf *wofully* deceived, if he meaſures of his ſpiritual eſtate by any of theſe meaſures. *South.*

WOLD. *n. ſ.* *Wold*, whether ſingly or jointly, in the names of places, ſignifies a plain open country; from the Saxon polb, a plain and a place without wood. *Gibſon's Camden.*
Wold and *wald* with the Saxons ſignified a ruler or governour; from whence *bertwold* is a famous governour; *æthelwold*, a noble governour; *herwald*, and by inverſion *waldher*, a general of an army. *Gibſon's Camden.*

WOLF. *n. ſ.* [palf, Saxon; *wolf*, Dutch.]

1. A kind of wild dog that devours ſheep.
Advance our waving colours on the walls,
Reſcu'd is Orleans from the Engliſh *wolves*. *Shakeſpeare.*
No, rather I abjure all roofs, and chuſe
To be a comrade with the *wolf* and owl,
Neceſſity's ſharp pinch. *Shakeſpeare.*
If *wolves* had at thy gate howl'd that ſtern time,
Thou ſhould'ſt have ſaid, go, porter, turn the key,
All cruels elſe ſubſcrib'd. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. An eating ulcer.
How dangerous it is in ſenſible things to uſe metaphorical expreſſions; and what abſurd conceits the vulgar will ſwallow in the literals, an example we have in our profeſſion, who having called an eating ulcer by the name of *wolf*, common apprehenſion conceives a reality therein. *Brown.*

WO'LFDOG. *n. ſ.* [*wolf* and *dog.*]

1. A dog of very large breed kept to guard ſheep.
The luckleſs prey, how treach'rous tumblers gain,
And dauntleſs *wolfdogs* ſhake the lion's mane. *Tickell.*

2. A dog bred between a dog and wolf.

WO'LFISH. *adj.* [from *wolf.*] Reſembling a wolf in qualities or form.
Thy deſires
Are *wolfiſh*, bloody, ſtarv'd, and ravenous. *Shakeſpeare.*
I have another daughter,
Who, I am ſure, is kind and comfortable;
When ſhe ſhall hear this of thee, with her nails
Shall flea thy *wolfiſh* viſage. *Shakeſpeare.*
Nothing more common than thoſe *wolfiſh* back-friends in all our pretenſions. *L'Eſtrange.*

A pre-

A pretence of kindness is the universal stale to all base projects: all *wolfish* designs walk under sheeps cloathing. *Gov. Tongue.*

WOLFSBA'NE. *n. s.* [*wolf* and *bane.*] A poisonous plant; aconite.

It hath circumscribed roundish divided leaves; the flower consists of four leaves, shaped like a monkey's hood: each of these flowers are succeeded by three or more pods which contain several rough seeds: the most part of these species are deadly poison. *Miller.*

Wolfsbane is an early flower. *Mortimer.*

WO'LFSMILK. *n. s.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

WO'LVISH. *adj.* [from *wolves*, of *wolf*; *wolfish* is more proper.] Resembling a wolf.

Why in this *wolvish* gown do I stand here,
To beg of Hob and Dick. *Shakespeare.*

My people are grown half wild, they would not worry one another so in that *wolvish* belluine manner else. *Howell.*

There is a base *wolvish* principle within that is gratified with another's misery. *South.*

WO'MAN. *n. s.* [pipman, pimman, Saxon; whence we yet pronounce *women* in the plural, *wimmen*, *Skinner.*]

1. The female of the human race.

That man who hath a tongue is no man,
If with his tongue he cannot win a *woman.* *Shakespeare.*

Thou dotard, thou art *woman*-tir'd, unroosted
By thy dame Parlet here. *Shakespeare.*

Women are soft, mild, pitiful, and flexible;
Thou stern, obdurate, flinty, rough, remorseless. *Shakesp.*

And Abimelech took men-servants and *women* servants. *Gen.*

O *woman*, lovely *woman*, nature form'd thee
To temper man: we had been brutes without thee. *Otway.*

Ceneus a *woman* once and once a man;
But ending in the sex she first began. *Dryden.*

Women are made as they themselves would choose,
Too proud to ask, too humble to refuse. *Garth.*

Women in their nature are much more gay and joyous than men; whether it be that their blood is more refined, their fibres more delicate, and their animal spirits more light; vivacity is the gift of *women*, gravity that of men. *Addison.*

2. A female attendant on a person of rank.

I could not personally deliver to her
What you commanded me; but by her *woman*
I sent your message. *Shakespeare.*

To WO'MAN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make pliant like a woman.

I've felt such quirks of joy and grief,
That the first face of neither on the start
Can *woman* me unto't. *Shakespeare.*

WO'MANED. *adj.* [from *woman.*] Accompanied, united with a woman.

I do attend here on the general,
And think it no addition, nor my wish,
To have him see me *woman'd.* *Shakespeare.*

WOMANHA'TER. *n. s.* [*woman* and *hater.*] One that has an aversion for the female sex.

How could it come into your mind,
To pitch on me of all mankind,
Against the sex to write a satyr;
And brand me for a *womanhater.* *Swift.*

WO'MANHOOD. } *n. s.* [from *woman.*] The character and col-
WO'MANHEAD. } lective qualities of woman. Obsolete.

Ne in her speech, ne in her haviour,
Was lightness seen, or looser vanity,
But gracious *woomanhood* and gravity. *Spenser.*

There dwells sweet love and constant chastity,
Unspotted faith, and comely *womanhood*,
Regard of honour, and mild modesty. *Spenser.*

'Tis present death I beg; and one thing more,
That *womanhood* denies my tongue to tell:
O keep me from their worse than killing lust. *Shakespeare.*

When my grave is broke up again,
Some second guest to entertain;
For graves have learn'd that *womanhead*
To be to more than one a bed. *Donne.*

WO'MANISH. *adj.* [from *woman.*] Suitable to a woman.

Neither doubt you, because I wear a woman's apparel, I will be the more *womanish*; since I assure you there is nothing I desire more than fully to prove myself a man. *Sidney.*

Zelmane making a *womanish* habit to be the armour of her boldness, giving up her life to the lips of Philoclea, humbly besought her to keep her speech a while within the paradise of her mind. *Sidney.*

A voice not soft, weak, piping, and *womanish*, but audible, strong, and manlike. *Ascham.*

She then to him these *womanish* words 'gan say,
For love of me, leave off. *Spenser.*

Our fathers minds are dead,
And we are govern'd with our mothers spirits;
Our yoke and suff'rance shew us *womanish.* *Shakespeare.*

I do not think he fears death;
He never was so *womanish.* *Shakespeare.*

During his banishment, he was so softened and dejected, as he wrote nothing but a few *womanish* epistles. *Bacon.*

In a sad look or *womanish* complaint. *Denham.*

I melt to *womanish* tears, and if I stay,
I find my love my courage will betray. *Dryden.*

The godlike hero, in his breast
Disdain'd, or was asham'd to show
So weak, so *womanish* a woe. *Dryden.*

To WOMANI'SE. *v. a.* [from *woman.*] To emasculate; to effeminate; to soften. Proper, but not used.

This effeminate love of a woman doth *womanize* a man. *Sid.*

WOMANKI'ND. *n. s.* [*woman* and *kind.*] The female sex; the race of women.

Musidorus had over bitterly glanced against the reputation of *womankind.* *Sidney.*

So easy is t' appease the stormy wind
Of malice, in the calm of pleasant *womankind.* *Spenser.*

Because thou doat'st on *womankind*, admiring
Their shape, their colour, and attractive grace,
None are, thou think'st, but taken with such toys. *Milton.*

Each inconvenience makes their virtue cold;
But *womankind* in ills is ever bold. *Dryden.*

Juba might make the proudest of our sex,
Any of *womankind*, but Marcia, happy. *Addison.*

She advanc'd, that *womankind*
Would by her model form their mind. *Swift.*

WO'MANLY. *adj.* [from *woman.*]

1. Becoming a woman; suiting a woman; feminine; not masculine.

I'm in this earthly world, where to do harm
Is often laudable; to do good sometime
Accounted dangerous folly: why then, alas!
Do I put that *womanly* defence,
To say I'd done no harm. *Shakespeare.*

She brings your forward wives
As prisoners, to her *womanly* persuasion. *Shakespeare.*

All will spy in thy face
A blushing *womanly* discovering grace. *Donne.*

Rage choaks my words; 'tis *womanly* to weep. *Dryden.*

Let him be taught to put off all those tender airs, affected smiles, and all the enchanting *womanly* behaviour that has made him the object of his own admiation. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

2. Not childish; not girlish.

Young persons, under a *womanly* age, are often troubled with some of the same symptoms. *Arbuthnot.*

WO'MANLY. *adv.* [from *woman.*] In the manner of a woman; effeminately.

WOMB. *n. s.* [*wamba*, Goth. pamb, Sax. *wæmb*, Islandick.]

1. The place of the fætus in the mother.

When yet he was but tender-bodied, and the only son of my *womb.* *Shakespeare.*

New-born children bring not many ideas into the world, bating some faint ideas of hunger and thirst which they may have felt in the *womb.* *Locke.*

Conceiving, as she slept, her fruitful *womb*
Swell'd with the founder of immortal Rome. *Addison.*

2. The place whence any thing is produced.

The earth was form'd, but in the *womb* as yet
Of waters, embryon immature involv'd,
Appear'd not. *Milton.*

The *womb* of earth the genial seed receives. *Dryden.*

To WOMB. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To inclose; to breed in secret.

Not for all the sun sees, or
The close earth *wombs*, will I break my oath
To this my fair belov'd. *Shakespeare.*

WO'MBY. *adj.* [from *womb.*] Capacious.

He'll call you to so hot an answer for it,
That caves and *womby* vaultages of France
Shall chide your trespass, and return your mock,
In second accent to his ordnance. *Shakespeare.*

WO'MEN. Plural of *woman.*

Thus it shall befal
Him who to worth in *women* over trusts. *Milton.*

WON. The preterite and participle passive of *win.*

All these the Parthian,
From the luxurious kings of Antioch *won.* *Milton.*

Against myself I victorious have *won*,
And by my fatal absence am undone. *Dryden.*

My mother is *won* over to my side, but dares not mention me to my father, for fear of provoking him. *Addison.*

To WON. *v. n.* [punian, Saxon; *wonen*, German.] To dwell; to live; to have abode. Not in use.

Him fortuned
To come where vile Arcasia does *wonn.* *Spenser.*

Out of the ground uprose
As from his lair the wild beast where he *wons*
In forest wild. *Milton.*

A people near he northern pole that *won*;
Whom Ireland sent from loughes and forests here. *Fairfax.*

WON. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Dwelling; habitation. Obsolete.

What secret place, quoth he, can safely hold
So huge a mass, and hid from heaven's eye;
Or where hast thou thy *won*, that so much gold
Thou can'st preserve from wrong and robbery. *Spenser.*

To WO'NDER. *v. n.* [punbpian, Saxon; *wonder*, Dutch.] To be ſtruck with admiration; to be pleaſed or ſurpriſed ſo as to be aſtoniſhed.

The want of theſe magazines of victuals I have oftentimes complained of in England, and *wondered* at in other countries. *Spenſer's Ireland.*

His deadly wound was healed: and all the world *wondered* after the beaſt. *Rev.* xiii. 3.

No wonder to us, who have converſed with too many ſtrange unparallel'd actions, now to *wonder* at any thing: wonder is from ſurpriſe, and ſurpriſe ceaſes upon experience. *South's Sermons.*

King Turnus *wonder'd* at the fight renew'd. *Dryden.*

Who can *wonder* that all the ſciences have been ſo over-charged with inſignificant and doubtful expreſſions, capable to make the moſt quick-ſighted very little the more knowing. *Locke.*

I could not ſufficiently *wonder* at the intrepidity of theſe diminutive mortals, who durſt venture to mount and walk upon my body. *Swift.*

WO'NDER. *n. ſ.* [punbon, Saxon; *wonder*, Dutch.]

1. Admiration; aſtoniſhment; amazement; ſurpriſe cauſed by ſomething unuſual or unexpected.

What is he, whoſe griefs
Bear ſuch an emphaſis? whoſe phraſe of ſorrow
Conjure the wand'ring ſtars, and makes them ſtand
Lik *wonder*-wounded hearers. *Shakeſpeare.*

Wonder cauſeth aſtoniſhment, or an immoveable poſture of the body; for in *wonder* the ſpirits fly not as in fear, but only ſettle. *Bacon.*

2. Cauſe of wonder; a ſtrange thing; ſomething more or greater than can be expected.

The Corniſh *wonder*-gatherer deſcribeth the ſame. *Carew.*

Great effects come of induſtry in civil buſineſs; and to try things oft, and never to give over, doth *wonders*. *Bacon.*

Lo, a *wonder* ſtrange!
Of ev'ry beaſt, and bird, and inſect ſmall
Came ſevens, and pairs. *Milton.*

What woman will you find,
Though of this age the *wonder* and the ſame,
On whom his leiſure will vouchſafe an eye
Of fond deſire? *Milton.*

No *wonder* ſleep from careful lovers flies,
To bathe himſelf in Sachariſſa's eyes;
As fair Aſtrea once from earth to heav'n,
By ſtrife and loud impiety was driven. *Waller.*

Drawn for your prince, that ſword could *wonders* do:
The better cauſe makes mine the ſharper now. *Waller.*

3. Any thing mentioned with wonder.

There Babylon the *wonder* of all tongues. *Milton.*

Ample ſouls among mankind have arrived at that prodigious extent of knowledge which renders them the *wonder* and glory of the nation where they live. *Watts.*

WO'NDERFUL. *adj.* [*wonder* and *full.*] Admirable; ſtrange; aſtoniſhing.

I uttered that which I underſtood not, things too *wonderful* for me which I knew not. *Job* xlii. 3.

Strange
Hath been the cauſe, and *wonderful* to hear. *Milton.*

All this is very *wonderful*, Shakeſpeare multiplies miracle upon miracle to bring about the ſame event in the play, which chance with more propriety performs in the novel. *Shak. Illuſt.*

WO'NDERFUL. *adv.* To a wonderful degree. Improperly uſed.

The houſe which I am about to build ſhall be *wonderful* great. 2 *Chron.* ii. 9.

WO'NDERFULLY. *adv.* [from *wonderful.*] In a wonderful manner; to a wonderful degree.

He was much made on by the pope, who knowing himſelf to be unprofitable to the Chriſtian world, was *wonderfully* glad to hear that there were ſuch echoes of him ſounding in remote parts. *Bacon.*

There is ſomething *wonderfully* divine in the airs of this picture. *Addiſon.*

WO'NDERMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *wonder.*] Aſtoniſhment; amazement. Not in uſe, except in low language.

When my pen would write her titles true,
It raviſh'd is with fancy's *wonderment*. *Spenſer.*

Thoſe things which I here ſet down, do naturally take the ſenſe, and not reſpect petty *wondermonts*. *Bacon.*

The neighbours made a *wonderment* of it, and aſked him what he meant. *L'Eſtrange.*

WO'NDERSTRUCK. *adj.* [*wonder* and *ſtrike.*] Amazed.

Aſcanius, *wonderſtruck* to ſee
That image of his filial piety. *Dryden.*

WO'NDROUS. *adj.* [This is contracted from *wonderous*, of *wonder.*]

1. Admirable; marvellous; ſtrange; ſurpriſing.

The credit of whoſe virtue reſt with thee;
Wondrous indeed, if cauſe of ſuch effects. *Milton.*

In ſuch charities ſhe paſs'd the day;
'Twas *wond'rous* how ſhe found an hour to pray. *Dryden.*

Reſearches into the ſprings of natural bodies, and their motions, ſhould awaken us to admire the *wondrous* wiſdom of our Creator in all the works of nature. *Watts.*

2. [*Wondrous* is barbarouſly uſed for an adverb.] In a ſtrange degree.

From that part where Moſes remembereth the giants, begotten by the ſons of good men upon the daughters of the wicked, did they ſteal thoſe *wondrous* great acts of their ancient kings and powerful giants. *Raleigh.*

To ſhun th' allurement is not hard
To minds reſolv'd, forewarn'd, and well prepar'd;
But *wond'rous* difficult, when once beſet,
To ſtruggle through the ſtraits, and break th' involving net. *Dryden.*

You are ſo beautiful,
So *wondrous* fair, you juſtify rebellion. *Dryden.*

Sylphs, yet mindful of their ancient race,
Are, as when women, *wond'rous* fond of place. *Pope.*

WO'NDROUSLY. *adv.* [from *wondrous.*] To a ſtrange degree.

My lord led *wondrouſly* to diſcontent. *Shakeſpeare.*

This made Proſerpina
Make to them the greater ſpeed,
For fear that they too much ſhould bleed,
Which *wondrouſly* her troubled. *Drayton.*

Such doctrines in the pigeon houſe were taught:
You need not aſk how *wondrouſly* they wrought. *Dryden.*

Of injur'd fame, and mighty wrongs receiv'd,
Cloe complains, and *wond'rouſly*'s aggriev'd. *Granville.*

To WONT. } *v. n.* [Preterite and participle *wont*; punian,
To be WONT. } Saxon; *gewoonen*, Dutch.] To be accuſtomed; to uſe; to be uſed.

A yearly ſolemn feaſt ſhe *wont* to make
The day that firſt doth lead the year around. *Spenſer.*

Through power of that, his cunning thieveries
He *wonts* to work, that none the ſame eſpies. *Spenſer.*

Jaſon the Theſſalian was *wont* to ſay, that ſome things muſt be done unjuſtly, that many things may be done juſtly. *Bacon.*

I this night have dream'd;
If dream'd, not as I oft am *wont*, of thee,
But of offence and trouble. *Milton.*

The eagle's fate and mine are one,
Which on the ſhaft that made him die
Eſpy'd a feather of his own,
Wherewith he *wont* to ſoar ſo high. *Waller.*

A mother was *wont* always to indulge her daughters, when any of them deſired ſquirrels or birds, but then they muſt keep them well. *Locke.*

Another ſort of ſophiſm is *wont* to be called an imperfect enumeration or falſe induction, when from a few experiments men infer general theorems. *Watts.*

WONT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Cuſtom; habit; uſe. Out of uſe.

Paſſing their time according to their *wont*, they waited for the coming of Phalantus. *Sidney.*

Things natural in that regard forget their ordinary natural *wont*, that which is heavy mounting ſometimes upwards of its own accord. *Hooker.*

'Tis not his *wont* to be the hindmoſt man,
Whate'er occaſion keeps him from us now. *Shakeſpeare.*

They are by ſudden alarm or watch-word to be called out to their military motions under ſky or covert, according to the ſeaſon, as was the Roman *wont*. *Milton.*

WONT, A contraction of will not.

WONTED. *part. adj.* [from the verb.] Accuſtomed; uſed; uſual.

Her champion ſtout, to aid his friend,
Again his *wonted* weapon proved. *Spenſer.*

So pray'd they, innocent, and to their thoughts
Firm peace recover'd ſoon and *wonted* calm. *Milton.*

The pond-frog would fain have gotten the other frog over; but ſhe was *wonted* to the place, and would not remove. *L'Eſt.*

Who have no houſe, ſit round where once it was,
And with full eyes each *wonted* room require;
Haunting the yet warm aſhes of the place,
As murther'd men walk where they did expire. *Dryden.*

WO'NTEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *wonted.*] State of being accuſtomed to. Not in uſe.

Did I ſee any thing more of Chriſt in thoſe that pretend to other modes of government, I might ſuſpect my judgment biaſſed with prejudice or *wontedneſs* of opinion. *King Charles.*

WO'NTLESS. *adj.* [from *wont.*] Unaccuſtomed; unuſual.

Whither, love, wilt thou, now carry me?
What *wontleſs* fury do'ſt thou now inſpire
Into my ſeeble breaſt, when full of thee? *Spenſer.*

To WOO. *v. a.* [apozoo, courted, Saxon.] To court; to ſue to for love.

We cannot fight for love, as men may do;
We ſhould be *woo'd*, and were not made to *woo*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Some lay in dead mens ſkulls; and in thoſe holes
Where eyes did once inhabit, there were crept,
As 'twere in ſcorn of eyes, reflecting gems;
That *woo'd* to the ſlimy bottom of the deep,
And mock'd the dead bones that lay ſcatter'd by. *Shakeſpeare.*

Fancies and notions he purſues,
Which ne'er had being but in thought:
Each like the Grecian artiſt *woos*
The image he himſelf has wrought. *Prior.*
My proud rival *woos*
Another partner to his throne and bed.
Philips's Diſtreſt Mother.
Oh, ſtretch thy reign, fair peace! from ſhore to ſhore,
Till conqueſt ceaſe, and ſlav'ry be no more;
Till the freed Indians in their native groves
Reap their own fruits, and *woo* their ſable loves. *Pope.*

2. To court ſolicitouſly; to invite with importunity.
Yet can ſhe love a foreign emperor,
Whom of great worth and pow'r ſhe hears to be;
If ſhe be woo'd but by ambaſſador,
Or but his letters or his pictures ſee:
So while the virgin ſoul on earth doth ſtay,
She *woo'd* and tempted is ten thouſand ways
By theſe great pow'rs, which on the earth bear ſway,
The wiſdom of the world, wealth, pleaſure, praiſe.
Davies.
Sweet bird that ſhun'ſt the noiſe of folly,
Moſt muſical, moſt melancholly!
Thee, chauntreſs oft the woods among,
I *woo* to hear thy even-ſong. *Milton.*

To WOO. *v. n.* To court; to make love.
With pomp, and trains, and in a crowd they *woo*,
When true felicity is but in two. *Dryden.*

WOOD. *adj.* [*woods*, Gothick; *pob*, Saxon; *woed*, Dutch.] Mad; furious; raging. Obſolete.
Winds do rage, as winds were *wood*,
And cauſe ſpring tides to raiſe great flood. *Tuſſer.*
Coal-black ſteeds yborn of helliſh brood,
That on their ruſty bits did champ as they were *wood*.
Spenſer.
Calm the tempeſt of his paſſion *wood*;
The banks are overflown, when ſtopped is the flood. *Spenſer.*

WOOD. *n. ſ.* [*pube*, Saxon; *woud*, Dutch.]

1. A large and thick plantation of trees.
The *wood*-born people fall before her flat,
And worſhip her as goddeſs of the *wood*. *Spenſer.*
St. Valentine is paſt:
Begin theſe *wood*-birds but to couple now? *Shakeſpeare.*
The *woods* are ruthleſs, dreadful, deaf, and dull:
There ſpeak and ſtrike. *Shakeſpeare.*
Light thickens, and the crow
Makes wing to the rooky *wood*. *Shakeſpeare.*
Hecate, when ſhe gave to rule the *woods*,
Then led me trembling through thoſe dire abodes. *Dryden.*

2. The ſubſtance of trees; timber.
Balm his foul head with warm diſtilled waters,
And burn ſweet *wood* to make the lodging ſweet. *Shakeſp.*
The cavity of the tin plate was filled with a melted cement, made of pitch, roſin, and *wood*-aſhes, well incorporated.
Boyle.
Having filled it about five inches with thoroughly kindled *wood*-coals, we let it down into the glaſs. *Boyle.*
Of long growth there ſtood
A laurel's trunk, a venerable *wood*. *Dryden.*
The ſoft *wood* turners uſe commonly. *Moxon.*
The ſize of faggots and *wood*-ſtacks differs in moſt countries. *Mortimer.*
Herrings muſt be ſmoked with *wood*. *Child.*

WOODA'NEMONE. *n. ſ.* A plant.

WOO'DBIND. } *n. ſ.* [pubbinb, Saxon.] Honeyſuckle.
WOO'DBINE. }
Beatrice, e'en now
Couch'd in the *woodbind* coverture. *Shakeſpeare.*
The nymphs of the mountains would be drawn, upon their heads garlands of *woodbine* and wild roſes. *Peacham.*

WOO'DCOCK. *n. ſ.* [pobucoc, Saxon.] A bird of paſſage with a long bill; his food is not known. It is a word ludicrouſly uſed for a dunce.
He hath bid me to a calves head and a capon; ſhall I not find a *woodcock* too. *Shakeſpeare.*
Soon as in doubtful day the *woodcock* flies,
Her cleanly pail the pretty houſewife bears. *Gay.*

WOO'DED. *adj.* [from *wood*.] Supplied with wood.
The lord Strutts have been poſſeſſed of a very great landed eſtate, well conditioned, *wooded* and watered. *Arbuthnot.*

WOO'DDRINK. *n. ſ.* Decoction or infuſion of medicinal woods, as ſaſſafras.
The drinking elder-wine or *woodrinks* are very uſeful.
Floyer on the Humours.

WOO'DEN. *adj.* [from *wood*.]

1. Ligneous; made of wood; timber.
Like a ſtrutting player, whoſe conceit
Lies in his hamſtring, he doth think it rich
To hear the *wooden* dialogue and ſound
'Twixt his ſtretch'd footing and the ſcaffoldage. *Shakeſpeare.*
They uſed to vault or leap up; and therefore they had *wooden* horſes in their houſes and abroad. *Brown.*
Preſs'd with the burden, Cæneus pants for breath;
And on his ſhoulders bears the *wooden* death. *Dryden.*
The haberdaſher ſtole off his hat that hung upon a *wooden* peg. *Addiſon.*

2. Clumſy; awkward.
I'll win this lady Margaret: for whom?
Why, for my king: tuſh, that's a *wooden* thing. *Shakeſpeare.*
When a bold man is out of countenance, he makes a very *wooden* figure on it. *Collier.*

WOODFRE'TTER. *n. ſ.* [*teres*, Lat.] An inſect; a woodworm. *Ainſworth.*

WOO'DHOLE. *n. ſ.* [*wood* and *hole*.] Place where wood is laid up.
What ſhould I do? or whither turn? amaz'd,
Confounded to the dark receſs I fly,
Of *woodhole*. *Philips.*

WOO'DLAND. *n. ſ.* [*wood* and *land*.] Woods; grounds covered with woods.
This houſhold beaſt, that us'd the *woodland* grounds,
Was view'd at firſt by the young hero's hounds,
As down the ſtream he ſwam. *Dryden.*
He that rides poſt through a country, may, from the tranſient view, tell how in general the parts lie; here a moraſs, and there a river, *woodland* in one part, and ſavanas in another.
Locke.
By her awak'd, the *woodland* choir
To hail the common god prepares;
And tempts me to reſume the lyre,
Soft warbling to the vernal airs.
Fenton's Ode to Lord Gower.
Here hills and vales, the *woodland* and the plain,
Here earth and water ſeem to ſtrive again. *Pope.*

WOODLA'RK. *n. ſ.* A melodious ſort of wild lark.

WOO'DLOUSE. *n. ſ.* [*wood* and *louſe*.] An inſect.
The millepes or *woodlouſe* is a ſmall inſect of an oblong figure, about half an inch in length, and a fifth of an inch in breadth; of a dark blueiſh or livid grey colour, and having its back convex or rounded: notwithſtanding the appellation millepes, it has only fourteen pair of ſhort legs; it is a very ſwift runner, but it can occaſionally roll itſelf up into the form of a ball, which it frequently does, and ſuffers itſelf to be taken. They are found in great plenty under old logs of wood or large ſtones, or between the bark and wood of decayed trees. Millepedes are aperient, attenuant, and detergent; and the beſt way of taking them is ſwallowing them alive, which is eaſily and conveniently done; and they are immediately deſtroyed on falling into the ſtomach. *Hill.*
Wrap thyſelf up like a *woodlouſe*, and dream revenge.
Congreve.
There is an inſect they call a *woodlouſe*,
That folds up itſelf in itſelf, for a houſe,
As round as a ball, without head, without tail,
Inclos'd cap-a-pe in a ſtrong coat of mail. *Swift.*

WOO'DMAN. *n. ſ.* [*wood* and *man*.] A ſportſman; a hunter.
Their cry being compoſed of ſo well ſorted mouths, that any man would perceive therein ſome kind of proportion, but the ſkilful *woodmen* did find a muſick. *Sidney.*
The duke is a better *woodman* than thou takeſt him for.
Shakeſpeare.
This is ſome one like us night-foundered here,
Or elſe ſome neighbour *woodman*. *Milton.*
So when the *woodman*'s toil her cave ſurrounds,
And with the hunter's cry the grove reſounds,
With grief and rage the mother-lion ſtung,
Fearleſs herſelf, yet trembles for her young. *Pope.*

WOO'DMONGER. *n. ſ.* [*wood* and *monger*.] A woodſeller.

WOO'DNOTE. *n. ſ.* Wild muſick.
Then to the well-trod ſtage anon,
If Johnſon's learned ſock be on,
Or ſweeteſt Shakeſpear, fancy's child,
Warble his native *woodnotes* wild. *Milton.*

WOODNY'MPH. *n. ſ.* [*wood* and *nymph*.] Dryad.
Soft ſhe withdrew, and like a *woodnymph* light,
Oread, or dryad, or of Delia's train,
Betook her to the groves. *Milton.*
By dimpled brook and fountain brim,
The *woodnymphs*, deck'd with daiſies trim,
Their merry wakes and paſtimes keep. *Milton.*

WOODO'FFERING. *n. ſ.* Wood burnt on the altar.
We caſt the lots for the *woodoffering*. *Neh.* x. 34.

WOO'DPECKER. *n. ſ.* [*wood* and *peck*; *picus martius*, Lat.] A bird.
The ſtructure of the tongue of the *woodpecker* is very ſingular, whether we look at its great length, its bones and muſcles, its incompaſſing parts of the neck and head, the better to exert itſelf in length, and, again, to retract it into its cell; and laſtly, whether we look at its ſharp, horny, bearded point, and the gluey matter at the end of it the better to ſtab and draw little maggots out of wood. *Derham.*

WOODPI'GEON, *or Woodculver*. *n. ſ.* A wild pigeon.

WOODROO'F. *n. ſ.* An herb. *Ainſworth.*

WO'ODSARE. *n. ſ.*
The froth called *woodſare*, being like a kind of ſpittle, is found upon herbs, as lavender and ſage. *Bacon.*

WO'ODSEERE. *n. ſ.* [*wood* and *ſere.*] The time when there is no ſap in the tree.
From May to October leave cropping, for why,
In *woodſeere*, whatſoever thou croppeſt ſhall die. *Tuſſer.*

WO'ODSORREL. *n. ſ.* [*oxys*, Lat.] A plant.
The characters are: it hath a bell-ſhaped flower, conſiſting of one leaf, having its brim wide expanded, and cut into ſeveral diviſions: the pointal, which riſes from the flowercup, becomes an oblong membranous fruit, divided into ſeminal cells, opening outward from the baſe to the top, and incloſing ſeeds which often ſtart from their lodges, by reaſon of the elaſtic force of the membrane which involves them. *Miller.*

WO'ODWARD. *n. ſ.* [*wood* and *ward.*] A foreſter.

WO'ODY. *adj.* [from *wood.*]
1. Abounding with wood.
Thou haſt led me up
A *woody* mountain, whoſe high top was plain. *Milton.*
Oft in glimmering bow'rs and glades
He met her, and in ſecret ſhades
Of *woody* Ida's inmoſt grove. *Milton.*
Four times ten days I've paſs'd
Wand'ring in *woody* maze, and human food
Nor taſted, nor had appetite. *Milton.*
Diana's *woody* realms he next invades,
And croſſes through the conſecrated ſhades. *Addiſon.*
2. Ligneous; conſiſting of wood.
In the *woody* parts of plants, which are their bones, the principles are ſo compounded as to make them flexible without joints, and alſo elaſtick. *Grew.*
Herbs are thoſe plants whoſe ſtalks are ſoft, and have nothing *woody* in them, as graſs and hemlock. *Locke.*
3. Relating to woods.
With the *woody* nymphs when ſhe did play. *Spenſer.*
All the ſatyrs ſcorn their *woody* kind,
And henceforth nothing fair but her on earth they find. *Spenſer.*

WOO'ER. *n. ſ.* [from *woo.*] One who courts a woman.
The *wooers* moſt are toucht in this oſtent,
To whom are dangers great and imminent. *Chapman.*
Ariſtippus ſaid, that thoſe that ſtudied particular ſciences, and neglected philoſophy, were like Penelope's *wooers*, that made love to the waiting woman. *Bacon.*
Uſurping *wooers* felt his thund'ring ſword,
And willing nations knew their native lord. *Creech.*

WOOF. *n. ſ.* [from *wove.*]
1. The ſet of threads that croſſes the warp; the weft.
The placing of the tangible parts in length or tranſverſe, as in the warp and the *woof* of textile, is more inward or more outward. *Bacon.*
2. Texture; cloath.
A veſt of purple overflow'd,
Iris had dipp'd the *woof*. *Milton.*
I muſt put off
Theſe my ſky-robes, ſpun out of Iris' *woof*. *Milton.*
To ſpread the pall beneath the regal chair,
Of ſofteſt *woof*, is bright Alcippe's care. *Pope.*

WOO'INGLY. *adv.* [from *wooing.*] Pleaſingly; ſo as to invite ſtay.
The temple-haunting martlet does approve,
By his lov'd manſionry, that heaven's breath
Smells *wooingly* here. *Shakeſpeare.*

WOOL. *n. ſ.* [pul, Saxon; *wollen*, Dutch.]
1. The fleece of a ſheep; that which is woven into cloath.
Baſe-minded wretches, for reſpect of gain, ſome paultry *wool* may yield you, to let ſo much time paſs without knowing perfectly her eſtate. *Sidney.*
A gown made of the fineſt *wool*,
Which from our pretty lambs we pull;
Fair lined ſlippers for the cold,
With buckles of the pureſt gold. *Raleigh.*
Concerning the complaint for price of *wool*, he would give order that his commiſſioners ſhould cauſe clothiers to take *wool*, paying only two parts of the price. *Hayward.*
Struthium is a root uſed by the *wool*-dreſſers. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Any ſhort thick hair.
In the cauldron boil and bake;
Wool of batt and tongue of dog. *Shakeſpeare.*

WOO'LFEL. *n. ſ.* [*wool* and *fell.*] Skin not ſtripped of the wool.
Wool and *woolfels* were ever of little value in this kingdom. *Davies.*

WO'OLLEN. *adj.* [from *wool.*] Made of wool not finely dreſſed, and thence uſed likewiſe for any thing coarſe.
I was wont
To call them *woollen* vaſſals, things created
To buy and ſell with groats. *Shakeſpeare.*
I could not endure a huſband with a beard on his face: I had rather lye in *woollen*. *Shakeſpeare.*
Woollen cloth will tenter, linen ſcarcely. *Bacon.*
At dawn of day our general cleft his pate,
Spight of his *woollen* night-cap. *Dryden.*

WOO'LLEN. *n. ſ.* Cloath made of wool.
His breeches were of rugged *woollen*,
And had been at the ſiege of Bullen. *Hudibras.*
Odious! in *woollen*! 'twould a ſaint provoke!
No, let a charming chintz and Bruſſels lace
Wrap my cold limbs and ſhade my lifeleſs face. *Pope.*
He is a bel-eſprit and a *woollen* draper. *Swift.*

WO'OLPACK. } *n. ſ.* [*wool*, *pack*, and *ſack.*]
WO'OLSACK. }
1. A bag of wool; a bundle of wool.
2. The ſeat of the judges in the houſe of lords.
At bar abuſive, on the bench unable,
Knave on the *woolſack*, fop at council-table. *Dryden.*
3. Any thing bulky without weight.
Chaos of preſbyt'ry, where laymen guide,
With the tame *woolpack* clergy by their ſide. *Cleaveland.*

WO'OLWARD. *adv.* [*wool* and *ward.*] In wool. Not uſed.
I have no ſhirt: I go *woolward* for penance. *Shakeſpeare.*

WO'OLLY. *adj.* [from *wool.*]
1. Conſiſting of wool; cloathed with wool.
'n the work of generation was
Between theſe *whoolly* breeders,
The ſkilful ſhepherd peel'd me certain wands. *Shakeſpeare.*
Some few, by temp'rance taught, approaching ſlow,
To diſtant fate by eaſy journeys go:
Gently they lay 'em down, as ev'ning ſheep
On their own *woolly* fleeces ſoftly ſleep. *Dryden.*
2. Reſembling wool.
What ſignifies
My fleece of *woolly* hair, that now uncurls? *Shakeſpeare.*
Nothing profits more
Than frequent ſnows: O may'ſt thou often ſee
Thy furrows whiten'd by the *woolly* rain,
Nutritious! *A. Philips.*

WORD. *n. ſ.* [ꝑonꝺ, Saxon; *word*, Dutch.]
1. A ſingle part of ſpeech.
If you ſpeak three *words*, it will three times report you the three *words*. *Bacon.*
As conceptions are the images of things to the mind within itſelf, ſo are *words* or names the marks of thoſe conceptions to the minds of them we converſe with. *South's Sermons.*
Amongſt men who confound their ideas with *words*, there muſt be endleſs diſputes, wrangling, and jargon. *Locke.*
Each wight who reads not, and but ſcans and ſpells,
Each *word* catcher that lives on ſyllables. *Pope.*
2. A ſhort diſcourſe.
Shall I vouchſafe your worſhip a word or two?
—Two thouſand, and I'll vouchſafe thee the hearing. *Shak.*
A *word*, Lucilius,
How he received you. *Shakeſpeare.*
A friend who ſhall own thee in thy loweſt condition, anſwer all thy wants, and, in a *word*, never leave thee. *South.*
In a *word*, the Goſpel deſcribes God to us in all reſpects ſuch a one as we would wiſh him to be. *Tillotſon.*
3. Talk; diſcourſe.
Why ſhould calamity be full of *words*?
—Windy attorneys to their client woes!
Let them have ſcope, though what they do impart
Help nothing elſe, yet they do eaſe the heart. *Shakeſpeare.*
If you diſlike the play,
Pray make no *words* on't 'till the ſecond day,
Or third be paſt; for we would have you know it,
The loſs will fall on us, not on the poet. *Denham.*
Ceaſe this contention: be thy *words* ſevere,
Sharp as he merits; but the ſword forbear. *Dryden.*
If *words* are ſometimes to be uſed, they ought to be grave, kind, and ſober, repreſenting the ill, or unbecomingneſs of the faults. *Locke.*
If I appear a little *word*-bound in my firſt ſolutions, I hope it will be imputed to the long diſuſe of ſpeech. *Spectator.*
4. Diſpute; verbal contention.
In argument upon a caſe,
Some *words* there grew 'twixt Somerſet and me. *Shakeſp.*
5. Language.
Found you no diſpleaſure by word or countenance? *Shakeſp.*
I'll write thee a challenge, or I'll deliver thy indignation to him by *word* of mouth. *Shakeſpeare.*
He commanded the men to be ranged in battalions, and rid to every ſquadron, giving them ſuch *words* as were proper to the occaſion. *Clarendon.*
An eaſy way, by *word* of mouth communicated to me. *Boyle.*
6. Promiſe.
Obey thy parents, keep thy *word* juſtly, ſwear not. *Shakeſ.*
I take your princely *word* for theſe redreſſes.
—I give it you, and will maintain my *word*. *Shakeſpeare.*
The duke ſhall wield his conq'ring ſword,
The king ſhall paſs his honeſt *word*. *Dryden.*
7. Signal; token.
Every ſoldier, kill his priſoners;
Give the *word* through. *Shakeſpeare.*

8. Account

8. Account; tydings; meſſage.
Bring me *word* thither
How the world goes, that to the peace of it
I may ſpur on my journey. *Shakeſpeare.*
Why ſhould ſhe write to Edmund? Might not you
Tranſport her purpoſes by *word*? *Shakeſpeare.*
Two optic nerves ſhe ties,
Like ſpectacles acroſs the eyes;
By which the ſpirits bring her *word*,
Whene'er the balls are fix'd or ſtirr'd. *Prior.*
9. Declaration.
I know you brave, and take you at your *word*;
That preſent ſervice which you vaunt, afford. *Dryden.*
10. Affirmation.
Every perſon has enough to do to work out his own ſalvation; which, if we will take the apoſtle's *word*, is to be done with fear and trembling. *Decay of Piety.*
I deſire not the reader ſhould take my *word*, and therefore I will ſet two of their diſcourſes in the ſame light for every man to judge. *Dryden.*
11. Scripture; word of God.
They ſay this church of England neither hath the *word* purely preached, nor the ſacraments ſincerely miniſtred. *Whitg.*
12. The ſecond perſon of the ever adorable Trinity. A ſcripture term.
Thou my *Word*, begotten ſon, by thee
This I perform. *Milton.*

To WORD. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To diſpute.
He that deſcends not to *word* it with a ſhrew, does worſe than beat her. *L'Eſtrange.*

To WORD. *v. a.* To expreſs in proper words.
Let us blacken him what we can, ſaid Harriſon of the bleſſed king, upon the *wording* and drawing up his charge againſt approaching trial. *South.*
Whether I have improved theſe fables or no, in the *wording* or meaning of them, the book muſt ſtand or fall to itſelf. *L'Eſt.*
The apology for the king is the ſame, but *worded* with greater deference to that great prince. *Addiſon.*

WO'RDY. *adj.* [from *word*.] Verboſe; full of words.
Phocion, beholding a *wordy* orator, while he was making a magnificent ſpeech full of vain promiſes, ſaid, I now fix my eyes upon a cypreſs-tree: it has all the pomp imaginable in its branches, leaves, and height; but it bears no fruit. *Spectat.*
We need not laviſh hours in *wordy* periods,
As do the Romans, ere they dare to fight. *Philips.*
Intemp'rate rage, a *wor dy* war, began. *Pope.*

WORE. The preterite of *wear*.
This on his helmet *wore* a lady's glove,
And that a ſleeve embroider'd by his love. *Dryden.*
My wife, the kindeſt, deareſt, and the trueſt
That ever *wore* the name. *Rowe.*

To WORK. *v. n.* pret. *worked*, or *wrought*. [peopcan, Saxon; *werken*, Dutch.]
1. To labour; to travail; to toil.
Good Kent, how ſhall I live and *work*
To match thy goodneſs? life will be too ſhort. *Shakeſpeare.*
Go and *work*; for no ſtraw ſhall be given you. *Ex.* v. 18.
Whether we *work* or play, or ſleep or wake,
Our life doth paſs, and with time's wings doth fly. *Davies.*
2. To be in action; to be in motion.
Glory grows guilty of deteſted crimes,
When for fame's ſake
We bend to that the *working* of the heart. *Shakeſpeare.*
In Morat your hopes a crown deſign'd,
And all the women *work'd* within your mind. *Dryden.*
3. To act; to carry on operations.
May be the Lord will *work* for us. 1 *Sa.* xiv. 6.
Our better part remains
To *work* in cloſe deſign. *Milton.*
4. To act as a manufacturer.
They that *work* in fine flax. *If.* xix. 9.
5. To ferment.
Into wine and ſtrong beer put ſome like ſubſtances, while they *work*, which may make them fume and inflame leſs. *Bac.*
Try the force of imagination upon ſtaying the *working* of beer when the barm is put in. *Bacon.*
If in the wort of beer, while it *worketh*, before it be tunned, the burrage be often changed with freſh, it will make a ſovereign drink for melancholy. *Bacon.*
6. To operate; to have effect.
With ſome other buſineſs put the king
From theſe ſad thoughts that *work* too much upon him. *Shak.*
All things *work* together for good to them that love God. *Rom.* viii. 28.
Gravity *worketh* weakly, both far from the earth, and alſo within the earth. *Bacon.*
Although the ſame tribute laid by conſent, or by impoſing, be all one to the purſe, yet it *works* diverſely on the courage: no people overcharged with tribute is fit for empire. *Bacon.*
Theſe poſitive undertakings *wrought* upon many to think that this opportunity ſhould not be loſt. *Clarendon.*
Nor number, nor example with him *wrought*
To ſwerve from truth, or change his conſtant mind. *Milton.*
We ſee the *workings* of gratitude in the Iſraelites. *South.*
Objects of pity, when the cauſe is new,
Would *work* too fiercely on the giddy crowd. *Dryden.*
Poiſon will *work* againſt the ſtars: beware,
For ev'ry meal an antidote prepare. *Dryden.*
When this reverence begins to *work* in him, next conſider his temper of mind. *Locke.*
This ſo *wrought* upon the child, that afterwards he deſired to be taught. *Locke.*
Humours and manners *work* more in the meaner ſort than with the nobility. *Addiſon.*
The ibibaboca is a foot round, and three yards and a half long: his colours are white, black, and red: of all ſerpents his bite is the moſt pernicious, yet *worketh* the ſloweſt. *Grew.*
7. To obtain by diligence.
Without the king's aſſent
You *wrought* to be a legate. *Shakeſpeare.*
He hath *wrought* with God this day. 1 *Sa.* xiv. 45.
8. To act internally; to operate as a purge, or other phyſick.
Work on,
My medicine, *work!* thus credulous fools are caught. *Shak.*
I ſhould have doubted the operations of antimony, where ſuch a poſition could not *work*. *Brown.*
It is benign, not far from the nature of aliment, into which, upon deſect of *working*, it is oft times converted. *Brown.*
Moſt purges heat a little; and all of them *work* beſt, that is, cauſe the blood ſo to do, as do fermenting liquors, in warm weather, or in a warm room. *Grew.*
9. To act as an object.
Let it be pain of body, or diſtreſs of mind, there's matter yet left for philoſophy and conſtancy to *work* upon. *L'Eſtr.*
Natural philoſophy has ſenſible objects to *work* upon; but then it often puzzles the reader with the intricacy of its notions. *Addiſon.*
The predictions Bickerſtaff publiſhed, relating to his death, too much affected and *worked* on his imagination. *Swift.*
10. To make way.
Body ſhall up to ſpirit *work*. *Milton.*
Who would truſt chance, ſince all men have the ſeeds
Of good and ill, which ſhould *work* upward firſt? *Dryden.*
11. To be toſſed or agitated.
Vex'd by wintry ſtorms, Benacus raves,
Confus'd with *working* ſands and rolling waves. *Addiſon.*

To WORK. *v. a.*
1. To make by degrees.
Sidelong he *works* his way. *Milton.*
Through winds, and waves, and ſtorms he *works* his way,
Impatient for the battle: one day more
Will ſet the victor thundering at our gates. *Addiſon.*
2. To labour; to manufacture.
He could have told them of two or three gold mines, and a ſilver mine, and given the reaſon why they forbare to *work* them at that time, and when they left off from *working* them. *Raleigh.*
The chaos, by the Divine Power, was *wrought* from one form into another, 'till it ſettled into an habitable earth. *Burn.*
This mint is to *work* off part of the metals found in the neighbouring mountains. *Addiſon.*
The young men acknowledged in love-letters, ſealed with a particular wax, with certain enchanting words *wrought* upon the ſeals, that they died for her. *Tatler.*
They now begin to *work* the wond'rous frame,
To ſhape the parts, and raiſe the vital flame. *Blackmore.*
The induſtry of the people *works* up all their native commodities to the laſt degree of manufacture. *Swift.*
3. To bring by action into any ſtate.
So the pure limpid ſtream, when foul with ſtains
Of ruſhing torrents and deſcending rains,
Works itſelf clear, and, as it runs, refines,
'Till by degrees the floating mirrour ſhines. *Addiſon.*
4. To influence by ſucceſſive impulſes.
If you would *work* any man, know his nature and faſhions, and ſo lead him. *Bacon.*
To haſten his deſtruction, come yourſelf,
And *work* your rival father to his ruin. *A. Philips.*
5. To produce; to effect.
Fly the dreadful war,
That in thyſelf thy leſſer parts do move,
Outrageous anger, and woe-*working* jar. *Spenſer.*
Love *worketh* no ill to his neighbour. *Rom.* xiii. 10.
Our light affliction for a moment *worketh* for us a far more eternal weight of glory. 2 *Cor.* iv. 18.
We might *work* any effect, not holpen by the co-operation of ſpirits, but only by the unity of nature. *Bacon.*
Moiſture, although it doth not paſs through bodies without communication of ſome ſubſtance, as heat and cold do, yet it *worketh* effects by qualifying of the heat and cold. *Bacon.*
Such power, being above all that the underſtanding of man can conceive, may well *work* ſuch wonders. *Drummond.*

God,

God, only wiſe, to puniſh pride of wit,
Among mens wits hath this confuſion *wrought*;
As the proud tow'r, whoſe points the clouds did hit,
By tongues confuſion was to ruin brought. *Davies.*
Of the tree,
Which, taſted, *works* knowledge of good and evil,
Thou may'ſt not: in the day thou eat'ſt, thou dy'ſt. *Milton.*

6. To manage.
Mere perſonal valour could not ſupply want of knowledge in building and *working* ſhips. *Arbuthnot.*

7. To put to labour; to exert.
Now, Marcus, thy virtue's on the proof;
Put forth thy utmoſt ſtrength, *work* every nerve,
And call up all thy father in thy ſoul. *Addiſon.*

8. To embroider with a needle.

9. *To* WORK *out*. To effect by toil.
Not only every ſociety, but every ſingle perſon has enough to do to *work out* his own ſalvation. *Decay of Piety.*
The mind takes the hint from the poet, and *works out* the reſt by the ſtrength of her own faculties. *Addiſon.*

10. *To* WORK *out*. To eraze; to efface.
Tears of joy for your returning ſpilt,
Work out and expiate our former guilt. *Dryden.*

11. *To* WORK *up*. To raiſe.
That which is wanting to *work up* the piety to a greater height, was not afforded me by the ſtory. *Dryden.*
This lake reſembles a ſea, when *worked up* by ſtorms. *Addiſ.*
The ſun, that rolls his chariot o'er their heads,
Works up more fire and colour in their cheeks. *Addiſon.*
We ſhould inure ourſelves to ſuch thoughts, 'till they have *worked up* our ſouls into filial awe and love of him. *Atterbury.*

WORK. *n. ſ.* [people, Saxon; *werk*, Dutch.]

1. Toil; labour; employment.
Bread, correction, and *work* for a ſervant. *Eccluſ.* xxxiii.
In the bottom of ſome mines in Germany there grow vegetables, which the *work*-folks ſay have magical virtue. *Bac.*
The ground, unbid, gives more than we can aſk;
But *work* is pleaſure, when we chuſe our taſk. *Dryden.*

2. A ſtate of labour.
All the world is perpetually at *work*, only that our poor mortal lives ſhould paſs the happier for that little time we poſſeſs them, or elſe end the better when we loſe them: upon this occaſion riches came to be coveted, honours eſteemed, friendſhip purſued, and virtues admired. *Temple.*

3. Bungling attempt.
It is pleaſant to ſee what *work* our adverſaries make with this innocent canon: ſometimes 'tis a mere forgery of hereticks, and ſometimes the biſhops that met there were not ſo wiſe as they ſhould have been. *Stillingfleet.*

4. Flowers or embroidery of the needle.
Round her *work* ſhe did empale,
With a fair border wrought of ſundry flowers,
Inwoven with an ivy-winding trail. *Spenſer.*
That handkerchief, you gave me: I muſt take out the *work*: a likely piece of work, that you ſhould find it in your chamber, and know not who left it there. This is ſome minx's token, and I muſt take out the *work*? There, give it your hobby horſe: whereſoever you had it, I'll take out no *work* on't. *Shakeſpeare.*

5. Any fabrick or compages of art.
Nor was the *work* impair'd by ſtorms alone,
But felt th' approaches of too warm a ſun. *Pope.*

6. Action; feat; deed.
The inſtrumentalneſs of riches to *works* of charity, have rendered it neceſſary in every Chriſtian commonwealth by laws to ſecure propriety. *Hammond.*
As to the compoſition or diſſolution of mixt bodies, which is the chief *work* of elements, and requires an intire application of the agents, water hath the principality and exceſs over earth. *Digby.*
Nothing lovelier can be found in woman,
Than good *works* in her huſband to promote. *Milton.*
While as the *works* of bloody Mars employ'd,
The wanton youth inglorious peace enjoy'd. *Pope.*

7. Any thing made.
Where is that holy fire, which verſe is ſaid
To have? Is that inchanting force decay'd?
Verſe, that draws nature's *works* from nature's law,
Thee, her beſt *work*, to her *work* cannot draw. *Donne.*
O faireſt of creation! laſt and beſt
Of all God's *works*! creature, in whom excels
Whatever can to ſight or thought be form'd;
Holy, divine, good, amiable, or ſweet,
How art thou loſt! *Milton.*

8. Management; treatment.
Let him alone; I'll go another way to *work* with him. *Shak.*

9. *To ſet on* WORK. To employ; to engage.
It *ſetteth* thoſe wits *on work* in better things, which would be elſe employed in worſe. *Hooker.*

WO'RKER. *n. ſ.* [from *work*.] One that works.
Ye fair nymphs, which oftentimes have loved
The cruel *worker* of your kindly ſmarts,
Prepare yourſelves, and open wide your hearts. *Spenſer.*
His father was a *worker* in braſs. 1 *Kings* vii. 14.
You ſpoke me fair; but even then betrayed me: depart from me, you profeſſors of holineſs, but *workers* of iniquity. *South's Sermons.*

WO'RKFELLOW. *n. ſ.* [*work* and *fellow*.] One engaged in the ſame work with another.
Timotheus, my *workfellow*, and Lucius, ſalute you. *Rom.*

WO'RKHOUSE. }
WO'RKINGHOUSE. } *n. ſ.* [from *work* and *houſe*.]

1. A place in which any manufacture is carried on.
The quick forge and *workinghouſe* of thought. *Shakeſp.*
Protogenes had his *workhouſe* in a garden out of town, where he was daily finiſhing thoſe pieces he had begun. *Dryden.*

2. A place where idlers and vagabonds are condemned to labour.
Haſt thou ſuffered at any time by vagabonds and pilferers? Eſteem and promote thoſe uſeful charities which remove ſuch peſts into priſons and *workhouſes*. *Atterbury.*

WO'RKINGDAY. *n. ſ.* [*work* and *day*.] Day on which labour is permitted; not the ſabbath.
How full of briars is this *workingday* world? *Shakeſpeare.*
Will you have me, lady?
——No, my lord, unleſs I might have another for *workingdays*; your grace is too coſtly to wear every day. *Shakeſpeare.*

WO'RKMAN. *n. ſ.* [*work* and *man*.] An artificer; a maker of any thing.
When *workmen* ſtrive to do better than well,
They do confound their ſkill in covetouſneſs. *Shakeſpeare.*
If prudence works, who is a more cunning *workman*? *Wiſd.*
There was no other cauſe preceding than his own will, no other matter than his own power, no other *workman* than his own word, and no other conſideration than his own infinite goodneſs. *Raleigh.*
They have inſcribed the pedeſtal, to ſhew their value for the *workman*. *Addiſon.*

WO'RKMANLY. *adj.* [from *workman*.] Skilful; well performed; workmanlike.

WO'RKMANLY. *adv.* Skilfully; in a manner becoming a workman.
In having but fortie foot *workmanly* dight,
Take ſaffron enough for a lord and a knight. *Tuſſer.*
We will fetch thee ſtraight
Daphne roaming through a thorny wood,
Scratching her legs, that one ſhall ſwear ſhe bleeds,
And at that ſight ſhall ſad Apollo weep,
So *workmanly* the blood and tears are drawn. *Shakeſpeare.*

WO'RKMANSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *workman*.]

1. Manufacture; ſomething made by any one.
Nor any ſkill'd in *workmanſhip* embоſs'd,
Nor any ſkill'd in loops of fing'ring fine,
Might in their diverſe cunning ever dare
With this ſo curious network to compare. *Spenſer.*
By how much Adam exceeded all men in perfection, by being the immediate *workmanſhip* of God, by ſo much did that choſen garden exceed all parts of the world. *Raleigh.*
He moulded him to his own idea, delighting in the choice of the materials; and afterwards, as great architects uſe to do, in the *workmanſhip* of his regal hand. *Wotton.*
What more reaſonable than to think, that if we be God's *workmanſhip*, he ſhall ſet this mark of himſelf upon all reaſonable creatures? *Tillotſon.*

2. The ſkill of a worker; the degree of ſkill diſcovered in any manufacture.
The Tritonian goddeſs having heard
Her blazed fame, which all the world had fill'd,
Came down to prove the truth, and due reward
For her praiſe-worthy *workmanſhip* to yield. *Spenſer.*

3. The art of working.
If there were no metals, 'tis a myſtery to me how Tubalcain could ever have taught the *workmanſhip* and uſe of them. *Woodward.*

WO'RKMASTER. *n. ſ.* [*work* and *maſter*.] The performer of any work.
What time this world's great *workmaſter* did caſt
To make all things, ſuch as we now behold,
It ſeems that he before his eyes had plac'd
A goodly pattern, to whoſe perfect mould
He faſhion'd them ſo comely. *Spenſer.*
Every carpenter and *workmaſter* that laboureth. *Ecl.* xxxviii.
Deſire, which tends to know
The works of God, thereby to glorify
The great *workmaſter*, leads to no exceſs. *Milton.*

WO'RKWOMAN. *n. ſ.* [from *work* and *woman*.]

1. A woman ſkilled in needle-work.
The moſt fine-fingred *workwoman* on ground,
Arachne, by his means was vanquiſhed. *Spenſer.*

2. A woman that works for hire.

WO'RKYDAY. *n. ſ.* [Corrupted from *workingday*.] The day not the ſabbath.
Tell her but a *workyd ay* fortune. *Shakeſpeare.*
The other days, and thou
Make up one man; whoſe face thou art,
The *workydays* are the back part;
The burden of the week lies there. *Herbert. Holidays.*

Holydays, if haply ſhe were gone,
Like *workydays*, I wiſh would ſoon be done. *Gay.*

WORLD. *n. ſ.* [ꝑonlo, Saxon; *w.reld*, Dutch.]

1. *World* is the great collective idea of all bodies whatever. *Loc.*
2. Syſtem of beings.
   Begotten before all *worlds*. *Nicene Creed.*
   God hath in theſe laſt days ſpoken unto us by his ſon, by whom he made the *worlds*. *Heb.* i. 2.
   Know how this *world*
   Of heav'n and earth conſpicuous firſt began. *Milton.*
3. The earth; the terraqueous globe.
   He the *world*
   Built on circumfluous waters. *Milton.*
4. Preſent ſtate of exiſtence.
   I'm in this earthly *world*, where to do harm
   Is often laudable; to do good ſometime
   Accounted dangerous folly. *Shakeſpeare.*
   I was not come into the *world* then. *L'Eſtrange.*
   He wittingly brought evil into the *world*. *More.*
   Chriſtian fortitude conſiſts in ſuffering for the love of God, whatever hardſhips can befal in the *world*. *Dryden.*
5. A ſecular life.
   Happy is ſhe that from the *world* retires,
   And carries with her what the *world* admires.
   Thrice happy ſhe, whoſe young thoughts fixt above,
   While ſhe is lovely, does to heav'n make love;
   I need not urge your promiſe, ere you find
   An entrance here, to leave the *world* behind? *Waller.*
   By the *world*, we ſometimes underſtand the things of this *world*; the variety of pleaſures and intereſts which ſteal away our affections from God. Sometimes we are to underſtand the men of the *world*, with whoſe ſolicitations we are ſo apt to comply. *Rogers.*
6. Publick life.
   Hence baniſhed, is baniſh'd from the *world*;
   And *world* exil'd is death. *Shakeſpeare.*
7. Buſineſs of life; trouble of life.
   Here I'll ſet up my everlaſting reſt,
   And ſhake the yoke of man's ſuſpicious ſtars
   From this *world*-wearied fleſh. *Shakeſpeare.*
8. Great multitude.
   You a *world* of curſes undergo,
   Being the agents, or baſe ſecond means. *Shakeſpeare.*
   Nor doth this wood lack *worlds* of company;
   For you in my reſpect are all the world. *Shakeſpeare.*
   I leave to ſpeak of a *world* of other attempts furniſhed by kings. *Raleigh.*
   What a *world* of contradictions would follow upon the contrary opinion, and what a *world* of confuſions upon the contrary practice. *Bp. Sanderſon.*
   Juſt ſo romances are, for what elſe
   Is in them all, but love and battles?
   O' th' firſt of theſe we have no great matter
   To treat of, but a *world* o' th' latter. *Hudibras.*
   It brought into this world a *world* of woe. *Milton.*
   There were a *world* of paintings, and among the reſt the picture of a lion. *L'Eſtrange.*
   Marriage draws a *world* of buſineſs on our hands, ſubjects us to law-ſuits, and loads us with domeſtick cares. *Dryden.*
   From thy corporeal poiſon freed,
   Soon haſt thou reach'd the goal with mended peace;
   A *world* of woes diſpatch'd in little ſpace. *Dryden.*
   Why will you fight againſt ſo ſweet a paſſion,
   And ſteel your heart to ſuch a *world* of charms? *Addiſon.*
9. Mankind; an hyperbolical expreſſion for many.
   This hath bred high terms of ſeparation between ſuch and the reſt of the *world*, whereby the one ſort are named the brethren, the godly; the other worldlings, time-ſervers, pleaſers of men more than of God. *Hooker.*
   'Tis the duke's pleaſure,
   Whoſe diſpoſition, all the *world* well knows,
   Will not be rubb'd nor ſtopp'd. *Shakeſpeare.*
   Why doſt thou ſhew me thus to th' *world*?
   Bear me to priſon. *Shakeſpeare.*
   He was willing to declare to all the *world*, that, as he had been brought up in that religion eſtabliſhed in the church of England, ſo he could maintain the ſame by unanſwerable reaſons. *Clarendon.*
10. Courſe of life.
   Perſons of conſcience will be afraid to begin the *world* unjuſtly. *Clariſſa.*
11. Univerſal empire.
   Rome was to ſway the *world*. *Milton.*
   This through the eaſt juſt vengeance hurl'd,
   And loſt poor Antony the *world*. *Prior.*
12. The manners of men.
   Children ſhould not know any wickedneſs. Old folks have diſcretion, and know the *world*. *Shakeſpeare.*
   What ſtart at this! when ſixty years have ſpread
   Their grey experience o'er thy hoary head?
   Is this the all obſerving age could gain?
   Or haſt thou known the *world* ſo long in vain? *Dryden.*
   If knowledge of the *world* makes man perfidious,
   May Juba ever live in ignorance. *Addiſon.*
   The girl might paſs, if we could get her
   To know the *world* a little better;
   To know the *world!* a modern phraſe
   For viſits, ombre, balls and plays. *Swift.*
13. A collection of wonders; a wonder. Obſolete.
   The baſſa having recommended Barbaruſſa, it was a *world* to ſee, how the court was changed upon him. *Knolles.*
14. Time. A ſenſe originally Saxon; now only uſed in *World without end.*
15. *In the world.* In poſſibility.
   All the precautions *in the world* were taken for the marriage of his younger brother. *Addiſon.*
16. *For all the world.* Exactly. A ludicrous ſenſe; now little uſed.
   He had a pair of horns like a bull, his feet cloven, as many eyes upon his body as my grey mare hath dapples, and *for all the world* ſo placed. *Sidney, b.* ii.

WO'RLDLINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *worldly*.] Covetouſneſs; addictedneſs to gain.

WO'RLDLING. *n. ſ.* [from *world*.] A mortal ſet upon profit.
   Baſeminded wretches! are your thoughts ſo deeply bemired in the trade of ordinary *worldlings*, as for reſpect of gain to let ſo much time paſs. *Sidney.*
   The one ſort are nam'd the brethren, the godly; the other *worldlings*, timeſervers, and pleaſers of men more than pleaſers of God. *Hooker.*
   God of the world and *worldlings*,
   Great Mammon! greateſt god below the ſky: *Spenſer.*
   For his weeping in the needleſs ſtream;
   Poor dear, quoth he, thou mak'ſt a teſtament
   As *worldlings* do, giving thy ſum of more
   To that which had too much. *Shakeſpeare.*
   That other on his friends his thoughts beſtows:
   The covetous *worldling*, in his anxious mind,
   Thinks only on the wealth he left behind. *Dryden.*
   If we conſider the expectations of futurity, the *worldling* gives up the argument. *Rogers.*

WO'RLDLY. *adj.* [from *world*.]

1. Secular; relating to this life, in contradiſtinction to the life to come.
   He is divinely bent to meditation;
   And in no *worldly* ſuits would he be moved,
   To draw him from his holy exerciſe. *Shakeſpeare.*
   Haſt thou not *worldly* pleaſure at command? *Shakeſp.*
   Tell me, ye toad-ſwol'n, flinty Pharoahs, tell;
   Can *worldly* pleaſures equal pains of hell? *N. Richards.*
   The fortitude of a chriſtian conſiſts in patience, not in enterprizes which the poets call heroic, and which are commonly the effects of intereſt, pride, and *worldly* honour. *Dryden.*
   Compare the happineſs of men and beaſts no farther than it reſults from *worldly* advantages. *Atterbury.*
2. Bent upon this world; not attentive to a future ſtate.
   They'll practiſe how to live ſecure,
   Worldly or diſſolute, on that their lords
   Shall leave them to enjoy. *Milton.*
3. Human; common; belonging to the world.
   Many years it hath continued, ſtanding by no other *worldly* mean, but that one only hand which erected it. *Hooker.*
   Times and places are approved witneſſes of *worldly* actions. *Raleigh.*

WO'RLDLY. *adv.* [from *world*.] With relation to the preſent life.
   It is a token of a *worldly* wiſe man, not to contend in vain againſt the nature of times wherein he liveth. *Raleigh.*
   Subverting *worldly* ſtrong and *worldly* wiſe,
   By ſimply meek. *Milton.*
   This cannot be done, if my will be *worldly*, or voluptuouſly diſpoſed. *South.*
   Since your mind is *worldly* bent,
   Therefore of the two gifts in my diſpoſe,
   Think ere you ſpeak, I grant you leave to chooſe. *Dryden.*

WORM. *n. ſ.* [ꝑyꝛm, Saxon; *worm*, Dutch; *vermis*, Lat.]

1. A ſmall harmleſs ſerpent that lives in the earth.
   Both the princes
   Thy broken faith hath made a prey to *worms*. *Shakeſp.*
   Help me into ſome houſe,
   Or I ſhall faint;—a plague o' both your houſes!
   They have made *worms* meat of me. *Shakeſpeare.*
   Though *worms* devour me, though I turn to mold,
   Yet in my fleſh I ſhall his face behold:
   I from my marble monument ſhall riſe
   Again intire, and ſee him with theſe eyes. *Sandys.*
   At once came forth whatever creeps the ground,
   Inſect or *worm*. *Milton.*
2. A poiſonous ſerpent.
   The mortal *worm*. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Animal bred in the body.
   Phyſicians obſerve the *worms* engendered within the body of man. *Harvey.*
4. The animal that ſpins ſilk.
   Thou oweſt the *worm* no ſilk, the ſheep no wool. *Shakeſp.*

5. Grubs that gnaw wood and furniture.
'Tis no awkward claim,
Pick'd from the *worm*-holes of long vaniſh'd days,
Nor from the duſt of old oblivion rak'd. *Shakeſpeare.*
6. Something tormenting.
The *worm* of conſcience ſtill begnaw thy ſoul. *Shakeſp.*
The chains of darkneſs, and th' undying *worm*. *Milton.*
7. Any thing vermiculated, or turned round; any thing ſpiral.
The threads of ſcrews, when bigger than can be made in ſcrew-plates, are called *worms*. The length of a *worm* begins at the one end of the ſpindle, and ends at the other; the breadth of the *worm* is contained between any two grooves on the ſpindle; the depth of the *worm* is cut into the diameter of the ſpindle, *viz.* the depth between the outſide of the *worm*, and the bottom of the groove. *Moxon.*

To WORM. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To work ſlowly, ſecretly, and gradually.
When debates and fretting jealouſy,
Did *worm* and work within you more and more,
Your colour faded. *Herbert.*

To WORM. *v. a.*
1. To drive by ſlow and ſecret means.
They find themſelves *wormed* out of all power, by a new ſpawn of independents, ſprung from your own bowels. *Swift.*
2. To deprive a dog of ſomething, nobody knows what, under his tongue, which is ſaid to prevent him, nobody knows why, from running mad.
Every one that keepeth a dog, ſhould have him *wormed*. *Mort.*

WO'RMEATEN. *adj.* [*worm* and *eaten*.]
1. Gnawed by worms.
For his verity in love, I do think him as concave as a covered goblet, or a *wormeaten* nut. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Old; worthleſs.
His chamber all was hanged about with rolls,
And old records from antient times deriv'd;
Some made in books, ſome in long parchment ſcrolls,
That were all *wormeaten*, and full of canker holes. *Spenſer.*
Things among the Greeks, which antiquity had worn out of knowledge, were called ogygia, which we call *wormeaten*, or of defaced date. *Raleigh.*
Thine s like *wormeoten* trunks cloath'd in ſeal's ſkin;
Or grave, that's duſt without, and ſtink within. *Donne.*

WO'RMWOOD. *n. ſ.* [from its virtue to kill worms in the body.]
Wormwood hath an indeterminate ſtalk, branching out into many ſmall ſhoots, with ſpikes of naked flowers hanging downward; the leaves are hoary and bitter. Of this plant there are thirty-two ſpecies, one of which, the common *wormwood*, grows in the roads; but it is alſo planted in gardens for common uſe. Great variety of ſea *wormwoods* are found in the ſalt marſhes of England, and ſold in the markets for the true Roman *wormwood*, though they differ greatly. *Mill.*
She was wean'd; I had then laid
Wormwood to my dug. *Shakeſpeare.*
Pituitous cacochymia muſt be corrected by bitters, as *wormwood* wine. *Floyer.*
I aſk whether one be not invincibly conſcious to himſelf of a different perception, when he actually taſtes *wormwood*, or only thinks on that ſavour. *Locke.*

WO'RMY. *adj.* [from *worm*.] Full of worms.
Spirits that in croſsways and floods have burial,
Already to their *wormy* beds are gone. *Shakeſpeare.*
Yet can I not perſuade me thou art dead,
Or that thy corſe corrupts in earth's dark womb,
Or that thy beauties lie in *wormy* bed. *Milton.*

WORN. part. paſſ. of *wear*.
He is a maiden ſhield,
Cuiltleſs of fight: mine batter'd, hew'd and bor'd,
Worn out of ſervice, muſt forſake his lord. *Dryden.*
What I now offer, is the wretched remainder of a ſickly age, *worn* out with ſtudy, and oppreſs'd by fortune. *Dryden.*
The greateſt part of mankind are given up to labour, whole lives are *worn* out only in the proviſions for living. *Locke.*
Your cold hypocriſy's a ſtale device,
A *worn*-out trick; would'ſt thou be thought in earneſt,
Cloath thy feign'd zeal in rage, in fire, in fury. *Addiſon.*

WO'RNIL. *n. ſ.*
In the backs of cows in the ſummer, are maggots generated, which in Eſſex we call *wornils*, being firſt only a ſmall knot in the ſkin. *Denham.*

To WO'RRY. *v. a.* [ponizen, Saxon: whence probably the word *warray*.]
1. To tear, or mangle, as a beaſt tears it prey.
If we with thrice ſuch powers left at home,
Cannot defend our own doors from the dog,
Let us be *worried*. *Shakeſpeare.*
The fury of the tumults might fly ſo high as to *worry* and tear thoſe in pieces, whom as yet they but play'd with in their paws. *K. Charles.*
'Tis no new thing for the dogs that are to keep the wolves from *worrying* the ſheep, to be deliver'd up to the enemy, for fear the ſheep ſhould *worry* the wolves. *L'Eſtrange.*
This revives and imitates that inhuman barbarity of the old heathen perſecutors, wrapping up chriſtians in the ſkins of wild beaſts, that ſo they might be *worried* and torn in peices by dogs. *South.*
2. To harraſs, or perſecute brutally.
Then embraces his ſon-in-law; then again *worries* he his daughter with clipping her. *Shakeſpeare.*
For want of words, or lack of breath,
Witneſs when I was *worried* with thy peals. *Milton.*
It has pleaſed Providence at length to give us righteouſneſs inſtead of exaction, and hopes of religion to a church *worried* with reformation. *South.*
All his care
Was to preſerve me from the barbarous rage,
Which *worried* him only for being mine. *Southern.*
I ſhall not ſuffer him to *worry* any man's reputation, nor indeed fall on any perſon whatſoever. *Addiſon.*
Let them rail,
And then *worry* one another at their pleaſure. *Rowe.*
Madam, contrive and invent,
And *worry* him out, 'till he gives his conſent. *Swift.*

WORSE. *adj.* The comparative of *bad*. *bad*, *worſe*, *worſt*. [pipr, Saxon.] More bad; more ill.
Why ſhould he ſee your faces *worſe* liking than the children of your ſort? *Daniel* i. 10.
Whether this or *worſe*, love not the faithful ſide. *Milton.*
In happineſs and miſery, the queſtion ſtill remains, how men come often to prefer the *worſe* to the better, and to chuſe that, which, by their own confeſſion, has made them miſerable. *Locke.*

WORSE. *adv.* In a manner more bad.
The more one ſickens, the *worſe* at eaſe he is. *Shakeſp.*

The WORSE. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.]
1. The loſs; not the advantage; not the better.
Was never man, who moſt conqueſts atchiev'd,
But ſometimes had *the worſe*, and loſt by war. *Spenſer.*
Judah was put to *the worſe* before Iſrael; and they fled to their tents. 2 *Kings* xiv. 12.
2. Something leſs good.
A man, whatever are his profeſſions, always thinks *the worſe* of a woman, who forgives him for making an attempt on her virtue. *Clariſſa.*

To WORSE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To put to diſadvantage. This word, though analogical enough, is not now uſed.
Perhaps more valid arms,
Weapons more violent, when next we meet,
May ſerve to better us, and *worſe* our foes. *Milton.*

WO'RSER. *adj.* A barbarous word, formed by corrupting *worſe* with the uſual comparative termination.
Gods! take my breath from me;
Let not my *worſer* ſpirit tempt me again
To die before you pleaſe. *Shakeſpeare.*
A dreadful quiet felt, and *worſer* far
Than arms, a ſullen interval of war. *Dryden.*

WO'RSHIP. *n. ſ.* [peopꝺcype, Saxon.]
1. Dignity; eminence; excellence.
Thou madeſt him lower than the angels, to crown him with glory and *worſhip*. *Pſ.* viii. 5.
Elfin born of noble ſtate,
And muckle *worſhip* in his native land,
Well could he tourney, and in liſts debate. *Spenſer.*
My train are men of choice, and rareſt parts,
That all particulars of duty know;
And in the moſt exact regard ſupport
The *worſhip* of their names. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. A character of honour.
I belong to *worſhip*, and affect
In honour, honeſty. *Shakeſpeare.*
Dinner is on table; my father deſires your *worſhip*'s company. *Shakeſpeare.*
The old Romans freedom did beſtow,
Our princes *worſhip* with a blow. *Hudibras.*
What lands and lordſhips for their owner know
My quondam barber, but his *worſhip* now. *Dryden.*
3. A term of ironical reſpect.
Againſt your *worſhip*, when had S—k writ?
Or P—ge pour'd forth the torrent of his wit? *Pope.*
4. Adoration; religious act of reverence.
They join their vocal *worſhip* to the quire
Of creatures wanting voice. *Milton.*
He wav'd a torch aloft, and, madly vain,
Sought godlike *worſhip* from a ſervile train. *Dryden.*
The *worſhip* of God is an eminent part of religion, and prayer is a chief part of religious *worſhip*: hence religion is deſcribed by ſeeking God. *Tillotſon.*
There were ſeveral inroads into Germany, particularly a voyage of the Egyptians under Oſiris up the Danube; from them the Suevi had their *worſhip* of Iſis. *Arbuthnot.*
5. Honour; reſpect; civil deference.
The humble gueſt ſhall have *worſhip* in the preſence of thoſe who ſit at meat with him. *Luke* xiv. 10.

since God hath appointed government among men, it is plain that his intention was, that some kind of *worship* should be given from some to others; for where there is a power to punish and reward, there is a foundation of *worship* in those who are under that power; which *worship* lies in expecting a due regard to that power, by a care not to provoke it, and an endeavour to obtain the favour of it, which, among mankind, is called civil *worship*. *Stillingfleet.*

6. Idolatry of lovers.

'Tis not your inky brows, your black silk hair,
Your bugle eyeballs, nor your cheek of cream
That can entame my spirits to your *worship*. *Shakespeare.*

To WO'RSHIP. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To adore; to honour or venerate with religious rites.

Thou shalt *worship* no other God. *Exod.* xxxiv. 14.
Let no man beguile you of your reward, in a voluntary humility and *worshipping* of angels. *Col.* ii. 18.
Adore and *worship* God Supreme. *Milton.*
First *worship* God; he that forgets to pray,
Bids not him good-morrow nor good-day. *T. Randolph.*
On the smooth rind the passenger shall see
Thy name engrav'd, and *worship* Helen's tree. *Dryden.*

2. To respect; to honour; to treat with civil reverence.

Our grave,
Like Turkish mutes, shall have a tongueless mouth,
Not *worshipp'd* with a waxen epitaph. *Shakespeare.*

To WO'RSHIP. *v. n.* To perform acts of adoration.

I and the lad will go yonder and *worship*. *Gen.* xxii. 5.
The people went to *worship* before the golden calf. 1 *Kings.*

WO'RSHIPFUL. *adj.* [*worship* and *full.*]

1. Claiming respect by any character or dignity.

This is *worshipful* society,
And fits the mounting spirit like myself. *Shakespeare.*
When old age comes upon him, it comes alone, bringing no other evil with it; but when it comes to wait upon a great and *worshipful* sinner, who for many years has ate well and done ill, it is attended with a long train of rheums. *South.*

2. A term of mere civil respect.

Every man would think me an hypocrite indeed; and what excites your most *worshipful* thought to think so? *Shakespeare.*
Suppose this *worshipful* idol be made, yet still it wants sense and motion. *Stillingfleet.*

WO'RSHIPFULLY. *adv.* [from *worshipful.*] Respectfully.

Hastings will lose his head, ere give consent,
His master's son, as *worshipfully* he terms it,
Shall lose the royalty of England's throne. *Shakespeare.*

WO'RSHIPPER. *n. s.* [from *worship.*] Adorer; one that worships.

What art thou, idol ceremony?
What kind of god art thou that suffer'st more
Of mortal griefs, than do thy *worshippers*. *Shakespeare.*
Those places did not confine the immensity of God, nor give his *worshippers* a nearer approach to heaven by their height. *South.*
If posterity takes its notions of us from our medals, they must fancy one of our kings paid a great devotion to Minerva, that another was a professed *worshipper* of Apollo. *Addison.*

WORST. *adj.* [The superlative of *bad*, formed from *worse*: *bad*, *worse*, *worst.*] Most bad; most ill.

If thou hadst not been born the *worst* of men,
Thou hadst been knave and flatterer. *Shakespeare.*
The pain that any one actually feels is still of all other the *worst*; and it is with anguish they cry out. *Locke.*

WORST. *n. s.* The most calamitous or wicked state; the utmost height or degree of any thing ill.

Who is't can say, I'm at the *worst*?
I'm worse than e'er I was,
And worse I may be yet: the *worst* is not,
So long as we can say, this is the *worst*. *Shakespeare.*
That you may be armed against the *worst* in this unhappy state of affairs in our distressed country, I send you these considerations on the nature and immortality of the soul. *Digby.*
Happy the man, and happy he alone,
He, who can call to-day his own:
He who secure within can say,
To morrow do thy *worst*, for I have liv'd to day. *Dryden.*
Sir Roger gets into the frontiers of his estate, before he beats about in search of a hare, on purpose to spare his own fields, where he is always sure of finding diversion when the *worst* comes to the *worst*. *Addison.*

To WORST. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To defeat; to overthrow.

The case will be no worse than where two duellists enter the field, where the *worsted* party hath his sword given him again without further hurt. *Suckling.*
The bear was in a greater fright,
Beat down and *worsted* by the knight. *Hudibras.*
It is downright madness to contend where we are sure to be *worsted*. *L'Estrange.*
The victorious Philistines were *worsted* by the captivated ark, which foraged their country more than a conquering army. *South.*
She could have brought the chariot again, when she saw her brother *worsted* in the duel. *Dryden.*

WO'RSTED. *n. s.* [from *Worsted*, a town in Norfolk famous for the woolen manufacture.] Woolen yarn; wool spun.

A base, proud, shallow, beggarly three suited, hundred pound, filthy *worsted*-stocking knave. *Shakespeare.*
There Ridpath, Roper cudgel'd might ye view;
The very *worsted* still look'd black and blue. *Pope.*

WORT. *n. s.* [pypt, Saxon; *wort*, Dutch.]

1. Originally a general name for an herb; whence it still continues in many, as *liverwort*, *spleenwort*.
2. A plant of the cabbage kind.
3. [þýpt, Saxon.] New beer either unfermented, or in the act of fermentation.

If in the *wort* of beer, while it worketh, before it be tunned, the burrage be often changed with fresh, it will make a sovereign drink for melancholy. *Bacon.*

WORTH, *or Wirth. v. n.* [peopðan, Saxon.] To be. This word is only now retained in *woe worth*, or *wurth*; *woe* be.

Wo *worth* the man
That first did teach the cursed steel to bite
In his own flesh, and make way to the living spirit. *Spenser.*

WORTH. In the termination of the names of places comes from poph, a court or farm, or pophiz, a street or road. *Gibson.*

WORTH. *n. s.* [peopð, Saxon.]

1. Price; value.

Your clemency will take in good *worth* the offer of these my simple and mean labours. *Hooker.*
What is *worth* in any thing,
But so much money as 'twill bring? *Hudibras.*
A common marcasite shall have the colour of gold exactly; and yet upon trial yield nothing of *worth* but vitriol and sulphur. *Woodward.*

2. Excellence; virtue.

How can you him unworthy then decree;
In whose chief part your *worths* implanted be. *Sidney.*
Is there any man of *worth* and virtue, although not instructed in the school of Christ, that had not rather end the days of this transitory life as Cyrus, than to sink down with them of whom Elihu hath said *momento moriuntur*. *Hooker.*
Having from these suck'd all they had of *worth*,
And brought home that faith which you carried forth,
I throughly love. *Donne.*
Her virtue, and the conscience of her *worth*
That wou'd be woo'd. *Milton.*
A nymph of your own train
Gives us your character in such a strain,
As none but she, who in that court did dwell,
Could know such *worth*, or *worth* describe so well. *Waller.*

3. Importance; valuable quality.

Peradventure those things whereupon so much time was then well spent, have sithence that lost their dignity and *worth*. *Hooker.*
Take a man possessed with a strong desire of any thing, and the *worth* and excellency of that thing appears much greater than when that desire is quite extinguished. *South.*

WORTH. *adj.*

1. Equal in price to, equal in value to.

Women will love her that she is a woman,
More *worth* than any man: men that she is
The rarest of all women. *Shakespeare.*
Your son and daughter found this trespass *worth*
The shame which here it suffers. *Shakespeare.*
You have not thought it *worth* your labour to enter a professed dissent against a philosophy, which the greatest part of the virtuosi of Europe have deserted, as a mere maze of words. *Glanville.*
As if 'tis nothing *worth* that lies conceal'd;
And science is not science till reveal'd? *Dryden.*
At Geneva are merchants reckoned *worth* twenty hundred thousand crowns. *Addison.*
It is *worth* while to consider how admirably he has turned the course of his narration, and made his husbandman concerned even in what relates to the battle. *Addison.*

2. Deserving of.

The castle appeared to be a place *worth* the keeping, and capable to be made secure against a good army. *Clarendon.*
Here we may reign secure, and, in my choice,
To reign is *worth* ambition, though in hell. *Milton.*
Haste hither Eve, and *worth* thy sight behold,
Eastward among those trees, what glorious shape
Comes this way moving. *Milton.*
Whatsoever
Is worthy of their love is *worth* their anger. *Denham.*
This is life indeed; life *worth* preserving;
Such life as Juba never felt till now. *Addison.*
I have long had it in my thoughts to trouble you with a letter; but was discouraged for want of something that I could think *worth* sending fifteen hundred miles. *Burkley to Pope.*

Many

Many things are *worth* enquiry to one man, which are not so to another. *Watts.*

3. Equal in poſſeſſions to.

Dang'rous rocks,
Which touching but my gentle veſſel's ſide,
Would ſcatter all the ſpices on the ſtream,
Enrobe the roaring waters with my ſilks;
And in a word, but even now *worth* this,
And now *worth* nothing. *Shakeſp.*

Although *worth* nothing, he ſhall be proffered in marriage the beſt endowed, and moſt beautiful virgin of their iſland. *Sandys.*

WO'RTHILY. *adv.* [from *worthy*.]

1. Suitably; not below the rate of.

The divine original of our ſouls hath little influence upon us to engage us to walk *worthily* of our extraction, and to do nothing that is baſe. *Ray.*

2. Deſervedly.

They are betray'd
While they pervert pure nature's healthful rules
To loathſome ſickneſs, *worthily*, ſince they
God's image did not reverence in themſelves. *Milton.*

You *worthily* ſucceed, not only to the honours of your anceſtors, but alſo to their virtues. *Dryden.*

3. Juſtly; not without cauſe.

Chriſtian men having, beſides the common light of all men, ſo great help of heavenly direction from above, together with the lamps of ſo bright examples as the church of God doth yield, it cannot but *worthily* ſeem reproachful for us to leave both the one and the other. *Hooker.*

The king is preſent; if't be known to him
That I gainſay my deed, how may he wound,
And *worthily*, my falſhood. *Shakeſp.*

A Chriſtian cannot lawfully hate any one; and yet I affirm that ſome may very *worthily* deſerve to be hated; and of all, the deceiver deſerves it moſt. *South.*

WO'RTHINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *worthy*.]

1. Deſert.

The prayers which our Saviour made were for his own *worthineſs* accepted, ours God accepteth not, but with this condition, if they be joined with a belief in Chriſt. *Hooker.*

2. Excellence; dignity; virtue.

Determining never to marry but him, whom ſhe thought worthy of her; and that was one in whom all *worthineſſes* were harboured. *Sidney.*

He that is at all times good, muſt hold his virtue to you, whoſe *worthineſs* would ſtir it up where it wanted, rather than ſlack it where is ſuch abundance. *Shakeſpeare.*

Who is ſure he hath a ſoul, unleſs
It ſee and judge, and follow *worthineſs*,
And by deeds praiſe it? he who doth not this,
May lodge an inmate ſoul, but 'tis not his. *Donne.*

What ſet my thoughts on work was the *worthineſs* and curioſity of the ſubject in itſelf. *Holder.*

3. State of being worthy; quality of deſerving.

She is not worthy to be loved, that hath not ſome feeling of her own *worthineſs*. *Sidney.*

WO'RTHLESS. *adj.* [from *worth*.]

1. Having no virtues, dignity, or excellence.

You, his falſe hopes, the truſt of England's honour,
Keep off aloof with *worthleſs* emulation. *Shakeſpeare.*

A little time will melt her frozen thoughts,
And *worthleſs* Valentine ſhall be forgot. *Shakeſpeare.*

On Laura's lap you lay,
Chiding the *worthleſs* crowd away. *Roſcommon.*

2. Having no value.

My anxious pains we all the day,
In ſearch of what we like, employ:
Scorning at night the *worth leſs* prey,
We find the labour gave the joy. *Prior.*

Am I then doom'd to fall
By a boy's hand? and for a *worthleſs* woman? *Addiſon.*

WO'RTHLESSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *worthleſs*.] Want of excellence; want of dignity; want of value.

But that mine own *worthleſſneſs* ſpoils the conceit, I could think our company parallel to the ſeven wiſe men of Greece. *More.*

A notable account is given us by the apoſtle of this windy inſignificant charity of the will, and of the *worthleſſneſs* of it, not enlivened by deeds. *South.*

WO'RTHY. *adj.* [from *worth*.]

1. Deſerving; ſuch as merits: with *of* before the thing deſerved.

She determined never to marry any but him, whom ſhe thought *worthy of* her, and that was one in whom all worthineſſes were harboured. *Sidney.*

Further, I will not flatter you,
That all I ſee in you is *worthy* love,
Than this; that nothing do I ſee in you
That ſhould merit hate. *Shakeſp.*

Thou art *worthy of* the ſway,
To whom the heav'ns in thy nativity
Adjudg'd an olive branch and laurel crown. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Valuable; noble; illuſtrious; having excellence or dignity.

If the beſt things have the perfecteſt and beſt operations, it will follow, that ſeeing man is the *worthieſt* creature on earth, and every ſociety of men more *worthy* than any man, and of ſociety that is the moſt excellent which we call the church. *Hooker.*

He now on Pompey's baſis lies along,
No *worthier* than the duſt? *Shakeſp.*

A war upon the Turks is more *worthy* than upon any other Gentiles in point of religion and honour; though hope of ſucceſs might invite ſome other choice. *Bacon.*

Think of her worth, and think that God did mean,
This *worthy* mind ſhould *worthy* things embrace:
Blot not her beauties with thy thoughts unclean,
Nor her diſhonour with thy paſſion baſe. *Davies.*

Happier thou may'ſt be, *worthier* canſt not be. *Milton.*

3. Having worth; having virtue.

The doctor is well money'd, and his friends
Potent at court; he, none but he, ſhall have her;
Though twenty thouſand *worthier* came to crave her. *Shak.*

The matter I handle is the moſt important within the whole extent of human nature, for a *worthy* perſon to employ himſelf about. *Digby.*

We ſee, though ordered for the beſt,
Permitted laurels grace the lawleſs brow,
Th' unworthy rais'd, the *worthy* caſt below. *Dryden.*

4. Not good. A term of ironical celebration.

My *worthy* wife our arms miſlaid,
And from beneath my head my ſword convey'd;
The door unlatch'd; and with repeated calls
Invites her former lord within my walls. *Dryden.*

5. Suitable for any quality good or bad; equal in value; equal in dignity.

Flowers *worthy* of paradiſe. *Milton.*

Thou, Drances, art below a death from me:
Let that vile ſoul in that vile body reſt,
The lodging is well *worthy* of the gueſt. *Dryden.*

My ſuff'rings for you make your heart my due;
Be *worthy* me, as I am *worthy* you. *Dryden.*

6. Suitable to any thing bad.

The mercileſs Macdonald,
Worthy to be a rebel; for to that
The multiplying villanies of nature
Do ſwarm upon him. *Shakeſp.*

7. Deſerving of ill.

What has he done to Rome that's *worthy* death. *Shakeſp.*

If the wicked man be *worthy* to be beaten, the judge ſhall cauſe him to be beaten. *Deut.* xxv. 2.

WO'RTHY. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] A man laudable for any eminent quality, particularly for valour.

Such as are conſtellated unto knowledge come ſhort of themſelves if they go not beyond others, and muſt not ſit down under the degree of *worthies*. *Brown.*

What do theſe *worthies*
But rob and ſpoil, burn, ſlaughter, and enſlave
Peaceable nations. *Milton.*

No *worthies* form'd by any muſe but thine
Could purchaſe robes, to make themſelves ſo fine. *Waller.*

For this day's palm, and for thy former acts,
Thou Arthur haſt acquir'd a future fame,
And of three Chriſtian *worthies* art the firſt. *Dryden.*

The next *worthy* came in with a retinue of hiſtorians. *Tatler.*

To WO'RTHY. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To render worthy; to aggrandiſe; to exalt. Not uſed.

He conjunct, trip'd me behind;
And put upon him ſuch a deal of man,
That *worthied* him; got praiſes of the king,
For him attempting, who was ſelf-ſubdu'd. *Shakeſp.*

To WOT. *v. n.* [pizan, Saxon; whence *weet*, to know; of which the preterite was *wot*, knew; which by degrees was miſtaken for the preſent tenſe.] To know; to be aware. Obſolete.

The ſalve of reformation they mightily call for, but where, and what the ſores are which need it, as they *wot* full little, ſo they think not greatly material to ſearch. *Hooker.*

Well I *wot*, compar'd to all the reſt
Of each degree, that beggar's life is beſt. *Spenſer.*

More water glideth by the mill
Than *wots* the miller of. *Shakeſp.*

Wot you, what I found?
Forſooth, an inventory, thus importing. *Shakeſp.*

WOVE. The preterite and participle paſſive of *weave*.

Adam, waiting her return, had *wove*
Of choiceſt flow'rs, a garland. *Milton.*

WO'VEN. The participle paſſive of *weave*.

WOULD. The preterite of *will*.

1. It is generally uſed as an auxiliary verb with an infinitive, to which it gives the force of the ſubjunctive mood.

If God's providence did not ſo order it, cheats *would* daily be committed, which would juſtle private men out of their rights, and unhinge ſtates. *Ray.*

2. *I* WOULD *do it.* My reſolution is that it ſhould be done by me.
Thou WOU'LDEST *do it.* Such muſt be the conſequence to thee.
He WOULD *or it would.* This muſt be the conſequence to *him* or *it.*
3. The plural as the ſingular.
He by the rules of his own mind, could conſtrue no other end of men's doings but ſelf-ſeeking, ſuddenly feared what they could do, and as ſuddenly ſuſpected what they *would* do, and as ſuddenly hated them, as having both might and mind ſo to do. *Sidney.*
4. Was or am reſolved; wiſh or wiſhed to.
She *would* give her a leſſon for walking ſo late, that ſhould make her keep within doors for one fortnight. *Sidney.*
Jealous Philoclea, that was even jealous of herſelf; for Zelmane *would* needs have her glove. *Sidney.*
You *would* be ſatisfied?—
Would? nay, and will. *Shakeſpeare.*
They know not what they are, nor what they *would* be, any further than that they *would* not be what they are. *L'Eſtr.*
It will be needleſs to enumerate all the ſimple ideas belonging to each ſenſe: nor indeed is it poſſible if we *would*; there being a great many more of them belonging to moſt of the ſenſes than we have names for. *Locke.*
By pleaſure and pain I *would* be underſtood to ſignify, whatſoever delights or moleſts us, whether from the thoughts of our minds, or any thing operating on our bodies. *Locke.*
5. It is a familiar term for *wiſh to do*, or *to have.*
What *wouldſt* thou with us? *Shakeſpeare.*
Mr. Slender, what *would* you with me?—
—I *would* little or nothing with you. *Shakeſpeare.*
6. Should wiſh.
Celia! if you apprehend
The muſe of your incenſed friend;
Nor *would* that he record your blame,
And make it live; repeat the ſame;
Again deceive him, and again,
And then he ſwears he'll not complain. *Waller.*
7. It is uſed in old authors for *ſhould.*
The exceſs of diet *would* be avoided. *Bacon.*
As for percolation, which belongeth to ſeparation, trial *would* be made by clarifying by adheſion, with milk put into new beer and ſtirred with it. *Bacon.*
8. It has the ſignification of I wiſh, or I pray; this, I believe, is improper; and formed by a gradual corruption of the phraſe, *would God*; which originally imported, *that God would, might God will, might God decree*; from this phraſe ill underſtood came, *would to God*; thence, *I would to God:* And thence *I would*, or elliptically, *would*, come to ſignify, *I wiſh:* and ſo it is uſed even in good authors, but ought not to be imitated.
I would my father look'd but with my eyes. *Shakeſpeare.*
I would this muſick would come.
I, this ſound I better know. *Shakeſpeare.*
Wiſe men will do it without a law; *I would* there might be a law to reſtrain fools. *Bacon.*
Liſt! *I would* I could hear mo. *B. Johnſon.*
This is yet the outward, faireſt ſide
Of our deſign: within reſts more of fear
Than my moſt worthy lords, *I would* there were. *Daniel.*
Would thou hadſt hearken'd to my words, and ſtay'd
With me, as I beſought thee, when that ſtrange
Deſire of wand'ring, this unhappy morn,
Poſſeſs'd thee. *Milton.*
Would God we might prevent the need of ſuch unkindly expedients, and by a thankful ſenſe of what we have, provide to conſerve it. *Decay of Piety.*
I ſcarce am pleas'd, I tamely mount the throne,
Would Aurengzebe had all their ſouls in one. *Dryden.*
And *would* to heav'n the ſtorm you felt, would bring
On Carthaginian coaſts your wand'ring king. *Dryden.*

WOU'LDING. *n. ſ.* [from *would.*] Motion of deſire; diſpoſition to any thing; propenſion; inclination; incipient purpoſe.
It will be every man's intereſt to join good performances to ſpiritual purpoſes, to ſubdue the exorbitancies of the fleſh, as well as to continue the *wouldings* of the ſpirit. *Hammond.*

WOUND. *n. ſ.* [punb, Saxon; *wonde*, Dutch.] A hurt given by violence.
I am faint; my gaſhes cry for help.—
—So well thy words become thee as thy *wounds*,
They ſmack of honour both. *Shakeſpeare.*
Now ſhew the *wound* mine eyes have made in thee;
Scratch thee but with a pin, and there remains
Some ſcar of it. *Shakeſpeare.*
He ſtooping, open'd my left ſide, and took
From thence a rib: wide was the *wound*,
But ſuddenly fill'd up and heal'd. *Milton.*
The aliment of ſuch as have freſh *wounds* ſhould be mild without ſtimulating or ſaline ſubſtances. *Arbuthnot.*
They feel the ſmart and ſee the ſcar of their former *wounds*; and know that they muſt be made a ſacrifice to the leaſt attempt towards a change. *Swift.*

To WOUND. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To hurt by violence.
Th' untented *woundings* of a father's curſe
Pierce ev'ry fence about thee. *Shakeſpeare.*
I kill, and I make alive; I *wound*, and I heal. *Deut.*
The battle went ſore againſt Saul, and the archers hit him; and he was ſore *wounded.* 1 *Sam.* xxxi. 3.
God ſhall *wound* the head of his enemies. *Pſ.* lxviii. 21.
He was *wounded* for our tranſgreſſions, he was bruiſed for our iniquities. *Iſa.* liii. 5.
When ye ſin ſo againſt the brethren, and *wound* their weak conſcience, ye ſin againſt Chriſt. 1 *Cor.* viii. 12.
Adonis from his native rock
Ran purple to the ſea, ſuppos'd with blood
Of Thammuz, yearly *wounded.* *Milton.*
Heroes of old, when *wounded* ſhelter ſought. *Dryden.*
The ſavages *wounded* Atkins, and ſlew his followers. *Robinſon Cruſoe.*

WOUND. The preterite and participle of *wind.*
They took the body of Jeſus and *wound* it in linen cloaths, with the ſpices. *John* xix. 40.
All will be but like bottoms of thread cloſe *wound* up. *Bacon.*
The young men *wound* him up, and buried him. *Acts* v.
Theſe mathematical engines cannot be ſo eaſily and ſpeedily *wound* up, and ſo certainly levelled as the other. *Wilkins.*
The parliament being called here, and the main ſettlement of Ireland *wound* up in England, and put into the duke of Ormond's hands to paſs here into an act, all perſons came over in a ſhoal. *Temple.*

WOU'NDLESS. *adj.* [from *wound.*] Exempt from wounds.

WOU'NDWORT. *n. ſ.* [*vulneraria*, Latin.] A plant.
It hath a papilionaceous flower, out of whoſe tubular and turgid empalement ariſes the pointal, which afterward becomes a ſhort pod, filled with roundiſh ſeeds: the pod is encloſed in a membranous bladder. *Miller.*

WOU'NDY. *adj.* Exceſſive. A low bad word.
We have a world of holydays; that 'tis a *woundy* hindrance to a poor man that lives by his labour. *L'Eſtrange.*
Theſe ſtockings of Suſan's coſt a *woundy* deal of pains the pulling on. *Gay.*

WOX. } The preterite of *wax.* Became. Obſolete.
WOXE. }
The ape in wond'rous ſtomach *wox*,
Strongly encourag'd by the crafty fox. *Spenſer.*
Not one puff of wind there did appear;
That all the three the great *wox* much afraid. *Spenſer.*

WO'XEN. The participle of *to wax.* Obſelete. *Spenſer.*

WRACK. *n. ſ.* [*wrack*, Dutch; pnæcce, Saxon, a wretch; the poets uſe *wrack* or *wreck* indifferently as rhyme requires, the later writers of proſe commonly *wreck.* See WRECK.]
1. Deſtruction of a ſhip by winds or rocks.
Now, with full ſails into the port I move,
And ſafely can unlade my breaſt of love;
Quiet and calm: why ſhould I then go back,
To tempt the ſecond hazard of a *wrack.* *Dryden.*
2. Ruin; deſtruction. This is the true Saxon meaning.
With uſe of evil, growing more and more evil, they took delight in ſlaughter, and pleaſed themſelves in making others *wrack* the effect of their power. *Sidney.*
A world devote to univerſal *wrack.* *Milton.*

To WRACK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To deſtroy in the water; to wreck. [See WRECK.]
2. It ſeems in *Milton* to mean to *rock*, to ſhake.
Each on his rock tranſfix'd, the ſport and prey
Of *wracking* whirlwinds. *Milton.*
3. To torture, to torment. This is commonly written *rack*; and the inſtrument of torture, always *rack.*
Merab rejoic'd in her *wrack'd* lover's pain,
And fortify'd her virtue with diſdain. *Cowley.*
Pharaoh's and Joſeph's dreams are oftentimes *wracked* beyond their ſymbolization. *Brown.*

To WRA'NGLE. *v. n.* [from *wrangheſeur*, Dutch. *Minſhew. wrong*, *Skinner.*] To diſpute peeviſhly; to quarrel perverſely; to altercate; to ſquabble.
Yes, for a ſcore of kingdoms you ſhould *wrangle*,
And I would call it fair play. *Shakeſpeare.*
Some unhatch'd practice
Hath puddled his clear ſpirit; and in ſuch caſes,
Men's natures *wrangle* with inferiour things,
Though great ones are their object. *Shakeſpeare.*
How wounding a ſpectacle is it to ſee thoſe who were by Chriſt deſigned for fiſhers of men, picking up ſhells on the ſhore, and unmanly *wrangling* about them too. *Decay of Piety.*
In inconipleat ideas we impoſe on ourſelves, and *wrongle* with others. *Locke.*
Amongſt unthinking men, who examine not ſcrupulouſly ideas, but confound them with words, there muſt be endleſs diſpute and *wrangling.* *Locke.*
His great application to the law had not infected his temper with any thing litigious; he did not know what it was to *wrangle* on different points. *Addiſon.*

Fill'd with the ſenſe of age, the fire of youth,
A ſcorn of *wrangling*, yet a zeal for truth. *Pope.*
And all the queſtion, *wrangle* e'er ſo long,
Is only this, if God has plac'd him wrong. *Pope.*

WRA'NGLE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A quarrel; a perverſe diſpute.

The giving the prieſt a right to the tithe would produce law-ſuits and *wrangles*. *Swift.*

WRA'NGLER. *n. ſ.* [from *wrangle*.] A perverſe, peeviſh, diſputative man.

Tell him h'ath made a match with ſuch a *wrangler*,
That all the courts of France will be diſturb'd
With chaſes. *Shakeſp.*
Lord, the houſe and family are thine,
Though ſome of them repine;
Turn out theſe *wranglers*, which defile thy ſeat:
For where thou dwelleſt all is neat. *Herbert.*

You ſhould be free in every anſwer, rather like well-bred gentlemen in polite converſation, than like noiſy and contentious *wranglers*. *Watts.*

To WRAP. *v. a.* [ƿeorpian, Saxon, to turn; *wreffler*, Daniſh.]

1. To roll together; to complicate.

Peter ſeeth the napkin that was about his head *wrapped* together by itſelf. *John* xx. 7.
This ſaid, he took his mantle's foremoſt part,
He 'gan the ſame together fold and *wrap*. *Fairfax.*

2. To involve; to cover with ſomething rolled or thrown round.

Nilus opens wide
His arms, and ample boſom to the tide,
And ſpreads his mantle o'er the winding coaſt:
In which he *wraps* his queen and hides the flying hoſt.
Dryden.

The ſword made bright is *wrapt* up for the ſlaughter. *Ezek.*
Their vigilance to elude, I *wrapt* in miſt
Of midnight vapour glide obſcure. *Milton.*
Wrap candles up in paper. *Swift.*

3. To compriſe; to contain.

Leontine's young wife, in whom all his happineſs was *wrapt* up, died in a few days after the death of her daughter. *Addiſon.*

4. *To* WRAP *up*. To involve totally.

Some dear cauſe
Will in concealment *wrap* me *up* a while;
When I am known aright, you ſhall not grieve
Lending me this acquaintance. *Shakeſp.*

King John fled to Laſcus, who was careful how to comfort him, *wrapt up* in ſo many calamities, after the loſs of his kingdom. *Knolles.*

Things reflected on, in groſs and tranſiently, carry the ſhew of nothing but difficulty in them, and are thought to be *wrapped up* in impenetrable obſcurity. *Locke.*

5. [It is often corruptly written for *rap* or *rapt*, from *rapio*, Latin.] To ſnatch up miraculouſly.

Whatever things were diſcovered to St. Paul, when he was *wrapped* up into the third heaven, all the deſcription he makes is, that there are ſuch things as eye hath not ſeen, ear heard, nor hath it entered into the heart of man to conceive. *Locke.*

6. To tranſport; to put in ecſtaſy.

Much more the reverent ſire prepar'd to ſay,
Wrap'd with his joy; how the two armies lay. *Cowley.*

7. [Perhaps the following paſſage ſhould properly be *rap'd*; though *wrapped* is now frequently uſed in this ſenſe.]

Wrapt up in ſilent fear he lies. *Waller.*
Wrap'd in amaze the matrons wildly ſtare. *Dryden.*

WRA'PPER. *n. ſ.* [from *wrap*.]

1. One that wraps.

2. That in which any thing is wrapped.

My arms were preſſed to my ſides, and my legs cloſed together by ſo many *wrappers*, that I looked like an Egyptian mummy. *Addiſon.*

WRATH. *n. ſ.* [ƿnaƀ, Saxon; *wrede*, Daniſh; *wreed*, cruel, Dutch.] Anger; fury; rage.

Thou doſt the prayers of the righteous ſeed
Preſent before the majeſty divine,
And his avenging *wrath* to clemency incline. *Fairy Queen.*
With one fool's head I came to *woo*,
But I go away with two:
Sweet, adieu! I'll keep my oath,
Patiently to bear my *wrath*. *Shakeſp.*
I fear,—leſt there be debates, envyings, *wraths*, ſtrifes. *Cor.*
He hop'd not to eſcape, but ſhun
The preſent, fearing guilty what his *wrath*
Might ſuddenly inflict. *Milton.*

WRA'THFUL. *adj.* [*wrath* and *full*.] Angry; furious; raging.

He cry'd, as raging ſeas are wont to roar,
When wintry ſtorm his *wrathful* wreck doth threat.
Fairy Queen.
Fly from wrath:
Sad be the ſights, and bitter fruits of war,
And thouſand furies wait on *wrathful* ſwords. *Fa. Queen.*
How now, your *wrathful* weapons drawn. *Shakeſp.*

The true evangelical zeal ſhould abound more in the mild and good natured affections, than the vehement and *wrathful* paſſions. *Spect.*

WRA'THFULLY. *adv.* [from *wrathful*.] Furiouſly; paſſionately.

——Gentle friends,
Let's kill him boldly, but not *wrathfully*. *Shakeſp.*

WRA'THLESS. *adj.* [from *wrath*.] Free from anger.

Before his feet, ſo ſheep and lions lay,
Fearleſs and *wrathleſs*, while they heard him play. *Waller.*

To WREAK. *v. a.* Old preterite and part. paſſ. of *wroke*. [ƿpæcan, Saxon; *wrecken*, Dutch; *recken*, German.]

1. To revenge.

In an ill hour thy foes thee hither ſent,
Another's wrongs to *wreak* upon thyſelf. *Spenſer.*
Him all that while occaſion did provoke
Againſt Pyrocles, and new matter fram'd
Upon the old, him ſtirring to be *wroke*
Of his late wrongs. *Spenſer.*
Pale death our valiant leader hath oppreſt,
Come *wreak* his loſs, whom bootleſs ye complain. *Fairfax.*

2. To execute any violent deſign. This is the ſenſe in which it is now uſed.

On me let death *wreak* all his rage. *Milton.*
He left the dame,
Reſolv'd to ſpare her life, and ſave her ſhame,
But that deteſted object to remove,
To *wreck* his vengeance, and to cure her love. *Dryden.*
Think how you drove him hence, a wand'ring exile,
To diſtant climes, then think what certain vengeance
His rage may *wreak* on your unhappy orphan. *Smith.*
Her huſband ſcour'd away,
To *wreak* his hunger on the deſtin'd prey. *Pope.*

3. It is corruptly written for *reck*, to heed; to care.

My maſter is of churliſh diſpoſition,
And little *wreaks* to find the way to heav'n
By doing deeds of hoſpitality. *Shakeſpeare.*

WREAK. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Revenge; vengeance.

Fortune, mine avowed foe,
Her wrathful *wreaks* themſelves do now allay. *Spenſer.*
Join with the Goths, and with revengeful war
Take *wreak* on Rome for this ingratitude,
And vengeance on the traitor Saturnine. *Shakeſp.*

2. Paſſion; furious fit.

What and if
His ſorrows have ſo overwhelm'd his wits,
Shall we be thus afflicted in his *wreaks*,
His fits, his frenzy, and his bitterneſs? *Shakeſp.*

WRE'AKFUL. *adj.* [from *wreak*.] Revengeful; angry.

Call the creatures,
Whoſe naked natures live in all the ſpite
Of *wreakful* heaven. *Shakeſpeare.*
She in Olympus' top
Muſt viſit Vulcan for new arms, to ſerve her *wreakful* ſon.
Chapman.

WRE'AKLESS. *adj.* [I know not whether this word be miſwritten for *reckleſs*, careleſs; or comes from *wreak*, revenge, and means unrevenging.]

So flies the *wreakleſs* ſhepherd from the wolf;
So firſt the harmleſs flock doth yield his fleece,
And next his throat unto the butcher's knife. *Shakeſp.*

WREATH. *n. ſ.* [ƿneoƀ, Saxon.]

1. Any thing curled or twiſted.

The *wreath* of three was made a *wreath* of five: to theſe three titles of the two houſes, were added the authorities parliamentary and papal. *Bacon.*
Clouds began
To darken all the hill, and ſmoke to roll
In duſky *wreaths* reluctant flames. *Milton.*
He of his tortuous train
Curl'd many a wanton *wreath*. *Milton.*
Let altars ſmoak,
And richeſt gums, and ſpice, and incenſe roll
Their fragrant *wreaths* to heav'n. *Smith.*

2. A garland; a chaplet.

Now are our brows bound with victorious *wreaths*,
Our bruiſed arms hung up for monuments. *Shakeſp.*
Dropp'd from his head, a *wreath* lay on the ground.
Roſcommon.
The boughs of Lotos, form'd into a *wreath*,
This monument, thy maiden beauty's due,
High on a plane-tree ſhall be hung to view. *Dryden.*
When for thy head the garland I prepare,
A ſecond *wreath* ſhall bind Aminta's hair;
And when my choiceſt ſongs thy worth proclaim,
Alternate verſe ſhall bleſs Aminta's name. *Prior.*

To prince Henry the laurels of his rival are transferred, with the additional *wreath* of having conquered that rival.
Shakeſpeare Illuſtrated.

To WREATH. *v. a.* preterite *wreathed*; part. paſſ. *wreathed*, *wreathen*. [from the noun.]

1. To curl; to twiſt; to convolve.

Longaville
Did never ſonnet for her ſake compile,
Nor never laid his *wreathed* arms athwart
His loving boſom, to keep down his heart. *Shakeſp.*

About his neck
A green and gilded ſnake had *wreath'd* itſelf,
Who, with her head, nimble in threats approach'd
The opening of his mouth, but ſuddenly,
Seeing Orlando, it unlink'd itſelf,
And with indented glides did ſlip away. *Shakeſp.*

The beard of an oat is *wreathed* at the bottom, and one ſmooth entire ſtraw at the top: they take only the part that is *wreathed*, and cut off the other. *Bacon.*

2. It is here uſed for *to writhe*.

Impatient of the wound,
He rolls and *wreaths* his ſhining body round;
Then headlong ſhoots beneath the daſhing tide. *Gay.*

3. To interweave; to entwine one in another.

Two chains of pure gold of *wreathen* work ſhalt thou make them, and faſten the *wreathen* chains to the ouches. *Ex.* xxviii.

As ſnakes breed in dunghills not ſingly, but in knots; ſo in ſuch baſe noiſome hearts you ſhall ever ſee pride and ingratitude indiviſibly *wreathed* and twiſted together. *South.*

Here, where the labourer's hands have form'd a bow'r
Of *wreathing* trees, in ſinging waſte an hour. *Dryden.*

4. To encircle as a garland.

In the flow'rs that *wreath* the ſparkling bowl,
Fell adders hiſs, and pois'nous ſerpents rowl. *Prior.*

5. To encircle as with a garland.

For thee ſhe feeds her hair,
And with thy winding ivy *wreathes* her lance. *Dryden.*

The ſoldier, from ſucceſsful camps returning,
With laurel *wreath'd*, and rich with hoſtile ſpoil,
Severs the bull to Mars. *Prior.*

WRE'ATHY. *adj.* [from *wreath.*] Spiral; curled; twiſted.

That which is preſerved at St. Dennis, near Paris, hath *wreathy* ſpires, and cochleary turnings about, which agreeth with the deſcription of an unicorn's horn in Ælian. *Brown.*

WRECK. *n. ſ.* [pnæcce, Saxon, a miſerable perſon; *wracke*, Dutch, a ſhip broken.]

1. Deſtruction by being driven on rocks or ſhallows at ſea; deſtruction by ſea.

Fair be ye ſure; but hard and obſtinate,
As is a rock amidſt the raging floods;
'Gainſt which a ſhip, of ſuccour deſolate,
Doth ſuffer *wreck* both of herſelf and goods. *Spenſer.*

Like thoſe that ſee their *wreck*
Ev'n on the rocks of death; and yet they ſtrain,
That death may not them idly find t'attend
To their uncertain taſk, but work to meet their end. *Daniel.*

Think not that flying fame reports my fate;
I preſent, I appear, and my own *wreck* relate. *Dryden.*

2. Diſſolution by violence.

Not only Paradiſe,
In this commotion, but the ſtarry cope
Had gone to *wreck*. *Milton.*

3. Ruin; deſtruction.

Whether he was
Combin'd with Norway, or did line the rebel
With hidden help and vantage; or that with both
He labour'd in his country's *wreck*, I know not. *Shakeſp.*

4. It is miſprinted here for *wreak*.

He cry'd as raging ſeas are wont to roar,
When wintry ſtorm his wrathful *wreck* doth threat. *Spenſer.*

To WRECK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To deſtroy by daſhing on rocks or ſands.

Have there been any more ſuch tempeſts, wherein ſhe hath wretchedly been *wrecked?* *Spenſer.*

A pilot's thumb,
Wreck'd as homeward he did come. *Shakeſp.*

The coral found growing upon *wrecked* ſhips and loſt anchors, that are daily dragged up out of the ſea, demonſtrates that coral continues to be formed to this day. *Woodward.*

2. To ruin.

Weak and envy'd, if they ſhould conſpire,
They *wreck* themſelves, and he hath his deſire. *Daniel.*

3. In the following paſſages it is ignorantly uſed for *wreak*, in its different ſenſes of *revenge* and *execute*.

Eighty odd years of ſorrow have I ſeen,
And each hour's joy *wreck'd* with a week of teen. *Shakeſp.*

I faint! I die! the goddeſs cry'd:
O cruel, could'ſt thou find none other
To *wreck* thy ſpleen on? Parricide!
Like Nero, thou haſt ſlain thy mother. *Prior.*

To WRECK. *v. n.* To ſuffer wreck.

With manlier objects we muſt try
His conſtancy, with ſuch as have more ſhew
Of of honour, glory, and popular praiſe,
Rocks whereon greateſt men have often *wreck'd*. *Milton.*

WREN. *n. ſ.* [pnénna, Saxon.] A ſmall bird.

The poor *wren*,
The moſt diminutive of birds, will fight,
Her young ones in her neſt, againſt the owl. *Shakeſp.*

All ages have conceived that the *wren* is the leaſt of birds, yet the diſcoveries of America have ſhewed us one far leſs, the hum-bird, not much exceeding a beetle. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To WRENCH. *v. a.* [pnincan, Saxon; *wrenghen*, Dutch.]

1. To pull by violence; to wreſt; to force.

Wrench his ſword from him. *Shakeſp.*

Oh form!
How often do'ſt thou with thy caſe, thy habit,
Wrench awe from fools, and tie the wiſer ſouls
To thy falſe ſeeming! *Shakeſp.*

Give me that mattock and the *wrenching* iron. *Shakeſp.*

Cæſar's army, wanting ſomething, demanded a miſſion or diſcharge, though with no intention it ſhould be granted; but thought by that means to *wrench* him to their other deſires. *Bacon.*

Sing the Parthian, when transfix'd he lies,
Wrenching the Roman jav'lin from his thighs. *Dryden.*

Achilles *wrench'd* it out, and ſent again
The hoſtile gift. *Dryden.*

Struggling to get looſe, I broke the ſtrings, and *wrenched* out the pegs that faſtened my arm to the ground. *Swift.*

2. To ſprain; to diſtort.

O moſt ſmall fault!
How ugly didſt thou in Cordelia ſhow?
Which, like an engine, *wrencht* my frame of nature
From the fix'd place; drew from my heart all love,
And added to the gall. *Shakeſp.*

You *wrenched* your foot againſt a ſtone, and were forced to ſtay. *Swift.*

WRENCH. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A violent pull or twiſt.

2. A ſprain.

Some ſmall part of the foot being injured by a *wrench*, the whole leg thereby loſes its ſtrength. *Locke.*

3. WRENCHES, in *Chaucer*, ſignifies means, ſleights, ſubtilties, which is, I believe, the ſenſe here.

He reſolved to make his profit of this buſineſs of Britain, as a quarrel for war; and that of Naples as a *wrench* and mean for peace. *Bacon.*

To WREST. *v. a.* [pnæꝛtan, Saxon.]

1. To twiſt by violence; to extort by writhing or force.

To wring this ſentence, to *wreſt* thereby out of men's hands the knowledge of God's doctrine, is without all reaſon. *Aſcham.*

To what wretched ſtate reſerv'd,
Better end here unborn! Why is life giv'n,
To be thus *wreſted* from us? *Milton.*

Where you charged in perſon, you were a conqueror: the rebels afterwards recovered ſtrength, and *wreſted* that victory from others that they had loſt to you. *Dryden.*

Our country's cauſe,
That drew our ſwords, now *wreſts* 'em from our hand,
And bids us not delight in Roman blood,
Unprofitably ſhed. *Addiſon.*

O prince, I bluſh to think what I have ſaid;
But fate has *wreſted* the confeſſion from me. *Addiſon.*

2. To diſtort; to writhe; to force.

So far to extend their ſpeeches, is to *wreſt* them againſt their meaning. *Hooker.*

My father's purpoſes have been miſtook,
And ſome about him have too laviſhly
Wreſted his meaning and authority. *Shakeſ.*

Wreſt once the law to your authority;
To do a great right, do a little wrong. *Shakeſpeare.*

WREST. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Diſtortion; violence.

Whereas it is concluded, out of thoſe ſo weak premiſes, that the retaining of divers things in the church of England, which other reformed churches have caſt out, muſt needs argue that we do not well, unleſs we can ſhew that they have done ill: what needed this *wreſt*, to draw out from us an accuſation of foreign churches? *Hooker.*

2. It is uſed in *Spenſer* and *Shakeſpeare* for an active or moving power: I ſuppoſe, from the force of a tilter acting with his lance in his reſt.

Adown he keſt it with ſo puiſſant *wreſt*,
That back again it did aloft rebound,
And gave againſt his mother earth a groneful ſound. *F. Q.*

Antenor is ſuch a *wreſt* in their affairs,
That their negotiations all muſt ſlack'n,
Wanting his manage. *Shakeſp.*

WRE'STER. *n. ſ.* [from *wreſt.*] He who wreſts.

To WRE'STLE. *v. n.* [from *wreſt.*]

1. To contend who ſhall throw the other down.

You have loſt the ſight of good *wreſtling*. *Shakeſp.*

If ever he goes alone again, I'll never *wreſtle* for prize more. *Shakeſp.*

Another,

Another, by a fall in *wreſtling*, ſtarted the end of the clavicle from the ſternon. *Wiſeman.*

To play or *wreſtle* well, it ſhould be uſed with thoſe that do it better. *Temple.*

None in the leap ſpring with ſo ſtrong a bound,
Or firmer in the *wreſtling* preſs the ground. *Pope.*

2. To ſtruggle; to contend.

I perſuaded them, if they lov'd Benedick,
To wiſh him *wreſtle* with affection,
And never to let Beatrice know of it. *Shakeſpeare.*

He knew not how to *wreſtle* with deſperate contingencies, and ſo abhorred to be entangled in ſuch. *Clarendon.*

WRE'STLER. *n. ſ.* [from *wreſtle.*]

1. One who wreſtles; one who profeſſes the athletick art.

Was not Charles, the duke's *wreſtler*, here? *Shakeſp.*

When the young *wreſtlers* at their ſport grew warm,
Old Milo wept, to ſee his naked arm. *Denham.*

'Tis not from whom, but where we live;
The place does oft thoſe graces give:
Great Julius, on the mountains bred,
A flock perhaps, or herd, had led;
He that the world ſubdu'd, had been
But the beſt *wreſtler* on the green. *Waller.*

2. One who contends in wreſtling.

So earneſt with thy God, can no new care,
No ſenſe of danger, interrupt thy prayer?
The ſacred *wreſtler*, 'till a bleſſing giv'n,
Quits not his hold, but halting conquers heav'n. *Waller.*

Two *wreſtlers* help to pull each other down. *Dryden.*

WRETCH. *n. ſ.* [pnecca, Saxon.]

1. A miſerable mortal.

When I loved, I was a *wretch*. *Accidence.*

She weeps, and ſays her Henry is depos'd;
He ſmiles, and ſays his Edward is inſtall'd;
That ſhe, poor *wretch*, for grief can ſpeak no more. *Shak.*

The butcher takes away the calf,
And binds the *wretch*, and beats it when it ſtrives. *Shakeſp.*

Illuſtrious *wretch!* repine not, nor reply:
View not what heav'n ordains, with reaſon's eye;
For bright the object is, the diſtance is too high. *Prior.*

2. A worthleſs ſorry creature.

Baſe minded *wretches*, are your thoughts ſo deeply bemired in the trade of ordinary worldlings, as for reſpect of gain ſome paultry wool may yield you, to let ſo much time paſs without knowing perfectly her eſtate? *Sidney.*

He now?
Has theſe poor men in queſtion: never ſaw I
Wretches ſo quake; they kneel, they kiſs the earth,
Forſwear themſelves as often as they ſpeak. *Shakeſpeare.*

Title of honour, worth and virtue's right,
Should not be given to a *wretch* ſo vile. *Daniel.*

When they are gone, a company of ſtarved hungry *wretches* ſhall take their places. *L'Eſtrange.*

3. It is uſed by way of ſlight, or ironical pity, or contempt.

When ſoon away the waſp doth go;
Poor *wretch* was never frighted ſo:
He thought his wings were much too ſlow,
O'erjoy'd they ſo were parted. *Drayton.*

Then, if the ſpider find him faſt beſet,
She iſſues forth, and runs along her loom:
She joys to touch the captive in her net,
And drags the little *wretch* in triumph home. *Dryden.*

4. It is ſometimes a word of tenderneſs, as we now ſay *poor thing.*

Chaſtened but thus, and thus his leſſon taught,
The happy *wretch* ſhe put into her breaſt. *Sidney.*

WRE'TCHED. *adj.* [from *wretch.*]

1. Miſerable; unhappy.

Theſe we ſhould judge to be moſt miſerable, but that a *wretched* ſort there are, on whom, whereas nature hath beſtowed ripe capacity, their evil diſpoſition ſeriouſly goeth about therewith to apprehend God, as being not God. *Hooker.*

O cruel death! to thoſe you are more kind,
Than to the *wretched* mortals left behind. *Waller.*

Why do'ſt thou drive me
To range all o'er a waſte and barren place,
To find a friend? The *wretched* find no friends. *Dryden.*

2. Calamitous; afflictive.

3. Sorry; pitiful; paltry; worthleſs.

When God was ſerved with legal ſacrifices, ſuch was the miſerable and *wretched* condition of ſome mens minds, that the beſt of every thing they had, being culled out for themſelves, if there were in their flocks any poor, ſtarved, or diſeaſed thing not worth the keeping, they thought it good enough for the altar of God. *Hooker.*

Affected noiſe is the moſt *wretched* thing,
That to contempt can empty ſcribblers bring. *Roſcommon.*

Forgive the many failings of thoſe who, with their *wretched* art, cannot arrive to thoſe heights that you poſſeſs. *Dryden.*

4. Deſpicable; hatefully contemptible.

An adventure worthy to be remembered for the unuſed examples therein, as well of true natural goodneſs as of *wretched* ungratefulneſs. *Sidney.*

WRE'TCHEDLY. *adv.* [from *wretched.*]

1. Miſerably; unhappily.

From theſe two wars, ſo *wretchedly* entered into, the duke's ruin took its date. *Clarendon.*

2. Meanly; deſpicably.

When ſuch little ſhuffling arts come once to be ripped up, and laid open, how poorly and *wretchedly* muſt that man ſneak, who finds himſelf guilty and baffled too? *South.*

WRE'TCHEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *wretched.*]

1. Miſery; unhappineſs; afflicted ſtate.

My miſery cannot be greater than it is: fear not the danger of my blind ſteps, I cannot fall worſe than I am, and do not obſtinately continue to infect thee with my *wretchedneſs*. *Sidn.*

He 'gan inquire
What hard miſhap him brought to ſuch diſtreſs,
And made that caitif's thrall the thrall of *wretchedneſs*. *F. Q.*

Clarion did at laſt decline
To loweſt *wretchedneſs*; and is there then
Such rancor in the hearts of mighty men? *Spenſer.*

When they are weary of wars, and brought down to extreme *wretchedneſs*, then they creep a little and ſue for grace, 'till they have recovered their ſtrength again. *Spenſer.*

I love not to ſee *wretchedneſs* o'ercharg'd,
And duty in his ſervice periſhing. *Shakeſp.*

We have with the feeling loſt the very memory of ſuch *wretchedneſs* as our forefathers endured by thoſe wars, of all others the moſt cruel. *Raleigh.*

2. Pitifulneſs; deſpicableneſs.

WRE'TCHLESS. *adj.* [This is, by I know not whoſe corruption, written for *reckleſs.*] Careleſs; mindleſs; heedleſs.

For any man to put off his preſent repentance on contemplation of a poſſibility that his latter repentance may ſerve the turn, is the moſt *wretchleſs* preſumption, and hath no promiſe of mercy annexed to it. *Hammond.*

If perſons of ſo circumſpect a piety have been thus overtaken, what ſecurity can there be for our *wretchleſs* oſcitancy? *Government of the Tongue.*

To WRI'GGLE. *v. n.* [pnizan, Saxon; *ruggelan*, Dutch.] To move to and fro with ſhort motions.

If ſheep or thy lamb fall a *wrigling* with tail,
Go by and by ſearch it, whiles help may prevail. *Tuſſer.*

The buſy importunities of theſe extenſional phantaſms I look upon as contemptuouſly, as upon the quick *wriggings* up and down of piſmires. *More.*

The excellency of ſawing is to keep kerf exactly in the line marked to be ſawn, without *wriggling* on either ſide. *Moxon.*

To bed went the bridegroom and the bride:
Was never ſuch an ill-pair'd couple ty'd;
Reſtleſs he toſs'd, and tumbled to and fro,
And roll'd and *wriggled* farther off for woe. *Dryden.*

How wildly will ambition ſteer!
A vermin *wriggling* in th' uſurper's ear. *Dryden.*

And both he and his ſucceſſors would often *wriggle* in their ſeats as long as the cuſhion laſted. *Swift.*

To WRI'GGLE. *v. a.* To put in a quick reciprocating motion; to introduce by ſhifting motion.

Ralpho was mounted now, and gotten
O'erthwart his beaſt with active vaulting,
Wriggling his body to recover
His ſeat, and caſt his right leg over. *Hudibras.*

A ſlim thin-gutted fox made a hard ſhift to *wriggle* his body into a hen-rooſt. *L'Eſtrange.*

WRI'GGLETAIL. *n. ſ.* For *wrigglingtail.* See WRIGGLE.

My ragged ronts all ſhiver and ſhake;
They wont in the wind, wagg their *wriggletail's*,
Peark as a peacock, but nought it avails. *Spenſer.*

WRIGHT. *n. ſ.* [pnihta, pýnhta, Saxon.] A workman; an artificer; a maker; a manufacturer.

It is impoſſible duly to conſider theſe things, without being rapt into admiration of the infinite wiſdom of the Divine Architect, and contemning the arrogant pretences of the world and animal *wrights*, and much more the productions of chance. *Cheyne.*

The verb To write has the ſame ſound with *wright*, a workman, right or equity, and rite or ceremony; but ſpelled very differently. *Watts.*

To WRING. *v. a.* preter. and part. paſſ. *wringed* and *wrung.* [pningan, Saxon.]

1. To twiſt; to turn round with violence.

The prieſt ſhall *wring* off his head, and burn it on the altar. *Lev.* i. 15.

2. To force out of any body by contortion.

He thruſt the fleece together, and *wringed* the dew out of it, a bowl full of water. *Judg.* vi. 38.

The dregs all the wicked ſhall *wring* out and drink. *Pſ.* lxxv.

The figure of a ſturdy woman, done by Michael Angelo, waſhing and winding of linen clothes; in which act ſhe *wrings* out the water that made the fountain. *Peacham.*

Apply mild detergents on pledgets of lint over it, with a compreſs *wrung* out. *Wiſeman.*

3. To ſqueeze; to preſs.
In ſleep I heard him ſay, ſweet Deſdemona,
Let us be wary, let us hide our loves!
And then, ſir, would he gripe and *wring* my hand. *Shakeſp.*

4. To writhe.
The ſilly owner of the goods
Weeps over them, and *wrings* his hapleſs hands. *Shakeſp.*

5. To pinch.
The king began to find where his ſhoe did *wring* him, and that it was his depreſſing the houſe of York that did rankle and feſter the affections of his people. *Bacon.*
If he had not been too much grieved, and *wrung* by an uneaſy and ſtreight fortune, he would have been an excellent man of buſineſs. *Clarendon.*

6. To force by violence; to extort.
I had rather coin my heart,
And drop my blood for drachma's, than to *wring*
From the hard hands of peaſants their vile traſh
By any indirection. *Shakeſp.*
Who can be bound by any ſolemn vow
To *wring* the widow from her cuſtom'd right,
And have no other reaſon for his wrong,
But that he was bound by a ſolemn oath? *Shakeſp.*
That which I muſt ſpeak,
Muſt either puniſh me, not being believ'd,
Or *wring* redreſs from you. *Shakeſpeare.*
Thirty ſpies,
Threatening cruel death, conſtrain'd the bride
To *wring* from me, and tell to them my ſecret. *Milton.*

7. To harraſs; to diſtreſs; to torture.
He dives into the king's ſoul, and there ſcatters
Doubts, dangers, *wringing* of the conſcience,
Fear and deſpair, and all theſe for his marriage. *Shakeſp.*
Pleaſure enchants, impetuous rage tranſports,
And grief dejects and *wrings* the tortur'd ſoul. *Roſcommon.*
Did'ſt thou taſte but half the griefs
That *wring* my ſoul, thou couldſt not talk thus coldly. *Add.*

8. To diſtort; to turn to a wrong purpoſe.
To *wring* this ſentence, to wreſt thereby out of men's hands the knowledge of God's doctrine, is without all reaſon. *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*
Lord, how dare theſe men thus *wring* the ſcriptures? *Whig.*

9. To perſecute with extortion.
The merchant-adventurers have been often wronged and *wringed* to the quick; but were never quick and lively in thanks to thoſe by whoſe endeavours they were freed. *Hayw.*

To WRING. *v. n.* To writhe with anguiſh.
'Tis all men's office to ſpeak patience
To thoſe that *wring* under the load of ſorrow;
But no man's virtue nor ſufficiency,
To be ſo moral, when he ſhall endure
The like himſelf. *Shakeſp.*

WRI'NGER. *n. ſ.* [from *wring*.] One who ſqueezes the water out of cloaths.
One Mrs. Quickly is in the manner of his nurſe, his laundreſs, his waſher, and his *wringer*. *Shakeſp.*

WRI'NKEL. *n. ſ.* [ꝑnincle, Saxon; *wrinkel*, Dutch.]

1. Corrugation or furrow of the ſkin or the face.
Give me that glaſs, and therein will I read:
No deeper *wrinkles* yet? Hath ſorrow ſtruck
So many blows upon this face of mine,
And made no deeper wounds? *Shakeſp.*
She hath continued a virgin without any viſible token, or leaſt *wrinkle* of old age. *Howel.*
To ſee a beggar's brat in riches flow,
Adds not a *wrinkle* to my even brow. *Dryden.*
Though you and all your ſenſeleſs tribe,
Could art, or time, or nature bribe,
To make you look like beauty's queen,
And hold for ever at fifteen;
No bloom of youth can ever blind
The cracks and *wrinkles* of your mind:
All men of ſenſe will paſs your door,
And croud to Stella's at fourſcore. *Swift.*

2. Any roughneſs.
Our Britiſh heav'n was all ſerene;
No threatning cloud was nigh,
Not the leaſt *wrinkle* to deform the ſky. *Dryden.*

To WRI'NKLE. *v. a.* [ꝑnincłran, Saxon.]

1. To corrugate; to contract into furrows.
It is ſtill fortune's uſe
To let the wretched man outlive his wealth,
To view with hollow eye and *wrinkled* brow
An age of poverty. *Shakeſp.*
Scorn makes us *wrinkle* up the noſe, and ſtretch the noſtrils alſo, at the ſame time drawing up the upper lip. *Bacon.*
Here ſteams aſcend,
That in mixt fumes the *wrinkled* noſe offend. *Gay.*
Here ſtood ill nature, like an ancient maid,
Her *wrinkled* form in black and white array'd. *Pope.*

2. To make rough or uneven.
A keen north-wind, blowing dry,
Wrinkled the face of deluge, as decay'd. *Milton.*

WRIST. *n. ſ.* [ꝑÿꝛꝛ, Saxon.] The joint by which the hand it joined to the arm.
He took me by the *wriſt*, and held me hard. *Shakeſp.*
The brawn of the arm muſt appear full, ſhadowed on one ſide; then ſhow the *wriſt*-bone thereof. *Peacham.*
The axillary artery, below the cubit, divideth unto two parts; the one running along the radius, and paſſing by the *wriſt*, or place of the pulſe, is at the fingers ſubdivided unto three branches. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

WRI'STBAND. *n. ſ.* [*wriſt* and *band*.] The faſtening of the ſhirt at the hand.

WRIT. *n. ſ.* [from *write*.]

1. Any thing written; ſcripture. This ſenſe is now chiefly uſed in ſpeaking of the Bible.
The church, as a witneſs, preacheth his mere revealed truth, by reading publickly the ſacred Scripture; ſo that a ſecond kind of preaching is the reading of holy *writ*. *Hooker.*
Divine Eliza, ſacred empreſs,
Live ſhe for ever, and her royal places
Be fill'd with praiſes of divineſt wits,
That her eternize with their heavenly *writs*. *Spenſer.*
Bagdat riſes out of the ruins of the old city of Babylon, ſo much ſpoken of in holy *writ*. *Knolles's Hiſt. of the Turks.*
Others famous after known
Although in holy *writ* not nam'd. *Milton.*
He cannot keep his fingers from meddling with holy *writ*. *More's Divine Dialogues.*
Sacred *writ* our reaſon does exceed. *Waller.*
His ſtory, filled with ſo many ſurpriſing incidents, bears ſo cloſe an analogy with what is delivered in holy *writ*, that it is capable of pleaſing the moſt delicate reader, without giving offence to the moſt ſcrupulous. *Addiſon.*
Of ancient *writ* unlocks the learned ſtore,
Conſults the dead, and lives paſt ages o'er. *Pope.*

2. A judicial proceſs.
Hold up your head: hold up your hand,
Would it were not my lot to ſhew ye
This cruel *writ*, wherein you ſtand
Indicted by the name of Cloe. *Prior.*

3. A legal inſtrument.
The king is fled to London,
To call a preſent court of parliament:
Let us purſue him, ere the *writs* go forth. *Shakeſp.*
I folded the *writ* up in form of th' other,
Subſcrib'd it, gave the impreſſion, plac'd it ſafely,
The changeling never known. *Shakeſpeare.*
For every *writ* of entry, whereupon a common recovery is to be ſuffered, the queen's fine is to be rated upon the *writ* original, if the lands compriſed therein be held. *Ayliffe.*

WRIT. The preterite of *write*.
When Sappho *writ*,
By their applauſe the criticks ſhow'd their wit. *Prior.*

WRI'TATIVE. A word of *Pope*'s coining: not to be imitated.
Increaſe of years makes men more talkative, but leſs *writative*; to that degree, that I now write no letters but of plain how d'ye's. *Pope.*

To WRITE. *v. a.* preterite *writ* or *wrote*; part. paſſ. *written*, *writ*, or *wrote*. [ꝑnizan, aꝑnizan, Saxon; *ad rita*, Iſlandick; *wreta*, a letter, Gothick.]

1. To expreſs by means of letters.
I'll *write* you down,
The which ſhall point you forth, at every ſitting,
What you muſt ſay. *Shakeſpeare.*
Men's evil manners live in braſs, their virtues we *write* in water. *Shakeſpeare.*
When a man hath taken a wife, and ſhe find no favour in his eyes, then let him *write* her a bill of divorcement. *Deut.*
Write ye this ſong for you, and teach it Iſrael. *Deut.* xxxi.
David *wrote* a letter to Joab, and ſent it by Uriah. 2 *Sa.* xi.
The time, the place, the manner how to meet,
Were all in punctual order plainly *writ*. *Dryden.*

2. To engrave; to impreſs.
Cain was ſo fully convinced that every one had a right to deſtroy ſuch a criminal, that he cries out, every one that findeth me ſhall ſlay me; ſo plain was it *writ* in the hearts of all mankind. *Locke.*

3. To produce as an author.
When more indulgent to the writer's eaſe,
You are ſo good, to be ſo hard to pleaſe;
No ſuch convulſive pangs it will require
To *write*—the pretty things that you admire. *Granville.*

4. To tell by letter.
I choſe to *write* the thing I durſt not ſpeak
To her I lov'd. *Prior.*

To WRITE. *v. n.*

1. To perform the act of writing.
I have ſeen her riſe from her bed. take forth paper, fold it, and *write* upon't. *Shakeſpeare.*

Baſſanio gave his ring away
Unto the judge that begg'd it; and his clerk,
That took ſome pains in *writing*, he begg'd mine. *Shakeſp.*

2. To play the author.
Hearts, tongues, figures, ſcribes, bards, poets, cannot
Think, ſpeak, caſt, *write*, ſing, number
His love to Antony. *Shakeſpeare.*
There is not a more melancholy object in the learned world than a man who has *written* himſelf down. *Addiſon.*

3. To tell in books.
I paſt the melancholy flood,
With that grim ferryman which poets *write* of. *Shakeſp.*

4. To ſend letters.
He *wrote* for all the Jews, concerning the freedom. 1 *Eſd.*

5. To call one's ſelf; to be entitled; to uſe the ſtile of.
About it, and *write* happy when thou'ſt done. *Shakeſp.*
Let it not your wonder move,
Leſs your laughter that I love;
Though I now *write* fifty years,
I have had, and have my peers. *Ben. Johnſon.*
He *writes* himſelf *divina providentia*, whereas other biſhops only uſe *divina permiſſione*. *Ayliffe.*

6. To compoſe; to form compoſitions.
Chaſte moral *writing* we may learn from hence,
Neglect of which no wit can recompence;
The fountain which from Helicon proceeds,
That ſacred ſtream, ſhould never water weeds. *Waller.*
They can *write* up to the dignity and character of their authors. *Felton.*

WRI'TER. *n. ſ.* [from *write*.]

1. One who practiſes the art of writing.

2. An authour.
All three were ruined by juſtice and ſentence, as delinquents; and all three famous *writers*. *Bacon.*
Peaceable times are the beſt to live in, though not ſo proper to furniſh materials for a *writer*. *Addiſon.*
Writers are often more influenced by a deſire of fame, than a regard to the publick good. *Addiſon.*
Would a *writer* know how to behave himſelf with relation to poſterity, let him conſider in old books what he finds that he is glad to know, and what omiſſions he moſt laments. *Swift.*

To WRITHE. *v. a.* [ꝑnıðan, Saxon.]

1. To diſtort; to deform with diſtortion.
It cannot be this weak and *writhed* ſhrimp
Should ſtrike ſuch terror in his enemies. *Shakeſpeare.*
Hatefulleſt diſreliſh *writh'd* their jaws
With ſoot and cinders. *Milton.*
Her mouth ſhe *writh'd*, her forehead taught to frown,
Her eyes to ſparkle fires to love unknown:
Her ſallow cheeks her envious mind did ſhew,
And ev'ry feature ſpoke aloud the curſtneſs of a ſhrew. *Dry.*

2. To twiſt with violence.
Then Satan firſt knew pain,
And *writh'd* him to and fro convolv'd. *Milton.*
Amid' the plaited ſcales it took its courſe,
And in the ſpinal marrow ſpent its force;
The monſter hiſs'd aloud, and rag'd in vain,
And *writh'd* his body to and fro with pain;
He bit the dart. *Addiſon.*

3. To wreſt; to force by violence.
The reaſon which he yieldeth, ſheweth the leaſt part of his meaning to be that whereunto his words are *writhed*. *Hook.*

4. To twiſt.
The king of heav'n
Bar'd his red arm, and launching from the ſky
His *writhen* bolt, not ſhaking empty ſmoke,
Down to the deep abyſs the flaming felon ſtrook. *Dryden.*

To WRITHE. *v. n.* To be convolved with agony or torture.
Let each be broken on the rack;
Then, with what life remains, impaled, and left
To *writhe* at leiſure round the bloody ſtake. *Addiſon.*

To WRI'THLE. *v. a.* [from *writhe*.] To wrinkle; to corrugate.
Her *writhled* skin, as rough as maple rind,
So ſcabby was, that would have loath'd all womankind. *Spen.*

WRI'TING. *n. ſ.* [from *writ*.]

1. A legal inſtrument.

2. A compoſure; a book.
They thought no other *writings* in the world ſhould be ſtudied, inſomuch as one of their great prophets exhorting them to caſt away all reſpects unto human *writings*, to his motion they condeſcended. *Hooker.*
Such arguments had an invincible force with thoſe pagan philoſophers, who became Chriſtians, as we find in moſt of their *writings*. *Addiſon.*

3. A written paper of any kind.
In at his windows throw
Writings, all tending to the great opinion
That Rome holds of his name. *Shakeſpeare.*

WRI'TINGMASTER. *n. ſ.* One who teaches to write.
The facility of which I ſpoke conſiſts not in bold ſtrokes, if it makes not a great effect at a diſtance: that ſort of freedom belongs rather to a *writingmaſter* than a painter. *Dryden.*

WRI'TTEN. The participle paſſive of *write*.
Their doctrine and their ſtory *written* left,
They die. *Milton.*
Language is a connexion of audible ſigns, the moſt apt in nature for communication of our thoughts: *written* language, is a deſcription of the ſaid audible ſigns, by ſigns viſible. *Holder.*

WRO'KEN. The part. paſſ. of *To wreak*. *Spenſer.*

WRONG. *n. ſ.* [ꝑpanze, Saxon.]

1. An injury; a deſigned or known detriment.
It is a harm, and no *wrong* which he hath received. *Sidney.*
She reſolved to ſpend all her years, which her youth promiſed ſhould be many, in bewailing the *wrong*, and yet praying for the wrongdoer. *Sidney.*
If he may not command them, then that law doth *wrong* that bindeth him to bring them forth to be juſtified. *Spenſer.*
They ever do pretend
To have receiv'd a *wrong*, who *wrong* intend. *Daniel.*
Imitation of an author is the moſt advantageous way for a tranſlator to ſhew himſelf, but the greateſt *wrong* which can be done to the reputation of the dead. *Dryden.*
Cowley preferred a garden and a friend, to thoſe whom in our own *wrong* we call the great. *Dryden.*
Expecting more in my own *wrong*,
Protracting life, I've liv'd a day too long. *Dryden.*

2. Errour; not right.
Be not blindly guided by the throng,
The multitude is alwa s in the *wrong*. *Roſcommon.*
One ſpake much of right and *wrong*. *Milton.*
Proceed: quoth Dick, ſir, I aver
You have already gone too far;
When people once are in the *wrong*,
Each line they add is much too long:
Who faſteſt walks, but walks aſtray,
Is only fartheſt from his way. *Prior.*
In the judgment of right and *wrong*, every man has a ſelf. *Watts.*

WRONG. *adj.* [from the noun.]

1. Not morally right; not agreeable to propriety or truth.
I find you are an invincible Amazon, ſince you will overcome, though in a *wrong* matter. *Sidney.*
We never think of the main buſineſs of life, till a vain repentance minds us of it at the *wrong* end. *L'Eſtrange.*
When the dictates of honour are contrary to thoſe of religion and equity, they give *wrong*, ambitious, and falſe ideas of what is good and laudable. *Addiſon.*

2. Not phyſically right; unfit; unſuitable.
Of Glo'ſter's treachery,
And of the loyal ſervice of his ſon,
When I inform'd him, then he call'd me ſot,
And told me I had turn'd the *wrong* ſide out. *Shakeſp.*
Dividing a living of five hundred pounds a year into ten parts is a contrivance, the meaning whereof hath got on the *wrong* ſide of my comprehenſion. *Swift.*
Singularity ſhews ſomething *wrong* in the mind. *Clariſſa.*

WRONG. *adv.* Not rightly; amiſs.
If he go *wrong*, ſhe will give him over to his own ruin. *Eccl.*
A thouſand odd capricio's men's minds are acted by, may make one man quote another man's words *wrong*. *Locke.*
Ten cenſure *wrong*, for one that writes amiſs. *Pope.*

To WRONG. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To injure; to uſe unjuſtly.
So worthy a part of divine ſervice we ſhould greatly *wrong*, if we did not eſteem preaching as the bleſſed ordinance of God. *Hooker.*
For fear the ſtones her tender foot ſhould *wrong*,
Beſtrewed with fragrant flowers all along. *Spenſer.*
Judge me, you gods! *wrong* I mine enemy? *Shakeſpeare.*
Thank him who puts me loath to this revenge
On you, who *wrong* me not, for him who *wrong'd*. *Milton.*
Once more farewel!
And know thou *wrong'ſt* me, if thou think'ſt
Ever was love, or ever grief like mine. *Addiſon.*

WRONGDO'ER. *n. ſ.* [*wrong* and *doer*] An injurious perſon.
She reſolved to ſpend all her years in bewailing the wrong, and yet praying for the *wrongdoer*. *Sidney.*
If any ſeat be taken away by a ſtranger, the churchwarden may have action againſt the *wrongdoer*. *Ayliffe.*

WRO'NGER. *n. ſ.* [from *wrong*.] He that injures; he that does wrong.
Jealouſy is a green-ey'd monſter, which doth make
The meat it feeds on: that cuckold lives in bliſs,
Who, certain of his fate, loves not his *wronger*. *Shakeſp.*
Many times a prince is driven to ſpend far more of his treaſure in puniſhing by war the *wrongers* of his people, than the loſs of his people did amount unto. *Raleigh.*

WRO'NGFUL. *adj.* [*wrong* and *full*.] Injurious; unjuſt.
I am ſo far from granting thy requeſt,
That I deſpiſe thee for thy *wrongful* ſuit. *Shakeſpeare.*
He that hath wronged ſo in daily trade, that he knows not in what meaſure he hath done it, muſt redeem his fault by alms, according to the value of his *wrongful* dealing. *Taylor.*

Thoſe

Thoſe whom forms of laws
Condemn'd to die, when traitors judg'd their cauſe,
Nor want they lots, nor judges to review
The *wrongful* ſentence, and award a new. *Dryden.*

WRO'NGFULLY. *adv.* [from *wrongful.*] Unjuſtly.

Dorus, ſaid Pamela, you blame your fortune very *wrongfully*, ſince the fault is not in fortune, but in you, that cannot frame yourſelf to your fortune; and as *wrongfully* do require Mopſa to ſo great a diſparagement as to her father's ſervant. *Sidney.*

This poor fellow,
He had thought to murder *wrongfully*. *Shakeſp.*

Salius then, exclaiming loud,
Urges his cauſe may in the court be heard,
And pleads, the prize is *wrongfully* conferr'd. *Dryden.*

I cry thee mercy, for ſuſpecting a friar of the leaſt good-nature; what, would you accuſe him *wrongfully*. *Dryden.*

He who ſuffers *wrongfully* in a man's opinion, reſolves to give him reaſon for his ſuſpicion. *Addiſon.*

WRO'NGHEAD. } *adj.* [*wrong* and *head.*] Having a perverſe
WRONGHE'ADED. } underſtanding.

Much do I ſuffer, much to keep in peace
This jealous, waſpiſh, *wrongheaded* rhyming race. *Pope.*

WRO'NGLY. *adv.* [from *wrong.*] Unjuſtly; amiſs.

What thou woud'ſt highly
That would'ſt thou holily; would'ſt not play falſe,
And yet would'ſt *wrongly* win. *Shakeſpeare.*

Madmen having joined together ſome ideas very *wrongly*, err, as men do that argue right from wrong principles. *Locke.*

WRO'NGLESLY. *adv.* [from *wrongleſs.*] Without injury to any.

Dearly eſteemed of her for his exceeding good parts, being honourably courteous, and *wrongleſsly* valiant, conſiderately pleaſant in converſation, and an excellent courtier, without unfaithfulneſs. *Sidney.*

WROTE. pret. and part. of *write.*

No man has the eſtate of his ſoul drawn upon his face, nor the decree of his election *wrote* upon his forehead. He who would know a man thoroughly, muſt follow him into the cloſet of his heart; the inſpection of which is only the prerogative of omniſcience. *South.*

WROTH. *adj.* [ppaþ, Sax. *vrod*, Daniſh.] Angry. Out of uſe.

The Lord ſaid unto Cain, why art thou *wroth?* *Gen.* iv.
Thou haſt rejected us; thou art very *wroth* againſt us. *La.*

WROUGHT. [ppozþ, Saxon. The pret. and part. paſſ. as it ſeems, of *work*; as the Dutch *werken*, makes *gerocht.*]

1. Effected; performed.

Why trouble ye the woman? for ſhe hath *wrought* a good work upon me. *Matt.* xxvi. 10.

He that doeth truth, cometh to the light, that his deeds may be made manifeſt, that they are *wrought* in God. *John* iii.

The Jews wanted not power and ability to have convinced the world of the falſhood of theſe miracles, had they never been *wrought*. *Stephens.*

2. Influenced; prevailed on.

Had I thought the ſight of my poor image
Would thus have *wrought* you, for the ſtone is mine,
I'd not have ſhewed it. *Shakeſpeare.*

Nor number, nor example with him *wrought*
To ſwerve from truth. *Milton.*

Do not I know him? could his brutal mind
Be *wrought* upon? could he be juſt or kind? *Dryden.*

This Artemiſa, by her charms,
And all her ſex's cunning, *wrought* the king. *Rowe.*

3. Produced; cauſed.

All his good prov'd ill in me,
And *wrought* but malice. *Milton.*

They *wrought* by their faithfulneſs the publick ſafety. *Dryden.*

This *wrought* the greateſt confuſion in the unbelieving Jews, and the greateſt conviction in the Gentiles, who every where ſpeak with aſtoniſhment of theſe truths they met with in this new magazine of learning, which was opened. *Addiſon.*

4. Worked; laboured.

They that *wrought* in ſilver, and whoſe works are unſearchable, are gone down to the grave. *Bar.* iii. 18.

Moſes and Eleazer took the gold, even all *wrou* jewels. *Num.* xvi.

What might be *wrought*
Fuſil, or graven in metal.

5. Gained; attained.

We ventur'd on ſuch dang'rous ſeas,
That if we *wrought* out life, 'twas ten to one. *Shakeſ.*

6. Operated.

Such another field
They dreaded worſe than hell: ſo much the fear
Of thunder, and the ſword of Michael,
Wrought ſtill within them. *Milton.*

His too eager love
Has made him buſy to his own deſtruction.
His threats have *wrought* this change of mind in Pyrrhus. *Philips's Diſtreſt Mother.*

7. Worked.

Take an heifer which hath not been *wrought* with, and which hath not drawn in the yoke. *Deut.* xxi. 3.

As infection from body to body is received many times by the body paſſive, yet is it by the good diſpoſition thereof repulſed and *wrought* out, before it be formed in a diſeaſe. *Bacon.*

8. Actuated.

Vain Morat, by his own raſhneſs *wrought*,
Too ſoon diſcover'd his ambitious thought;
Believ'd me his, before I ſpoke him fair,
And pitch'd his head into the ready ſnare. *Dryden.*

9. Manufactured.

It had been no leſs a breach of peace, to have *wrought* any mine of his, than it is now a breach of peace, to take a town of his in Guiana, and burn it. *Raleigh.*

Celeſtial panoply, divinely *wrought*. *Milton.*

10. Formed.

He that hath *wrought* us for the ſame thing, is God. 2 *Cor.*

11. Excited by degrees.

The two friends had *wrought* themſelves to ſuch an habitual tenderneſs for the children under their direction, that each of them had the real paſſion of a father. *Addiſon.*

Advantage was taken of the ſanguine temper which ſo many ſucceſſes had *wrought* the nation up to. *Swift.*

12. Guided; managed.

A ſhip by ſkilful ſteerſman *wrought*. *Milton.*

13. Agitated; diſturbed.

We ſtay upon your leiſure—
—Give me your favour: my dull brain was *wrought*
With things forgot. *Shakeſpeare.*

WRUNG. The preter. and part. paſſive of *wring.*

No mortal was ever ſo much at eaſe, but his ſhoe *wrung* him ſomewhere. *L'Eſtrange.*

Mix'd with the tender anguiſh nature ſhoots
Through the *wrung* boſom of the dying man. *Thomſon.*

WRY. *adj.* [from *writhe.*]

1. Crooked; deviating from the right direction.

Sometimes to her news of myſelf to tell
I go about, but then is all my beſt
Wry words, and ſtamm'ring, or elſe doltiſh dumb;
Say then, can this but of enchantment come? *Sidney.*

Cutting the *wry* neck is never to be practiſed, but when the diſorder is a contraction of the maſtoideus muſcle. *Sharp.*

2. Diſtorted.

It is but a kick with thy heels, and a *wry* mouth, and Sir Roger will be with thee. *Arbuthnot.*

Inſtructive work! whoſe *wry*-mouth'd portraiture
Diſplay'd the fates her confeſſors endure *Pope.*

3. Wrung; perverted; wreſted.

He mangles and puts a *wry* ſenſe upon proteſtant writers. *Att.*

To WRY. *v. n.* [from the adjective.] To be contorted and writhed; to deviate from the right direction.

Theſe *wry* too much on the right hand, aſcribing to the holy ſcripture ſuch kind of perfection as it cannot have. *Sand.*

To WRY. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To make to deviate; to diſtort.

To what paſs are our minds brought, that from the right line of virtue are *wryed* to theſe crooked ſhifts? *Sidney.*

X.

X Is a letter, which, though found in Saxon words, begins no word in the Engliſh language.

Y.

Y A W

Y, At the beginning of words, is a conſonant; at the end, and when it follows a conſonant, is a vowel, and has the ſound of *i*. It is uſed at the end of words, and whenever two *i i*'s would come together; and in words derived from the Greek, to expreſs the *υ*. *Y* was much uſed by the Saxons, whence *y* is found for *i* in the old Engliſh writers.

YACHT. *n. ſ.* A ſmall ſhip for carrying paſſengers.

YARD. *n. ſ.* [ȝeapd, Saxon.]

1. Incloſed ground adjoining to an houſe.

One of the lions leaped down into a neighbour's *yard*, where, nothing regarding the crowing of the cocks, he eat them up. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Xanthus one day ſent Æſop into the *yard*, and bade him look well about him. *L'Eſtrange.*

His wanton kids with budding horns prepar'd,
Fight harmleſs battles in his homely *yard*. *Dryden.*

2. [ȝeꝛd, Saxon.] A meaſure of three feet.

A peer, a counſellor, and a judge are not to be meaſured by the common *yard*, but by the pole of ſpecial grace. *Bacon.*

The arms, ſpread croſs in a ſtraight line, and meaſured from one end of the long finger on one hand, to that of the other, made a meaſure equal to the ſtature, and is named a fathom. Half of that, *viz.* from the end of the long finger of either arm, ſo ſpread to the middle of the breaſt is, with us, called a *yard*. *Holder on Time.*

An aqueduct of a Gothick ſtructure, that conveys water from mount St. Francis to Spoletto, from the foundation of the loweſt arch to the top, is two hundred and thirty *yards*. *Ad.*

3. The ſupports of the ſails.

A breeze from ſhore began to blow;
The ſailors ſlip their oars, and ceaſe to row;
Then hoiſt their *yards* a-trip, and all their ſails
Let fall to court the wind. *Dryden.*

YA'RDWAND. *n. ſ.* [*yard* and *wand.*] A meaſure of a yard.

All the revolutions in nature can give it nothing more than different degrees of dimenſions. What affinity has thinking with ſuch attributes? no more than there is between a ſyllogiſm and a *yardwand*. *Collier.*

YARE. *adj.* [ȝeapꝛe, Saxon.] Ready; dextrous; eager.

Yare, yare, good Iros, quick;—methinks I hear
Antony call. *Shakeſpeare.*

I do deſire to learn, Sir; and I hope, if you have occaſion to uſe me for your turn, you ſhall find me *yare*. *Shakeſp.*

YA'RELY. *adv.* [from *yare.*] Dextrouſly; ſkilfully.

The ſilken tackles,
Swell with the touches of thoſe flower-ſoft hands
That *yarely* frame the office. *Shakeſpeare.*

YARN. *n. ſ.* [ȝeapn, Saxon.] Spun wool; woollen thread.

You would be another Penelope; yet they ſay, all the *yarn* ſhe ſpun in Ulyſſes' abſence, did but fill Ithaca full of moths. *Shakeſpeare.*

The web of our life is of a mingled *yarn*, good and ill together; our virtues would be proud, if our faults whipt them not; and our crimes would deſpair, if they were not cheriſh'd by our virtues. *Shakeſpeare.*

Yarn is a commodity very proper to this country, which of all others ought to be moſt encouraged. *Temple.*

It may be uſeful for the reeling of *yarn*. *Wilkins.*

The fates but only ſpin the coarſer clue,
The fineſt of the wool is left for you.
Spare me but one ſmall portion of the twine,
And let the ſiſters cut below your line:
The reſt among the rubbiſh may they ſweep,
Or add it to the *yarn* of ſome old miſer's heap. *Dryden.*

To YARR. *v. n.* [from the ſound, *hirrio*, Lat.] To growl, or ſnarl like a dog. *Ainſworth.*

YA'RROW. *n. ſ.* A plant which grows wild on the dry banks, and is uſed in medicine.

YAWL. *n. ſ.* A little veſſel belonging to a ſhip, for convenience of paſſing to and from it.

Y E A

To YAWN. *v. n.* [ȝeonan, Saxon.]

1. To gape; to oſcitate; to have the mouth opened involuntarily by fumes, as in ſleepineſs.

The ſad-eyed juſtice, with his ſurly hum,
Delivering o'er to executors-pale
The lazy, *yawning* drone. *Shakeſpeare.*

In *yawning*, the inner parchment of the ear is extended. *Bacon.*

When a man *yawneth*, he cannot hear ſo well. *Bacon.*

At length ſhook off himſelf, and ask'd the dame;
And asking *yawn'd*, for what intent ſhe came? *Dryden.*

To whom the *yawning* pilot faſt aſleep,
Me didſt thou bid, to truſt the treacherous deep? *Dryden.*

2. To open wide.

The gaſhes,
That bloodily did *yawn* upon his face. *Shakeſpeare.*

'Tis now the very witching time of night,
When churchyards *yawn*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Now will I dam up this the *yawning* mouth,
For ſwallowing up the treaſure of the realm. *Shakeſp.*

He ſhall caſt up the wealth by him devour'd,
Like vomit, from his *yawning* entrails pour'd. *Sandys.*

Hell at laſt
Yawning receiv'd them whole, and on them cloſ'd. *Milton.*

The ſword pierc'd his tender ſides;
Down fell the beauteous youth; the *yawning* wound
Guſh'd out a purple ſtream. *Dryden.*

High ſhe rear'd her arm, and with her ſceptre ſtruck
The *yawning* cliff: from its diſparted height
Adown the mount the guſhing torrent ran. *Prior.*

3. To expreſs deſire by yawning.

The chiefeſt thing at which lay-reformers *yawn*, is, that the clergy may, through conformity in condition, be poor as the apoſtles were. In which one circumſtance, if they imagine ſo great perfection, they muſt think that church which hath ſuch ſtore of mendicant friars, a church in that reſpect moſt happy. *Hooker.*

YAWN. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Oſcitation.

Thee, Paridel, ſhe mark'd thee, there
Stretch'd on the rack of a too eaſy chair;
And heard thy everlaſting *yawn* confeſs
The pains and penalties of idleneſs. *Pope.*

2. Gape; hiatus.

Hence to the borders of the marſh they go,
That mingles with the baleful ſtreams below;
And ſometimes with a mighty *yawn*, 'tis ſaid,
Opens a diſmal paſſage to the dead,
Who, pale with fear, the rending earth ſurvey,
And ſtartle at the ſudden flaſh of day. *Addiſon.*

YA'WNING. *adj.* [from *yawn.*] Sleepy; ſlumbering.

Ere to black Hecat's ſummons
The ſhard-born beetle, with his drowſy hums,
Hath rung night's *yawning* peal, there ſhall be done
A deed of dreadful note. *Shakeſpeare.*

Y'CLAD. part. for *clad*. Cloathed.

Her ſight did raviſh, but her grace in ſpeech,
Her words *yclad* with wiſdom's majeſty,
Make me from wond'ring fall to weeping joys. *Shakeſp.*

Y'CLEPED. [The participle paſſive of *clepe*, to call; clepan, Saxon; with the increaſing particle *y*, which was uſed in the old Engliſh in the preterites and participles, from the Saxon ȝe.] Called; termed; named.

But come, thou godeſs, fair and free,
In heav'n *yclep'd* Euphroſine,
And by men, heart eaſing mirth. *Milton.*

YDRA'D. The old pret. of *to dread*. *Spenſer.*

YE. The nominative plural of *thou*.

Ye are they which juſtify yourſelves. *Luke* xvi. 15.

YEA. *adv.* [ea, or ȝea, Saxon; *ja*, Daniſh, German, and Dutch.] Yes. A particle of affirmation.

I am weary; *yea*, my memory is tir'd. *Shakeſpeare.*

A raſcally, *yea*, forſooth, knave, to bear a gentleman in hand, and then ſtand upon ſecurity. *Shakeſpeare.*

From

From these Philippinæ are brought costly spices, *yea*, and gold too. *Abbot.*

Yea, hath God said, ye shall not eat of every tree in the garden. *Gen.* iii. 1.

Let your conversation be *yea*, *yea*; nay, nay. *Matth.* v.

All the promises of God are *yea*, and amen; that is, are verified, which is the importance of *yea*, and confirmed, which is meant by amen, into an immutability. *Hammond.*

They durst abide
Jehovah thund'ring out of Sion, thron'd
Between the cherubim; *yea*, often plac'd
Within his sanctuary itself their shrines. *Milt.*

Why do disputes in wrangling spend the day?
While one says only *yea*, and t'other nay. *Denham.*

Notwithstanding this great proximity of man to himself; *yea*, and notwithstanding the observations made in all ages, we still remain ignorant of many things concerning ourselves. *Hale.*

To YEAD, *or* YEDE. *v. n.* preterite *yede*. [This word seems to have been corruptly formed from gede, the Saxon preterite of gan.] To go; to march. Obsolete.

They wander at will, and play at pleasure,
And to their folds *yede* at their own leisure. *Spenser.*

Then bad the knight this lady *yede* aloof,
And to an hill herself withdraw aside,
From whence she might behold that battle's proof,
And eke be safe from danger far descry'd. *Spenser.*

Yet for she *yede* thereat half aghast,
And Kiddy the door sparred after her fast. *Spenser.*

That same mighty man of God,
That blood red billows like a walled front,
On either side disparted with his rod,
'Till that his army dry-foot through them *yod*. *Spenser.*

To YEAN. *v. n* [eanian, Saxon.] To bring young. Used of sheep.

The skilful shepherd peel'd me certain wands;
He struck them up before the fulsome ewes,
Who, then conceiving, did in *yeaning* time
Fole party-colour'd lambs. *Shakespeare.*

So many days my ewes have been with young:
So many weeks, ere the poor fools will *yean*. *Shakesp.*

This I scarcely drag along,
Who *yeaning* on the rocks has left her young. *Dryden.*

Ewes *yean* the polled lamb with the least danger. *Mortimer.*

YEA'NLING. *n. s.* [from *yean*.] The young of sheep.

All the *yeanlings* which were streak'd and pied,
Should fall as Jacob's hire. *Shakespeare.*

YEAR. *n. s.* [ȝeap, Saxon.]

If one by the word *year* mean twelve months or thirty days each, *i. e.* three hundred and sixty days; another intend a solar *year* of three hundred and sixty-five days; and a third mean a lunar *year*, or twelve lunar months, *i. e.* three hundred fifty-four days, there will be a great variation and error in their account of things, unless they are well apprized each other's meaning. *Watts.*

See the minutes, how they run:
How many makes the hour full compleat,
How many hours bring about the day,
How many days will finish up the *year*,
How many *years* a mortal man will live. *Shakesp.*

With the *year*
Seasons return, but not to me returns
Day, or the sweet approach of morn. *Milton.*

Oviparous creatures have eggs enough at first conceived in them, to serve them for many *years* laying, allowing such a proportion for every *year*, as will serve for one or two incubations. *Ray.*

He accepted a curacy of thirty pounds a *year*. *Swift.*

2. It is often used plurally, without a plural termination.

I fight not once in forty *year*. *Shakesp.*

3. In the plural old age.

Some mumble-news,
That smiles his cheek in *years*, and knows the trick
To make my lady laugh when she's disposed,
Told our intents. *Shakesp.*

There died also Cecile, mother to king Edward IV. being of extreme *years*, and who had lived to see three princes of her body crown'd, and four murthered. *Bacon.*

He look'd in *years*, yet in his *years* were seen,
A youthful vigour, and autumnal green. *Dryden.*

YE'ARLING. *adj.* [from *year*.] Being a year old.

A *yearling* bullock to thy name shall smoke;
Untam'd, unconscious of the galling yoke. *Pope.*

YE'ARLY. *adj.* [from *year*.] Annual; happening every year; lasting a year.

The *yearly* course that brings this day about,
Shall never see it but a holiday. *Shakesp.*

Why the changing oak should shed
The *yearly* honour of his stately head;
Whilst the distinguish'd yew is ever seen,
Unchang'd his branch, and permanent his green. *Prior.*

YE'ARLY. *adv.* Annually; once a year.

He that outlives this day, and sees old age,
Will *yearly* on the vigil feast his neighbours,
And say, to-morrow is Saint Crispian. *Shakespeare.*

For numerous blessings *yearly* shower'd,
And property with plenty crown'd;
For freedom still maintain'd alive;
For these, and more, accept our pious prai *Dryden.*

To YEARN. *v. n.* [eapnan, Saxon.] To grieve; to move with pity. To feel great internal uneasiness. In *Spenser* it is sometimes *earn*.

He disdain'd to tread in due degree,
But chaff'd, and foam'd, with courage fierce and stern,
And to be eas'd of that base burden still did *yearn*. *Spenser.*

Make the libbard stern
Leave roaring, when in rage he for revenge did *yearn*. *Spens.*

Though peeping close into the thick,
Might see the moving of some quick:
But were it fairy, fiend, or snake,
My courage *earned* it to wake,
And manfully thereat shot. *Spenser.*

Falstaff, he is dead,
And we must *yearn* therefore. *Shakespeare.*

Joseph made haste; for his bowels did *yern* upon his brother: and he sought where to weep, and he enter'd into his chamber. *Gen.* xliii. 30.

When the fair Leucothoe he spy'd,
To check his steeds, impatient Phœbus *yearn'd*,
Though all the world was in his course concern'd. *Waller.*

Yet for all the *yearning* pain
Y'have suffer'd for their loves, in vain,
I fear they'll prove so nice and coy,
To have, and t'hold, and to enjoy. *Hudibras.*

Where our heart does but relent, his melts; where our eye pities, his bowels *yearn*. *South.*

At beholding the miseries of others, they find such *yearnings* in their bowels, and such sensible commotions raised in their breasts, as they can by no means satisfy. *Calamy.*

Your mother's heart *yearns* towards you. *Addison.*

Unmov'd the mind of Ithacus remain'd;
But Anticlus, unable to controul,
Spoke loud the language of his *yearning* soul. *Pope.*

To YEARN. *v. a.* To grieve; to vex.

She laments for it, that it would
Yearn your heart to see it. *Shakespeare.*

YEST. *n. s.* [ȝeрt, Saxon.]

1. The foam, spume, or flower of beer in fermentation; barm.

Yeast and outward means do fail,
And have no power to work on ale. *Hudibras.*

When drays bound high, they never cross behind,
Where bubbling *yeast* is blown by gusts of wind. *Gay.*

2. The same on a troubled sea.

Now the ship boring the moon with her main-mast, and anon swallow'd with *yeast* and froth, as you'd thrust a cork into a hogshead. *Shakespeare.*

YE'STY. *adj.* [from *yest*.] Frothy; spumy.

Though you untie the winds, and let them fight
Against the churches; though the *yesty* waves
Confound and swallow navigation up. *Shakespeare.*

YEKL. *n. s.* [from ȝealepe, *yellow*, Saxon.] The yellow part of the egg. It is commonly pronounced, and often written *yolk*.

The *yelk* of the egg conduceth little to the generation of the bird, but only to the nourishment of the same: for if a chicken be opened, when it is new hatched, you shall find much of the *yelk* remaining. *Bacon.*

That a chicken is formed out of the *yolk* of an egg, with some antient philosophers the people still opinion. *Brown.*

All the feather'd kind,
From th' included *yolk*, not ambient white arose. *Dryden.*

To YELL. *v. n.* To cry out with horrour and agony.

Nor the night raven, that still deadly *yells*;
Not grisly vultures make us once affeared. *Spenser.*

Each new morn,
New widows howl, new orphans cry; new sorrows
Strike heav'n on the face, that it resounds,
As if it felt with Scotland, and *yell'd* out
Like syllables of dolour. *Shakespeare.*

Now worse than e'er he was before,
Poor Puck doth *yell*, poor Puck doth roar,
That wak'd queen Mab, who doubted sore
Some treason had been wrought her. *Drayton.*

Yelling monsters, that with ceaseless cry
Surround me. *Milton.*

Night-struck fancy dreams the *yelling* ghost. *Thomson.*

YELL. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A cry of horrour.

With like tim'rous accent and dire *yell*,
As when, by night and negligence, the fire
Is spread in populous cities. *Shakesp.*

Hence are heard the groans of ghosts, the pains
Of sounding lashes, and of dragging chains,
The Trojan stood astonish'd at their cries,
And ask'd his guide, from whence those *yells* arise. *Dryden.*

Others in frantick mood
Run howling through the ſtreets; their hideous *yells*
Rend the dark welkin. *Philips.*

YE'LLOW. *adj.* [ẏealepe, Saxon; *gheleuwe*, Dutch; *giallo*, Italian.] Being of a bright glaring colour, as gold.

they that come to ſee a fellow
In a yellow coat, guarded with *yellow*,
Will be deceiv'd. *Shakeſpeare.*

He brought the green ear and the *yellow* ſheaf. *Milton.*

After a lively orange, followed an intenſe bright and copious *yellow*, which was alſo the beſt of all the *yellows*. *Newton.*

Negligent of food,
Scarce ſeen, he wades among the *yellow* broom. *Thomſon.*

YE'LLOWBOY. *n. ſ.* A gold coin. A very low word.

John did not ſtarve the cauſe; there wanted not *yellowboys* to fee council. *Arbuthnot.*

YE'LLOWHAMMER. *n. ſ.* A bird.

YE'LLOWISH. *adj.* [from *yellow*.] Approaching to yellow.

Although amber be commonly of a *yellowiſh* colour, yet there is found of it alſo black, white, brown, green, blue, and purple. *Woodward.*

YE'LLOWISHNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *yellowiſh*.] The quality of approaching to yellow.

Bruiſed madder, being drenched with the like alcalizate ſolution, exchanged its *yellowiſhneſs* for a redneſs. *Boyle.*

YE'LLOWNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *yellow*.]

1. The quality of being yellow.

Apples, covered in lime and aſhes, were well matured, as appeared in the *yellowneſs* and ſweetneſs. *Bacon.*

Yellowneſs of the ſkin and eyes, and a ſaffron-coloured urine, are ſigns of an inflammatory diſpoſition of the liver. *Arbuth.*

2. It is uſed in *Shakeſpeare* for jealouſy.

Ford I will poſſeſs with *yellowneſs*. *Shakeſp.*

YE'LLOWS. *n. ſ.* A diſeaſe in horſes. It owes its original to obſtructions in the gall-pipe, which are cauſed by ſlimy or gritty matter; or to the ſtoppage of the roots of thoſe little ducts opening into that pipe, by the like matter; or to a compreſſion of them by a fulneſs and plenitude of the blood-veſſels that lie near them. When the gall-pipe, or the roots rather of the common ducts of that pipe, are any wiſe ſtopped up, that matter which ſhould be turned into gall is taken up by the vein, and carried back again into the maſs of blood, and tinctures it yellow; ſo that the eyes, inſide of the lips, ſlaver, and all the parts of the horſe, that are capable of ſhewing the colour, appear yellow. *Farrier's Dict.*

His horſe ſped with ſpavins, and raied with the *yellows*. *Shakeſpeare's Taming of the Shrew.*

To YELP. *v. n.* [ȝealpan, Saxon.] To bark as a beagle-hound after his prey.

A little herd of England's tim'rous deer,
Maz'd with the *yelping* kennel of French curs. *Shakeſp.*

YE'OMAN. *n. ſ.* [Of this word the original is much doubted: the true etymology ſeems to be that of *Junius*, who derives it from *geman*, Friſick, a villager.]

1. A man of a ſmall eſtate in land; a farmer; a gentleman farmer.

Gentlemen ſhould uſe their children as the honeſt farmers and ſubſtantial *yeomen* do theirs. *Locke.*

He that has a ſpaniel by his ſide is a *yeoman* of about one hundred pounds a year, an honeſt man: he is juſt qualified to kill an hare. *Addiſon.*

2. It ſeems to have been anciently a kind of ceremonious title given to ſoldiers: whence we have ſtill *yeomen* of the guard.

Tall *yeomen* ſeemed they, and of great might,
And were enranged ready ſtill for fight. *Spenſer.*

You, good *yeomen*,
Whoſe limbs were made in England, ſhew us here
The mettle of your paſture. *Shakeſp.*

He inſtituted, for the ſecurity of his perſon, a band of fifty archers, under a captain, to attend him, by the name of *yeomen* of his guard. *Bacon.*

Th'appointment for th'enſuing night he heard;
And therefore in the cavern had prepar'd
Two brawny *yeomen* of his truſty guard. *Dryden.*

At Windſor St. John whiſpers me i'th' ear;
The waiters ſtand in ranks, the *yeomen* cry
Make way for the dean, as if a duke paſs'd by. *Swift.*

3. It was probably a freeholder not advanced to the rank of a gentleman.

His grandfather was Lyonel duke of Clarence,
Third ſon to the third Edward king of England:
Spring creſtleſs *yeomen* from ſo deep a root? *Shakeſp.*

4. It ſeems to have had likewiſe the notion of a gentleman ſervant.

A jolly *yeoman*, marſhal of the hall,
Whoſe name was Appetite, he did beſtow
Both gueſts and meats. *Spenſer.*

YE'OMANRY. *n. ſ.* [from *yeoman*.] The collective body of yeomen.

This did amortize a great part of the lands of the kingdom unto the hold and occupation of the *yeomanry*, or middle people, of a condition between gentlemen and cottagers. *Bacon.*

To YERK. *v. a.* [Of unknown etymology.] To throw out or move with a ſpring.

A leaping horſe is ſaid to *yerk*, or ſtrike out his hind legs, when he flings and kicks with his whole hind quarters, ſtretching out the two hinder legs near together, and even, to their full extent. *Farrier's Dict.*

Their wounded ſteeds
Fret fetlock deep in gore, and with wild rage
Yerk out their armed heels at their dead maſters. *Shakeſp.*

YERK. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A quick motion.

To YERN. *v. a.* See YEARN.

I am not covetous of gold;
It *yerns* me not, if men my garments wear. *Shakeſp.*

YES. *adv.* [ȝıȝe, Saxon.] A term of affirmation; the affirmative particle oppoſed to *no*.

This were a fit ſpeech for a general in the head of an army, when going to battle: *yes*, and it is no leſs fit ſpeech in the head of a council, upon a deliberation of entrance into a war. *Bacon.*

Yes, you deſpiſe the man to books confin'd,
Who from his ſtudy rails at human kind,
Though what he learns he ſpeaks. *Pope.*

YE'STER. *adj.* [*ghiſter*, Dutch; *heſternus*, Latin.] Being next before the preſent day. It is not often uſed but in compoſition with another word, as *day* or *night*.

Love might as well be ſow'd upon our ſands,
As in a breaſt ſo barren:
To love an enemy, the only one
Remaining too, whom *yeſter* ſun beheld
Muſt'ring her charms. *Dryden.*

YE'STERDAY. *n. ſ.* [ȝıȝ-ȝanbæȝ, Saxon.] The day laſt paſt; the day next before to-day.

To-morrow, and to-morrow, and to-morrow,
Creeps in this petty pace from day to day,
To the laſt ſyllable of recorded time;
And all our *yeſterdays* have lighted fools
The way to duſty death. *Shakeſpeare.*

We are but of *yeſterday*, and know nothing, becauſe our days upon earth are a ſhadow. *Job* viii. 9.

You are both fluid, chang'd ſince *yeſterday*;
Next day repairs but ill laſt day's decay;
Nor are, although the river keep the name,
Yeſterday's waters, and to-day's the ſame. *Donne.*

If *yeſterday* could be recall'd again,
Ev'n now would I conclude my happy reign. *Dryden.*

Yeſterday was ſet apart as a day of publick thankſgiving for the late extraordinary ſucceſſes. *Addiſon.*

Mrs. Simper ſends complaint in your *yeſterday*'s Spectator. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

Naked from the womb
We *yeſterday* came forth; and in the tomb
Naked again we muſt to-morrow lie:
Born to lament, to labour, and to die. *Dryden.*

YE'STERDAY. *adv.* On the day laſt paſt.

Martius gave us *yeſterday* a repreſentation of the empire of the Turks, with no ſmall vigour of words. *Bacon.*

YE'STERNIGHT. *n. ſ.* The night before this night.

YE'STERNIGHT. *adv.* On the night laſt paſt.

Eleven hours I've ſpent to write it over;
For *yeſternight* by Cateſby was it ſent me. *Shakeſpeare.*

The diſtribution of this conference was made by Eupolis *yeſternight*. *Bacon.*

YET. *conjunct.* [ȝẏt, ȝet, ȝeta, Saxon.] Nevertheleſs; notwithſtanding; however.

They had a king was more than him before;
But *yet* a king, where they were nought the more. *Daniel.*

Though ſuch men have lived never ſo much upon the reſerve; *yet* if they be obſerved to have a particular fondneſs for perſons noted for any ſin, it is ten to one but there was a communication in the ſin, before there was ſo in affection. *South.*

The heathens would never ſuffer their gods to be reviled, which *yet* were no gods; and ſhall it be allowed to any man to make a mock of him that made heaven and earth? *Tillotſon.*

He is ſomewhat arrogant at his firſt entrance, and is too inquiſitive through the whole tragedy; *yet* theſe imperfections being balanced by great virtues, they hinder not our compaſſion for his miſeries. *Dryden.*

Let virtuoſo's in five years be writ,
Yet not one thought accuſe thy toil of wit. *Dryden.*

YET. *adv.*

1. Beſide; over and above.

This furniſhes us with *yet* one more reaſon, why our Saviour lays ſuch a particular ſtreſs on acts of mercy. *Atterbury.*

2. Still; the ſtate ſtill remaining the ſame.

They atteſt facts they had heard while they were *yet* heathens; and had they not found reaſon to believe them, they would ſtill have continued heathens, and made no mention of them in their writings. *Addiſon.*

3. Once again.

Yet, *yet* a moment, one dim ray of light,
Indulge, dread chaos and eternal night.

4. At this time; ſo ſoon; hitherto: with a negative before it.
Thales being aſked when a man ſhould marry, ſaid, young men not *yet*; old men, not at all. *Bacon.*
5. At leaſt; at all. Noting uncertainty or indetermination.
A man that would form a compariſon betwixt Quintilian's declamations, if *yet* they be Quintilian's, and the orations of Tully, would be in danger of forfeiting his diſcretion. *Baker.*
6. It notes increaſe or extenſion of the ſenſe of the words to which it is joined.
Shake not his hour-glaſs, when his haſty ſand
Is ebbing to the laſt:
A little longer, *yet* a little longer,
And nature drops him down without your ſin,
Like mellow fruit without a winter ſtorm. *Dryden.*
Yet a few days, and thoſe which now appear
In youth and beauty like the blooming year,
In life's ſwift ſcene ſhall change. *Dryden.*
7. Still; in a new degree.
He that takes from a thief, that which the thief took from an honeſt man, and keeps it to himſelf, is the wickeder thief of the two, by how much the rapine is made *yet* blacker by the pretence of piety and juſtice. *L'Eſtrange.*
8. Even; after all. A kind of emphatical addition to a negative.
If any man neglect his duty, his fault muſt not be aſcribed to the rule appointed, neither *yet* to the whole church. *Whitg.*
Men may not too raſhly believe the confeſſions of witches, nor *yet* the evidence againſt them; for the witches themſelves are imaginative, and people are credulous, and ready to impute accidents and natural operations to witchcraft. *Bacon.*
Nor *yet* amidſt this joy and brighteſt morn
Was abſent, after all his miſchief done,
The prince of darkneſs. *Milton.*
9. Hitherto.
Hope beginning here, with a trembling expectation of things far removed, and as *yet* but only heard of, endeth with real and actual fruition of that which no tongue can expreſs. *Hook.*

YE'VEN, for *given*.
Wants not a fourth grace to make the dance even?
Let that room to my lady be *yeven*;
She ſhall be a grace,
To fill the fourth place,
And reign with the reſt in heaven. *Spenſer.*

YEW. *n. ſ.* [iþ, Saxon; *yw*, Welſh. This is often written *eugh*; but the former orthography is at once nearer to the ſound and the derivation. See EUGH.] A tree of tough wood.
It hath amentaceous flowers, which conſiſt of many apices, for the moſt part ſhaped like a muſhroom, and are barren; but the embryoes, which are produced at remote diſtances on the ſame tree, do afterwards become hollow bell-ſhaped berries, which are full of juice, and include ſeeds ſomewhat like acorns, having as it were a little cup to each. *Miller.*
The ſhooter *eugh*, the broad-leav'd ſycamore,
The barren plantane, and the walnut ſound;
The myrrhe, that her foul ſin doth ſtill deplore,
Alder the owner of all wateriſh ground. *Fairfax.*
Slips of *yew*,
Shiver'd in the moon's eclipſe. *Shakeſp.*
They would bind me here
Unto the body of a diſmal *yew*. *Shakeſpeare.*
He drew,
And almoſt join'd the horns of the tough *yew*. *Dryden.*
The diſtinguiſh'd *yew* is ever ſeen,
Unchang'd his branch, and permanent his green. *Prior.*

YE'WEN. *adj.* [from *yew*.] Made of the wood of yew.
His ſtiff arms to ſtretch with *eughen* bow,
And manly legs ſtill paſſing to and fro. *Spenſer.*

YFE'RE. *adv.* [ȝ̈ȝ̈ere, Saxon.] Together. *Spenſer.*

To YIELD. *v. a.* [ȝeldan, Saxon, to pay.]
1. To produce; to give in return for cultivation or labour.
When thou tilleſt the ground, it ſhall not henceforth *yield* unto thee her ſtrength. *Gen.* iv. 12.
Strabo tells us the mines at Carthagena *yielded* the Romans, *per diem*, to the value of twenty-five thouſand drachms, eight hundred and ſeven pounds five ſhillings and ten pence. *Arbuth.*
2. To produce in general.
He makes milch kine *yield* blood. *Shakeſpeare.*
The wilderneſs *yieldeth* food for them. *Job* xxiv. 5.
All the ſubſtances of an animal, fed even with aceſcent ſubſtances, *yield* by fire nothing but alkaline ſalts. *Arbuthnot.*
3. To afford; to exhibit.
Philoclea would needs have her glove, and not without ſo mighty a lour as that face could *yield*. *Sidney.*
The mind of man deſireth evermore to know the truth, according to the moſt infallible certainty which the nature of things can *yield*. *Hooker.*
If you take the idea of white, which one parcel of ſnow *yielded* yeſterday to your ſight, and another idea of white from another parcel of ſnow you ſee to-day, and put them together in your mind, they run into one, and the idea of whiteneſs is not at all increaſed. *Locke.*
4. To give as claimed of right.
I the praiſe
Yield thee, ſo well thou haſt this day purvey'd. *Milton.*
5. To allow; to permit.
I *yield* it juſt, ſaid Adam, and ſubmit. *Milton.*
Life is but air,
That *yields* a paſſage to the whiſtling ſword,
And cloſes when 'tis gone. *Dryden.*
6. To emit; to expire.
Often did I ſtrive
To *yield* the ghoſt; but ſtill the envious flood
Kept in my ſoul, and would not let it forth
To find the empty, vaſt and wand'ring air. *Shakeſp.*
He gathered up his feet into the bed, and *yielded* up the ghoſt. *Gen.* xlix. 33.
7. To reſign; to give up.
He not *yielding* over to old age his country delights, eſpecially of hawking, was at that time, following a merlin, brought to ſee this injury offered unto us. *Sidney.*
Thus I have *yielded* up into your hand
The circle of my glory. *Shakeſp.*
She to realities *yields* all her ſhows. *Milton.*
'Tis the pride of man which is the ſpring of this evil, and an unwillingneſs to yield up their own opinions. *Watts.*
8. To ſurrender.
The enemies ſometimes offered unto the ſoldiers, upon the walls, great rewards, if they would *yield* up the city, and ſometimes threatened them as faſt. *Knolles.*
They laugh, as if to them I had quitted all,
At random *yielded* up to their miſrule. *Milton.*

To YIELD. *v. n.*
1. To give up the conqueſt; to ſubmit.
He *yields* not in his fall;
But fighting dies, and dying kills withal. *Daniel.*
All is not loſt: immortal hate,
And courage never to ſubmit or *yield*. *Milton.*
If the inſpiring and expiring organ of any animal be ſtopt, it ſuddenly *yields* to nature, and dies. *Walton.*
There he ſaw the fainting Grecians *yield*,
And here the trembling Trojans quit the field,
Purſu'd by fierce Achilles. *Dryden.*
2. To comply with any perſon.
Conſidering this preſent age ſo full of tongue, and weak of brain, behold we *yield* to the ſtream thereof. *Hooker.*
I ſee a *yielding* in the looks of France:
Mark, how they whiſper. *Shakeſpeare.*
This ſupernatural ſoliciting, if ill,
Why hath it given me earneſt of ſucceſs?
If good, why do I *yield* to that ſuggeſtion,
Whoſe horrid image doth unfix my hair? *Shakeſp.*
With her much fair ſpeech ſhe cauſed him to *yield*. *Prov.*
The Jews have agreed to deſire thee that thou wouldſt bring down Paul; but do not *yield* unto them. *Acts* xxiii. 21.
3. To comply with things.
There could be no ſecure peace, except the Lacedemonians *yielded* to thoſe things, which being granted, it would be no longer in their power to hurt the Athenians. *Bacon.*
If much converſe
Thee ſatiate, to ſhort abſence I could *yield*. *Milton.*
4. To concede; to admit; to allow; not to deny.
If we *yield* that there is a God, and that this God is almighty and juſt, it cannot be avoided but that, after this life ended, he adminiſters juſtice unto men. *Hakewill.*
5. To give place as inferiour in excellence or any other quality.
The fight of Achilles and Cygnus, and the fray betwixt the Lapithæ and Centaurs, *yield* to no other part of this poet. *Dryden.*
Tell me in what more happy fields
The thiſtle ſprings, to which the lilly *yields*? *Pope.*

YIE'LDER. *n. ſ.* [from *yield*.] One who yields.
Briars and thorns at their apparel ſnatch,
Some ſleeves, ſome hats; from *yielders* all things catch. *Shak.*
Some guard theſe traitors to the block of death,
Treaſon's true bed, and *yielder* up of breath. *Shakeſp.*

YOKE. *n. ſ.* [ȝeoc, Sax. *jock*, Dutch; *jugum*, Lat. *joug*, Fr.]
1. The bandage placed on the neck of draught oxen.
Bring a red heifer, wherein is no blemiſh, and upon which never came *yoke*. *Num.* xix. 2.
A yearling bullock to thy name ſhall ſmoke,
Untam'd, unconſcious of the galling *yoke*. *Pope.*
2. A mark of ſervitude; ſlavery.
Our country ſinks beneath the *yoke*;
It weeps, it bleeds. *Shakeſpeare.*
In bands of iron fetter'd you ſhall be;
An eaſier *yoke* than what you put on me. *Dryden.*
3. A chain; a link; a bond.
This *yoke* of marriage from us both remove,
Where two are bound to draw, though neither love. *Dryd.*
4. A couple; two; a pair.
Thoſe that accuſe him in his intentions towards our wives, are a *yoke* of his diſcarded men. *Shakeſpeare.*
His lands a hundred *yoke* of oxen till'd. *Dryden.*

A *yoke*

A *yoke* of mules outgoes a *yoke* of oxen, when ſet to work at the ſame time; for mules are ſwifter. *Broome.*

To YOKE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To yoke to a carriage.

This Stet ſ promiſed to do, if he alone would *yoke* together two brazen-hoofed bulls, and, plowing the ground, ſow dragons teeth. *L'Eſtrange.*

Four milk-white bulls, the Thracian uſe of old,
Were *yok'd* to draw his car of burniſh'd gold. *Dryden.*

2. To join or couple with another.

My name
Be *yok'd* with his that did betray the beſt. *Shakeſpeare.*

Caſſius, you are *yoked* with a lamb,
That carries anger as the flint bears fire. *Shakeſp.*

Seek not in Latian bands to *yoke*
Our fair Lavinia. *Dryden.*

3. To enſlave; to ſubdue.

Theſe are the arms
With which he *yoketh* your rebellious necks,
Razeth your cities. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. To reſtrain; to confine.

Men marry not; but chuſe rather a libertine ſingle life, than to be *yoked* in marriage. *Bacon.*

The words and promiſes, that *yoke*
The conqueror, are quickly broke. *Hudibras.*

Xerxes, the liberty of Greece to *yoke*,
Over Helleſpont bridg'd his way. *Milton.*

YO'KE-ELM. *n. ſ.* A tree. *Ainſworth.*

YO'KEFELLOW. } *n. ſ.* [*yoke* and *fellow*, or *mate*.]
YO'KEMATE. }

1. Companion in labour.

Yokefellows in arms,
Let us to France. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Mate; fellow.

You cannot think me fit
To be th' *yokefellow* of your wit,
Nor take one of ſo mean deſerts
To be the part'ner of your parts. *Hudibras.*

Before Toulon thy *yokemate* lies,
Where all the live-long night he ſighs. *Stepney.*

Thoſe who have moſt diſtinguiſhed themſelves by railing at the ſex, very often chuſe one of the moſt worthleſs for a companion and *yokefellow*. *Addiſon.*

YOLD, for *yielded*. Obſolete. *Spenſer.*

YOLK. *n. ſ.* [See YELK.] The yellow part of an egg.

Nature hath provided a large *yolk* in every egg; a great part whereof remaineth after the chicken is hatched; and, by a channel made on purpoſe, ſerves inſtead of milk to nouriſh the chick for a conſiderable time. *Ray on the Creation.*

YON. } *adj.* [ȝeonð, Saxon.] Being at a diſtance within
YOND. } view.
YO'NDER. }

Madam, *yond* young fellow ſwears he will ſpeak with you. *Shakeſpeare's Twelfth Night.*

Good mother, do not marry me to *yon* fool. *Shakeſpeare.*

Would you not laugh to meet a great counſellor of ſtate in a flat cap, his gloves under his girdle, and *yond* haberdaſher in a velvet gown furred with ſables? *Ben Jehnſon.*

Tigranes, being encamped upon a hill with four hundred thouſand men, diſcovered the army of the Romans, being not above fourteen thouſand, marching towards him: he made himſelf merry with it, and ſaid, *yonder* men are too many for an ambaſſage, and too few for a fight. *Bacon.*

For proof look up,
And read thy lot in *yon* celeſtial ſign. *Milton.*

Yon flow'ry arbours, *yonder* allies green. *Milton.*

Let other ſwains attend the rural care,
But nigh *yon* mountain let me tune my lays. *Pope.*

YON. } *adv.* At a diſtance within view. It is uſed when
YOND. } we direct the eye from another thing to the object.
YO'NDER. }

The fringed curtains of thine eyes advance,
And ſay what thou ſee'ſt *yond*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Firſt, and chiefeſt, with thee bring
Him that *yon* ſoars on golden wing,
Guiding the fiery-wheeled throne,
The cherub, Contemplation. *Milton.*

Yonder are two apple-women ſcolding. *Arbuth. and Pope.*

YOND. *adj.* [I know not whence derived.] Mad; furious: perhaps tranſported with rage; under alienation of mind, in which ſenſe it concurs with the reſt.

Then like a lion, which hath long time ſought
His robbed whelps, and at the laſt them found
Amongſt the ſhepherd ſwains, then waxeth wood and *yond*;
So fierce he l bout him. *Spenſer.*
Nor thoſe th thren, Lombards, fierce and *yond*. *Fairf.*

YORE, or *of Yore*. [ȝeoȝana, Saxon.]

1. Long.

Witneſs ng altars, which he ſwore,
And, guilt ens of his bold perjury;
Which tho gh he hath polluted oft and *yore*,
Yet I to them for judgment juſt do fly. *Spenſer.*

2. Of old time; long ago.

Thee bright-ey'd Veſta long *of yore*,
To ſolitary Saturn bore. *Milton.*

There liv'd, as authors tell, in days *of yore*,
A widow ſomewhat old, and very poor. *Dryden.*

In times *of yore* an ancient baron liv'd;
Great gifts beſtow'd, and great reſpect receiv'd. *Prior.*

The dev'l was piqu'd ſuch ſaintſhip to behold,
And long'd to tempt him, like good Job of old;
But Satan now is wiſer than *of yore*,
And tempts by making rich, not making poor. *Pope.*

YOU. *pron.* [eop, iuh, Saxon: the accuſative of ȝe, *ye*.]

1. The oblique caſe of *ye*.

Ye have heard of the diſpenſation of the grace of God, which is given me to *you* ward. *Eph.* iii. 2.

I thought to ſhow *you*
How eaſy 'twas to die, by my example,
And hanſel fate before *you*. *Dryden.*

2. It is uſed in the nominative; and though firſt introduced by corruption, is now eſtabliſhed.

You nimble lightnings, dart your blinding flames
Into her ſcornful eyes. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. It is the ceremonial word for the ſecond perſon ſingular, and is always uſed, except in ſolemn language.

Madam, the fates withſtand, and *you*
Are deſtin'd Hymen's willing victim too. *Pope.*

4. It is uſed indefinitively, as the French *on*.

We paſſed by what was one of thoſe rivers of burning matter: this looks, at a diſtance, like a new-plowed land; but as *you* come near it, *you* ſee nothing but a long heap of heavy diſjointed clods. *Addiſon.*

YOUNG. *adj.* [ioȝ, ẏeonȝ, Saxon; *jong*, Dutch.]

1. Being in the firſt part of life; not old.

Gueſts ſhould be interlarded, after the Perſian cuſtom, by ages *young* and old. *Careu.*

He woos both high and low, both rich and poor,
Both *young* and old. *Shakeſp.*

There's not the ſmalleſt orb which thou behold'ſt,
But in his motion like an angel ſings,
Still quiring to the *young*-ey'd cherubims. *Shakeſp.*

I firmly am reſolv'd
Not to beſtow my *youngeſt* daughter,
Before I have a huſband for the elder. *Shakeſpeare.*

Thou old and true Menenius,
Thy tears are ſalter than a *younger* man's,
And venomous to thine eyes. *Shakeſpeare.*

He ordain'd a lady for his prize,
Generally praiſeful, fair and *young*, and ſkill'd in houſewiſeries. *Chapman.*

In timorous deer he hanſels his *young* paws,
And leaves the rugged bear for firmer claws. *Cowley.*

Nor need'ſt by thy daughter to be told,
Though now thy ſprity blood with age be cold,
Thou haſt been *young*. *Dryden.*

When we ſay a man is *young*, we mean that his age is yet but a ſmall part of that which uſually men attain to: and when we denominate him old, we mean that his duration is run out almoſt to the end of that which men do not uſually exceed. *Locke.*

It will be but an ill example to prove, that dominion, by God's ordination, belonged to the eldeſt ſon; becauſe Jacob the *youngeſt* here had it. *Locke.*

From earth they rear him ſtruggling now with death,
And Neſtor's youngeſt ſtops the vents of breath. *Pope.*

2. Ignorant; weak.

Come, elder brother, thou art too *young* in this. *Shakeſp.*

3. It is ſometimes applied to vegetable life.

There be trees that bear beſt when they begin to be old, as almonds; the cauſe is, for that all trees that bear muſt have an oily fruit, and young trees have a more watery juice, and leſs concocted. *Bacon.*

YOUNG. *n. ſ.* The offſpring of animals collectively.

The hedge-ſparrow fed the cuckoo ſo long
That it had its head bit off by its *young*. *Shakeſp.*

So many days my ewes have been with *young*
So many weeks ere the poor fools will yean.
The eggs diſclos'd their callow *young*.

The reaſon why birds are oviparous, and lay not bring forth their *young* alive, is becauſe thereby more plenty.

Not ſo her *young*; for their unequal line
Was heroes make, half human, half divine;
Their earthly mold obnoxious was to fate,
Th' immortal part aſſum'd immortal ſtate.

Thoſe inſects, for whoſe *young* nature hath provided of ſufficient ſuſtenance, do themſelves gather in ſtore for them.

YOU'NGISH. *adj.* [from *young*.] Somewhat young.

She let her ſecond room to a very genteel *youngiſh*

YOU'NGLING. *n. ſ.* [from *young*; ẏeonȝlinȝ, Saxon.] A creature in the firſt part of life.

More dear unto their God, than *younglings* to their dam. *Spenſer.*

Youngling, thou canſt not love ſo dear as I.—
—Grey beard, thy love doth freeze. *Shakeſp.*

When we perceive that bats have teats, it is not unreaſonable to infer, they ſuckle their *younglings* with milk. *Brown.*

Encourag'd thus ſhe brought her *younglings* nigh. *Dryden.*

The ſtately beaſt the two Tyrrheidæ bred,
Snatch'd from his dam, and the tame *youngling* fed. *Dryden.*

YOU'NGLY. *adv.* [from *young*.]

1. Early in life.

Say we read lectures to you,
How *youngly* he began to ſerve his country,
How long continu'd, and what ſtock he ſprings of. *Shakeſp.*

2. Ignorantly; weakly.

YOU'NGSTER. } *n. ſ.* [from *young*.] A young perſon. In con-
YOU'NKER. } tempt.

How like a *younker* or a prodigal
The ſkarfed bark parts from her native bay,
Hugg'd and embraced by the ſtrumpet wind. *Shakeſp.*

What, will you make a *younker* of me? ſhall I not take mine eaſe in mine inn, but I ſhall ſo have my pocket pick'd. *Shakeſpeare.*

See how the morning opes her golden gates,
And takes her farewel of the glorious ſun:
How well reſembles it the prime of youth,
Trimm'd like a *yonker* prancing to his love. *Shakeſp.*

Fame tells, by age fame reverend grown,
That Phœbus gave his chariot to his ſon;
And whilſt the *youngſter* from the path declines,
Admiring the ſtrange beauty of the ſigns,
Proud of his charge, he drove the fiery horſe,
And would outdo his father in his courſe. *Creech.*

The *youngſter*, who at nine and three,
Drinks with his ſiſters milk and tea,
From breakfaſt reads till twelve o'clock,
Burnet and Heylin, Hobbes and Locke. *Prior.*

YOUNGTH. *n. ſ.* [from *young*.] Youth. Obſolete.

The mournful muſe in mirth now liſt me maſk,
As ſhe was wont in *youngth* and ſummer days. *Spenſer.*

YOUR. *pronoun.* [eopen, Saxon.]

1. Belonging to you. It is uſed properly when we ſpeak to more than one, and ceremoniouſly and cuſtomarily when to only one.

Either *your* unparagoned miſtreſs is dead, or ſhe's outprized by a trifle. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. YOUR is uſed in an indeterminate ſenſe.

Every true man's apparel fits *your* thief: if it be too little for *your* thief, *your* true man thinks it big enough. If it be too big for *your* thief, *your* thief thinks it little enough; ſo every true man's apparel fits *your* thief. *Shakeſp.*

There is a great affinity between coins and poetry, and *your* medalliſt and critick are much nearer related than the world imagine. *Addiſon.*

A diſagreement between theſe ſeldom happens, but among *your* antiquaries and ſchoolmen. *Felton.*

YOURS is uſed when the ſubſtantive goes before or is underſtood; as this is *your* book, this book is *yours*.

Pray for this man and for his iſſue,
Whoſe heavy hand hath bow'd you to the grave,
And beggar'd *yours* for ever. *Shakeſp.*

That done, our day of marriage ſhall be *yours*,
One feaſt, one houſe, one mutual happineſs. *Shakeſp.*

This kiſs, if it durſt ſpeak,
Would ſtretch thy ſpirits up into the air:
Conceive and fare thee well.—
—*Yours* in the ranks of death.—— *Shakeſp.*

He is forſworn, if e'er thoſe eyes of *yours*
Behold another day break in the eaſt. *Shakeſp.*

While the ſword this monarchy ſecures,
'Tis manag'd by an abler hand than *yours*. *Dryden.*

My wealth, my city and myſelf are *yours*. *Dryden.*

It is my employment to revive the old of paſt ages to the preſent, as it is *yours* to tranſmit the young of the preſent to the future. *Pope.*

URSE'LF. *n. ſ.* [*your* and *ſelf*.] You, even you; ye, not others.

If it ſtand as you *yourſelf* ſtill do,
Within the eye of honour; be aſſur'd,
My purſe, my perſon, my extremeſt means,
Lie all unlock'd to your occaſions. *Shakeſp.*

O heav'ns!
If you do love old men, if your ſweet ſway
Allow obedience, if *yourſelves* are old,
Make it your cauſe. *Shakeſp.*

YOUTH. *n. ſ.* [ẏeogu̇ð, Saxon.]

1. The part of life ſucceeding to childhood and adoleſcence; the time from fourteen to twenty eight.

But could *youth* laſt, and love ſtill breed,
Had joys no date, and age no need;
Then theſe delights my mind might move,
To live with thee, and be thy love. *Shakeſp.*

See how the morning opes her golden gates,
And takes her farewel of the glorious ſun;
How well reſembles it the prime of *youth*,
Trim'd like a yonker, prancing to his love. *Shakeſp.*

His ſtarry helm unbuckled ſhow'd him prime
In manhood, where *youth* ended. *Milton.*

The ſolidity, quantity, and ſtrength of the aliment is to be proportioned to the labour or quantity of muſcular motion, which in *youth* is greater than any other age. *Arbuthnot.*

2. A young man.

Siward's ſon,
And many unrough *youths* even now,
Proteſt their firſt of manhood. *Shakeſp.*

If this were ſeen,
The happieſt *youth* viewing his progreſs through,
What perils paſt, what croſſes to enſue,
Would ſhut the book and ſit him down and die. *Shakeſp.*

About him exercis'd heroick games
Th' unarmed *youth* of heav'n. *Milton.*

O'er the lofty gate his art emboſs'd
Androgeos' death, and off'rings to his ghoſt;
Sev'n *youths* from Athens yearly ſent, to meet
The fate appointed by revengeful Crete. *Dryden.*

The pious chief
A hundred *youths* from all his train elects,
And to the Latian court their courſe directs. *Dryden.*

3. Young men. Collectively.

As it is fit to read the beſt authors to *youth* firſt, ſo let them be of the openeſt and cleareſt; as Livy before Salluſt, Sidney before Donne. *B. Johnſon.*

The graces put not more exactly on
Th' attire of Venus, when the ball ſhe won,
Than that young beauty by thy care is dreſt,
When all your *youth* prefers her to the reſt. *Waller.*

YOU'THFUL. *adj.* [*youth* and *full*.]

1. Young.

Our army is diſpers'd already:
Like *youthful* ſteers unyok'd they took their courſe,
Eaſt, weſt, north, ſouth. *Shakeſp.*

There, in a heap of ſlain, among the reſt,
Two *youthful* knights they found beneath a load oppreſt
Of ſlaughter'd foes. *Dryden.*

2. Suitable to the firſt part of life.

Here be all the pleaſures
That fancy can beget on *youthful* thoughts,
When the freſh blood grows lively, and returns
Briſk as the April buds in primroſe ſeaſon. *Milton.*

In his years were ſeen,
A *youthful* vigour and autumnal green. *Dryden.*

The nymph ſurveys him, and beholds the grace
Of charming features, and a *youthful* face. *Pope.*

3. Vigorous as in youth.

How is a good Chriſtian animated by a ſtedfaſt belief of an everlaſting enjoyment of perfect felicity, ſuch as, after millions of millions of ages, is ſtill *youthful* and flouriſhing, and inviting as at the firſt! no wrinkles in the face, no grey hairs on the head of eternity. *Bentley.*

YOU'THFULLY. *adv* [from *youthful*.] In a youthful manner.

YOU'THLY. *adj.* [from *youth*.] Young; early in life. Obſolete.

True be thy words, and worthy of thy praiſe,
That warlike feats doſt higheſt glorify,
Therein have I ſpent all my *youthly* days,
And many battles fought and many frays. *Spenſer.*

YOU'THY. *adj.* [from *youth*.] Young; youthful. A bad word.

The ſcribler had not genius to turn my age, as indeed I am an old maid, into raillery, for affecting a *youthier* turn than is conſiſtent with my time of day. *Spectator.*

YPI'GHT. *part.* [*y* and *pight*, from *pitch*.] Fixed.

That ſame wicked wight
His dwelling has low in an hollow cave,
Far underneath a craggy clift *ypight*,
Dark, doleful, dreary, like a greedy grave. *Spenſer.*

YUCK. *n. ſ.* [*jocken*, Dutch.] Itch.

YULE. *n. ſ.* [ẓeol, yeol, yehul, Saxon.] The time of Chriſtmas.

YUX. *n. ſ.* [yeox, Saxon.] The hiccough.

Z.

Z E A

Z, Is found in the Saxon alphabets, ſet down by grammarians, but is read in no word originally Teutonick: its ſound is uniformly that of an hard S.

ZA'FFAR. } *n. ſ.*
ZA'FFIR. }

Powder the calx of cobalt, very fine, and mix it with three times its weight of powdered flints, this being wetted with common water, the whole concretes into a ſolid maſs called *zaffre*, which from its hardneſs has been miſtaken for a native mineral. *Hill.*

Cobalt being ſublimed, the flowers are of a blue colour; theſe, German mineraliſts call *zaffir*. *Woodward.*

The artificers in glaſs tinge their glaſs blue with that dark mineral *zaphara*. *Boyle.*

ZA'NY. *n. ſ.* [Probably of *zanei*.] The contraction of Giovanni or ſanna, or ſcoff, according to *Skinner*.] One employed to raiſe laughter by his geſtures, actions and ſpeeches; a merry Andrew; a buffoon.

Some carrytale, ſome pleaſeman, ſome ſlight *zany*,
Some mumblenews, ſome trencher knight, ſome Dick,
Told our intents before. *Shakeſp.*

Then write that I may follow, and ſo be
Thy echo, thy debtor, thy foil, thy *zany*,
I ſhall be thought, if mine like thine I ſhape,
All the world's lion, though I be thy ape. *Donne.*

Oh, great reſtorer of the good old ſtage,
Preacher at once, and *zany* of thy age. *Pope.*

ZA'RNICH. *n. ſ. Zarnich* is a ſolid ſubſtance in which orpiment is frequently found; and it approaches to the nature of orpiment, but without its luſtre and foliated texture. The common kinds of *zarnich* are green and yellow; and to this we owe the diſtinction of orpiment into theſe colours, though there is no ſuch ſubſtance as green orpiment. *Zarnich* contains a large quantity of arſenick in it. *Hill.*

ZEAL. *n. ſ.* [ζῆλος; *zelus*, Latin] Paſſionate ardour for any perſon or cauſe.

This preſent age, wherein *zeal* hath drowned charity and ſkill; meekneſs will not now ſuffer any man to marvel, whatſoever he ſhall hear reproved by whomſoever. *Hooker.*

If I had had time to have made new liveries, I would have beſtowed the thouſand pound I borrowed of you: but it is no matter, this poor ſhow doth better; this doth infer the *zeal* I had to ſee him. *Shakeſpeare.*

O Cromwell, Cromwell!
Had I but ſerv'd my God with half the *zeal*
I ſerv'd my king, he would not in mine age
Have left me naked to mine enemies. *Shakeſpeare.*

Among the ſeraphims
Abdiel, than whom none with more *zeal* ador'd
The Deity, and divine commands obey'd,
Stood up, and in a flame of *zeal* ſevere,
The current of his fury thus oppos'd. *Milton.*

Zeal, the blind conductor of the will. *Dryden.*

She with ſuch a *zeal* the cauſe embrac'd,
As women, where they will, are all in haſte;
The father, mother, and the kin beſide,
Were overborne by the fury of the tide. *Dryden.*

The princes applaud with a furious joy,
And the king ſeiz'd a flambeau with *zeal* to deſtroy. *Dryden.*

Seriouſneſs and *zeal* in religion is natural to the Engliſh. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

Good men often blemiſh the reputation of their piety by over-acting ſome things in their religion; by an indiſcreet *zeal* about things wherein religion is not concerned. *Tillotſon.*

True *zeal* ſeems not to be any one ſingle affection of the ſoul; but rather a ſtrong mixture of many holy affections; rather a gracious conſtitution of the whole mind, than any one particular grace, ſwaying a devout heart, and filling it with all pious intentions; all not only uncounterfeit, but moſt fervent. *Sprat.*

When the ſins of a nation have provoked God to forſake it, he ſuffers thoſe to concur in the moſt pernicious counſels for enſlaving conſcience, who pretend to the greateſt *zeal* for the liberty of it. *Stillingfleet.*

This rebellion has diſcovered to his majeſty, who have eſpouſed his intereſts with *zeal* or indifference. *Addiſon.*

A ſcorn of flattery and a *zeal* for truth. *Pope.*

ZEA'LOT. *n. ſ.* [*zeloteur*, French; ζηλωτης.] One paſſionately ardent in any cauſe. Generally uſed in diſpraiſe.

The fury of *zealots*, inteſtine bitterneſs and diviſion were the greateſt occaſion of the laſt fatal deſtruction of Jeruſalem. *King Charles.*

Are not thoſe men too often the greateſt *zealots* who are moſt notoriouſly ignorant? True zeal ſhould always begin with true knowledge, and thence proceed to an unwearied paſſion, for what it once knows to be worthy of ſuch paſſion. *Sprat.*

No wonder that ſo many of theſe deluded *zealots* have been engaged in a cauſe which they at firſt abhorred, and have wiſhed or acted for the ſucceſs of an enterprize, that might have ended in the extirpation of the proteſtant religion. *Addiſon.*

ZEA'LOUS. *adj.* [from *zeal*.] Ardently paſſionate in any cauſe.

Our hearts are right with God, and our intentions pious, if we act our temporal affairs with a deſire no greater than our neceſſity, and in actions of religion we be *zealous*, active, and operative, ſo far as prudence will permit. *Taylor.*

This day, at height of noon, came to my ſphere,
A ſpirit, *zealous*, as he ſeem'd to know
More of the Almighty's works. *Milton.*

We ſhould be not only devout towards God, but *zealous* towards men; endeavouring by all prudent means to recover them out of thoſe ſnares of the devil, whereby they are taken captive. *Decay of Piety.*

It is not at all good to be *zealous* againſt any perſon, but only againſt their crimes. It is better to be *zealous* for things than for perſons: but then it ſhould be only for good things; a rule that does certainly exclude all manner of zeal for ill things, all manner of zeal for little things. *Sprat.*

Being inſtructed only in the general, and *zealous* in the main deſign; and as finite beings, not admitted into the ſecrets of government, the laſt reſorts of providence, or capable of diſcovering the final purpoſes of God, they muſt be ſometimes ignorant of the means conducing to thoſe ends in which alone they can oppoſe each other. *Dryden.*

ZEA'LOUSLY. *adv.* [from *zealous*.] With paſſionate ardour.

Thy care is fixt, and *zealouſly* attends,
To fill thy odorous lamp with deeds of light,
And hope that reaps not ſhame. *Milton.*

To enter into a party as into an order of friars, with ſo reſigned an obedience to ſuperiors, is very unſuitable with the civil and religious liberties we ſo *zealouſly* aſſert. *Swift.*

ZEA'LOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *zealous*.] The quality of being zealous.

ZECHIN. *n. ſ.* [So named from *Zecha*, a place in Venice where the mint is ſettled for coinage.] A gold coin worth about nine ſhillings ſterling.

ZEDO'ARY. *n. ſ.* [*zedoaire*, French.] A ſpicy plant, ſomewhat like ginger in its leaves, but of a ſweet ſcent.

ZED. *n. ſ.* The name of the letter z.

Thou whoreſon *zed*, thou unneceſſary letter. *Shakeſp.*

ZE'NITH. *n. ſ.* [Arabick.] The point over head oppoſite to the nadir.

Fond men! if we believe that men do live
Under the *zenith* of both frozen poles,
Though none come thence, advertiſement to give,
Why bear we not the like faith of our ſouls? *Davies.*

Theſe ſeaſons are deſigned by the motions of the ſun, when that approaches neareſt our *zenith*, or vertical point, we call it ſummer. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

ZE-

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ZEPHYR.

ZE'PHYR. } *n. ſ.* [*zephyrus*, Latin.] The weſt wind; and
ZE'PHYRUS. } poetically any calm ſoft wind.

They are as gentle
As *zephyrs* blowing below the violet. *Shakeſpeare.*

Zephyr, you ſhall ſee a youth with a merry countenance, holding in his hand a ſwan with wings diſplayed, as about to ſing. *Peacham.*

Forth ruſh the levant and the ponent winds,
Eurus and *Zephyr*. *Milton.*

Mild as when *Zephyrus* on Flora breathes. *Milton.*

Their every muſick wakes,
Whence blending all the ſweeten'd *zephyr* ſprings. *Thomſon.*

ZEST. *n. ſ.*
1. The peel of an orange ſqueezed into wine.
2. A reliſh; a taſte added.

To ZEST. *v. a.* To heighten by an additional reliſh.

ZETE'TICK. *adj.* [from ζητέω.] Proceeding by enquiry.

ZEU'GMA. *n. ſ.* [from ζεῦγμα.] A figure in grammar, when a verb agreeing with divers nouns, or an adjective with divers ſubſtantives, is referred to one expreſly, and to the other by ſupplement; as luſt overcame ſhame, boldneſs fear, and madneſs reaſon.

ZO'CLE. *n. ſ.* [In architecture.] A ſmall ſort of ſtand or pedeſtal, being a low ſquare piece or member, ſerving to ſupport a buſto, ſtatue, or the like, that needs to be raiſed; alſo a low ſquare member ſerving to ſupport a column, inſtead of a pedeſtal, baſe, or plinth. *Dict.*

ZO'DIACK. *n. ſ.* [*zodiaque*, French; ζωδιακὸς, ἐκ τῶν ζώων, the living creatures, the figures of which are painted on it in globes.] The track of the ſun through the twelve ſigns; a great circle of the ſphere, containing the twelve ſigns.

The golden ſun ſalutes the morn,
And having gilt the ocean with his beams,
Gallops the *zodiack* in his gliſt'ring coach. *Shakeſpeare.*

Years he number'd ſcarce thirteen,
When fates turn'd cruel;
Yet three fill'd *zodiacks* had he been
The ſtage's jewel. *Ben. Jhnſon.*

By his ſide,
As in a gliſt'ring *zodiack*, hung the ſword,
Satan's dire dread; and in his hand the ſpear. *Milton.*

It exceeds even their abſurdity to ſuppoſe the *zodiack* and planets to be efficient of, and antecedent to themſelves, or to exert any influences before they were in being. *Bentley.*

Here in a ſhrine that caſt a dazling light,
Sat fixt in thought the mighty Stagyrite;
His ſacred head a radiant *zodiack* crown'd,
And various animals his ſides ſurround. *Pope.*

ZONE. *n. ſ.* [ζωνὴ; *zona*, Latin.]
1. A girdle.

The middle part
Girt like a ſtarry *zone* his waiſt, and round
Skirted his loins, and thighs, with downy gold
And colours dipp'd in heav'n. *Milton.*

An embroider'd *zone* ſurrounds her waiſt. *Dryden.*

Thy ſtatues, Venus, though by Phidias' hands
Deſign'd immortal, yet no longer ſtands;
The magick of thy ſhining *zone* is paſt,
But Saliſbury's garter ſhall for ever laſt. *Granville.*

Scarce could the goddeſs from her nymph be known,
But by the creſcent and the golden *zone*. *Pope.*

2. A diviſion of the earth.

The whole ſurface of the earth is divided into five *zones*: the firſt is contained between the two tropicks, and is called the torrid *zone*. There are two temperate *zones*, and two frigid *zones*. The northern temperate *zone* is terminated by the tropick of Cancer and the artick polar circle: the ſouthern temperate *zone* is contained between the tropick of Capricorn and the polar circle: the frigid *zones* are circumſcribed by the polar circles, and the poles are in their centers.

True love is ſtill the ſame: the torrid *zones*,
And thoſe more frigid ones,
It muſt not know:
For love grown cold or hot,
Is luſt or friendſhip, not
The thing we ſhow;
For that's a flame would die,
Held down or up too high:
Then think I love more than I can expreſs,
And would love more, could I but love thee leſs. *Suckling.*

As five *zones* th' etherial regions bind,
Five correſpondent are to earth aſſign'd:
The ſun, with rays directly darting down,
Fires all beneath, and fries the middle *zone*. *Dryden.*

3. Circuit; circumference.

Scarce the ſun
Hath finiſh'd half his journey, and ſcarce begins
His other half in the great *zone* of heav'n. *Milton.*

ZOO'GRAPHER. *n. ſ.* [ζωὴ and γράφω.] One who deſcribes the nature, properties, and forms of animals.

One kind of locuſt ſtands not prone, or a little inclining upward; but a large erectneſs, elevating the two fore legs, and ſuſtaining itſelf in the middle of the other four, by *zoographers* called the prophet and praying locuſt. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

ZOO'GRAPHY. *n. ſ.* [of ζωὴ and γράφω.] A deſcription of the forms, natures, and properties of animals.

If we contemplate the end of the effect, its principal final cauſe being the glory of its maker, this leads us into divinity; and for its ſubordinate, as it is deſigned for alimental ſuſtenance to living creatures, and medicinal uſes to man, we are thereby conducted into *zography*. *Glanv.*

ZOO'LOGY. *n. ſ.* [of ζῶον and λογος.] A treatiſe concerning living creatures.

ZOO'PHYTE. *n. ſ.* [ζωόφυτον, of ζωος and φυτὸν.] Certain vegetables or ſubſtances which partake of the nature both of vegetables and animals.

ZOO'PHORICK *Column. n. ſ.* [In architecture.] A ſtatuary column, or a column which bears or ſupports the figure of an animal. *Dict.*

ZOO'PHORUS. *n. ſ.* [ζωοφορὸς.] A part between the architraves and cornice, ſo called on account of the ornaments carved on it, among which were the figures of animals. *Dict.*

ZOO'TOMIST. *n. ſ.* [of ζωοτομία.] A diſſecter of the bodies of bruſe beaſts.

ZOO'TOMY. *n. ſ.* [ζωοτομία, of ζῶον and τεμνω.] Diſſection of the bodies of beaſts.

FINIS.